



Midterm Evaluation of Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR)

A third Party Evaluation has been conducted through APEX consulting Firm “To assess and evaluate Program outcomes and performance and to identify gaps, best practices and lessons learnt related to Program objectives and outputs, key interventions and implementation approach”.

**Submitted to: Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
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Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	6
1.1 Preamble	6
1.2 Background and Rationale of the Program	6
1.3 Assignment Objectives	6
1.4 Scope of Work	7
2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY.....	7
2.1 Initial Desk Review.....	7
2.2 Evaluation Framework.....	7
2.3 Survey Sampling.....	8
2.3.1. Quantitative Survey Sample Design.....	8
2.3.2. Qualitative Research Method and Sample Design	9
3. EVALUATION OF PPR.....	9
3.1 Evaluation of PPR as per DAC Criteria.....	9
3.1.1. <i>Relevance</i>	10
3.1.2. Effectiveness.....	10
3.1.3. Efficiency.....	11
3.1.4. Impact	11
3.1.5. Sustainability.....	11
3.2 Evaluation of PPR as per Other Criteria	12
3.2.1. Connectedness.....	12
3.2.2. Institutional Capacity	12
3.2.3. Process Review	12
3.2.4. Risk and Challenges.....	13
3.2.5. Cross Cutting Theme.....	13
4. SURVEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS.....	14
4.1. Total HHs Surveyed	14
4.2. Socioeconomic Profile of Beneficiary HHs	14
4.3. Community Institution Membership and Effectiveness.....	16
4.3.1. Frequency of CO Meetings and Attendance.....	17
4.3.2. Role of COs.....	17
4.3.3. WCIs and their Role.....	18
4.4. Direct Household Level Interventions – Livelihood Interventions.....	18
4.4.1. Asset Transfer - Livestock	19
4.4.2. Asset Transfer – Small Business Setups.....	20

4.4.3.	Asset Transfer – Other Types.....	20
4.4.4.	Role of Community Resource Persons (CRPs).....	21
4.4.5.	Market Development for Livelihood Component Beneficiaries.....	21
4.4.6.	Skills Training.....	22
4.5.	Community Level Interventions	23
4.5.1.	Education	23
4.5.2.	Health	25
4.5.3.	Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI).....	28
4.6.	Compliance with Environmental and Social Management Framework.....	33
4.6.1.	Appointment of ESMF Focal Persons.....	33
4.6.2.	ESM Implementation and Reporting.....	33
4.6.3.	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	33
4.7.	Women’s Role in Household Decision Making	34
4.7.1.	Family Decisions.....	34
4.7.2.	Business Decision Making	34
4.7.3.	Mobility within the Village	35
4.7.4.	Mobility Outside Village.....	35
4.7.5.	Control Over their Assets	35
4.7.6.	Freedom to Seek Medical Assistance.....	35
4.7.7.	Support for Girls’ Education	36
4.7.8.	Decisions Regarding Children’s Marriage	36
4.7.9.	Women’s Participation in Community/Village Development	36
5.	CONCLUSION.....	36
6.	RECOMMENDATIONS	38
	List of Annexures	40

ANNEX(S)

Annex I: PPR RBF Update

Annex II: Detailed Write-up and Calculations on the Rates of Return of the Infrastructure Projects and Calculation Sheets

Annex III: HH Survey Questionnaire

Annex IV: Guidelines for FGDs, KIIs and Checklists

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1: Type of Latrine in Use (%)	15
Figure 2: Possession of HH Assets/Items	16
Figure 3: PPR Trained CRP Available in Village	21
Figure 4: CRP Useful for PPR Livelihood Activities	21
Figure 5: Marketing Activity Conducted.....	21
Figure 6: Type of Marketing Activity Conducted	21
Figure 7: Distance to Nearest Health Facility - Before (recall) and After PPR	26
Figure 8: CPI Interventions – Overall Distribution of Beneficiary HHs by Midline Poverty Groups..	29
Figure 9: Involvement of HHs in Need Assessment [%]	30
Figure 10: Relevance of CPI Schemes to Actual Community Need [%].....	30

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Evaluation Framework	7
Table 2: Quantitative Sample Size Selection and Distribution	8
Table 3: Qualitative Method and Sample Size Distribution	9
Table 4: Total Number of HHs Surveyed.....	14
Table 5: Educational Attainment of Beneficiary Population	14
Table 6: HH's Average Monthly Income and Expenditure before and after PPR	15
Table 7: HH's CO Membership	16
Table 8: Community Institution Membership	17
Table 9: Participation in CO Meetings	17
Table 10: Participation of All CO Members in Decisions/Project Design and Implementation.....	17
Table 11: Distribution of Livelihood Beneficiaries on basis of Baseline and Midline Poverty Score .	18
Table 12: Beneficiaries of Direct Interventions.....	19
Table 13: Distribution of Livestock on the Basis of Poverty Score.....	19
Table 14: Livestock – Prior Ownership vs. Training under PPR.....	19
Table 15: Distribution of Small Business on the Basis of Poverty Score	20
Table 16: Distribution of Other Support on the Basis of Poverty Score.....	20
Table 17: Skills Trainings' Beneficiaries	22
Table 18: Skills Trainings Beneficiaries by Gender	22
Table 19: Indirect Community Interventions – Number of Beneficiary HHs Interviewed.....	23

Table 20: HHs benefiting from Education Intervention	23
Table 21: Distance to Schools	23
Table 22: HHs benefiting from Education Intervention	24
Table 23: Total Number of Children of School Going Age in Survey Sample	24
Table 24: Beneficiary HH Participation in PPR Sponsored School Management.....	25
Table 25: HHs Benefiting from Health Intervention	25
Table 26: HHs Benefiting from Health Sector Interventions.....	26
Table 27: Availability of all necessary Vaccinations and Prescribed Medicine	26
Table 28: Where Do HHs First Go to Seek Medical Treatment.....	26
Table 29: Presence of Male and Female Doctor in the BHU	27
Table 31: Births in Beneficiary HH during Last 12 Months.....	27
Table 32: Time and Money Saved Due to Local Availability of Health Services.....	27
Table 33: Hygiene Awareness Sessions	28
Table 34: CPI Interventions – Number of Beneficiary HHs	29
Table 35: CPI Interventions – Distribution of Beneficiary HHs by Midline Poverty Score	29
Table 36: HH Contribution in O&M Cost of the Scheme	31
Table 37: CPI: Drinking Water Supply Source before PPR.....	31
Table 38: CPI: Distance of Previous Drinking Water Source from House.....	32
Table 39: CPI: Effects of Tap Water on Family.....	32
Table 40: Responses against Compliance Indicators regarding ESMF	33
Table 41: Dominance in Family Decisions.....	34
Table 42: Dominance in Business Decisions.....	34
Table 43: Women’s Mobility within the Village.....	35
Table 44: Women’s Mobility outside the Village.....	35
Table 45: Women’s Control over Their Assets	35
Table 46: Freedom to Seek Medical Assistance.....	35
Table 47: Support for Girls’ Education	36
Table 48: Decisions about Children’s Marriage.....	36
Table 49: Women’s Participation in Community/Village Development	36

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AKRSP	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
APEX	APEX Consulting Pakistan
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CHC	Community Health Centers
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
CO	Community Organizations
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRP	Community Resource Person
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FHH	Female Headed Household
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
HH	Household
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
ODK	Open Data Kit
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PO	Partner Organization
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
PSC	Poverty Score Card
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
UC	Union Council
WCIs	Women Community Institutions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has launched a Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR) with the funding of Italian Agency for Development (AICS) in 14 districts of Baluchistan, KPK and FATA in 2013. The Program aimed at reduction of poverty in the vicinities targeting the poor especially with the focus on women. As per the Program's requirement, a third party firm M/S APEX Consulting Pakistan was hired through competitive bidding process to undertake mid-term evaluation of the Program with the objective to ascertain the impact of activities outlined broadly in Program's Result Based Framework (RBF) placed at Annex. I so that future direction of the Program could be determined.

The evaluation of PPR was conducted using a mix of qualitative and quantitative tools. Quantitative data was primarily collected through structured questionnaire that was administered with a sample of 1,637 beneficiary Households (HHs). This was supplemented by 25 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 226 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). In addition, a number of checklists were prepared for evaluating various interventions. Respondents included Community Institution (CI) members, Partner Organization (PO) staff, local notables, service providers including teachers and health sector professionals and PPR and PPAF staff.

The interventions undertaken through PPR can be classified into two main domains: (a) those focusing on enhancing beneficiary livelihoods; and (b) those focusing on community uplift. In the former case productive assets were to be distributed among deserving HHs (PSC score 0-18) and skill trainings (PSC score 0-23) were arranged for HH members. Out of the 1,637 HHs surveyed, 681 HHs were interviewed for livelihood intervention. Unfortunately, among these 681 HHs baseline data of 298 HHs was available. Accordingly, the results for livelihood section are presented in this report only for these 298 HHs. On the other hand, all other interventions were designed at community level and anyone irrespective of poverty score could have benefitted. Consequently, the results presented for these interventions are at overall level using data of 1,637 HHs without poverty bands.

The analysis of the findings from survey data, FGDs and consultations provides sufficient evidence that performance of PPR as per indicators mentioned in RBF is commendable. The study reveals that overall indicators on the basis of RBF have gone mostly more than the objectives/targets (see results against RBF in Annex I¹). The salient features in the form of findings are as under:

Goal of the PPR: The goal of the Program was to target 25% of the poor HHs (40% Female Headed Households) to graduate them out poverty while this is more than satisfactory that 42% of the targeted poor HHs and 43% female headed HHs in Program area graduated out of poverty. This shows a foremost achievement of the Program at mid-term evaluation level.

Purpose of the PPR: To measure the purpose of the Program either achieved or not, a set of five key indicators was grouped. The evaluation results are evident that all indicators' results are either achieved or over achieved. These indicators include: (i) increase in HH income by 20% of at least 40% the target group (including 40% FHHs), (ii) move to higher PSC score by 60% of poor and 50% of poorest households (including 40% FHHs), (iii) viability and sustainability of 60% CIs, (iv) satisfaction of at least 80% beneficiaries (including 50% women) of Program supported interventions, (v) minimum 20% EIRR and 25% FIRR of the programme interventions.

¹ At MTE level, draft RBF is being considered which has already been shared with WB for approval

Social Mobilization: Social mobilization strengthening was visualized as expected outcome. The component has been highly successful in strengthening community organizations with the focus on women participation. Analysis of the data reveals that 81% of the targeted poor (PSC 0-23) and 50% of poorest (PSC 0-18) HHs are member of COs against target of 60% respectively. Overall CO membership also has increased manifold since the commencement of PPR. Currently, it stands 45% whereas, in comparison, it was just 2% at the time of baseline. **Livelihood:** Livelihood component impacted in two ways as in terms of assets distribution and skill trainings. Both interventions have had a positive effect on the beneficiary population: the average HH income has increased by PKR 6,119/month/HH. Skill trainings have had the most impact in terms of supplementing HH income. In this case, the average income increase reported is PKR 10,951/month. Employment aspect shows against target of 50% beneficiaries (40% women), 86% beneficiaries (57% women) remained successful in gaining employment (including self-employment) by support of skill training. Attention is invited that livelihood component is leaning in favor of non-poor HHs. **Health and Education:** At the community level, basic health and education services are the major Program interventions that have supported upgrading of existing facilities as well as setting up of new ones. As a result of health support, beneficiaries HHs have reported an average monthly saving of PKR 1,150 (equal to 6% of monthly HH income). Similarly, 80% pregnant women received Antenatal Checkups (ANC) and Postnatal Checkups (PNC) services against the target of 50% and some other health interventions regarding hygiene knowledge have been reported with very good results while satisfaction of beneficiaries is more than up to the mark i.e. 95%. With respect to education support, 53% of enrolled children under PPR project areas are girls and 88.9% of households respondents ensured that they will continue education of their children to the higher education beyond current school level while 99% of the respondents reported satisfaction over quality of education provided in PPR supported educational facilities.

CPI: With respect to CPIs, the qualitative results with respect to infrastructure schemes is that 100% of the schemes are in use and well maintained which is really a great achievement of the Program as infrastructure development positively impacts lives of the people regarding access to markets, education, and health facilities, especially for women. Analysis of findings suggests that proper needs assessment and prioritization was carried out for all CPI interventions which was the pre-defined criteria under PPR. Survey results also indicate a high level of community participation in the CPI activities. Till now, the maximum number of HHs have benefitted from supply of drinking water and construction of roads and bridges and 45% beneficiaries reported improvement in communities access to drinking water. As a result of new roads and bridges, beneficiary HHs have reported an average saving of almost 2 hours/HH/day and a monthly saving of PKR 667/HH. Financial and economic internal rate of return from CPI schemes has been calculated at 50% and 50.1% respectively with the maximum returns coming from the construction of roads and bridges. It may also be noted that 84% of the infrastructure schemes are disaster resilient, gender sensitive and PWDs friendly.

Analysis of Findings as per DAC Evaluation Criteria:

All instruments were designed with consideration for the DAC evaluation criteria – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The analysis of findings from survey, FGDs and KIIs comes out with following findings with regard to each criterion.

Relevance: The evaluation findings show that various interventions executed by the communities were relevant to the Program objectives as well as to the needs of the community members and were according to PPAF's overall mandate.

Effectiveness: Effectiveness of the Program interventions can be looked at in a number of ways, on the one hand, it has had a positive outcome in terms of improving beneficiary HH incomes and HH PSC scores. Interventions regarding CPIs are highly effective in case of internal rate of return – EIRR 50% and FIRR 50.1% against target of 20% and 25% respectively. Similarly almost 100% respondents of FGDs with CIs and KIIs reported that all projects including health and education component were cost effective and provided resources have been able to transform inputs into outcomes. However, on the other hand the Program remained not fully successful in targeting the intended HHs for livelihood intervention on the basis of their baseline PSC scores.

Efficiency: Analysis of FGDs and KIIs reveals that the Program execution to a great extent was efficient in respect of local communities in the lead. However, this could have been better if there would have not been delays in release of funds at Program level as this resulted delay in implementation. The process could have been more efficient if the execution cycles consisting of developing plans, seeking approvals and releasing funds have been yearly instead of quarterly. This caused unnecessary paperwork as well as delays.

Impact: Overall the Program has shown a remarkable impact. Corresponding to the goal of 25 % of the targeted poor households including female headed households in Program area, 42% graduated out of poverty including female headed households (43%). Against minimum target of EIRR of 20 % and FIRR of 25% investment of the program interventions, EIRR and FIRR each resulted in 50%. Against the target of 70%, inclusion of priorities identified by women is 50% which is good enough indicative of efforts of the Program for social mobilization with respect to women. For Health support, instead of target of 50%, a vast majority (80%) of pregnant women from the target households received ANC&PNC services in target areas which is really a point of great satisfaction for saving the lives of women and children further having impact on MMR and IMR. General perception of communities for girls' education is not pro but enrollment of girls in PPR schools observed as 53 % against the target of 50%. Number of children going to school from targeted HHs has increased by 35% after the intervention. The most important indicator for integrated development is that 100% of infrastructure schemes are in use and well maintained, catering to the target communities especially the poorest (0-18) households (35%) and 85% respondents are of the view that schemes are directly benefitting women.

Sustainability: It was reported during KIIs and FGDs with community and PO/CO representatives that O&M committees were established to take care of the functionality and sustainability of CPI schemes. They also expressed that these schemes were designed and executed keeping in view potential disasters risks respective to the area. Community Institutions (CIs) activities and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) of livelihood component are likely to continue as they have formed and strengthened, they also showed the intention for continuation. Solar system scheme couldn't achieve success due to the lack of technical knowhow at the part of staff in terms of procurement and at the level of communities with respect to technology use. In case of education and health interventions, the evaluation team has reservations with regard to the sustainability of new facilities that have been set up by the Program since these are being completely subsidized through Program funding. PPAF and POs have to work with the government and beneficiary communities to come up with plans/additional funding streams to ensure their sustainability after the conclusion of PPR.

As regards to best practices observed during the Program implementation, the CPI component especially with reference to infrastructure development scores high importance as the program has picked the real core issue for the development process of the communities. As all other activities are dependent and revolve around this initiative. The construction of roads help reach the people to schools, health centers, business centers which can not only save the money of the people but

ultimately can raise their incomes as well as leading to graduating the poor out of poverty. This is equally true that this may be more beneficial for women and children in accessing such facilities. This covers integrated approach of development. The 100% infrastructure schemes are in use of communities, 85% respondents viewed that these are directly benefitting women. The existence of community institutions is also helping people to resolve their conflicts at local level as 99% of conflicts registered with communities are mediated through participatory process in accordance with constitutional and legal provisions. This saves the people pulling out of uncalled legal proceedings saving their time and money especially for the poor. Skill training can also be regarded a good example as 86% beneficiaries (57% women) got employment (including self-employment) as a result of this initiative. All this contributes to reduction of poverty, the ultimate goal of the Program.

Challenges: The program faced some challenges such as: POs staff was not trained enough in rules and regulations which caused problems in seeking NOC from Government for activities and in dealing with procurement such as solar energy; lack of technical knowhow of latest technology which is changing rapidly, true for staff and community as well; releases of funds could not be made on time which resulted delay of activities, problems in distribution of assets tending towards non poor: participation of women in social mobilization and skill trainings below the desired level etc.

Limitations: Nothing is perfect and there is always possibility that planning does not go with ground realities. Under the circumstances Program faced limitations as things remained beyond its control such as seeking approvals from Government, sudden change of perception of community allowing women for participation in social activities, and permission for taking part in skill training and employment activities or their preparation for using latest technology.

Lessons Learnt: Lessons learnt may be counted that in future top priority needs to be accorded to sustainability of activities as the health and education facilities are at stake after the departure of the Program, availability of well trained staff at the initial stage of the activities especially trained in financial and procurement rules and regulations of the Government and the Program, recruitment of staff for reasonable time at least for the project life with the powers of recruitment at appropriate level, and also planning for the preparation of staff and community for the technology being introduced in Program activities.

Recommendations: The above results show that Program's activities primarily are moving toward achieving their targets more than the set ones and being welcomed by the communities with almost 100% satisfaction level. However, some activities have also been highlighted of those progress is fairly slow which might be the result of delayed releases of funds, lack of capacity/training of PO staff in procedures and respective rules and regulations. So keeping in view of the findings the following are the key recommendations:

1. As most of the indicators' achievement is on higher side and appreciated by the communities, so the activities should be continued for the benefit of communities and even can be replicated in other unprivileged parts of the country;
2. To resolve the sustainability issue of the Program activities especially in case of education and health interventions, action needs to be initiated with the Government, community and other partners and stakeholders;
3. Slow moving activities may be closely monitored by monitoring teams;
4. Inclusion of activities may be avoided in the future in Program which require high-tech knowledge and skills such as identification of anemia in women;
5. More investment is required on social mobilization especially with reference to women to enable them to participate in development cycle;

6. To make the women empowered, policy needs to focus on males' sensitization for their human rights. At the same time the education of women needs more investment to combat the problem on long run basis; and
7. Income generation schemes like transfer of assets have worked more in increasing the income of the people on regular basis which is the real fruit of the efforts of the Program. Not only some arrangement could be thought of continuation of this scheme through CBOs but other schemes also need to be launched.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Preamble

PPAF is the lead institution for community-driven development in the country. Set-up by the Government of Pakistan, as a fully autonomous not-for-profit private sector organization, PPAF enjoys facilitation and support from the Italian Development Cooperation (IDC), KfW Entwicklung bank (Development Bank of Germany), The World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Government of Pakistan, and other statutory and corporate donors. PPAF aims to be the catalyst for improving the quality of life, broadening the range of opportunities and socio-economic mainstreaming of the poor and disadvantaged, especially women. The core operating units of PPAF deliver a range of interventions at the core grassroots/community level through a network of more than 130 partner organizations across the country. These include social mobilization, livelihood support, access to credit, infrastructure and energy, health, education and disaster management. Externally commissioned independent studies have demonstrated positive outcomes and impact of PPAF interventions on the lives of benefitting communities related to their economic output, household incomes, assets, agricultural productivity skills and other quality of life indices.

1.2 Background and Rationale of the Program

The PPR is a multi-year Program financed by the Government of Italy through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). The Program focuses on contributing to reducing poverty in 38 union councils from 14 districts of Balochistan, KPK, and FATA. Being situated on the border with Afghanistan the Program districts are amongst the most vulnerable and underserved area of the country suffering from extreme poverty as well as severe security issues. The total Italian financial contribution is a soft loan of EUR 40 million. Following is component wise breakdown.

Sr. No.	Components	Total Allocation (EUR Million)
1	Social Mobilization	4.75
2	Livelihood Enhancement & Protection	6.75
3	Construction and improvement of small-scale community infrastructures	12.75
4	Establishment of basic educational & health services	12.25
5	PPAF Operational & Audit Cost	1.50
6	Tied Component	2.00
Grand Total		40.00

* Source: PPR Legal Agreement

Overall Program Objective: Population poverty reduction through the creation of sustainable socioeconomic development, including income and production capacity increase.

Specific Program Objective: Establishment of a social and productive infrastructure system and of an effective and sustainable social safety net.

1.3 Assignment Objectives

The overall objective of the mid-term evaluation was to assess and evaluate Program outcomes and performance and to identify gaps, best practices and lessons learnt related to Program objectives and outputs, key interventions and implementation approach.

1.4 Scope of Work

The scope of work comprised of the following:

1. Detailed desk review of key Program documents. This included the Program agreement, work plans, log-frame, aide memoires, periodic progress reports, etc.
2. Collection of primary data and information from all project stakeholders including the Program partners, beneficiary HHs, etc. through a quantitative survey, KIIs, FGDs, etc.
3. Evaluation and reporting of progress against each indicator outlined in the result-based framework.

2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Initial Desk Review

During initial meetings, PPAF provided a number of documents and relevant information to APEX. Using these, the assignment team conducted a comprehensive desk review. This provided the team with an understanding of the Program background, the type, and nature of interventions, profiles of selected districts, and progress on implantation. On this basis the team came up with a list of indicators to be considered for midterm evaluation. This exercise also provided a basis for structuring the Assignment around the required evaluation criteria - relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, connectedness, impact, institutional capacity, process review, risk and challenges, sustainability and cross-cutting themes.

2.2 Evaluation Framework

Using Project documents, the following framework was developed outlining the indicators to be measured against each study area and the source, method of information collection.

Table 1: Evaluation Framework

Objective	Indicator/Sub-Indicator (Units)	Source
1. Beneficiary HH profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Roaster b. Literacy c. Occupation d. Housing characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Research / Beneficiary HH Survey
2. HH socioeconomic status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gender (M/F) b. Age (Years) c. Income group (Monthly Income) d. Land holding/ownership (Owner/Tenant) e. Literacy level (Education level attained) f. Employment status (Occupation) g. Location (District, Tehsil, Rural/Urban) h. Religion i. Social Caste j. Disability (Y/N) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary Research / Beneficiary HH Survey
3. CIs formation & operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CIs Composition [including poor, women, disabled, etc.] b. CIs Operations [including involvement of poor, women, disabled, etc. in meetings, deliberations and decisions] c. CIs Linkages d. CIs Interventions, their utilization and impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Research / Beneficiary HH Survey ▪ Primary Research / FGDs, KIIS
4. Direct HH level Interventions and their benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Direct Asset Transfer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock - Agricultural Inputs and machinery - Handicraft tools and materials - Fisheries related equipment - Small Business setup (stock & tools) b. Credit (CLF) c. Skills Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Research / Beneficiary HH Survey
5. Community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Research /

Interventions and their benefits	b. Health c. CPI - Irrigation - Drinking water - Flood Protection - Link roads/bridges - Drainage/Sanitation - Lighting	Beneficiary HH Survey ■ Primary Research / FGDs, KIIS
6. Involvement of women in various stages of Program cycle	1. CIs Composition 2. CIs Operations (meetings, deliberations and decisions) 3. CIs Interventions (design and execution) 4. Livelihood (beneficiary selection, asset selection) 5. CPI (gender sensitive interventions)	■ Primary Research / Beneficiary HH Survey ■ Primary Research / FGDs, KIIS

2.3 Survey Sampling

2.3.1. Quantitative Survey Sample Design

Design of the survey sample included the determination of study universe, selection of an appropriate sampling frame, sample size calculation and its distribution.

Survey Universe: Sampling universe was 38 Union Councils (UCs) of 14 districts where PPR is being implemented.

Sampling Frame: PPAF provided intervention wise databases of individuals and community beneficiaries. These were used as sampling frame for survey with beneficiaries HHs.

Sample Size: The basic approach to consider sample size requirements for a population is influenced by purpose of survey, population size and risk factors, etc. The beneficiaries of all interventions were covered in this Assignment. A separate sample size of 378 beneficiaries' HHs was considered for each intervention - livelihood, education, health, and basic community infrastructure. This estimate was based on 95% confidence level, 5% margin of error and known beneficiary HH population.

As part of the agreed statistically representative sample size, a total of 1,512 HHs (378*4) were to be interviewed for all interventions of PPR. In the end 125 additional HHs were also interviewed – 22 Gawadar, 30 Lasbela, 24 Zhob, 5 Chitral, 10 Swat, 5 Upper Dir, and 29 Bajaur. Thus, the total number of HHs increased to 1,637.

Multistage Sampling Strategy: In first stage, APEX selected seven districts on the basis of geographical and ethnic spread. Selected districts were Gawdar (Balochi), Lasbela (Sindhi and Lasi), and Zhob (Pashto) from Balochistan, Chitral (Chitrali), Swat (Pashto) and Upper Dir (Pashto) from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Bajaur Agency from FATA. A sample size (378) of each intervention was equally distributed to relevant districts. In the second stage, three revenue villages were selected randomly for each intervention from one district. Thus, a total of 84 villages were selected for all intervention from seven districts. In the last stage 18 beneficiary HHs were selected from each selected village through Systematic Random Sampling (SRS) technique. Finally, the total sample size of 1,512 was equally distributed between male and female respondents. The following table shows the three-stage stratified sampling steps and distribution:

Table 2: Quantitative Sample Size Selection and Distribution

Province	Total Districts	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3			
		Selection of 7 Districts	No. of Villages	Selection of Villages	Selection of HH	Respondents		No. of Sampled HHs in
						Male	Female	

								each Village
Balochistan	Gwadar	District 1	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
	Lasbela	District 2	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
	Zhob	District 3	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
KPK	Chitral	District 4	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
	Upper Dir	District 5	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
	Swat	District 6	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
FATA	Bajaur Agency	District 7	12	Random	SRS	9	9	18
Total		7	84					1,512

2.3.2. Qualitative Research Method and Sample Design

Under qualitative research method, FGDs were conducted with community members and KIIs were conducted with representatives/officials of PPAF, POs staff and representatives of community institutions. Each FGD consisted of 10 community members. Two FGDs (one with male and other with female groups) were conducted from each of the selected district. Thus, a total of 25 FGDs were conducted. The sample size of KIIs was 226.

Table 3: Qualitative Method and Sample Size Distribution

Method Type	Type of Respondent	No of FGDs and KIIs	No of participants
KIIs	PPAF	3	3
	PO Staff	21	21
	Community Institution	61	61
	Community Notable	46	46
	Project Implementation Committee	41	41
	School Staff	34	34
	BHUs	20	20
Subtotal		226	226
FGD	Male Group	13	130
	Female Group	12	120
Subtotal		25	250
Observation and Compliance Checklist	CI and PO representatives	31	31
Subtotal		31	31
Total		282	507

3. EVALUATION OF PPR

3.1 Evaluation of PPR as per DAC Criteria

In late 1992, the OECD/DAC released a document² (OECD, 1992) devising key principles for aid management. Monitoring and evaluation functions formed a substantial part of those principles. The five criteria to evaluate development interventions, are undoubtedly the most known and adopted features that emerged from the OECD/DAC evaluation guidelines. As part of this Assignment, the evaluation team has evaluated PPR with the DAC criteria in mind. Our comments vis-à-vis each criterion are as follows.

1. Relevance;
2. Effectiveness;
3. Efficiency;
4. Impact; and
5. Sustainability.

² Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). (1992). "Development assistance manual: DAC principles for effective aid."

3.1.1. Relevance

The evaluation team can report with confidence that the various interventions including livelihood, education, health, and CPI executed by the communities were relevant to the Program objectives as well as to the needs of the community members. All selected areas are bordering Afghanistan which are vulnerable and unprivileged. Human development index³ also supports this phenomenon. So this shows that the Program areas were most relevant in reduction of poverty and matched with the goal of the Program. Our interaction with the local communities indicates that Village Development Plans (VDPs) were developed with inputs from the community members and executed with the help of POs. The livelihood interventions focused on increasing HHs income while the community interventions focused on the social uplift of the communities.

A majority indicated that a needs assessment was done prior to asset transfer and that the selection of beneficiaries was based on poverty score validated by the COs. 92% of HHs that were CO members reported that they were involved in identifying the need to form a CO and in convincing others to join in. Majority of the respondents (71%) reported that the health session conducted by the CRPs for community and 93% respondents benefited from the session out of 335 participants and 80% reported that the hygiene conditions are now improved according to the needs. During the FGDs with CI members most of the respondents regarded interventions of health component as relevant to their need.

A majority (90%) of the CPI beneficiary reported that they were involved in community need assessment and 95% reported that these were related to actual community needs.

Majority of beneficiary of HH respondents (93%) have indicated that the Link Roads/Bridges' scheme completely fulfills the identified community need.

With perspective of needs of the targeted population, respondents of FGDs expressed high satisfaction as from livelihood intervention they were getting more income and other PPR's interventions were helping in saving more money and ensuring better education and health services. These elements were ensuring that the interventions of PPR were well designed not only for community needs but also were according to PPAF's overall mandate - reduction in poverty and provision of better living standard.

3.1.2. Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the Program interventions can be looked at in a number of ways; on one hand these had a positive outcome in terms of improving beneficiary HH incomes (both directly due to the provided assets and skill trainings, and indirectly as a result of savings accrued from the benefits of community interventions) and HH poverty scores. However, on the other hand, the Program has not been effective in terms of targeting the intended HHs for livelihood intervention on the basis of their baseline poverty scores. In case of community interventions there is room to increase outreach and to enhance their impact even further.

Due to livelihood intervention (asset transfer) extremely poor HH decreased by 2.3%, chronic poor decreased by 2.1% and non-poor increased by 9.1% showing positive impact of the intervention.

Out of the sampled 684 beneficiary HHs, 38% have benefited from new schools – relatively new user of the intervention. The remaining 62% have benefitted from up-gradation/revival of existing schools. Number of children going to school from targeted HHs has increased by 35% after the intervention.

³ Human Development Index Report 2016

After the establishment of new health facilities and upgrading the existing facilities resolved the key issue of access to facility and quality respectively. Number of health facility situated less than 2Km radius increased by 18% after the intervention.

Based on the data collected during our interaction with the COs, FIRR of the CPI components is estimated as 50% and the EIRR is estimated as 50.1%.

3.1.3. Efficiency

Community participation was deemed essential in all executed activities. This was also ensured during the selection of beneficiaries for livelihood support activities and in selecting, purchasing, and distributing various assets. This resulted in a requirement for procuring all assets and inputs as locally as possible. Considering this requirement, the evaluation team is satisfied that the Program execution was done as efficiently as possible with the local communities in the lead. This is also evident from feedback of all FGD's respondents that the activities under PPR were managed cost effectively and completed in time given to COs for implementation.

From a planning perspective the process could have been more efficient if the Program cycles had been yearly instead of quarterly. This caused unnecessary paperwork as well as delays. In addition, there were unwanted breaks between successive quarter (especially in the beginning) resulting in delays in Program execution at the community level.

3.1.4. Impact

Project impact is obvious in a number of cases. There is improvement in livelihood and in the HH poverty scores. Similarly, health and hygiene of HH members have improved and school enrollment has increased. The outreach in some cases – education and health services – is low and needs to be enhanced.

Beneficiary feedback indicates that the schemes are effective in addressing community and individual HH needs. HH's livelihood impacted in the form of savings leading to improvement in lifestyles.

Qualitative results indicate that considerable improvement has occurred in the lifestyle and income of the benefiting communities. It was also confirmed by the school teachers, students and attendance registers that due to the provision of renewable energy based lights and fans attendance of the schools increased and reduced the number of absentees.

School going students and their parents during the interviews added that due to provision of renewable energy based solar fans and lights they are saving in electricity bills and getting other social benefits e.g. because of solar lights social meetings and mobility in evening which was relatively difficult before this intervention.

A majority of the respondents of FGDs' reported that 90% - 95% HHs have benefited from this Program. Financial situation has improved for all beneficiaries, especially women were getting additional income with the help of sewing machines products. Due to Plain Concrete Coping (PCC) road, travel time has been reduced by an average 2 hours. Water supply schemes saved time, especially women have benefited from this intervention.

3.1.5. Sustainability

As per the survey data, overall 54% respondents were of the view that the CPI schemes will be sustainable after the completion of PPR followed by 42% who did not comment and 4% were not certain about the sustainability. During KIIs with community and PO/CO representatives, all respondents expressed their view about sustainability and stated about adopting some procedures for

O&M of the schemes. Mostly an O&M committee was established to take care of the schemes. The evaluation team found record of O&M almost from all COs. All participants of the FGDs expressed that all the CPI projects were designed and executed keeping in view potential disasters respective to the area. They were also willing to maintain the schemes and were contributing to O&M costs. CI activities and CIGs of livelihood component are likely to continue as they have formed and strengthened, they also showed the intention for continuation. In case of education and health sector interventions, the evaluation team has reservations with regards to the sustainability of new facilities that have been setup by the Program since these are being completely subsidized through Program funding.

One issue the evaluation team observes is the intervention regarding use of solar system. The quality and performance of procured items is question mark. The evaluation team views this to be a case of lack of capacity within the POs and the COs and not a case of negligence or fraud. Moreover, solar technology is relatively new. So, in terms of sustainability this seeks also attention of the Program. In case of conventional infrastructure, the requirements and quality of materials like cement, bricks, pipes, etc. and the methods for their use and application are quite standardized and well known. Therefore, the evaluation team has concerns about whether the outcomes of the intervention based on solar technologies will be sustainable in the long run.

3.2 Evaluation of PPR as per Other Criteria

3.2.1. Connectedness

Majority of the FGD respondents reported that all the activities and interventions are interlinked and most of the facilities were not available to them before PPR. Training built the capacity of community members, one tube well was installed for both BHU and school. The condition of the roads improved. Due to upgraded and new established schools the number of students increased. The community has benefitted much from PPR interventions.

Similarly, survey data also shows that with PPR interventions beneficiaries were earning more from livelihood support. The utilization of community level interventions (education, health, and CPI) led to saving of money and time. This positive change was helpful in reducing the poverty level and to attain better living standards with better health, education, and infrastructure services.

3.2.2. Institutional Capacity

The results from KIIs and FGDs reflect the desired capability of institution at Program and community level for the implementation of such projects. Our findings also indicate that the community physical infrastructures have been built as per approved drawings, specifications, and Bill of Quantities (BOQs). Quality of output was acceptable and as per approved specification of the PPR project. The CPIs are owned by the community and they have proper operation and maintenance plan for sustainability of the infrastructures. During the field visit and discussion with benefiting community, it was observed that considerable changes occurred in their lifestyle as well as their income has increased. The schemes are disaster resilient and friendly for the persons with physical disabilities. The schemes are equally benefiting male and female population of the target community.

3.2.3. Process Review

PO Level: Random checks revealed that 86% POs procured capital items in 1st quarter of the Program, at least three capital items procured with the consent of PPAF, prior approval from donor

agency for procurement costing more than US\$ 50,000⁴ was obtained, prepared TOR, interviewing procedure documented, evaluation sheet and evaluation report of shortlisted candidates and contract was signed and copy available with the POs.

It is reported that 71% POs followed the rule of acquiring at least 3 written quotations for procurement of goods and services, opened the quotations in front of designated committee, issued purchase order, and collected CVs directly or through newspaper Ad - minimum 3 CVs.

It is reported that 57% districts prepared comparative statements and evaluation report of quotations, and goods receiving report from end user or department.

CO level: All COs were following the purchase committee protocols and committee members included one representative from PO, one is beneficiary itself and one technical person. All COs were acquiring at least 3 written valid quotations from the local market, prepared comparative statement and price/quality report, statement signed by all committee members, purchase order signed by all committee members, assets/livestock register with beneficiary name and assets tagging.

3.2.4. Risk and Challenges

The PPR has faced challenges and delays at project management level which includes delay in evaluation of proposals by third party firm, delay in situational analysis by third party firm, delay and large gaps in baseline for programme implementation by third party firm, extensive pre-partnership meetings with POs, detailed orientations with prospective partners, developing component strategies, and delay in provision of funds, and adoption of a quarterly planning and execution cycle, etc. Apart from this, more than half of the POs faced difficulties and delays in getting NOC from the relevant authorities. The main reasons of these delays were lengthy procedure and documentation. However after getting the NOC when it came to implementation of PPR, majority of the FGDs' participants reported that no challenges faced during Program intervention. All members and stakeholders were satisfied. No security or administrative challenges were faced during the Program. All decisions were made with mutual consent and all community members and notables of the areas were supporting the partner organizations. Some respondents of one FGD reported that certain issues were faced during project approval, but later it was approved.

3.2.5. Cross Cutting Theme

Around 95% respondents opined that sanitation scheme is equally accessible/ beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender and physical abilities, social status, etc. In process of CPI intervention design, FGD findings also indicate that the interventions/schemes identified by women were also included in the VDPs and subsequently implemented.

Only 42% of the respondents indicated that women have the freedom to travel outside the village independently.

About half of the respondents indicated that in case of medical assistance women are free to visit a medical facility on their own as per security situation of the area. A majority of the respondents (63%) reported that it is important for the women to participate in community/village development process.

⁴ As per guideline in PPR, prior approval for procurement of more than US\$ 50,000 was mandatory.

4. SURVEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Total HHs Surveyed

The total number of HHs surveyed was 1,637 against a target of 1,512. Summary of the HHs surveyed is given in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Total Number of HHs Surveyed

District	PO	Planned Sample		Achieved Sample	
		N	%	N	%
Gwadar	NRSP	216	14.3	238	14.5
Lasbela	BRAC	216	14.3	246	15.0
Zhob	BRSP	108	7.1	117	7.1
	HDF	108	7.1	123	7.5
Chitral	AKRSP	72	4.8	62	3.8
	SRSP	144	9.5	159	9.7
Swat	EPS	126	8.3	127	7.8
	LASOONA	90	6.0	99	6.0
Upper Dir	Khwendo Kor	72	4.8	71	4.3
	SRSP	144	9.5	150	9.2
Bajaur Agency	NIDA	90	6.0	73	4.5
	SRSP	126	8.3	172	10.5
Total		1,512	100.0	1,637	100.0

Out of the 1,637 HHs surveyed, 681 HHs were interviewed for livelihood intervention. Unfortunately, among these 681 HHs baseline data of only 298 HHs was available. According to PPR's design livelihood beneficiaries HHs were supposed to be selected on the basis of Poverty Score (PSC) – assets distribution (PS 0-18) and skill training (PS 0-23). Accordingly, as per direction of PPAF, the results for livelihood sections are presented in this report by baseline and midline PSC's distribution for 298 HHs.

Other than livelihood, all interventions were designed at community level and irrespective of poverty score they benefitted the whole community overall. Consequently, the results presented for these interventions are at overall level using data of 1,637 HHs. However, where needed midline poverty score distribution is presented to assess the categories of users/beneficiaries of community level interventions.

4.2. Socioeconomic Profile of Beneficiary HHs

The average HH comprises 6.2⁵ individuals and beneficiary population comprises of 53% males and 47% females⁶. More than half of the population (55%) is illiterate⁷ (i.e. it has not received any form of schooling – formal or informal). On the other extreme only 17% of the population is matric or above (≥ 10 years of education). Illiteracy is relatively high among the female population (69%) when compared with the male population (44%).

Table 5: Educational Attainment of Beneficiary Population

Educational Category	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1,661	43.8	2,272	68.5	3933	55.3
Primary	640	16.9	483	14.6	1123	15.8
Middle	568	15.0	282	8.5	850	12.0

⁵ According to PBS 2017 census data average national HH size is 6.45 which is slightly lower than our sample average.

⁶ This imbalance is much higher than the national average of 51% men and 48.76% women (the remaining are transgender) reported by PBS after the 2017 census.

⁷ According to the latest Economic Survey national literacy rate is 58%. In case of our sample it is 45%.

Matric	503	13.3	158	4.8	661	9.3
Intermediate	222	5.8	66	2.0	288	4.1
Graduate or above	193	5.1	44	1.3	237	3.3
Religious education	8	0.2	11	0.3	19	0.3
Total	3,795	100.0	3,316	100.0	7111	100.0

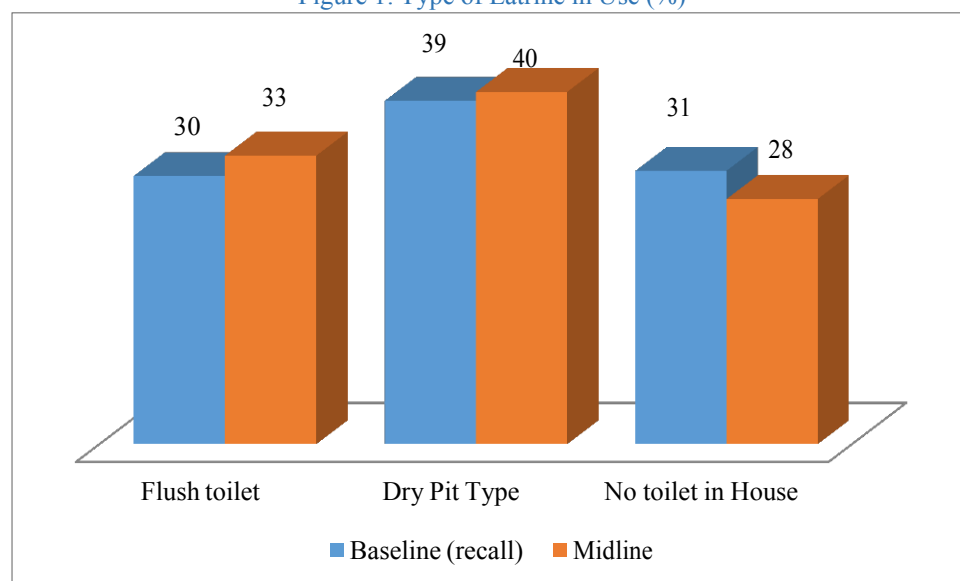
After a series of PPR supported interventions, average monthly HH income has changed from an average baseline of PKR 15,227⁸ to PKR 18,584; an overall increase of 22%. In line with income, overall monthly HH expenditure has also increased by 12% from PKR 16,578 to PKR 18,567. This increase in income and expenditures is statistically significant (p value < .001).

Table 6: HH's Average Monthly Income and Expenditure before and after PPR

Category	Baseline Amount – PKR (recall)	Midline Amount-PKR	% Change
Income	15,227	18,584	22%
Expense	16,578	18,567	12%

Two important indicators of any HH's socioeconomic status are the number of rooms in the house and the type of toilet being used by the HH members. A comparison of baseline (recall) and midline data indicates improvements on both counts. The average number of rooms/HH has increased from 2.14 at the time of baseline to 2.22 rooms at present. Similarly, the percentage of HHs with a flush toilet has gone up from 30% to 33%. Conversely, the percentage of HHs with no toilet has gone down from 31% to 28%.

Figure 1: Type of Latrine in Use (%)

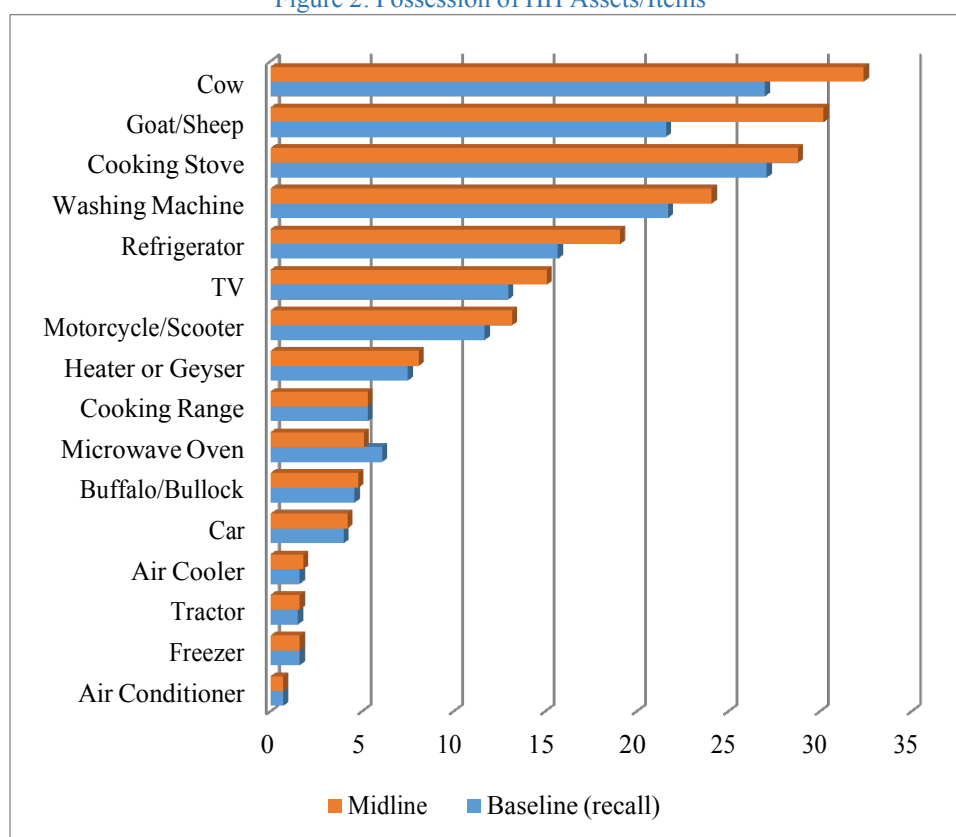


⁸ The consultants are of the opinion that the baseline HH incomes may have been underreported. This is also reflected from the HH expenditures figures reported as part of the same baseline. In addition, Apex's own data collected on recall basis indicates a much higher level of HH baseline incomes – estimated at an average of PKR 14,949/HH. This increase is statistically highly significant (p value < 0.001). Hence, the 84% increase in HH income as per AASA baseline is statistically more significant.

Another important indicator of any HH’s socioeconomic status is the possession of domestic items/assets. During midline survey, data was collected about HH’s possession for 16 domestic assets/items before start of PPR and at the time of midline. Though the increment in assets is marginal, however the beneficiary HHs have been successful in increasing asset base for all items except microwave oven. The highest increment was for possession of goat/sheep (9%) followed by cow (5%). Our data shows that the increment of these two assets can be attributed to PPR livelihood intervention – distribution of livestock.

Due to community meetings people are getting closer and their relationships got improved. Facilities got improved and increased. Due to education support of PPR, teaching standard also got improved. In short we all are better-off with these interventions.
 “Respondents from FGD in Loi Baba in Bajaur”

Figure 2: Possession of HH Assets/Items



4.3. Community Institution Membership and Effectiveness

Respondents from 45% of the surveyed HHs indicated that at least one of the HH members was a CO member. Among those who were member of CO, more than one third (39%) were female. 9% CO members were reported to have physical disabilities. Nearly two third (63%) of the COs were male members

only, followed by 35% female only and 2% mixed (male and female).

Table 7: HH’s CO Membership

Membership’s Category	N	%
CO Membership		
Total Members HHs	741	45%

Male members	455	61%
Female members	286	39%
CO Type		
Male only	465	63%
Female Only	260	35%
Mixed	16	2%
Ability of HH Member who is /are Part of CO		
Able	674	91.0
Disable	67	9.0

VO and LSO membership was also reported from 13% and 2% HHs respectively. However, membership of WCIs was reported from only 12 HHs (less than 1% of sample).

Table 8: Community Institution Membership

Organization Type	Total HHs	Yes	Yes%	No	No %
Number of HHs with CO Membership	1637	741	45.3	896	54.7
Number of HHs with VO Membership	1637	216	13.2	1421	86.8
Number of HHs with LSO Membership	1637	40	2.4	1597	97.6
Number of HHs with WCI Membership	1637	12	0.7	1625	99.3

4.3.1. Frequency of CO Meetings and Attendance

Overall, the COs exhibit high level of effectiveness. 91% of the respondents reported that CO meetings are held regularly as planned. The same percentage also reported that their HH members attend these meetings regularly. Furthermore, 66% of the respondents also reported that all CO members (including female and disabled members) regularly attend the meetings.

Table 9: Participation in CO Meetings

Category	Regularly		Irregularly		Need		Never		Don't Know
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Participation of HH Members	503	67.9	81	10.9	139	18.8	5	0.7	13
Participation of all other Members	492	66.4	96	13	111	15	19	2.6	23

Responses from all poverty groups on frequency of CO meetings and their attendance are similar.

4.3.2. Role of COs

Overall analysis of qualitative and quantitative data indicates that the community institutions have been very active in advocating their causes and in ensuring their participation in the Program. 92% of HHs that were CO members reported that they were involved in identifying the need to form a CO and in convincing others to join in.

In response to another question, 63% of the respondents reported that all CO members participated fully and regularly in all CO decisions/project design and that the same percentage of members participated in project implementation.

Every member takes keen interest. When a decision has to be made, all members are involved including women, poor and disable. Development plans are made with all members' decision. Training was also provided which resulted positively. Proper attendance record is kept and is maintained by manager. The NRSP and LSO also assist.

“Respondents from FGDs in Surbandar in Gawadar”

Table 10: Participation of All CO Members in Decisions/Project Design

and Implementation

Category	Regularly		Occasionally		Need Basis		Never		Don't Know	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Participation in Decision/Design	466	62.6	93	12.6	135	18.2	17	2.3	32	4.3
Participation in Implementation	470	63.4	83	11.2	140	18.9	15	2	33	4.5

The involvement of the community organizations in all phases of the PPR project was also highlighted by participants during the evaluation team's discussions with various project stakeholders during the FGDs and the KIIs. More than 62% of the HHs also reported that there was a requirement to contribute periodically to the CO savings and 9% of such HHs reported contributing to the CO savings. The savings are being utilized for communal and social purposes.

4.3.3. WCIs and their Role

The results of FGDs reveal that 50% of the priorities identified by WCIs were included in village development plans (VDPs) and 64% of the WCIs were also involved in implementing project interventions. The results of FGDs also indicate that 48% WCIs continue to update, implement and monitor their development plans. FGDs also support that 48% WCIs adopt democratic decision making process in relation to internal organizational management and external affairs.

4.4. Direct Household Level Interventions – Livelihood Interventions

Based on their HH poverty scores, a number of individuals – males and females – benefited directly from interventions targeting livelihood improvement. These interventions included:

1. Asset Transfer – Livestock
2. Assets Transfer – Agri Inputs and Machinery
3. Assets Transfer – Handicraft Tools and Materials
4. Asset Transfer – Fisheries Equipment
5. Asset transfer - Small Business Setup and stock
6. Olive Plantation Support
7. Skills Trainings

Livelihood beneficiary HHs expressed their satisfaction with the process undertaken for asset transfer; a majority indicated that a needs assessment was done prior to asset transfer and that the selection of beneficiaries was done by the CO. Additionally, a majority of HHs were satisfied with the quality of assets provided to them. They also indicated that they had a role in selecting/purchasing the actual assets transferred. Distribution of the beneficiaries on the basis of the baseline poverty scores is given in Table 11.

Table 11: Distribution of Livelihood Beneficiaries on basis of Baseline and Midline Poverty Score

Description		N	%	Mean PSC
Baseline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	35	11.7	7.3
	Chronic Poor	69	23.2	14.8
	Transitory Poor	45	15.1	21.1
	Non-poor	149	50.0	38.0
	Overall	298	100.0	26.5
Midline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	28	9.4	7.9
	Chronically Poor	63	21.1	15.2
	Transitory Poor	31	10.4	21.3
	Non-Poor	176	59.1	36.7
	Overall	298	100.0	27.8

Data in table above indicates that the HH poverty scores have improved as a result of these interventions; number of non-poor HHs in the beneficiary sample has increased from 149 to 176, an increase of 18% over the baseline number. Similarly overall mean poverty score has increased from 26.5 to 27.8 however this is statistically not significant (P-value =0.088)

Distribution of HHs, which benefited from various types of asset transfers, on the basis of their baseline poverty scores is given below.

Table 12: Beneficiaries of Livelihood Interventions

Type of Livelihood Intervention	N	%
Livestock Support	106	35.6
Agri Inputs, Tools and Machinery Support	12	4.0
Olive Plantation Support	4	1.3
Handicraft making tools and Materials Support	21	7.0
Fisheries Support	31	10.4
Small Business Setup + Stock/Tools Support	81	27.2
Skill's Training	57	19.1
Total	298*	

Note: *Multiple responses

4.4.1. Asset Transfer - Livestock

In total, 106 sampled HHs were provided assets in the form of livestock. These comprised a mix of goats, sheep, cows, camels, and poultry. Analysis of survey data indicates that almost 50% of the livestock was provided to non-poor HHs. Furthermore, almost one quarter of the HHs that received livestock (N = 23) had neither owned any livestock previously, nor did they receive any training to care for/manage livestock.

Table 13: Distribution of Livestock on the Basis of Poverty Score

Previously women used the services of a tailor for stitching their clothes. Now after training, they stitch by themselves and saving the money.
 “Respondents from FGD in Lai Baba in Bajaur”

Description		N	%	Mean PS
Baseline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	13	12.3	8.0
	Chronic Poor	23	21.7	14.7
	Transitory Poor	16	15.1	21.1
	Non-poor	54	50.9	34.8
	Overall	106	100.0	25.1
Midline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	8	7.5	6.0
	Chronically Poor	32	30.2	15.6
	Transitory Poor	7	6.6	21.9
	Non-Poor	59	55.7	38.3
	Overall	106	100.0	27.9

Beneficiary statistics indicate that the HH poverty scores have improved as a result of livestock provision to these households; number of non-poor HHs in the beneficiary sample has increased from 54 to 59, an increase of 9% over the baseline number. Similarly overall mean poverty score has increased from 25.1 to 27.9 however which is statistically not significant (P-value = 0.068).

Table 14: Livestock – Prior Ownership vs. Training under PPR

Description	Training under PPR	
	Yes	No
Ownership of livestock before PPR	Yes	29
	No	46

At the time of the assessment more than 95% of the HHs reported that the livestock is alive and in good health, and more than 60% of the HHs reported an increase in the number of livestock provided to them. Finally, 75% of the beneficiaries HHs have reported an increase in HH income due to provision of livestock. Average monthly increase in these HHs is PKR 8,084.

4.4.2. Asset Transfer – Small Business Setups

Out of the sampled population, 81 HHs were provided assets to enable them to setup their own businesses. Most of the beneficiaries were provided assets enabling them to setup shops selling *kiryana* (grocery) or household items within their neighborhoods. In this case again, nearly half of the beneficiaries are from the non-poor category.

Table 15: Distribution of Small Business on the Basis of Poverty Score

Description	N	%	Mean	
Baseline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	16	19.8	6.8
	Chronic Poor	16	19.8	15.1
	Transitory Poor	12	14.8	20.9
	Non-poor	37	45.7	37.1
	Overall	81	100.0	24.4
Midline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	12	14.8	8.4
	Chronically Poor	19	23.5	14.5
	Transitory Poor	9	11.1	21.2
	Non-Poor	41	50.6	35.1
	Overall	81	100.0	24.8

In this case again, there is a shift from the poorer poverty bands to the non-poor side. Number of non-poor HHs has increased from 37 to 41, a shift of 11%. Overall mean poverty score has increased slightly from 24.4 to 24.8, however, this is statistically insignificant (P-value = 0.846). Out of the 81 beneficiary HHs, 77 HHs (95%) reported an increase in their HH income due to this intervention.

4.4.3. Asset Transfer – Other Types

Within the survey sample 4 respondents indicated that they had received olive plants under PPR. Three of the four beneficiaries also indicated that they had harvested and commercially benefited from the sale of olive fruit. Average income as a result of this olive sale was indicated as PKR 24,333 per HH. However the MTE has concerns over the information provided by the respondents as on average an olive plant takes up to 5 years to mature and start fruiting. It is therefore not certain if this income was derived from olive plants provided under PPR or is from older plants.

Agriculture inputs and machinery were provided to 12 sampled HHs (67% non-poor). The provisions included tools, dung pung machines, spray machines, and diesel engines.

Table 16: Distribution of Other Support on the Basis of Poverty Score

Description	Agri Inputs and Machinery Support		Olive Plantation Support		Handicraft making tools and Materials Support		Fisheries Support		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Baseline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	0	0	0	.0	2	9.5	2	6.5
	Chronic Poor	3	25	1	25.0	6	28.6	9	29.0
	Transitory Poor	1	8	0	.0	1	4.8	7	22.6
	Non-poor	8	67	3	75.0	12	57.1	13	41.9

	Overall	12	100.0	4	100.0	21	100.0	31	100.0
Midline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	0	0	0	.0	3	14.3	4	12.9
	Chronically Poor	0	0	0	.0	2	9.5	6	19.4
	Transitory Poor	0	0	0	.0	3	14.3	7	22.6
	Non-Poor	12	100	4	100.0	13	61.9	14	45.2
	Overall	12	100.0	4	100.0	21	100.0	31	100.0

67% of the beneficiaries have reported an increase in their HH income as a result of this intervention. Average reported monthly increase is PKR 3,000 per HH.

Handicraft making tools and machines were provided to 21 beneficiaries with a majority (57%) going to non-poor category. Almost all HHs are utilizing them for supplementing their income. Average reported income increase/HH/month as a result of this intervention is PKR 4,837.

In the coastal areas, fishing boats, nets, etc. were distributed among 31 sampled HHs. All of the HHs had previous experience of the fisheries sector. Almost all beneficiary HHs have reported an increase in their monthly income as a result of the assets transfer. Average income increase per HH has been reported at PKR 5,759/month.

4.4.4. Role of Community Resource Persons (CRPs)

As part of this intervention a number of CRPs were trained in all intervention areas to support the beneficiaries in managing and utilizing their assets in the best possible manner. The CRPs also serve as the primary source of information and advice for any queries or problems that the beneficiaries may have. The CRPs were chosen by the community members from within the beneficiary community.

Awareness about the presence of CRPs within the beneficiary HHs needs to be increased as only 57% of the respondents from beneficiary HHs acknowledged their presence in their respective villages; 12% of the respondents stated that they were not present and the remaining 35% did not know about them. However, 97% of those that were aware of their presence indicated that the respective CRP had been helpful in their livelihood related activities.

Figure 3: PPR Trained CRP Available in Village

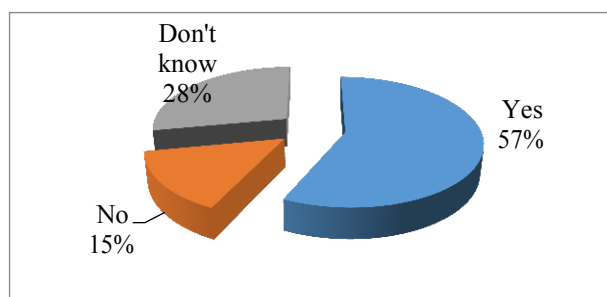
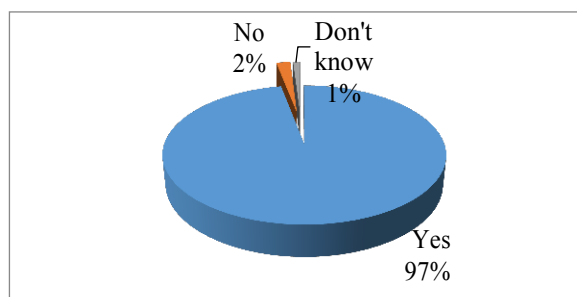


Figure 4: CRP Useful for PPR Livelihood Activities

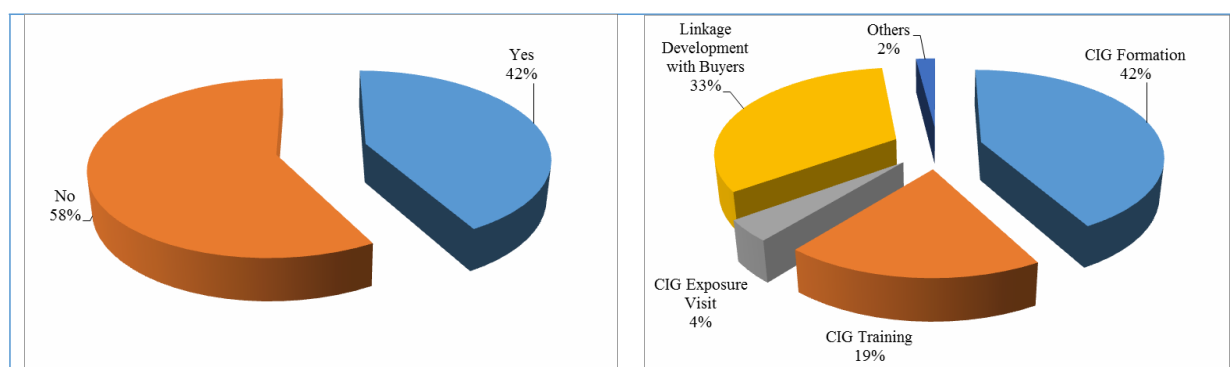


4.4.5. Market Development for Livelihood Component Beneficiaries

Respondents from HHs with livelihood intervention beneficiaries were asked if any product marketing related activity was carried out. A majority of respondents (58%) indicated that no such activity was carried out. Those respondents that indicated that market development activities were carried out were then asked to indicate the type of activities that were carried out. 42% of the respondents indicated that CIGs were formed while 33% also indicated that linkage development with buyers was done.

Figure 5: Marketing Activity Conducted

Figure 6: Type of Marketing Activity Conducted



4.4.6. Skills Training

Under the skills training component, 57 individuals were trained in various skills and were provided with toolkits after completing their trainings. Break up of trainees on the basis of their poverty scores is provided below again indicating that more than half of the trainees were from non-poor HHs; 88% of the trainees were male and only 12 were female.

As indicated in case of asset transfer interventions, discussions with the CO members during the FGDs indicated their involvement in selection of these trainees as well.

Table 17: Skills Trainings' Beneficiaries

Description		N	%	Mean
Baseline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	2	3.5	8.5
	Chronic Poor	14	24.6	14.4
	Transitory Poor	12	21.1	20.7
	Non-poor	29	50.9	40.6
	Overall	57	100.0	28.8
Midline PSC Band	Extremely Poor	1	1.8	7.0
	Chronically Poor	8	14.0	16.0
	Transitory Poor	5	8.8	21.4
	Non-Poor	43	75.4	36.3
	Overall	57	100.0	31.6

Average reported income increase as a result of these trainings was PKR 10,951/month. This is the highest increase from any of the livelihood interventions that were carried out under PPR. This is also reflected in the improvement in beneficiary HH poverty scores – overall mean has increased from 28.8 to 31.6 which is statistically not significant (P-value = (0.189). In addition, a maximum number of HHs have moved from poor to non-poor category –an increase from 29 to 43 HHs (48% over the baseline).

Table 18: Skills Trainings Beneficiaries by Gender

Baseline HH Group	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Extremely Poor	2	100	0	0	2	100
Chronic Poor	14	100	0	0	14	100
Transitory Poor	11	92	1	8	12	100
Non-poor	23	79	6	21	29	100
Total	50	88	7	12	57	100

More than 90% trainees were satisfied with the quality of trainings and have termed their usefulness as good or very good. Moreover, 86% of the respondent HHs reported that the trainings they received were being utilized for earning a livelihood

4.5. Community Level Interventions

As part of PPR a number of interventions that provided community level benefits were also carried out in the areas of Education, Health, and CPI. Out of the total 1,637 sampled household, percentage of beneficiary household for each intervention is as follows:

We have worked diligently on the community schools and as a result the children of this area (especially girls) are getting proper education.

“ Respondents from FGD in Sakran C district Lasbela”

Table 19: Indirect Community Interventions –
Number of Beneficiary HHs Interviewed

Intervention	N	%
Education	684	41.8
Health	475	29.0
CPI	958	58.5

In comparison with the other two, number of household benefiting from health intervention is considerably lower. However, feedback from beneficiary households indicates that all the interventions have been well received by the communities and their impact/benefit is evident from the survey data.

4.5.1. Education

The primary focus of activities by POs was: (a) setting up new community schools; (b) providing continued support to existing schools; and (c) to increase enrollment of out of school children. Under PPR support, school received furniture, bags, solar systems, teacher trainings, water tanks, etc. POs also constructed class rooms, staff rooms, walls, and toilets.

PO reports indicate that they are on track for achieving the target of rehabilitation of government schools and establishment of community schools. As far as the impact of these activities on enrollment is concerned, our analysis indicates that 684 (42%) of the surveyed households are benefiting from this intervention; another 11% have no child of school going age while the remaining 47% are not benefiting from this intervention.

Amongst the beneficiary HHs, only 37% have benefited from new schools while the remaining 63% have benefitted from up-gradation/revival of existing schools. This indicates that strengthening and up gradation of the public sector facilities is more successful strategy, instead of establishing new structures which, according to the evaluation team observations, shall also face sustainability issues at the time of project closure.

Table 20: HHs benefiting from Education Intervention

Description	N	%
New Schools	257	15.7
Up gradation/Revival of Existing Schools	427	26.1
None of above two	778	47.5
No child of school going age in HH (5-16 years)	175	10.7
Total	1,637	100.0

Access to the schools for the children of the beneficiary HHs is very good as 76% of the students are now attending schools which are less than half a kilometer from their homes, while another 19% have the schools within two kilometers of their homes.

Table 21: Distance to Schools

Description	N	%
Less than half KM	519	75.9
Between half and 1 KM	97	14.2
Between 1-2KM	34	5.0
Greater than 2KM	34	5.0
Total	684	100.0

Satisfaction from the intervention outputs is also very high among the beneficiaries: A high majority of the beneficiary HHs (84%) report that children are going to the schools regularly and the level of satisfaction from the quality of education being provided is also very high (99%). All of the respondents reported that enrollment of their children in schools has had a positive impact on the HH. Consequently, 89% of the HHs intend to keep the children in the school even after the project concludes.

Table 22: HHs benefiting from Education Intervention

Description		N	%
Children attend school regularly	Yes	574	83.9
	No	110	16.1
Overall degree of Satisfaction with Quality of Education	Very Good	411	60.1
	Good	204	29.8
	Satisfactory	60	8.8
	Poor Very Poor	9	1.3
HHs intend to ensure that their children continue with higher education beyond current school level	Yes	608	88.9
	No	76	11.1
Number of children going to school increased after the project intervention	Yes	236	34.5
	No	448	65.5
HH shifted their children from other schools to PPAF supported schools	Yes	164	24.0
	No	520	76.0

All this positive feedback reflects improvement in the quality of education in the schools being supported by PPR. However, one aspect which needs further attention is the fact that corporal punishment is still practiced in the schools as 11% respondents reported that teachers are giving corporal punishment.

Potential for Increasing Enrollment

Out of the 684 beneficiary HHs 35% have reported that number of children going to school from their HH increased after this intervention. In response to another question only 24% beneficiary respondents reported that they had shifted their children from other schools to PPAF supported schools.

School going students and their parents added during the interviews that due to provision of renewable energy based solar fans and lights besides saving in electricity bills they were completing their school home work in time and were studying after sunset. As a result they got good marks in the last exams.

Despite above mentioned good feedback from the beneficiary HHs, there is still room for increasing student enrollment from the 47% HHs that are not benefiting from this intervention. Analysis of survey data from within the 684 HHs indicates that while the total enrollment of children of school going age has increased from 2,166 (58%) before start of PPR to 2,548 (65%), there is still at least two eligible child per HH (a total of 1,402 in 684 HHs) that is currently not enrolled. These children, in theory at least, can all be admitted provided there is enough capacity to absorb them.

Table 23: Total Number of Children of School Going Age in Survey Sample

Description	Baseline (recall)	Midline
Total Eligible Children	3,718	3,950

Enrolled Children	2,166	2,548
Out of School	1,552	1,402
% Enrolled	58%	65%
% Out Of School	42%	35%

The impact of this intervention in terms of adding new HHs has been minimal. Hence there is room to: (a) further increase enrollment from the 684 beneficiary HHs; and (b) more importantly, there is still the remaining 47% of HHs that are not benefiting from this intervention at all.

Survey results show that though significant successful investments were made to improve the infrastructure and access for the students, a large number of HHs are still not benefiting from these facilities. It is therefore recommended that the POs now specifically target those households that are yet to benefit from this intervention. This happened despite the fact that almost 100% beneficiaries of this intervention are satisfied with the quality of education in these schools.

Community Participation and Involvement

30% of HHs, who benefitted from the educational support of PPR, are members of the school management committees (even though female representation is quite low). This is a high proportion and shows community interest and involvement in improving the quality of education through infrastructure development, provision of missing facilities and capacity building.

Table 24: Beneficiary HH Participation in PPR Sponsored School Management

Description	N	%
Yes, male members only	139	20.3
Yes, female members only	21	3.1
Yes, both male and female members	44	6.4
None	480	70.2
Total	684	100.0

Documentation and Record Keeping

The documents maintained by POs were also reviewed during the MTE visits and KIIs. The objective was to verify the information being provided by POs. The financial documentation is quite good as PPAF has provided quite strong technical support in ensuring financial accountability and transparency. However, the documentation related to enrollment in schools and record of the children enrolling and dropping out of the schools is quite poor e.g., the record of one particular school maintained by a PO showed more than 100 boys dropping out of a girls' school. Similarly, record pertaining to another school showed reduction in number of the class rooms and bath rooms after reconstruction and rehabilitation. These aspects need urgent attention.

It was also confirmed by the school teachers, students and attendance registers that due to the provision of renewable energy based lights and fans attendance of the schools increased and reduced the number of absentees.

4.5.2. Health

. During the survey 475 health intervention beneficiary HHs were interviewed. Out of the 475 beneficiary HHs, 79% were benefiting from services offered by upgraded BHUs while the remaining 21% were benefiting from the Community Health Centers (CHCs) established by the Program. The POs also reported issues in dealing with the communities regarding the location of CHCs as different groups within the communities had different priorities, while government officials were usually very welcoming about such support being provided to them.

Table 25: HHs Benefiting from Health Intervention

Category	N	%
Up gradation of BHU/Health facility	373	22.8
New Community Health Center/Dispensary/Facility	102	6.2
None	1,162	71.0
Total	1,637	100.0

Table 26: HHs Benefiting from Health Sector Interventions

Category	N	%
Govt. Facilities	373	78.5
Community Facilities	102	21.5
Total	475	100.0

Survey data indicates that within the beneficiary HHs the level of access to health services is high. Prior to PPR, 48% respondents had access to a health facility within half a kilometer of their HH, now 54% people have access within half kilometer of their HH. This can be attributed to the establishment of the community health clinics. Similarly, 37% people had to travel more than 2 kilometer to reach health facility; now only 18% people have to travel more than 2 kilometers for accessing these services.

Figure 7: Distance to Nearest Health Facility - Before (recall) and After PPR

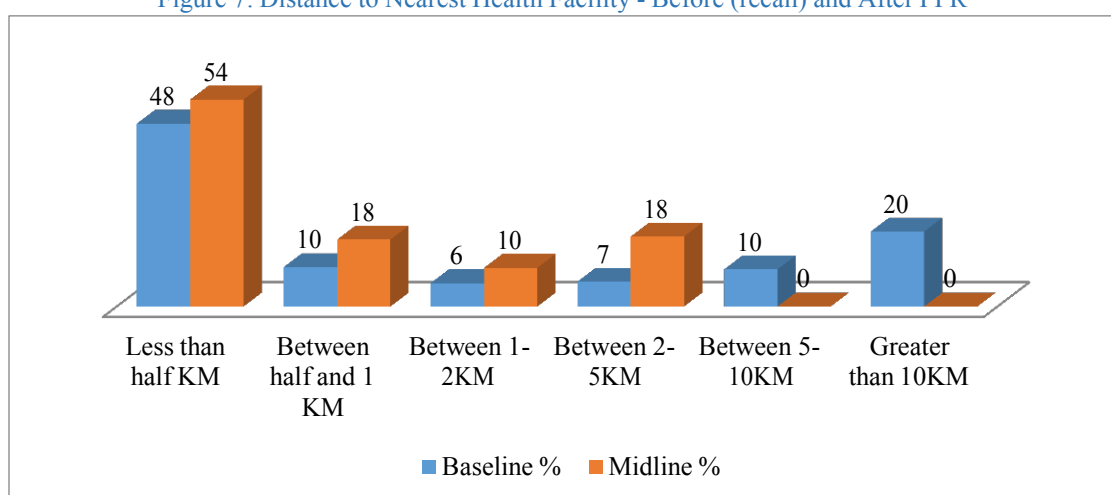


Table 27: Availability of all necessary Vaccinations and Prescribed Medicine

Description	Category	N	%
Necessary Vaccinations	Yes	364	76.6
	No	111	23.4
Prescribed Medicines	Never	4	6.6
	Occasionally	24	39.3
	Mostly	12	19.7
	Always	21	34.4

The HHs benefiting from these facilities report a high level of satisfaction from the services being offered at these facilities. More than 70% reported that a PPR supported facility is where they now first go for seeking medical treatment versus only 19% going to private clinics or doctors. In response to questions about the availability of services 77% beneficiary HHs reported that necessary vaccinations were available at the facilities and 34% indicated that necessary medicines were always available. Similarly, it was reported that male and female doctors were available most of the time.

Table 28: Where Do HHs First Go to Seek Medical Treatment

Description	N	%
PPAF supported BHU/Health Center/Dispensary	335	70.5
Private Clinic of a Doctor	90	18.9
Hakeem	6	1.3
Private clinic/dispensary of a quack	14	2.9
Local LHW	9	1.9

Other	21	4.4
Total	475	100.0

Table 29: Presence of Male and Female Doctor in the BHU

Description	Male Doctor		Female Doctor	
	N	%	N	%
Never	20	4.2	106	22.3
Occasionally	93	19.6	116	24.4
Mostly	208	43.8	139	29.3
Always	154	32.4	114	24.0
Total	475	100.0	475	100.0

Overall level of satisfaction from the services being offered is also quite high. 75% of the beneficiaries have rated their level of satisfaction as good or very good.

Table 30: Overall Level of Satisfaction from Health Services Being Provided

Category	N	%
Very Good	225	47.4
Good	129	27.2
Satisfactory	99	20.8
Poor	22	4.6
Total	475	100.0

Improvement in MNCH

During the last 12 months a total of 97 children were born in the 61 beneficiary HHs. Survey data indicates that 45% of the births took place in a government or PPR supported health facility while another 33% were attended by a skilled attendant elsewhere.

Table 31: Births in Beneficiary HH during Last 12 Months

Types of Facilities	N	%
At a Government Facility by Skilled birth attendant	12	19.7
At PPAF supported health facility	15	24.6
At private Facility by Skilled birth attendant	12	19.7
At home under the supervision of trained birth attendant (e.g. LHW)	8	13.1
At home attended by a traditional birth attendant (dai)	9	14.8
At home without being attended by any one	5	8.2
Total	61	100.0

Prior to giving birth, expectant mothers from 98% of the beneficiary HHs visited a PPAF supported facility for check-ups regularly. Mean number of visits per expectant mother is 4.4. The same percentage of mothers also took their newborns for checkup to a PPAF supported facility within 40 days of birth. Although no baseline data is available to indicate if there has been any increase in the use of PPR supported facilities or the use of skilled attendants, our interviews with health facility staff and with the communities indicate that there has been an increase in the use of health facilities for child birth and for other health related issues. This reflects increasing trust of the communities on the government facilities and also a changing of the norms within communities. Health staff interviews also indicate that although no formal records are being kept, they have observed a general improvement in the women's health.

Quantification of Benefits of Health Intervention

Beneficiary HHs reported that on average they were able to save 7.3 hours/month/HH as a result of the health services being provided at the village level.

Table 32: Time and Money Saved Due to Local Availability of Health Services

Category	Average per HH
Time Saved/Month	7.3 Hours
Money Saved/Month	1,150 PKR

Beneficiary HHs also reported that due to the PPR supported intervention they were able to save PKR 1,150/HH/month. This amount is significant considering that average income/HH/month is PKR 18,289⁹.

Health and Hygiene Awareness through Sessions by CRPs

71% of the beneficiary households reported that they were aware of health and hygiene sessions being conducted by the CRPs. 89% of these beneficiaries reported participating in the sessions and 99% of those who attended were satisfied with them. Overall, 73% of the beneficiary households reported improvement in the HH hygiene after PPR interventions.

Table 33: Hygiene Awareness Sessions

Description	Response	N	%
Health Sessions by CRP	Yes	335	70.5
	No	140	29.5
HH Participation in Sessions	Yes	298	89.0
	No	37	11.0
Benefit for HH from Sessions	Yes	312	93.1
	No	23	6.9
Hygiene knowledge after these sessions	Yes	350	73.7
	No	125	26.3
Hygiene of the HH members improved after sessions	Yes	378	79.6
	No	97	20.4
Satisfaction with sessions	Yes	294	98.7
	No	4	1.3

The sessions were designed and delivered keeping in view the local needs and specially keeping in view the local diseases. These CRPs were trained rigorously by Program Partners to enable them to conduct the sessions effectively. This has produced good results and should be strengthened and continued.

This level of feedback makes it one of the most useful and successful interventions of the Program. It is also important to note that improved hygiene contributes to decrease in disease burden in the communities and thus reduced health related expenses, which in turn increases HH income and prosperity. It is recommended that health and hygiene sessions for the remaining HHs be also conducted as soon as possible. Furthermore, the coverage of this intervention may be extended to the remaining 71% HHs.

4.5.3. Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)

CPI interventions, which are an integral part of the PPR, have the potential to provide socioeconomic benefits to a maximum number of HHs in a community or village. They can have wide ranging direct and indirect effects including improvement in access to health facilities and educational institutions, improvement in access to suppliers and markets, etc. These can also improve HH and community health. All these improvements contribute immensely towards HH livelihood enhancement and consequently in reducing poverty. CPI interventions undertaken as part of PPR are as follows:

1. Drinking water supply
2. Drainage/Sanitation
3. Irrigation water supply
4. Construction of Link Roads and Bridges
5. Solar Lightening
6. Flood Protection

⁹ It is based on midline data of 475 HHs benefited from health support

During the HH survey 958 HHs that benefited from various types of CPI interventions were interviewed. Out of these 958, the highest number of HHs have benefited from drinking water supply schemes and from the building of link roads and bridges. The impact of these two interventions on the beneficiary HHs is also discussed further below. For the remaining types of interventions the number of respondents in the sample is small.

Table 34: CPI Interventions – Number of Beneficiary HHs

Type of Intervention	N	%
Drinking water support	476	49.8
Drainage/Sanitation Support	38	4.0
Irrigation Support	32	3.3
Link Roads/Bridges Support	478	50.0
Solar Lighting Support	55	5.8
Flood Protection Support	50	5.2
Total	956*	

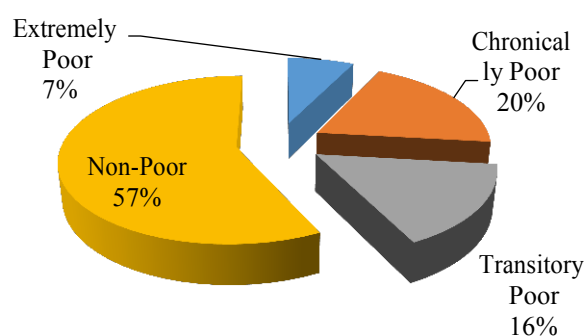
*Multiple responses

Table 35: CPI Interventions – Distribution of Beneficiary HHs by Midline Poverty Score

Type of Intervention	Extremely Poor		Chronically Poor		Transitory Poor		Non-Poor		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drinking Water Support	34	7.1	108	22.7	73	15.3	261	54.8	476	100.0
Drainage/Sanitation Support	2	5.3	5	13.2	5	13.2	26	68.4	38	100.0
Irrigation Support	0	0.0	3	9.4	2	6.3	27	84.4	32	100.0
Link Roads/Bridges Support	46	9.6	93	19.5	83	17.4	256	53.6	478	100.0
Solar Lighting Support	4	7.3	5	9.1	9	16.4	37	67.3	55	100.0
Flood Protection Support	2	4.0	4	8.0	0	0.0	44	88.0	50	100.0
Total	70	7.3	186	19.5	152	15.9	548	57.3	956	100.0

CPI interventions were designed at community level and anyone irrespective of poverty score could have benefit from. Survey data shows that the distribution of beneficiary HHs, is closer to the overall HH distribution of the population - non-poor HHs (57%) and poor HHs (43%).

Figure 8: CPI Interventions – Overall Distribution of Beneficiary HHs by Midline Poverty Groups

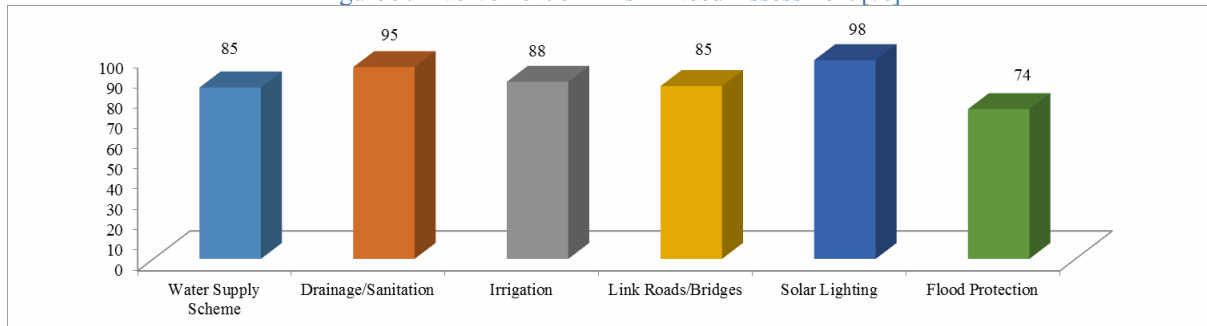


CPI Intervention Design and Execution

An overall analysis of qualitative and quantitative data suggests that a proper needs assessment and prioritization was carried out. FGD findings also indicate that during this process the interventions/schemes identified by women were also included in VDPs and subsequently implemented. Individual schemes were financed by the POs in close consultation with the COs

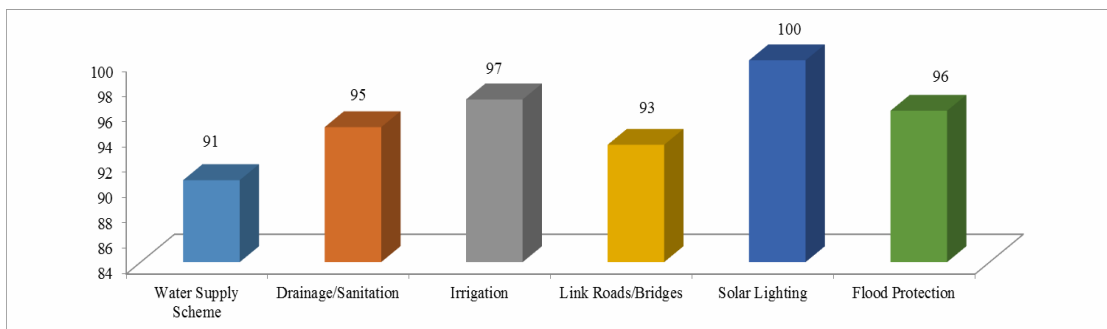
keeping in view the needs of the target community and the perceived impact of the selected schemes on the beneficiary community livelihood.

Figure 9: Involvement of HHs in Need Assessment [%]



A similar sentiment is expressed by the beneficiary HHs when asked about the relevance of the schemes to actual community needs.

Figure 10: Relevance of CPI Schemes to Actual Community Need [%]



There is a small percentage of respondents who have expressed their dissatisfaction with the outcomes of the schemes. Detailed probing of these respondents has revealed that their dissatisfaction was primarily due to a particular scheme not extending right up to their doorstep or street, e.g. a water tap being installed in the street rather than within their HH or compound.

Overall, the evaluation team can report with certainty that all the schemes were planned and executed by the communities and the POs while adhering to the Program design. Beneficiary feedback indicates that the schemes are relevant to their needs, have been executed with efficiency and are effective in addressing community and individual HH needs and are directly and indirectly impacting HH livelihoods through indirect savings or as a result of improvement in lifestyles.

Some people have agriculture land but due to absence of irrigation system that was useless. With the PPR implemented project, we started cultivation and our income has increased.
 “Respondents from FGD in Sharif Abad in Swat”

Implementation and construction was carried out under direct supervision of the community organizations with technical support of the PO experts. For this purpose the POs had recruited competent professional engineers and appointed them as their representatives in project areas. The evaluation team selectively reviewed the documentation prepared by the relevant engineers for each and every scheme i.e. engineering estimates, BOQs, specifications, drawings, comparative statements, and contracts with suppliers/contractors. During KIIs with community and PO/CO representatives, all respondents expressed their view about following some procedures for O&M of the schemes. Mostly an O&M committee was established to take care of the schemes. The evaluation team found record of O&M almost from all COs. On the other hand, survey results vary about HH's contribution for O&M cost of the schemes – the highest for irrigation (94%) and least for flood protection wall (17%).

CO members are trained in operations and maintenance. All interventions including health and education are still functional.
 “Respondents from FGDs”

Table 36: HH Contribution in O&M Cost of the Scheme

Types of Schemes		N	%
Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Yes	78	44.3
	No	98	55.7
Drainage/Sanitation	Yes	12	66.7
	No	6	33.3
Irrigation	Yes	15	93.8
	No	1	6.3
Link Roads/Bridges	Yes	77	45.8
	No	91	54.2
Solar Lighting	Yes	4	30.8
	No	9	69.2
Flood Protection	Yes	3	16.7
	No	15	83.3

Compliance to procurement procedures and availability of records was checked at all POs and at number of COs. The observed records suggest that the relevant procedures have been followed by most POs and all COs though record keeping is better in case of COs as compared to POs where, in individual cases, some documents have been found missing. However, no evidence of fraud in any of the projects was observed. Quality of materials procured for CPI projects was also satisfactory.

With this facility near to my house, now I am saving the time and reach at my work place in time. The most important benefit is that now I take shower daily and then go work.
 “A beneficiary respondent from district Lasbela”

Drinking Water Supply Schemes

Prior to the implementation of this scheme wells were the most common source of drinking water for the beneficiaries. For more than half the beneficiaries, the previous source was less than 0.5km from their HHs. For another 29% it was between 0.5 and 1.0 km from their HHs. On the other extreme it was more than 5km for 5% of the beneficiaries. With provision of drinking facility in/near to house, almost 90% beneficiary HHs were able to have easy access to water and were able to save time. Beneficiaries also stated that besides easy access the quantity of available water was also sufficient to their needs.

Table 37: CPI: Drinking Water Supply Source before PPR

Source		%
River/ Stream/ Canal	52	10.9
Natural Spring	59	12.4
Pond	43	9.0
Well	145	30.5
Communal Hand Pump	21	4.4
Community Tap	30	6.3
Hand pump in House	8	1.7
Pipe water in the house	60	12.6
Others	58	12.2
Total	476	100.0

Table 38: CPI: Distance of Previous Drinking Water Source from House

Distance	N	%
Less than half KM	262	55.0
Between half and 1 KM	99	20.8
Between 1-2KM	67	14.1
Between 2-5KM	27	5.7
Between 5-10KM	16	3.4
Greater than 10KM	5	1.1
Total	476	100.0

The beneficiaries have expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the scheme and have reported a number of benefits including less disease in HH members (86% responses) and improvement in HH members' health. These benefits have been reported from all HH types.

Table 39: CPI: Effects of Tap Water on Family

Benefits	N	%*
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With the help of road project, we found low fare advantages. BHU helped to reduce disease rate in all over the village. In short all the activities helped to improve our life standards and increase our incomes.

“Respondents from FGD in Chinagai “in Bajaur

Less disease in children and family members	409	86.1
Less loss of productive time due to illnesses	196	41.3
Income enhanced due to increase in productivity	164	34.5
Income enhanced due to less expenditure on treating illnesses	114	24.0

* Multiple Responses

Link Roads/Bridges' Support

During the HH survey 478 HHs that benefited from link road/bridges were interviewed. A majority of beneficiary of HH respondents (94%) have indicated that the scheme completely fulfills the identified community need. The same percentage of beneficiaries and 94% have also indicated that it is equally beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender and physical abilities, social status, etc.

Beneficiary HHs have indicated that, on average, they are now saving more than 3 hours/day/HH due to these interventions. Similarly 66% of the beneficiary HHs reported that the prices of goods/commodities being imported in the villages have dropped and 60% reported that income from

goods exported out of the village has increased. Overall, the beneficiary HHs have reported an income enhancement of PKR 667/month as a result of these interventions.

Rate of Return on Infrastructure Investments

As required, the rate of return of CPI interventions in terms of FIRR and EIRR has also been calculated. Based on the data collected during our interaction with the COs, FIRR of the CPI components is estimated as 50% and the EIRR is estimated as 50.1%.

A detailed write-up on the rates of return of the infrastructure projects is attached as annexure II. It describes in detail the methodology, calculations and findings. A sensitivity analysis has also been carried out. The FIRR and EIRR calculation methodology and scheme-wise results are presented in Annex II.

4.6. Compliance with Environmental and Social Management Framework

4.6.1. Appointment of ESMF Focal Persons

All POs in the sample areas confirmed that they have appointed/designated a focal person for implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) but when asked about the qualification and experience of such focal persons, it was found irrelevant for most of the POs. They either have designated the supervisor of the project or a person with non-technical background. However, the record of day to day activities of these focal persons in terms of monitoring and supervision of implementation of ESMF was available.

4.6.2. ESM Implementation and Reporting

A random review of reporting mechanism of ESMF indicates that POs prepared a quarterly ESM report and submitted to Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) through PPR. Any feedback received from PPAF was responded accordingly or corrective actions were taken by POs. The POs at Gwadar, Swat and Upper Dir were not found to have any record of inclusion of ESMF in proposals they received from COs to develop the project proposals for intervention. Similarly, there was no evidence found that indicates that a proposal submitted by a CO was rejected or modified due to social and environmental concerns except POs at Bajaur and Lasbela. However, the ESMF was found to be the part of project implementation by the beneficiary communities.

4.6.3. Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

Grievance Redressal Mechanism was found present and record of the complaints is maintained except POs at Bajaur and Chitral but no complaint by the community was registered so far.

Table 39: Responses against Compliance Indicators regarding ESMF

Sr. No.	Questions/Indicators	Implementing POs in the Districts							
		Bajaur	Bajaur	Zhob	Zhob	Chitral	Gwadar	Lasbela	Upper Dir
1.	Appointment of Focal person for ESMF at PO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Random review of quarterly ESM reports to PPAF and feedback received. Follow-up by PO.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Qualification/relevance of designated focal person.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Evidence of focal person's day to day activities/responsibilities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.	Random verification of inclusion of ESM in all proposals submitted to PO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6.	Random review of record to verify that ESM is part of the project implementation done by the beneficiary Communities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

7.	Record of any proposals submitted by communities/COs that had to be modified/rejected due to environmental/social concerns	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8.	Evidence of existence of a grievance redressal mechanism	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9.	Review record of any complaints received and remedial action taken.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

4.7. Women's Role in Household Decision Making

As part of the assignment the MTE team was also asked to evaluate whether the Program has had any impact on elevating the role of women in decision making at the HH level. Consequently, a section was added to the HH survey which was administered to all respondents of the HHs survey. Questions in this section were related to the level of independence women have in making decisions regarding the following HH matters:

1. Marriages, conflict settlement, migration,
2. Business related matters i.e. selling and purchasing of land and livestock,
3. Leaving their houses to meet family, relatives and friends (within and outside the village boundaries),
4. Spending money on needs and wants,
5. Getting medical help,
6. Girls' education, and
7. Participation of women in community/village development

4.7.1. Family Decisions

Men have dominance over women with regard to family decisions like marriages, conflicts, and settlements i.e. less than 1% of women can independently take family decisions in total for all categories. Either men independently take family decisions (49.5%) or both men and women take joint decisions (49.5%). It is interesting to note that in the overall sample, only 15 responses indicate that women in the HH can take such decisions independently.

Table 40: Dominance in Family Decisions

Category	N	%
Men	811	49.5
Women	15	.9
Joint	811	49.5
Total	1,637	100.0

4.7.2. Business Decision Making

With regard to decision making power in business and property matters, the same trend is repeated. Men have dominance over women in crucial financial matters, like changing or moving business setup or dealing with business matters. Again, less than 1% of women can independently take decisions regarding business matters. Either men independently take business decisions (53.5%) or both men and women take these decisions jointly (45.7%). It should be noted that the ratio of women role in business matters, for all categories, falls between 0 – 1%.

Table 41: Dominance in Business Decisions

Category	N	%
Men	876	53.5
Women	13	.8
Joint	748	45.7
Total	1,637	100.0

4.7.3. Mobility within the Village

The response of this question deviates significantly from the preceding trend of male dominance. Women seem to have quite a lot of independence with regard to leaving the houses to visit their friends and relatives within their villages. 51.4% responses from all categories indicate that women have the freedom to leave their houses to visit their friends and relatives. The remaining 48.6% respondents said that they need the permission of men to leave their house. There is no significant difference between both responses, so, it is safe to conclude that women have some independence in this regard.

Table 42: Women's Mobility within the Village

Category	N	%
Yes	842	51.4
No	795	48.6
Total	1,637	100.0

4.7.4. Mobility Outside Village

On the question of going outside of the village to visit friends and relatives, the responses are somewhat changed. In the previous case the percentage of positive responses (yes, women are free to do so) were higher than the negative ones. In this case, when it comes to travelling outside the village, the will of men is seen to be dominant to a significant extent - only 42% of the respondents indicated that women have the freedom to travel outside the village independently while the remaining 58% indicated that women need their men's permission to do so.

Table 43: Women's Mobility outside the Village

Category	N	%
Yes	682	41.7
No	955	58.3
Total	1,637	100.0

4.7.5. Control Over their Assets

Responses indicate that most of the women do not have control over their assets i.e. they cannot dispose their assets independently and spend money on the items of their own choice. Only 35% of total responses indicate that women are independent in this regard versus 65% of the responses indicating that women need to ask men's permission.

Table 44: Women's Control over Their Assets

Category	N	%
Yes	578	35.3
No	1059	64.7
Total	1,637	100.0

4.7.6. Freedom to Seek Medical Assistance

Only 47% of the responses indicate that in case of need women are free to visit a medical facility on their own while the remaining 53% indicated that women are not allowed to visit a medical facility without the permission of their men.

Table 45: Freedom to Seek Medical Assistance

Category	N	%
Yes	771	47.1
No	866	52.9
Total	1,637	100.0

4.7.7. Support for Girls' Education

It is alarming to observe that 88% of the respondents indicated that education for girls is not supported by anyone in the HH (including the women in the HH). In correlation of this feedback from the respondents, 69%% of the females covered in the survey are not literate. A further analysis of the responses indicates that only 4.8% of fathers 1.9% of brothers and 0.4% of mothers are in favor of education for girls.

Table 46: Support for Girls' Education

Category	N	%
Mother	7	.4
Grand Mother	4	.2
Father	78	4.8
Grand father	8	.5
Brother	31	1.9
No one	1437	87.8
No response	72	4.4
Total	1637	100.0

4.7.8. Decisions Regarding Children's Marriage

In 43% of the case, men are reported to have the power to make decisions about the children's marriage. However, in 57% cases such decisions are taken jointly. Less than 1% of the responses indicate that such decisions are in the hands of the women.

Table 47: Decisions about Children's Marriage

Category	N	%
Men	700	42.8
Women	9	0.5
Joint	928	56.7
Total	1637	100.0

4.7.9. Women's Participation in Community/Village Development

The trend reverses in response to this question. A majority of respondents (63%) indicated that women's participation in the development of their community/village was important and 23% had no opinion on the issue.

Table 48: Women's Participation in Community/Village Development

Category	N	%
It is important	1028	62.8
It is needless	158	9.7
Men can work for women and they don't need to bother	77	4.7
No idea	374	22.8
Total	1637	100.0

5. CONCLUSION

The overall objective of the midterm evaluation was to assess and evaluate Program outcomes and performance and with identification of gaps as well as to suggest any corrective measures required to bridge these gaps. The results of the midline evaluation lead to the following conclusions:

- Overall people welcomed the interventions and responded as well. Overall transparency in the management of the PPR activities was observed as no evidence of fraud was noticed.
- COs membership increased manifold since the commencement of the Program. Currently it stands at 45% whereas it was only 2% at the time of baseline. The COs have been at the forefront of all Program activities including CPI, health, education and livelihood; they were fully involved in developing plans for their respective communities and in subsequently executing them; they were also involved in beneficiary selection, and in purchase and distribution of assets.
- As ultimate purpose of the Program is to uplift the status of the people by reduction of poverty, it is encouraging that the initiatives of the Program have been able to make a good dent in the lives of the targeted segments of the communities. A few examples are: beneficiary HHs had easy access to health services and were able to save PKR 1,150 /HH/month; 90% sampled HHs had easy access to water which saved not only their time but enhanced their income with 34.5% by increasing their productivity saving them from illness; income enhancement due to building roads and bridges reported as PKR 667/month etc. Under livelihood interventions productive assets were provided to selected ultra-poor HHs. As a consequence both the average HH income (an increase of PKR 6,119/month/HH) and the HH PSC have increased (from 26.6 to 27.8). In comparison to the distributed assets, skills trainings have had a more significant impact in terms of supplementing HH income. In this case the average income increase reported is PKR 10,951/month. This is just impact with reference to enhancement of income apart from other many benefits, of those list is long.
- In case of provision of upgraded health and education services, the HHs that are benefiting from these interventions are very satisfied with their quality. On the health side, provision of services supplemented by awareness campaigns has resulted in improving HH members' health and wellbeing. On the education side, there is increase in number of children enrolled.
- Women's population is 50%, the Program also focused on women. The evaluation team identifies dismal position with regard to their status as only 1 % women can independently take family decisions, and less than 1% can independently take business decisions and the decisions of the marriage of their children. As per community perception regarding women's education, 88% respondents indicated that girls' education is not supported by anyone in the household (including women). This is mindset, needs to be changed. Under the situation how the huge part of population (vast majority of women) can take part in the development cycle of the country. These findings are a matter of concern for the concerned authorities. Other indicators are also showing mixed picture and are not much encouraging. This needs rigorous work for bringing change in the status of women.
- The midterm evaluation has also come up with some issue like: the Program could not target the intended household for livelihood intervention; the outreach in some cases- education and health is low; sustainability issue is there specifically in case of new health and education facilities set up by the Program which are completely subsidized by the Program funding; amazing one is that non poor have been benefitted the livelihood interventions and this is a question mark; in skills training only 12% were females. Lack of training of concerned staff also proved problem in case of solar lightning support. However, the Program needs to focus on these issues and now has to work with HHs not benefiting from mentioned interventions. Challenges faced and lessons learned may be enlisted as: difficulties in seeking approvals/NOCs resulting in delayed implementation of activities, low participation of women in various activities, perceptions of the community regarding the status of women. Apart from this, the Program has faced delays in execution and subsequent stakeholder

dissatisfaction due to the adoption of a quarterly planning and execution cycle by PPAF for this Program.

- In a nut shell, the evaluation concludes that the most of the PPR activities are running in a better fashion and successful manner but some issues are still there which need further enquiry and some change of strategy as it is a big observation that most of the livelihood beneficiaries are non-poor.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall midterm evaluation reveals that the activities have impacted on the lives of the communities and the respondents have also shown their confidence in the activities. This calls for continuation of the Program activities with rethinking on the weak points identified in the assessment. Following are few recommendations from evaluation team:

- Disruptions in program execution were reported by POs as a result of the quarterly execution cycle adopted for PPR. This is too short for executing any intervention involving the beneficiary communities in the design, procurement, and execution cycles. We suggest a minimum execution cycle of one year for all future interventions.
- An important aspect that needs to be developed is the technical capability to design and execute interventions involving solar system. This is essential because the market is flooded with cheap, generic Chinese imports and selection of suitable components requires a certain level of technical knowhow to ensure desired operations and performance. This was found missing within all POs.
- Sustainability is one significant factor that needs to be considered when designing any intervention. It becomes critical when the intervention is intended to impact more than one persons or HHs. Evaluation has indicated that all the community level education and health facilities established under PPR are in danger of closing down as soon as the project funding is withdrawn. This may be done by seeking commitments from government bringing them on regular budget as well as creating awareness in communities under the cause of “*Apni madad Ap kay Tehat*” i.e. Self-help. Possible activities should be contributed by the financially strong members of the community or in other such ways .as the facilities at door steps save the expenditure and time of the community members if these are far from. In future projects, the sustainability/post project continuity aspect needs to be accorded the highest priority when designing and executing community focused interventions.
- The PPR activities may have impact in two way fashion, in general and specific to the poor. For example building of bridges and roads have benefitted to all while provision/distribution of assets have benefitted to whom they were delivered. In the evaluation, it is observation that non-poor have benefitted more than poor from assets distribution support provided by the Program while the particular intervention was meant for the poor. The asset distribution may be ensured to the poor seeking data from BISP as well as on certification of some local bodies’ office bearers. EIRR and FIRR of CPIs proved successful interventions. Investment in such interventions remained cost effective, therefore, the interventions should not only be continued but may be replicated in other provinces/ districts in unprivileged areas.
- Social mobilization aspect at first level and 2nd level is good enough but at third level participation is less than desired level low which needs more investment as the study indicates that the No. of office bearers is low in LSO.

- Delayed releases means delayed implementation of activities. Trained staff in financial matters as well as in other program related activities such as procurement matters is the prerequisite.
- In general the activities are moving successfully and people (97% beneficiaries) have showed their confidence as well but the reasons of slow moving activities may be enquired by monitoring teams and remedial measures may be taken accordingly.

List of Annexures

Annexure-I: Progress Update on Result Framework

Annexure-II: Write-up on the Rates of Return of the Infrastructure and Calculation Sheets

Annex-III: Household Survey Questionnaire

Annex-IV: FGD Guidelines, KII Instruments and Checklists

Annexure: I Progress Update on Result Framework

Goal	Indicator	Progress Update
Population poverty reduction through the creation of sustainable conditions of social and economic development, including income and production capacity increase	At least 25% of the targeted poor ¹⁰ households including female headed household (40% FHHs) in program area graduated out of poverty ¹¹	42% of the targeted poor (PSC 0-23) households including female headed household (43%) in program area graduated out of poverty (PSC>23).

Purpose	Indicator	Progress Update
Establishment of a social and productive infrastructure system and the establishment of an effective and sustainable social safety net	At least 60% of the targeted poor (PSC 0-23) and 50% of the poorest households (PSC 0-18) move to a higher score on PSC (40% including FHHs)	67% of the poor and 73% of the poorest households (0-18) moved to a higher score on PSC (including 24% of poor households with FHHs and 9% of poorest households with FHHs) 85% of the extremely poor (0-11), 67% of the chronic poor (12-18), and 54% of the transitory poor (19-23) HHs moved to higher score on PSC (including FHHs)
	At least 40% of the target group have their income increased by 20% (including 40% FHHs)	36% of the target group have their income increased by 20% (including 36% FHHs).
	At least 60% of the community institutions are viable and sustainable ¹²	69% of the community institutions are viable and sustainable.

¹⁰ Using poverty score card cutoff of 0-23.

¹¹ Using poverty score card cutoff of 24-100.

¹² Viability and sustainability defined as being active (e.g. regular attendance at meetings), having linkages (clustering of COs and VOs to higher tiers, and linkage of LSOs with other NGOs/donor, service providers, markets and line agencies) and good governance structure will be assessed through maturity index of community institutions.

	At least 80% of the beneficiaries (including 50%) report satisfaction with the programme supported interventions	Overall 97% of the beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the programme supported interventions
	Minimum EIRR of 20% and FIRR of 25% of investment of the programme interventions	FIRR is 50.0% and EIRR is 50.1% of investment of the programme interventions ¹³

Component 1: Social Mobilization and Institution Building:

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Progress Update
Social structure and community organizations strengthened, with increased empowerment of the local communities and increased capacity of relating with central institutions, other organizations and markets	1. At least 60% of households in targeted Union Councils (UCs) are members of community institutions with 50% women membership	45% of households in targeted Union Councils (UCs) are members of community institutions with 39% women membership.
	2. At least 60% of the targeted poor (PSC 0-23) of which 60% are poorest households (0-18) are members of community organizations	81% of targeted poor (PSC 0-23) and 50% of poorest (PSC 0-18) households are members of community organizations.
	3. At least 4,500 community institutions including 4,000 1 st tier, 500 2 nd tier and 38 3 rd tier organizations formed/ strengthened and 60% of these meet regularly	4,444 ¹⁴ CIs including 3,825 first tier, 578 second tier, 41 third tier organizations are formed and 70% of these are meeting regularly.
	4. At least 60% of 1 st tier organizations (including 50% WCIs) clustered into village level organizations and at least 40% of these (including 50% WCIs) are federated at a higher / union council level	80% (3,060) of 1st tier organizations including 42% (1,274) WCIs clustered into village level organizations and 79% (457) of these including 12% (57 WCIs) are federated at a higher / union council level ¹⁵
	5. At least 50% of community institutions across all the three tiers including 50% WCIs show evidence of democratic decision-making in relation to internal organizational management and external decision-making ¹⁶	As per analysis of MTE findings of FGDs, 100% of the CIs (including 48% WCIs) reported that they adopt democratic decision making process in relation to internal organizational management and external affairs.
	6. 25% of the office bearers of the 3rd tiers community institutions are women	18% of the office bearers of the 3rd tiers community institutions are women.

¹³ The results are pertaining to CPI component only

¹⁴ From PPR Programme Report for the quarter Oct-Dec, 2016

¹⁵ From PPR Programme Report for the quarter Oct-Dec, 2016

¹⁶ Democratic decision making refers to election based approaches, 70% members of the CI's members endorse and sign the resolutions and 70% members of LSOs and VO's participation in VDPs/ UCDDP development process,

	7. 70% of the priorities identified by WCIs are included in village development plans (VDPs) and UC development plans (UCDPs), and 40% of WCIs are involved in implementing project interventions	50% of the priorities identified by WCIs are included in village development plans (VDPs). As per analysis of findings of FGDs with WCIs, 64% of the WCIs are involved in implementing project interventions.
	8. 70% of conflicts brought to community institutions are mediated through participatory process in accordance with constitutional and legal provisions	99% of conflicts registered with community institutions are mediated through participatory process in accordance with constitutional and legal provisions.

Component 2: Livelihood Enhancement and Protection:

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Progress Update
Effective social safety net established in favor of the populations' poorest groups, women, children, old people and disabled especially	1. At least 40% of targeted poorest (0-18), in particular women (50% FHH), elderly and disabled (40% of identified persons with disabilities (PWDs) within population) benefitted from productive assets leading towards increase in their household incomes and/or asset base	46% of poorest (PSC 0-18), in particular women (46% FHH) benefited from diversified income sources ¹⁷ .
	2. Communities that have received Community Livelihood Fund (50% women beneficiaries) revolve savings for internal lending and maintain at least 95% repayment rates	As per analysis of findings of KIIs with CIs, 10 out of 24 CIs received CLF and they revolved savings for internal lending.
	3. 50% beneficiaries (40% women) got self-employed or employed to other sources as result of skills trainings	86% of the beneficiaries (57% women) got self-employed or employed to other sources as result of skills trainings.

Component 3: Basic Infrastructure:

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Progress Update
Local productive infrastructures (water infrastructures, civil and energetic works,	1. 100% of the infrastructure schemes are disaster resilient, gender sensitive and PWDs friendly	84% of the infrastructure schemes constructed under PPR are disaster resilient, gender sensitive and PWDs friendly.
	2. At least 30% improvement in communities' access [80% poor	45% of the beneficiaries reported improvement in communities'

¹⁷ The results are pertaining to livelihood component only

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Progress Update
access to markets, wells, roads, pipelines, power grids etc.) built and functioning	(PSC 0-23)] to drinking water and proper sanitation due to the infrastructure built	access to drinking water and 2.3% reported improved access to proper sanitation respectively due to the infrastructure built as per community need.
	3. At least 30% improvement in communities' access to irrigation water due to the infrastructure built	8% increased improvement in communities' access to irrigation water due to the infrastructure built ¹⁸
	4. 75% of all infrastructure schemes are benefitting poor HH (PSC 0-23)	53% of the targeted poor HH (PSC 0-23) benefitting from infrastructure schemes.
	5. At least 80% of infrastructure schemes are in use and well maintained, catering to the target communities, especially poorest households and at least 50% of these schemes are directly benefitting women.	100% of infrastructure schemes are in use and well maintained, catering to the target communities, especially poorest (0-18) households (35%) and as per 85% respondents that schemes are directly benefitting women.

Component 4: Basic Services (Health, Nutrition and Education)

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Progress Update
Access of local population to the basic social and health services, including education obtained	1. 20% of all out of school children (5 to 16 years) are enrolled annually, and are tracked by name to ensure they attend school throughout the life of the project and beyond.	As per analysis of MTE findings of KIIs with schools staff, 71% respondent observed that out of school children are enrolled. As per survey data, 53% of children enrolled under PPR are girls.
	2. At least 80% of those enrolled continued schooling throughout the project cycle	88.9% of the respondent households ensured continuation of education of their enrolled children to the higher education beyond current school level.
	3. At least 50% of children enrolled under PPR project are girls	53% of the children enrolled under PPR project areas are girls.

¹⁸ From PO's progress data as of Dec 31, 2016

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Progress Update
	4. 80% of teachers trained on improved teaching methodologies utilized these in the classrooms	99% of the households reported satisfaction over quality of education provided in the PPAF supported education facilities.
	5. 80% of parents report satisfaction due to project educational services	99% of the households reported satisfaction with quality of education provided through educational facilities of the project. Of those who reported satisfaction, 60% of the households rated as very good, 30% good and 9% satisfactory.
	6. 20% increase in primary healthcare services utilization by communities' at targeted health facilities	As per analysis of findings of KII's data 29% increase in primary healthcare services utilization by communities' at targeted health facilities.
	7. 50% of pregnant women received ANC & PNC services in target areas	80% of the pregnant women from the target households received ANC & PNC services in target areas.
	8. 30% of targeted households reported increase in hygiene ¹⁹ and nutrition related knowledge and practices	73% of targeted households reported increase in hygiene related knowledge and practices.
	9. 80% of women report satisfaction with health services of the project	95% of the beneficiaries (mostly women) reported satisfaction with health services of the project. Of those who reported satisfaction, 47% of the beneficiaries rated health support as very good, 27% good and 21% satisfactory.

¹⁹ The hygiene includes awareness on hand washing, use of latrine and safe drinking water

ANNEX-II Financial and Economic Efficiency Analysis

1.1 Methodology for Conducting Economic and Financial Analysis

The economic and financial analysis of different schemes (projects) has been conducted by calculating their Internal Rate of Return (IRR). These projects are Irrigation Water Scheme, Drinking Water Supply, Roads and Bridges, Drainage and Sanitation Scheme, and Renewable Energy Scheme. The term Internal Rate of Return (henceforth IRR) was termed by J.M. Keynes, which is also called marginal efficiency of capital (MEC) or marginal efficiency of investment (MEI). Specifically, the IRR is the rate at which the discounted value of the cash flows net of operating and maintenance (hereafter O&M) expenditures from the project is equal to the initial development cost of the project. Said differently, the IRR is defined as the interest rate at which the cost and benefit of a project discounted over its lifetime are equal. In our case, the FIRR has been calculated using direct cost of the schemes and incremental O&M costs, and the incremental benefits received by the beneficiary communities over a period of 10 years.

Although the term economic assessment is often used to cover the aspect of both financial and economic efficiency analysis, there are some considerable differences. These differences are mainly attributed to (1) what types costs and benefits are considered for the analysis; and (2) how the value of those costs and benefits is measured. The financial analysis or FIRR is concerned only with actual monetary cash flows from (costs) and to (benefits) specific individuals or groups of individuals within society. In this context, financial assessments deal only with those goods and services for which individuals pay or are paid. Further, financial analysis deals with the actual monetary payments, which are paid for or received from the underlying project. Generally, financial assessments have to be performed from a specific interested party's point of view. For carrying out financial analysis, costs and revenues/benefits are always calculated on the basis of market prices.

On the other hand, for economic analysis or Economic IRR (henceforward EIRR), costs and benefits are estimated based on opportunity costs and consumer willingness to pay. For doing economic efficiency assessment, the analyst takes into account the costs and benefits of the project to the whole society, regardless of who is paying the cost and who is getting the benefit. Economic efficiency analysis is carried out by considering the estimation of the benefits based on the prices that the people want to pay and the costs in terms of the opportunity costs. For economic analysis, market prices can be used only for cases where market prices significantly reflect the willingness to pay. In other cases, to measure the willingness to pay, shadow prices are estimated or conversion factors are applied to adjust the cost and benefits obtained on the base of market prices. Although both financial and economic assessment are concerned with profitability of the project, the latter considers the profitability from the point of view of the whole community. To carry out economic efficiency analysis or to find EIRR, the values of costs and benefits estimated on the market prices are generally adjusted to reflect social and economic values.

The FIRR of the each scheme has been first calculated at the village level, then it has been simply aggregated at the scheme level, and finally at the project level. At the scheme level, the FIRR has been calculated on the basis of the following scheme-specific assumptions

1.1.1 Irrigation Water Schemes

- 1) Increase in yield per acre
- 2) Area increased under cultivation
- 3) Increase/decrease in cost of production per acre
- 4) Output prices per kg at farm gate
- 5) Well maintained schemes
- 6) Input and output prices remain constant over the calculation period
- 7) EIRRs calculated based on respective FIRRs in conjunction with conversion factors provided in ADB and World Bank Guidelines

1.1.2 Roads and Bridges Schemes

Costs savings per year for:

- 1) Education related travelling
- 2) Health related travelling
- 3) Job related travelling
- 4) Social activities related travelling
- 5) Bringing household items into the village
- 6) Bringing agricultural inputs into the village
- 7) Export of Agricultural produce
- 8) Calculations incorporate direct costs and direct/indirect benefits.
- 9) EIRRs calculations based on respective FIRRs in conjunction with conversion factors provided in ADB and World Bank Guidelines

1.1.3 Drinking Water Supply Schemes

- 1) Monetized value of time saving for men/women per year using @ Rs.62.5 per hour (wage rate Rs.13000/pm working 8 hours for 26 days)
- 2) Money value of time saving for children or through other means such as animals per year using Rs.50 per hours.
- 3) Savings due to reduction in annual health expenditure.
- 4) Timesaving calculated above could have been utilized for some other productive activities but values have been used for time saving only to avoid double counting
- 5) Used direct costs and direct/indirect benefits
- 6) EIRRs calculations based on respective FIRRs in conjunction with conversion factors provided in ADB and World Bank Guidelines

1.1.4 Drainage and Sanitation Schemes

- 1) Saving in health expenditure of women per year (computed value in rupees provided by interviewees)
- 2) Saving in health expenditure of children per year
- 3) Saving in health expenditure of other household members per year
- 4) Saving in expenditure pertaining to hygiene/mosquito control expenditure per year
- 5) Used direct costs and direct/indirect benefits
- 6) EIRRs calculations based on respective FIRRs in conjunction with conversion

factors provided in ADB and World Bank Guidelines

1.1.5 Renewable Energy Schemes

- 1) Saving in replacing old light system (non-electric sources) to energy savers/lights per year
- 2) Income generation from extended shop opening time per year
- 3) Income generation from technician service provision per year
- 4) Used direct costs and direct/indirect benefits
- 5) EIRRs calculations based on respective FIRRs in conjunction with conversion factors provided in ADB and World Bank Guidelines

After calculating the FIRR for the each scheme the EIRR has been calculated by using FIRR data. Specifically, to calculate EIRR, conversion factors (suggested by Asia Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank Guidelines) have been applied to the provincial aggregated FIRRs.¹ The province-wise EIRR then has been analyzed to study the impact of the schemes.

Descriptive statistics, tables, cross tabulations, and bar and pie charts have been used to present and analyze the calculated FIRRs and EIRRs. A comparison across different underlying schemes has been made based on the calculated FIRRs and EIRRs. Further, the obtained FIRRs and EIRRs have been compared with the required FIRR and EIRR benchmarks for all schemes.

1.2 Sensitivity Analysis

As indicated above, the economic and financial analysis of any project requires the estimation of costs and benefits. The estimation of these costs and benefits involves looking into the future. Therefore, the estimation of present and future costs and benefits are highly subject to uncertainty. Sensitivity analysis is a very well known technique, which can be used to treat uncertainty in the financial and economic assessment of a project. In sensitivity analysis, it is analyzed how the financial and economic IRRs change if the estimated cost(s) and benefit(s) of a project are changed. In principle, uncertainty refers to the fact that the researchers and analysts cannot be sure today about anything that is going to happen in the future. Thus, to make a robust and meaningful financial and economic assessment, researchers and analysts have to provide some insights into what would be happen to the financial and economic performance of the project if the actual costs and benefits associated to the project turn out to be different from the estimated figures. To accomplish this, sensitivity analysis is carried out using different combinations of various assumptions regarding the values of the parameters related to the estimation of costs and benefits of the project.

¹ For more details on conversion factors, see the following references.

1. Asian Development Bank (2017). Guidelines for the economic analysis of projects. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2017.
2. Asian Development Bank (2013). Cost-benefit analysis for development: A practical guide. Mandaluyong City, Philippines.
3. Asian Development Bank, 2013. Economics and Development Resource Center (1997). Guidelines for the economic analysis of projects.
4. The World Bank (1998). The World Bank Handbook on Economic Analysis of Investment Operations. The Operational Core Services Network Learning and Leadership Center of The World Bank.

Specifically, by changing the operating and maintenance (O&M) of the scheme by $\pm 15\%$, the sensitivity analysis of the underlying schemes was performed. The sensitivity of the calculated FIRR has been examined by changing: (a) only O&M expenditures, (b) only benefits of the schemes, (c) both benefits and O&M expenditures. To further ensure the economic and financial soundness of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes, the sensitivity analysis has been performed with a range of changes in O&M costs and the incremental benefits of CPI schemes, 5% to 50%.

1.3 Financial and Economic Rate of Return

Drinking Water Supply. The financial rate of return is considered a useful tool to measure the financial performance and feasibility of the project. Drinking water supply schemes have significant implications for time spent to bring water and health, particularly for women and children. These schemes are considered very useful and valuable contribution from CPI. To examine the financial performance, the FIRR of drinking water supply was calculated for a period of 10 years. In calculation of FIRR, the direct cost of the schemes and incremental O&M costs measured at market prices are considered as cash outflows, whereas, the incremental benefits to the beneficiary communities in terms of decreased time spent monthly to bring water and saving in health expenditures measured as market prices are considered as cash inflows. The basis and assumptions are explained in the methodology section of the report. The FIRR of drinking water supply scheme was first calculated at the village level and then aggregated at the scheme level. The calculated FIRR of drinking water supply and other schemes executed under CPI schemes are presented in Table 1. The FIRR for the overall CPI scheme was also calculated which is also given in the table. A graphic presentation of FIRRs is given in Figure 1.

The FIRR of the drinking water supply schemes was calculated for 12 villages namely Sadiq Abad, Loi Baba, Praintook, Negore Sharif, Robar, Tanga, Jabalook, Kathor, Paryan, Sara Mena, Khas, and Shenky. The Aggregate FIRR of the drinking water supply scheme is reported in Table 1, whereas, the FIRR at the village level is given in the appendix. The calculated FIRR showed a significant variation across different village. The highest FIRR is for Jabalook village at 31%, whereas, the lowest FIRR is for Loi Baba and Shenky villages at 7%. Out of 12 villages selected for the analysis, only for two villages namely Jabalook and Kathor, the calculated FIRR is higher than the required FIRR (25%). The calculated FIRRs revealed that the drinking water supply schemes executed in these two villages under CPI schemes are quite productive and the people are drawing benefits in form of decreased time spent monthly to bring water and saving in health expenditures. The aggregated FIRR of drinking water supply scheme is about 12%. The aggregate FIRR of the drinking water supply scheme seems quite promising.

Renewable Energy. The financial and economic analysis of two renewable energy schemes executed in Khamisa and Surbandar villages under CPI schemes was conducted using internal rate of return (IRR) analytical tool. The aggregated FIRR of the renewable energy scheme is given in Table 1 and graphically presented in Figure 1. The FIRR of renewable energy scheme was calculated using the direct cost of the scheme and incremental O&M expenditures, and incremental benefits derived by the

beneficiaries in terms of lighting and other uses of energy over a period of 10 years. The FIRR was calculated by using the cash outflows and inflows measured based on the market prices. The basis and the detail on the assumptions of the calculations are given in the methodology section. The FIRR of the renewable energy scheme was first calculated at the village level and then aggregated at the scheme level. The calculations showed very high FIRRs of over 58%. In particular, the FIRR for Khamisa Goth village is 60.13% and for Surbandar village is 58.53%. For both of these villages, the calculated FIRR is significantly higher than the required FIRR (20%), showing the high financial performance of the scheme. The aggregated FIRR of the renewable energy scheme is 59.37%, which is also quite higher than the required FIRR. The aggregated FIRR on the renewable energy scheme showed that the renewable energy related investment significantly contributes towards the beneficiary households. The higher FIRR provided an indication of the significant contribution of the renewable energy scheme towards livelihood of the beneficiaries.

Table 1: Scheme wise Aggregate FIRR and EIRR

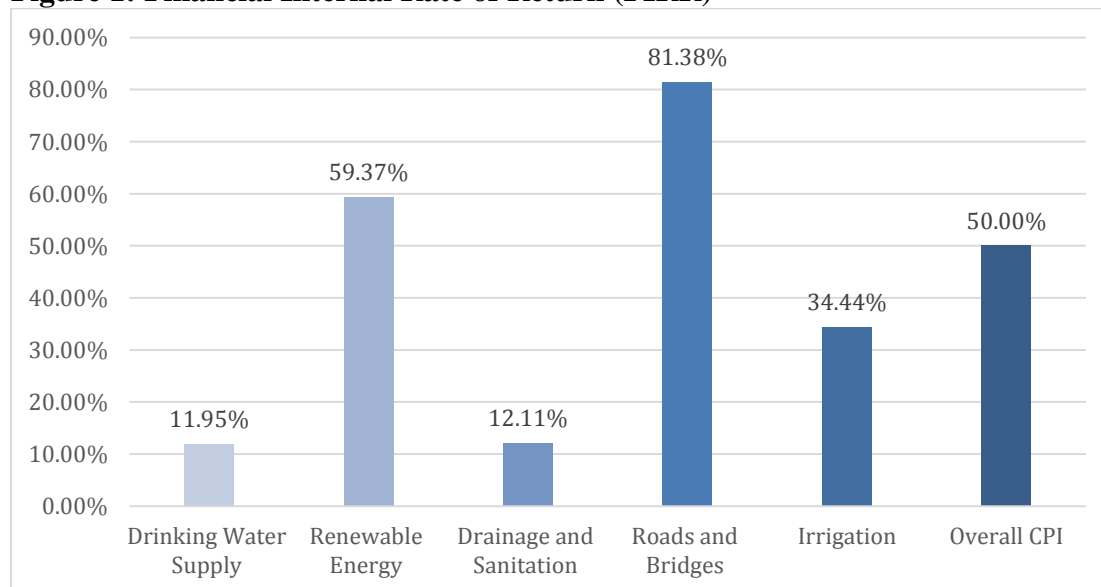
Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	11.95%	12.09%
Renewable Energy	59.37%	59.49%
Drainage and Sanitation	12.11%	12.23%
Roads and Bridges	81.38%	81.45%
Irrigation	34.44%	34.56%
Overall CPI	50.00%	50.09%

Drainage and Sanitation. Drainage and sanitation schemes are considered very important as they have direct impacts on the health of women, children and other members of households. Better drainage and sanitation facilities provide a significant role in improvement of the health of the beneficiary communities and thus, have a direct impact on savings on health expenditures. To examine the financial performance of the draining and sanitations schemes, the FIRR was calculated for five schemes executed in Chinagai, Zirmandi, Ayun, Dag Qalla, and Drosh 2 village under CPI project for a period of 10 years. Using the direct cost of the scheme and the marginal contribution of O&M costs, and the addition benefits derived by the beneficiaries, the calculation of FIRR has been carried out. The marginal benefits in terms of savings on children health, women health, health of other members of household health, and hygiene/mosquito control to the beneficiary community are measured at the market prices. The detail on the assumptions taken for the calculation of the FIRR is given in the methodology section. In first step, the FIRR was calculated at the village level. Next, the calculated FIRRs were aggregated at the scheme level. The calculations are given in Table 1 and Figure 1 showed the visual presentation.

The calculated FIRRs at the village level showed significant variations in the financial performance of the scheme across different villages. The FIRR calculation indicated that about 24% financial rate of return for drainage and sanitation scheme executed in Chinagai village and 22% in Zormandi village. On other hand, the scheme started in Drosh 2 has only the 7% financial returns. As reported in Table 1, the aggregated FIRR of the drainage and sanitation scheme is about 12.11%. The calculated FIRR

provided evidence that drainage and sanitation schemes contributed to the livelihood of the beneficiary communities through savings in the expenditures on their health and hygiene/mosquito control.

Figure 1: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)

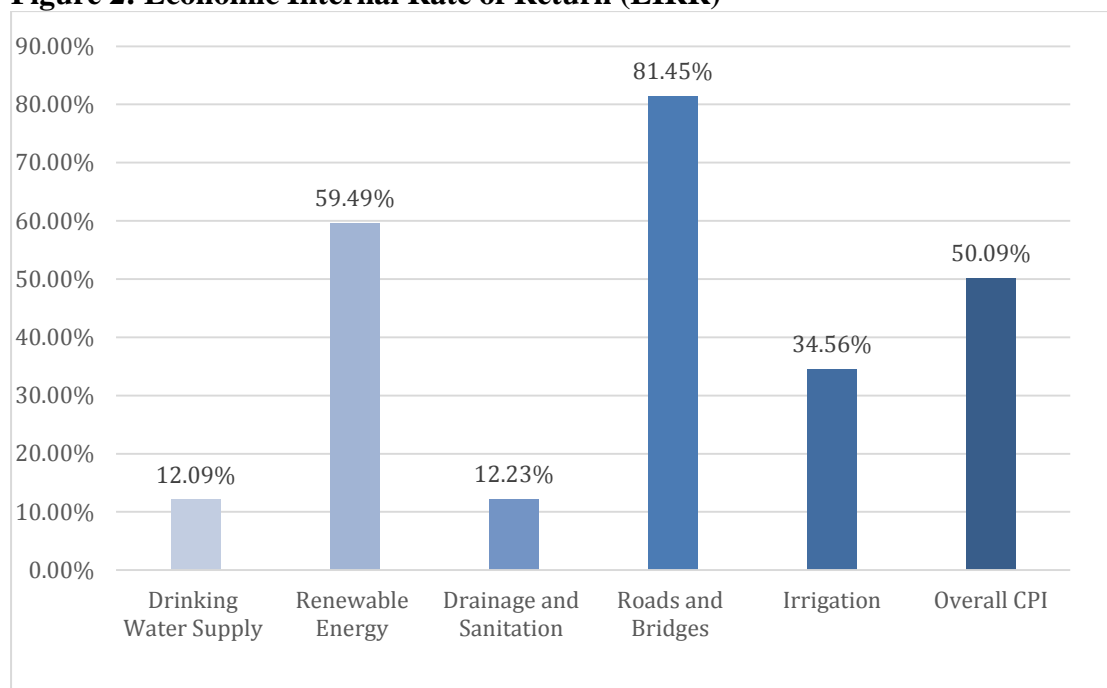


Roads and Bridges. The roads and bridges are considered very important for the economic and social development of any area as they link the area with the main markets and other areas. The road and bridge schemes executed under CPI project are very important and contributed substantial to the welfare of the beneficiary community as roads and bridges open up remote and cut-off areas and regions to the main cities and major regional markets and thus, create additional opportunities in almost all sectors of the region. To gauge the financial performance, the FIRR of the road and bridge schemes started in 10 villages under CPI was calculated based on the assumptions stated in the methodology section. To carry out the financial performance analysis, the direct cost of the scheme, the cost of O&M, and the benefits in terms of education travel, health travel, travel for social purpose, and travel to markets derived by the beneficiary community measured at market prices are taken into account.

The FIRRs were calculated for a period of 10 years. The 10 villages selected for the analysis are Shenkay, Tanga, Tera, Robar, Bajigram, Chinagai, Jabalook, Loi Baba, Ghani Adai, and Sara Mena. The FIRR calculation revealed outstanding financial performance of the road and bridge schemes in all the villages. The calculated FIRR is significantly higher than the required FIRR in case of all villages. The highest FIRR is for village Shenkay at 101%, Tanga at 95%, followed by Tera at 90%. On the other hand, the lowest FIRR is for Ghani Adai village at 51%, which is even much higher than the required FIRR. The calculations provided evidence that roads and bridges have played a significant role in enhancing the economic and social linkages of the beneficiary community. The aggregated FIRR of the road and bridge scheme reported in Table 1 and graphically presented in Figure 1 is 81.38, showing the quite satisfactory financial performance of the scheme at the overall level. The higher FIRR of the road and bridge scheme indicated that roads and bridges are vital to the

communities owing to their spillover effects on all types of economic and social activities. One of the factors for the higher FIRR and EIRR of Roads and Bridges scheme is that most of households in the selected villages have great expectations to get more season work outside their villages, more changes of cultivation and expansion in cultivated land in surrounded areas, and all-weather access to markets and other areas. They were also of the view that road closure during rainy days is one of the major reasons behind the spoilage of agricultural, dairy, and other natural products. The poor road conditions and blocking of roads during the rainy seasons cause delay of freight delivery, and higher labor unemployment. Further, bad road conditions also result in lower school attendance, particularly during the winter and rainy season. The households in these selected villages consider that roads and bridges provide motorized access, reduce the cost of freight delivery, and solve the problem of village accessibility in all weathers.

Figure 2: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)



Irrigation Water Scheme. Irrigation system development is considered vital by the beneficiary communities because of its direct impact on the improvement of agriculture productivity and in turn, the resultant increases in incomes of the beneficiaries. To get idea about the financial performance of the irrigation schemes executed under CPI, the FIRR was calculated for 9 selected villages. These villages are Shinkai Ghundai, Khar, Rakhpor, Musazai, Badesai, Maqam Abad, Chennazai, Tadozai, and Sur Kach. The FIRR was first calculated at the village level and then it was aggregated at the scheme level to see the overall performance of the scheme. The aggregated FIRR is presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. The direct cost of the scheme and the O&M expenditure occurred in each year are considered as the total cost of the scheme, whereas, the benefits derived by the beneficiaries in form of the incremental increased in the yield of per acre were considered to calculate the FIRR. The O&M and the benefits are measured at the market prices. The full set of assumptions for the FIRR calculation is presented in the methodology section. The financial analysis was

carried out for a period of 10 years by linear prediction on the cost and benefits of the scheme.

Although the calculated FIRR for the irrigation water scheme varies across villages, it is quite higher than the required FIRR in case of most of the villages. The Shinkai Ghundai village is at the top with the FIRR value of 76%, Khar village stands at the second with FIRR value of 63%, and followed by Rakhpor with the FIRR value of 54%. On the other, the lowest FIRR is for Sur Kach village at only 11%. For 6 out of the 9-selected villages, the calculated FIRR of the irrigation water scheme is greater than the required level of FIRR, indicating the high financial performance of the irrigation schemes. The aggregated FIRR reported in Table 1 is 34.44%, which is also significantly higher than the required level of FIRR. The aggregated FIRR reflected that the irrigation water schemes executed under CPI have significantly contributed to the improvement of agriculture productivity and have resultant higher incomes of the beneficiaries. Based on the FIRR calculations, it has been concluded that the irrigation schemes executed under CPI project are very productive and farmers are drawing benefits on the account of increased land per acre yield and productivity.

Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR). To do the economic efficiency analysis the schemes executed under CPI schemes, the economic internal rate of return (EIRR) was calculated for a period of 10 years. EIRRs were calculated using the data related to the FIRR calculation using adjustment factors. EIRRs are estimated by measuring the direct cost of the scheme, the incremental expenditures on O&M, and the benefits to the beneficiaries based on opportunity costs and consumer willingness to pay for goods and services. The EIRR of all five selected schemes are calculated based on respective FIRRs in conjunction with conversion factors provided in ADB and World Bank Guidelines. The calculated EIRRs are given in Table 1. As a picture speaks a thousand words, EIRRs are presented in Figure 2. The values given in the table indicate that the EIRR of the each underlying scheme is very close to the FIRR of the respective scheme. Consistent with the values of FIRR, the road and bridge scheme has the highest EIRR of 81.45%, whereas, the drinking water supply scheme has the lowest EIRR of 11.09% as compared to the other schemes executed under CPI project. Yet, it has been noted that the EIRR of each scheme is higher than its FIRR. Out of five executed schemes under CPI, three schemes namely, the renewable energy scheme, the road and bridge scheme, and the irrigation water scheme, have the EIRR greater than the required level of EIRR (25%). The EIRR calculation revealed the quite satisfactory economic efficiency of the schemes. The EIRRs suggested that the schemes significantly contributed to the economic wellbeing and welfare of the whole society. However, the EIRRs suggested that some schemes contributed more economically to enhance the livelihood of the beneficiary communities as compared to the other schemes executed under CPI project.

Overall FIRR and EIRR for CPI Project. To gauge the financial and economic performance of the schemes executed under CPI at aggregate level, the FIRR and EIRR were calculated. The overall FIRR and EIRR then were calculated based on the scheme-wise calculated FIRRs and EIRRs. The scheme-wise calculated FIRRs and EIRRs were aggregated in two different ways. In first way, the overall FIRR for CPI was calculated by adding up the direct cost, O&M costs, and the benefits associated with each scheme. Similarly, the overall EIRR of CPI project was calculated by considering the all costs and benefits adjusted with opportunity costs and consumer willingness to pay for goods and services. In second method, the overall FIRR and

EIRR of CPI were calculated by calculating the weighted average of the FIRRs and EIRRs of the all schemes executed under CPI. The weights were defined on the proportion of capital invested in each scheme relative to the total cost of CPI schemes. The calculated weights are presented in Table 2.

The overall FIRR and EIRR using first and second method are given in Table 1 and Table 3, respectively. A graphical presentation of the overall FIRR and EIRR using the first method is presented in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. The overall FIRR of CPI is 50%, which is significantly higher than the required FIRR (25%). The overall FIRR provided strong evidence on the financial efficiency of CPI project. The overall EIRR (50.09%), although it is slightly higher than the overall EIRR, is significantly greater than the required EIRR (20%). The calculated values of the overall FIRR and EIRR indicated that CPI is contributing significantly to the financial and economic benefits of the beneficiary communities and households.

Table 2: Weights based on Capital Invested in Each Scheme

Projects	Investment	Weight
Drinking Water Supply	9.2334	25%
Renewable Energy	3.64	10%
Drainage and Sanitation	3.8552	11%
Roads and Bridges	13.953963	38%
Irrigation	5.8465	16%

The calculated overall FIRR and EIRR for CPI project based on the weighted-average method are given in Table 3. One can see from the table that the both FIRR and EIRR are significantly higher than the required FIRR (25%) and EIRR (20%) for investment in infrastructure and on other economic and social facilities. However, it should be noted that the overall FIRR and EIRR of CPI calculated based on the proportion of investment in each scheme are less than the overall FIRR and EIRR calculated using the first method. The weighted aggregate FIRR and EIRR showed that the overall financial and economic efficiency of CPI project remained robust even when the proportion of the investment in each underlying scheme is taken into account.

Table 3: Weighted Aggregate FIRR and EIRR

FIRR	46.81%
EIRR	46.92%

1.4 Carrying Out Sensitivity Analysis

To carry out the economic and financial analysis of any project, costs and benefits are calculated by looking into the future. Thus, the performance analyses are highly subject to uncertainty. Sensitivity analysis is considered a useful and effective technique, which can be used to take into account the uncertainty presented in the financial and economic assessment. In sensitivity analysis, it is analyzed that to what extent, the financial and economic IRR will change if the estimated cost(s) and benefit(s) of a project are changed.

To ensure the robustness of the financial and economic efficiency of the schemes executed under the CPI project, sensitivity analysis is carried out using different combinations of various assumptions regarding the values of the parameters related to the estimation of costs and benefits of the project. Specifically, by considering the following variations in O&M costs and the values of the benefits associated with the schemes perform, the sensitivity analysis was carried out. It should be noted that the other basis and assumptions remained as per stated in the methodology section while performing the sensitivity analysis.

- A. Increase in both O&M cost and benefits by 15%.
- B. Increase in only O&M cost by 15%.
- C. Increase in only benefits by 15%.
- D. Costs decrease but benefits increase by 15%.

By considering the aforementioned changes in the cost of O&M and benefits derived by the beneficiary households and communities, the FIRR and EIRR of the each underlying scheme were re-calculated. The overall FIRR and EIRR of the CPI project were also re-calculated after adjusting the costs and benefits to their economic values. The FIRR and EIRR calculations are presented in Tables 4 to 15. Figures 3 to 10 present graphically the re-calculated FIRRs and EIRRs. Looking at the figures presented in the tables, one can observe that the FIRRs and EIRRs in case of all schemes have been improved when both costs and benefits of the schemes increased by 15%. The overall FIRR and EIRR of CPI also showed considerable improvement. Consistent with the early conclusion, the FIRR and EIRR for three out of five schemes is greater than the required FIRR and EIRR. Analogously, the re-calculated overall FIRR and EIRR are significantly higher than the required internal rate of return.

The economic and financial performance remained robust when the 15% increase is considered only in the costs of O&M or the benefits of the schemes. Although the re-calculated FIRR and EIRR are now slightly lower than the early figures reported in Table 1, the overall conclusion remained the same. The re-calculated FIRR and EIRR remained higher than the required rates, ensuring the soundness of the economic and financial efficiency analysis. In the last, the FIRRs and EIRRs of all schemes are re-calculated by considering the 15% decrease in O&M cost along with a 15% increase in the benefits of the scheme derived by the beneficiaries. It can be seen from the table that the re-estimated FIRRs and EIRRs not only at the scheme level but also at the CPI level are higher than the values reported in Table 1.

The economic and financial soundness of CPI has also been examined by doing the sensitivity analysis with a range of changes in O&M cost and the incremental benefits of CPI. The re-calculated FIRRs and EIRRs of CPI project were presented in Figures 11 and 12. Although both FIRR and FIRR of CPI have declined when O&M costs increased from 5% to 50%, they are significantly higher than the required rates. This confirmed the financial and economic efficiency of CPI project even at higher levels of O&M costs. Similarly, the re-calculated FIRRs and EIRRs with a range (5% to 50%) of changes in the incremental benefits of CPI project indicated a significant further improvement in the financial and economic performance of CPI project. To sum up, the sensitivity analysis confirmed that the calculated FIRR and EIRR remained robust to variations in the parameters of cost and benefits measured for the

analysis and the ensured the soundness of the financial and economic efficiency of the schemes executed under CPI.

Taken together, the FIRR and EIRR calculation and the sensitivity analysis confirmed the robustness of the economic and financial efficiency of CPI project. The FIRR and EIRR have provided strong evidence on the significant contribution of the different schemes executed in different localities and at the CPI project as a whole towards the socio-economic wellbeing of the beneficiaries in particular and the whole society in general.

A. 15% Increase in both O&M Cost and Benefits

Table 4: Both Cost and Benefit Change

Variables	Change
O&M	15%
Incremental Benefit	15%

Table 5: Scheme wise Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Higher Costs and Benefits

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	15.79%	15.93%
Renewable Energy	68.70%	68.83%
Drainage and Sanitation	15.96%	16.08%
Roads and Bridges	93.08%	93.17%
Irrigation	40.59%	40.72%
Overall CPI	57.72%	57.83%

Table 6: Weighted Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Higher Costs and Benefits

FIRR	54.57%
EIRR	54.69%

Figure 3: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) at Higher Costs and Benefits

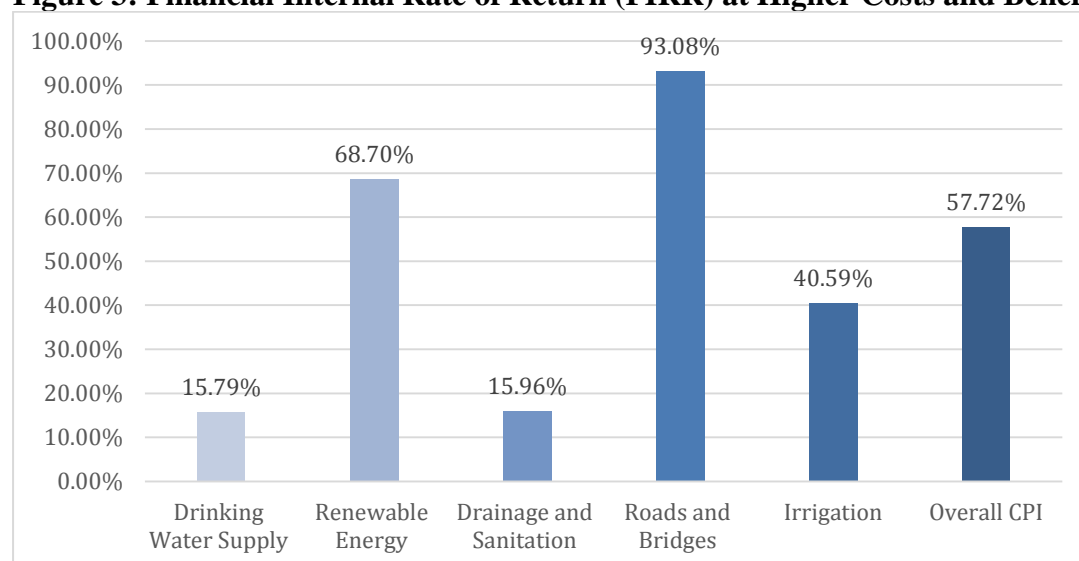
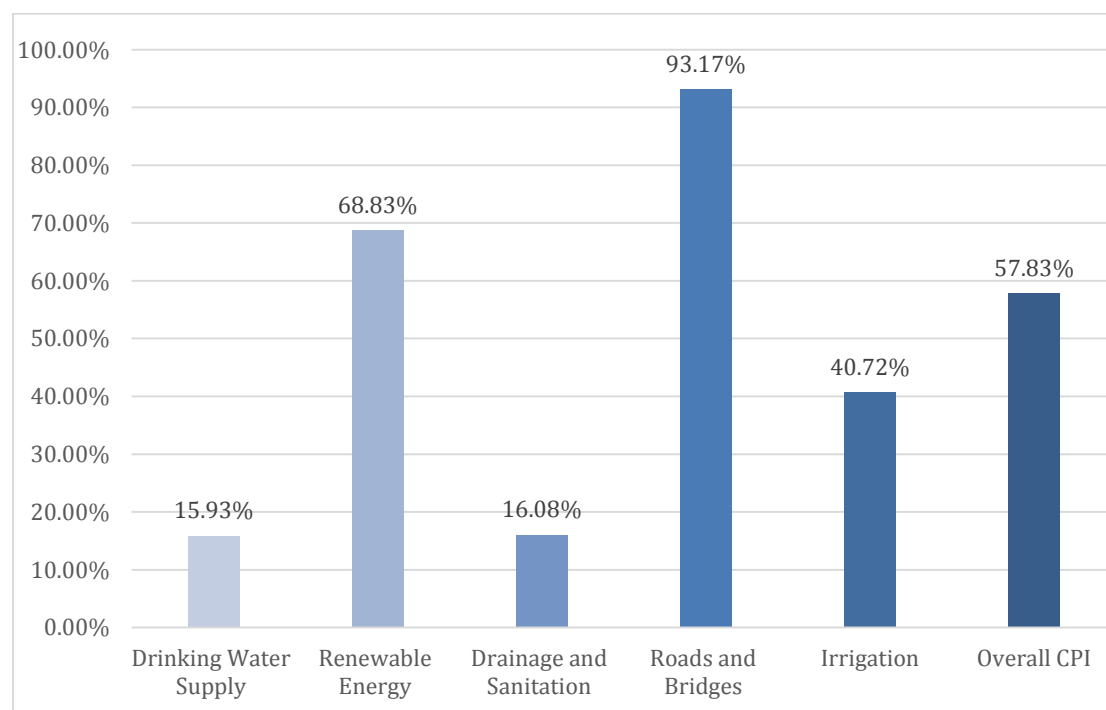


Figure 4: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) at Higher Costs and Benefits



B. Increase in Only O&M Cost

Table 7: Only Cost Increases

Variables	Change
O&M	15%
Incremental Benefit	0%

Table 8: Scheme wise Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Higher Costs

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	11.44%	11.59%
Renewable Energy	58.90%	59.04%
Drainage and Sanitation	11.66%	11.79%
Roads and Bridges	81.07%	81.16%
Irrigation	33.98%	34.11%
Overall CPI	49.63%	49.74%

Table 9: Weighted Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Higher Costs

FIRR	46.40%
EIRR	46.52%

Figure 5: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) at Higher Costs

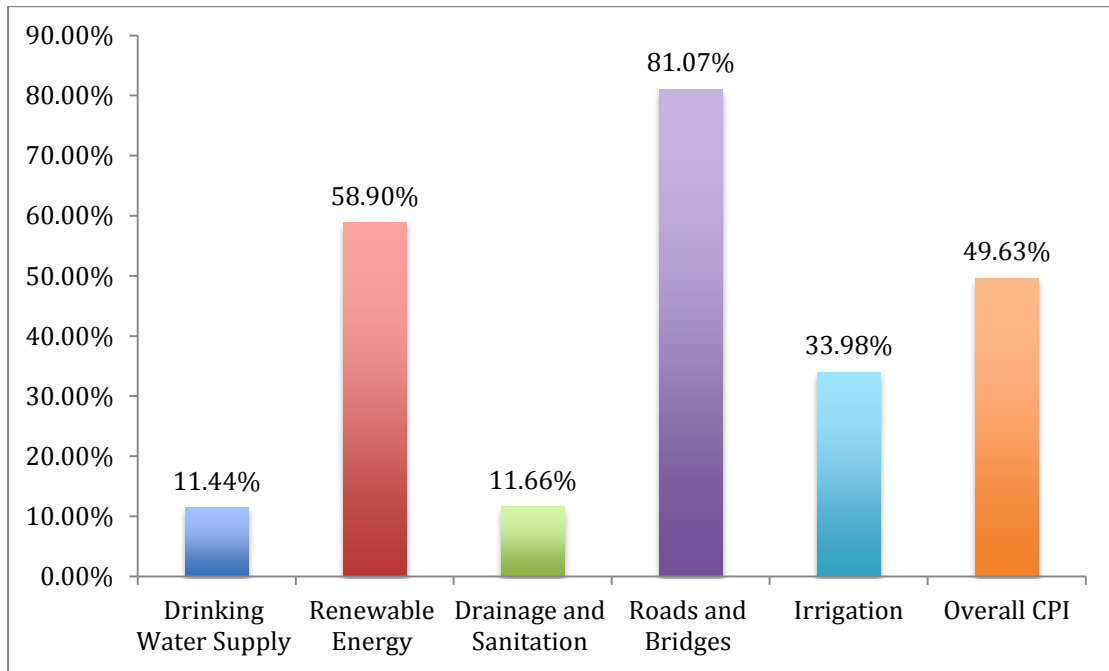
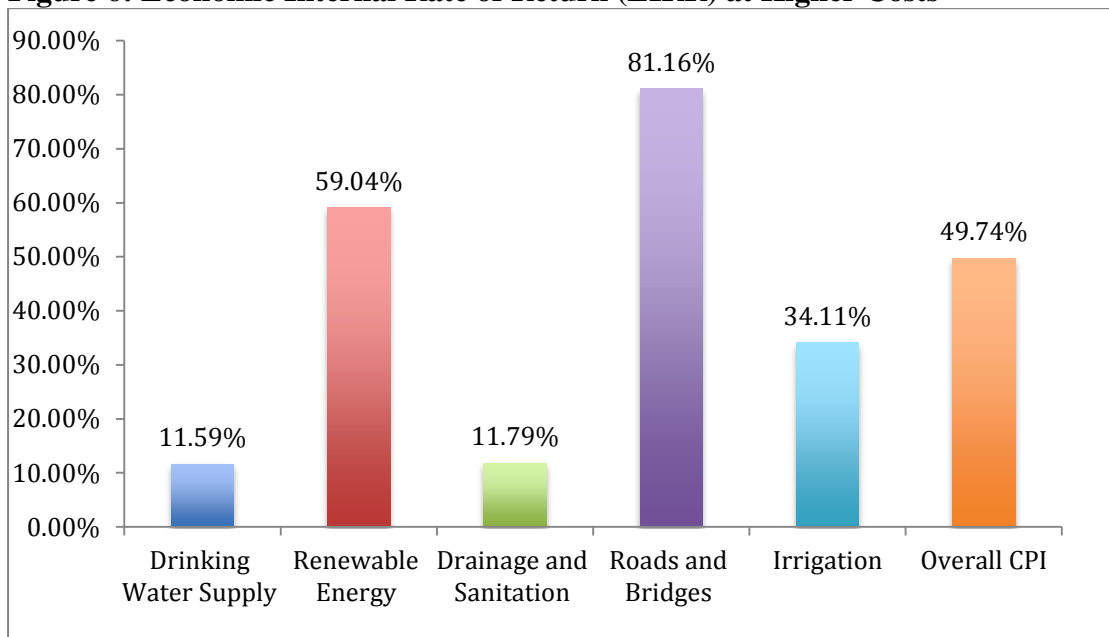


Figure 6: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) at Higher Costs



C. Increase in Only Benefits

Table 10: Only Cost Increases

Variables	Change
O&M	0%

Incremental Benefit	15%
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Table 11: Scheme wise Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Higher Benefits

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	16.27%	16.39%
Renewable Energy	69.16%	69.28%
Drainage and Sanitation	16.38%	16.49%
Roads and Bridges	93.38%	93.46%
Irrigation	41.04%	41.15%
Overall CPI	58.08%	58.17%

Table 12: Weighted Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Higher Benefits

FIRR	54.97%
EIRR	55.08%

Figure 7: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) at Higher Benefits

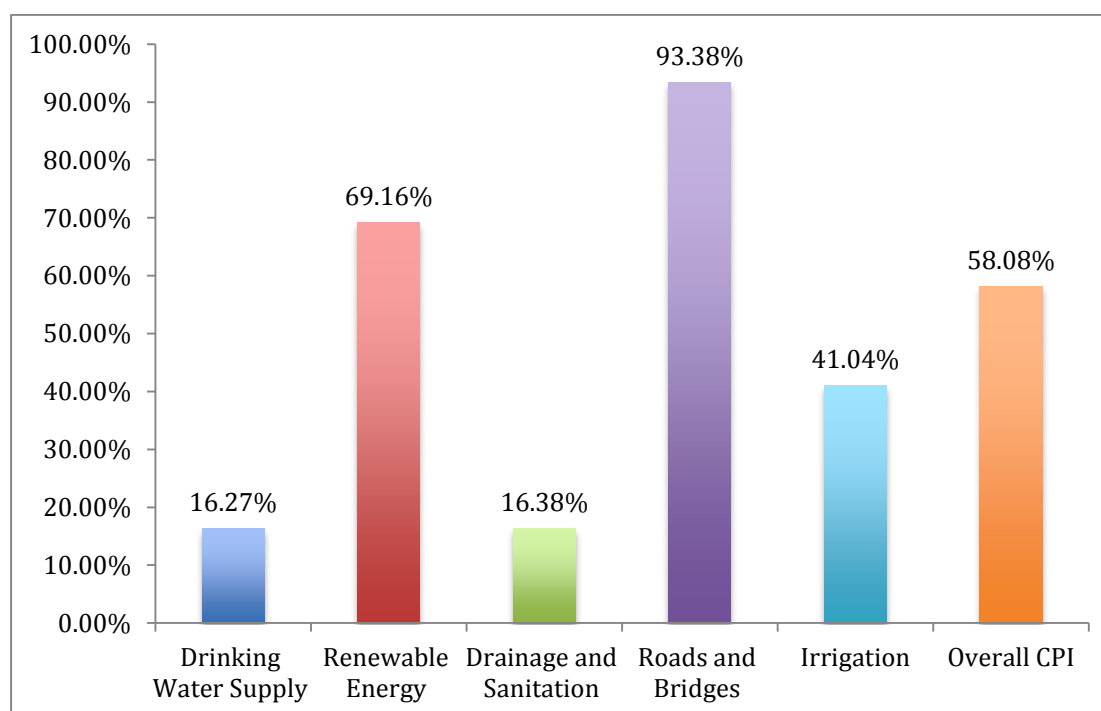
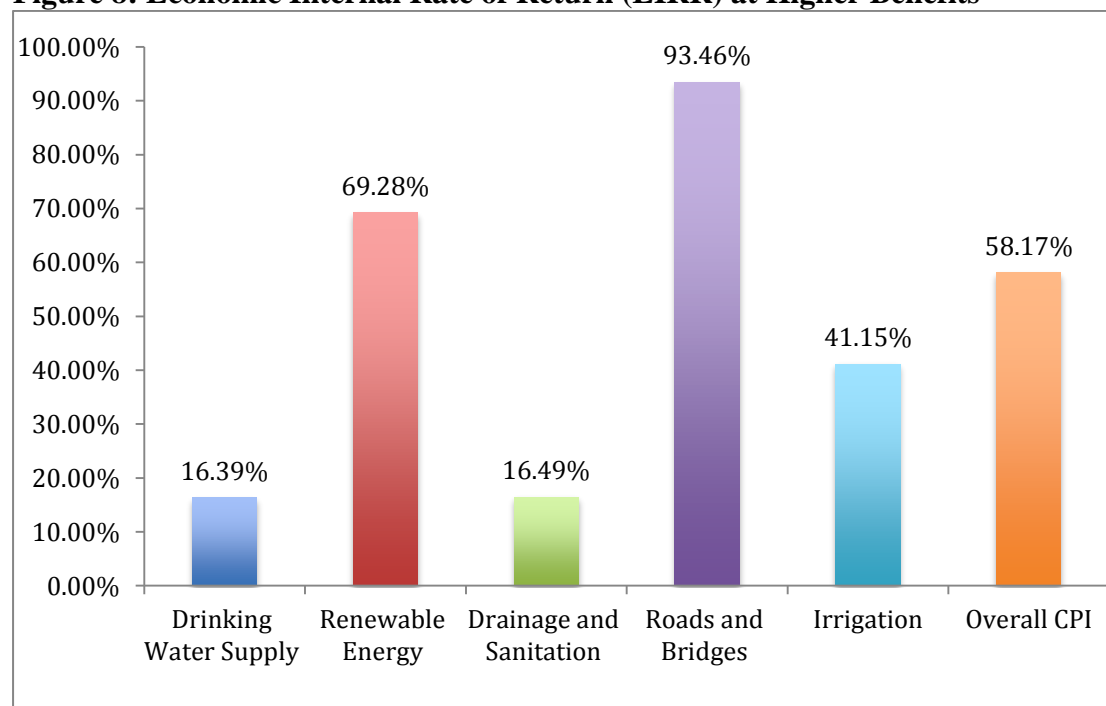


Figure 8: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) at Higher Benefits



D. Costs Decrease But Benefits Increase

Table 13: Decrease in Costs and Increase in Benefits

Variables	Change
O&M	-15%
Incremental Benefit	15%

Table 14: Scheme wise Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Lower Costs and Higher Benefits

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	16.75%	16.85%
Renewable Energy	69.62%	69.72%
Drainage and Sanitation	16.80%	16.90%
Roads and Bridges	93.69%	93.76%
Irrigation	41.49%	41.58%
Overall CPI	58.44%	58.52%

Table 15: Weighted Aggregate FIRR and EIRR at Lower Costs and Higher Benefits

FIRR	55.37%
EIRR	55.46%

Figure 9: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) at Lower Costs and Higher Benefits

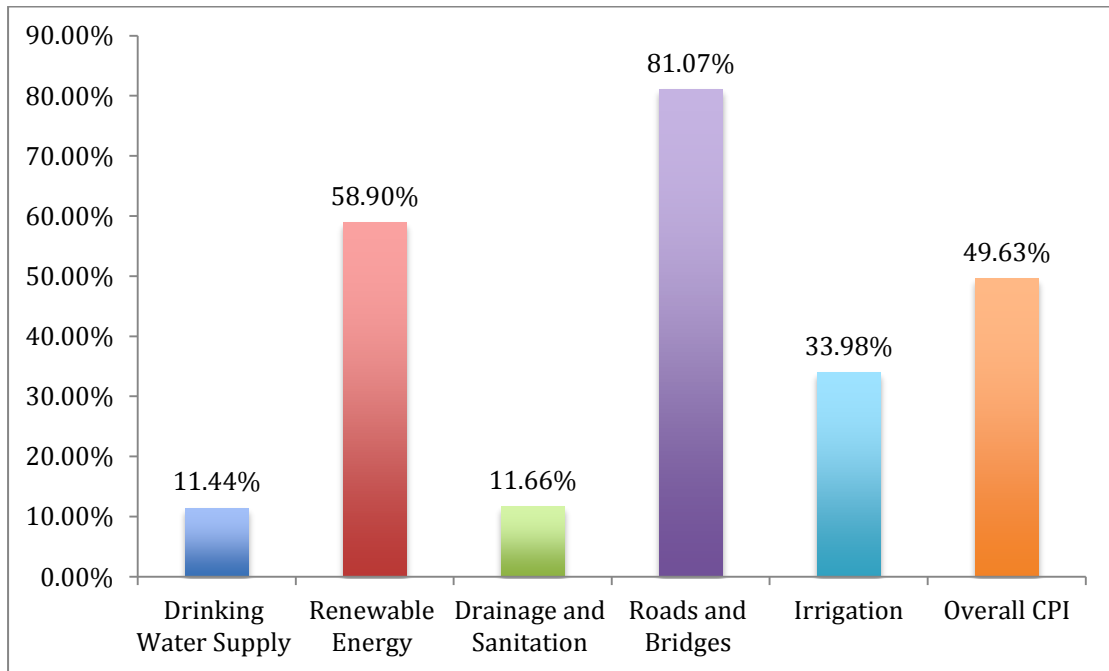


Figure 10: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) at Lower Costs and Higher Benefits

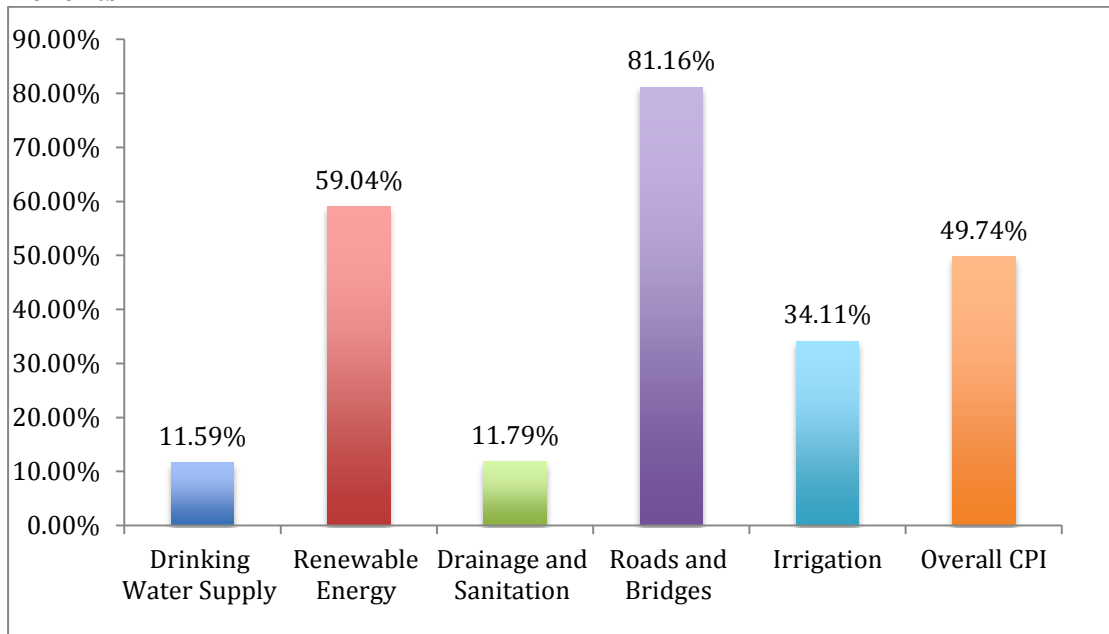


Figure 11: The Response of FIRR and EIRR to Changes in O&M Cost

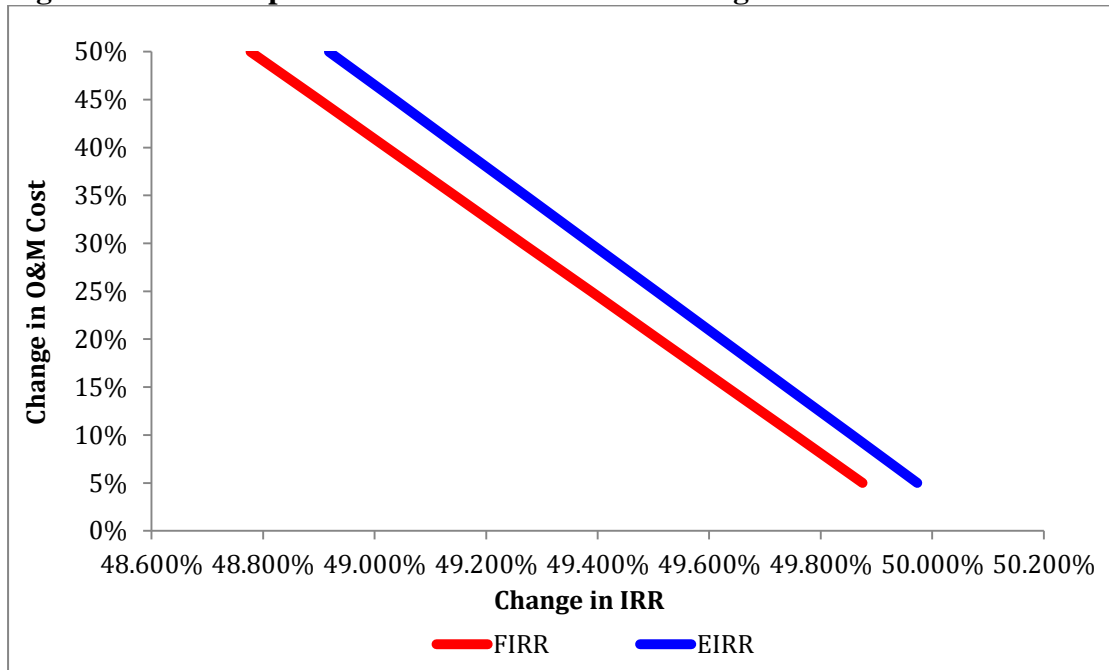
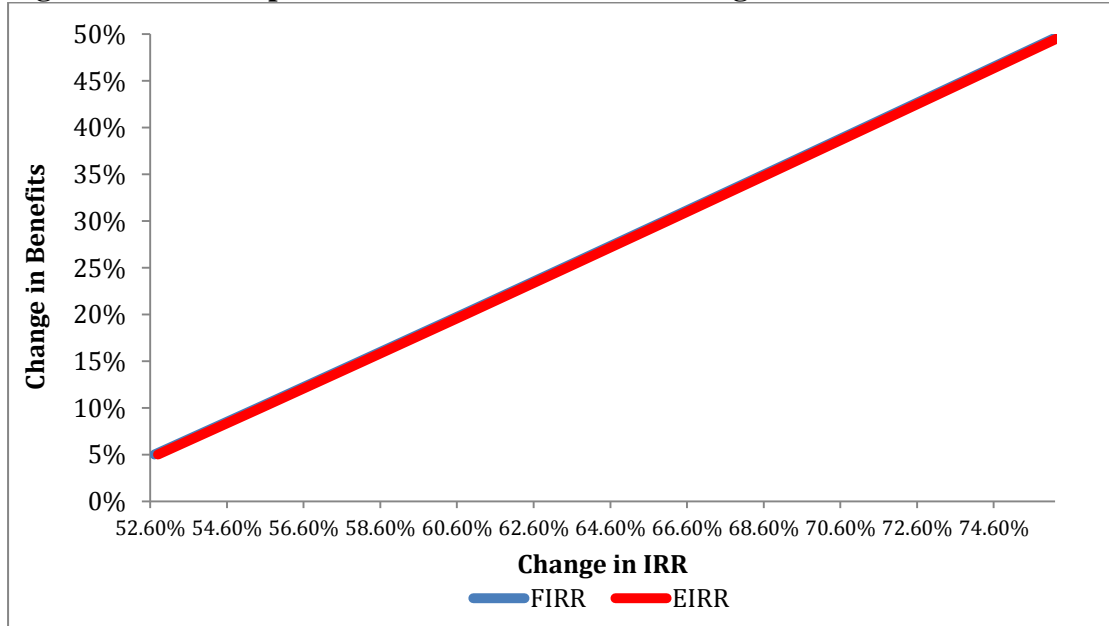


Figure 12: The Response of FIRR and EIRR to Changes in Benefits



Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Bajaur
Village: Sadiq Abad

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue Rs./hour	Amount	Total Amount/Yr
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	170	60	110	62.5	6875	82500
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other	170	60	110	50	5500	66000
Saving in Health					0	95400
						243900

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Bajaur
Village: Loi Baba

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue Rs./hour	Amount	Total Amount/Yr
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women			0	62.5	0	0
Men	60	25	35	62.5	2187.5	26250
Other	60	25	35	50	1750	21000
Expense yearly			0		0	35000
						82250

Drinking Warer Supply Scheme in Gawadar
Village: Praintook

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue	Amount	Total
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	40	26	14	62.5	875	10500
Men	40	0	40	62.5	2500	30000
Other	40	0	40	50	2000	24000
Expense			0		0	40500
						105000

Drinking Warer Supply Scheme in Gawadar
Village: Negore Sharif

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue	Amount	Total
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	30	12	18	62.5	1125	13500
Men	30	0	30	62.5	1875	22500
Other	30	0	30	50	1500	18000
Expense						67875
						121875

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Gawadar
Village: Robar

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue		Total
	Before Project	After Project	Saving	Rs./hour	Amount	Amount/Yr
Women	35	15	20	62.5	1250	15000
Men	35		35	62.5	2187.5	26250
Other	35		35	50	1750	21000
Saving in Health						44000
						106250

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Upper Dir
Village: Tanga

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue		Total
	Before Project	After Project	Saving	Rs./hour	Amount	Amount/Yr
Women	30	7.5	22.5	62.5	1406.25	16875
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other			0	50	0	0
Expense						35000
						51875

0.051875

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Upper Dir
Village: Jabalook

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue Rs./hour	Amount	Total Amount/Yr
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	200	90	110	62.5	6875	82500
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other			0	50	0	0
Expense						75920
						158420

Drinking Water Supply Scheme Lasbela
Village: Kathor

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue Rs./hour	Amount	Total Amount/Yr
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	200	80	120	62.5	7500	90000
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other	200	80	120	50	6000	72000
Expense						53490
						215490

Drinking Warer Supply Scheme in Lasbela

Village: Paryan

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue	Amount	Total
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	120	60	60	62.5	3750	45000
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other	120	60	60	50	3000	36000
Expense			0		0	90500
						171500

Drinking Warer Supply Scheme in Bajaur

Village: Sara Mena

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue	Amount	Total
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	250	100	150	62.5	9375	112500
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other			0	50	0	0
Expense			0		0	100000
						212500

Drinking Warer Supply Scheme in Bajaur
Village: Khas

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue Rs./hour	Amount	Total Amount/Yr
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	290	100	190	62.5	11875	142500
Men			0	62.5	0	0
Other			0	50	0	0
Expense			0		0	93400
						235900

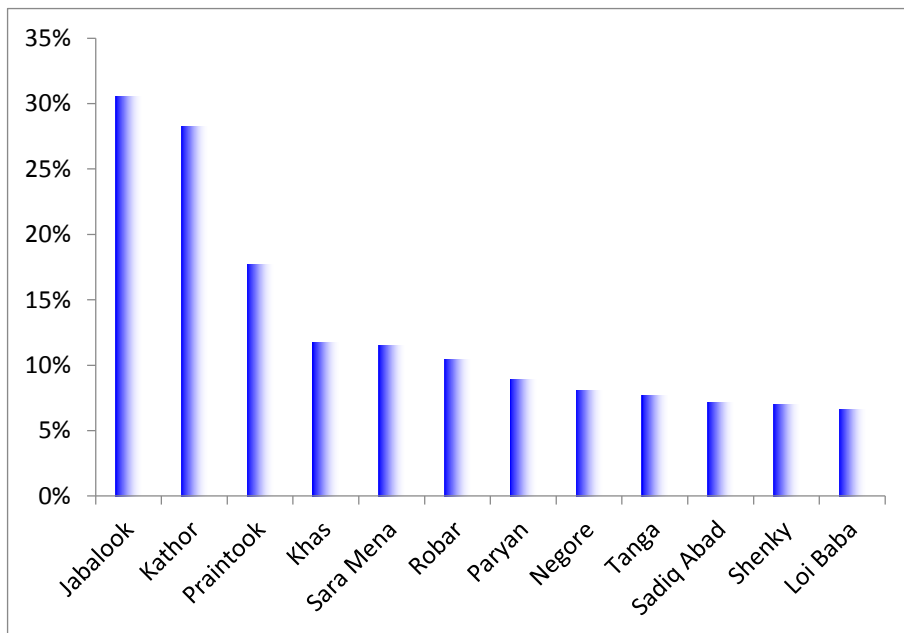
Drinking Warer Supply Scheme in Bajaur
Village: Shenky

Item	Time Spent Monthly			Vaue Rs./hour	Amount	Total Amount/Yr
	Before Project	After Project	Saving			
Women	150	55	95	62.5	5937.5	71250
Men	150	55	95	62.5	5937.5	71250
Other	150	55	95	50	4750	57000
Expense			0		0	50000
						249500

**EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0.0000	9.6027	0.0000	-9.6027
2		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
3		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
4		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
5		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
6		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
7		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
8		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
9		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
10		0.2245	0.2245	2.0326	1.8081
				EIRR	12.09%

Figure: FIRR for Drinking Water Supply Scheme



Village	FIRR
Jabalook	31%
Kathor	28%
Praintook	18%
Khas	12%
Sara Mena	12%
Robar	10%
Paryan	9%
Negore	8%
Tanga	8%
Sadiq Abad	7%
Shenky	7%
Loi Baba	7%

500 FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Bajaur
400 Village: Sadiq Abad

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.435	0.000	1.435	0.0000	-1.4350
2		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
3		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
4		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
5		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
6		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
7		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
8		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
9		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
10		0.0223	0.0223	0.2439	0.2216
				FIRR	7%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme Bajaur
Village: Loi Baba

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.32	0.000	0.32	0.00000	-0.32000
2		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
3		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
4		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
5		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
6		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
7		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
8		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
9		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
10		0.034	0.034	0.08225	0.04825
				FIRR	7%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Gawadar

Village: Praintook

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.404	0.000000	0.404000	0.0000	-0.40400
2		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
3		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
4		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
5		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
6		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
7		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
8		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
9		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
10		0.01214	0.01214	0.105	0.09286
				FIRR	18%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Gawadar

Village: Negore Sharif

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.6404	0.0000	0.6404	0.0000	-0.6404
2		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
3		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
4		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
5		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
6		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
7		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
8		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
9		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
10		0.0192	0.0192	0.121875	0.102675
				FIRR	8%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Gawadar
Village: Robar

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.5142	0.000	0.5142	0.0000	-0.5142
2		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
3		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
4		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
5		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
6		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
7		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
8		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
9		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
10		0.0154	0.0154	0.10625	0.09085
				FIRR	10%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Upper Dir
Village: Tanga

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.29	0.000	0.290	0.0000	-0.2900
2		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
3		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
4		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
5		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
6		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
7		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
8		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
9		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
10		0.006	0.006	0.051875	0.045875
				FIRR	8%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Upper Dir

Village: Jabalook

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.42	0.0000	0.4200	0.00000	-0.42000
2		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
3		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
4		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
5		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
6		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
7		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
8		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
9		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
10		0.0173	0.0173	0.15842	0.14112
				FIRR	31%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Lasbela

Village: Kathor

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.6225	0.00000	0.62250	0.000000	-0.6225
2		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
3		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
4		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
5		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
6		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
7		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
8		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
9		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
10		0.01867	0.01867	0.21549	0.19682
				FIRR	28%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Lasbela

Village: Paryan

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.874	0.0000	0.8740	0.00000	-0.87400
2		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
3		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
4		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
5		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
6		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
7		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
8		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
9		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
10		0.0262	0.0262	0.1715	0.1453
				FIRR	9%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Bajaur

Village: Sara Mena

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.12	0.000	1.120	0.000	-1.120
2		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
3		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
4		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
5		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
6		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
7		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
8		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
9		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
10		0.006	0.006	0.2125	0.2065
				FIRR	12%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Bajaur
Village: Khas

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.2413	0.0000	1.2413	0.000	-1.2413
2		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
3		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
4		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
5		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
6		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
7		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
8		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
9		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
10		0.0053	0.0053	0.2359	0.2306
				FIRR	12%

FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Village: Shenky

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.352	0.0000	1.352	0.0000	-1.3520
2		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
3		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
4		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
5		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
6		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
7		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
8		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
9		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
10		0.042	0.042	0.2495	0.2075
				FIRR	7%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0.0000	9.2334	0.0000	-9.2334
2		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
3		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
4		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
5		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
6		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
7		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
8		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
9		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
10		0.2245	0.2245	1.9545	1.7300
				FIRR	11.95%

Projects in Lasbela**Village: Khamisa Goth (Winder)**

Item	Rs. Monthly		Saving Rs.	HH	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			Rs.
Light	1500	0	1500	68	1224000
Bulb			0		0
Job Shop			0		0
Extended			0		0
					1224000

Projects in Gawadar**Village: Surbandar**

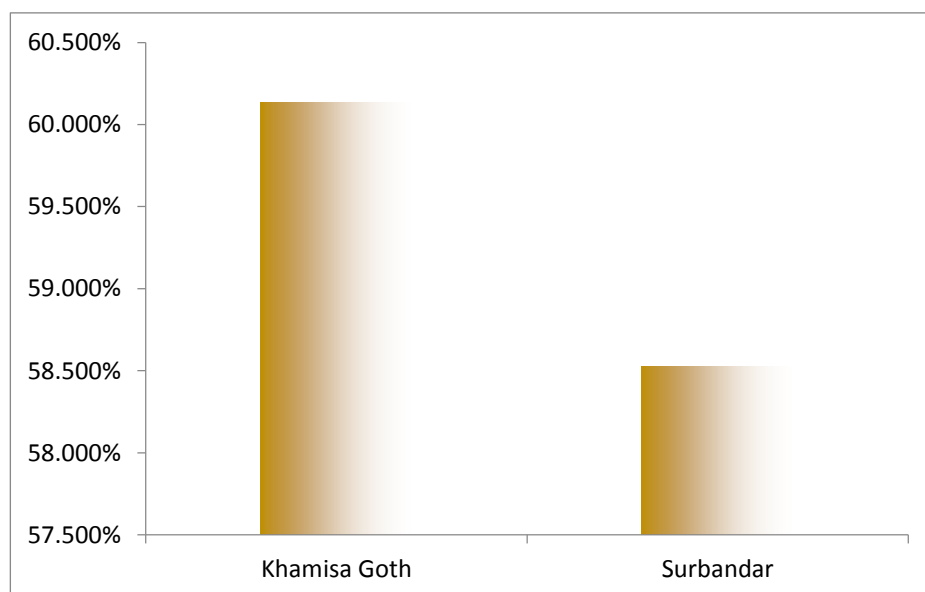
Item	Rs. Monthly		Saving Rs.	HH	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			Rs.
Light	1800	900	900	90	972000
Bulb	500	400	100	90	108000
Job Shop			0		0
Extended			0		0
					1080000

**EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0.0000	3.7856	0.0000	-3.7856
2		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
3		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
4		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
5		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
6		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
7		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
8		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
9		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
10		0.1098	0.1098	2.3962	2.2864
				EIRR	59.49%

Village	FIRR
Khamisa Goth	60.133%
Surbandar	58.527%

Figure: FIRR for Renewable Energy Projects



FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Village: Khamisa Goth (Winder)

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.912	0.0000	1.9120	0.000	-1.912
2		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
3		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
4		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
5		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
6		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
7		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
8		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
9		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
10		0.0574	0.0574	1.224	1.1666
				FIRR	60.133%

FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects in Gawadar
Village: Surbandar

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.728	0.0000	1.7280	0.000	-1.728
2		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
3		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
4		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
5		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
6		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
7		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
8		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
9		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
10		0.0524	0.0524	1.08	1.0276
				FIRR	58.527%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)		Total	Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M			
1	3.64	0.0000	3.6400	0.0000	-3.6400
2		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
3		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
4		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
5		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
6		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
7		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
8		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
9		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
10		0.1098	0.1098	2.3040	2.1942
				FIRR	59.37%

Drainage Projects in Bajaur
Village: Chinagai

Item	Expenditure/Month		Saving Rs.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project		
Children Health	16000	11000	5000	60000
Women Health	8700	4350	4350	52200
Other Health	2300	1270	1030	12360
Hygiene/Mosquito Control	1800	620	1180	14160
Travelling	1400	720	680	8160
				146880

Drainage Projects in Bajaur
Village: Dag Qalla

Item	Expenditure/Month		Saving Rs.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project		
Children Health	16700	10000	6700	80400
Women Health	10800	4000	6800	81600
Other Health	6700	3400	3300	39600
Hygiene/Mosquito Control	1500	800	700	8400
Travelling	1710	870	840	10080
1/3rd pop 1 visit in 2 months				220080

Drainage Projects in Upper Dir
Village: Zormandi

Item	Expenditure/Month		Saving Rs.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project		
Children Health	3000	1200	1800	21600
Women Health	2000	800	1200	14400
Other Health	1000	450	550	6600
Hygiene/Mosquito Control	1500	350	1150	13800
Travelling	1200	100	1100	13200
				69600

Drainage Projects in Chitral
Village: Drosh 2

Item	Expenditure/Month		Saving Rs.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project		
Children Health	12000	5000	7000	84000
Women Health	6700	2650	4050	48600
Other Health	6600	3650	2950	35400
Hygiene/Mosquito Control	3500	500	3000	36000
Travelling	1700	400	1300	15600
1/3rd pop 1 visit in 2 months				219600

Drainage Projects in Chitral
Village: Ayun

Item	Expenditure/Month		Saving Rs.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project		
Children Health	9700	3270	6430	77160
Women Health	3450	2070	1380	16560
Other Health	3300	700	2600	31200
Hygiene/Mosquito Control	1350	600	750	9000
Travelling	3100	1500	1600	19200
1/3rd pop 1 visit in 2 months				153120

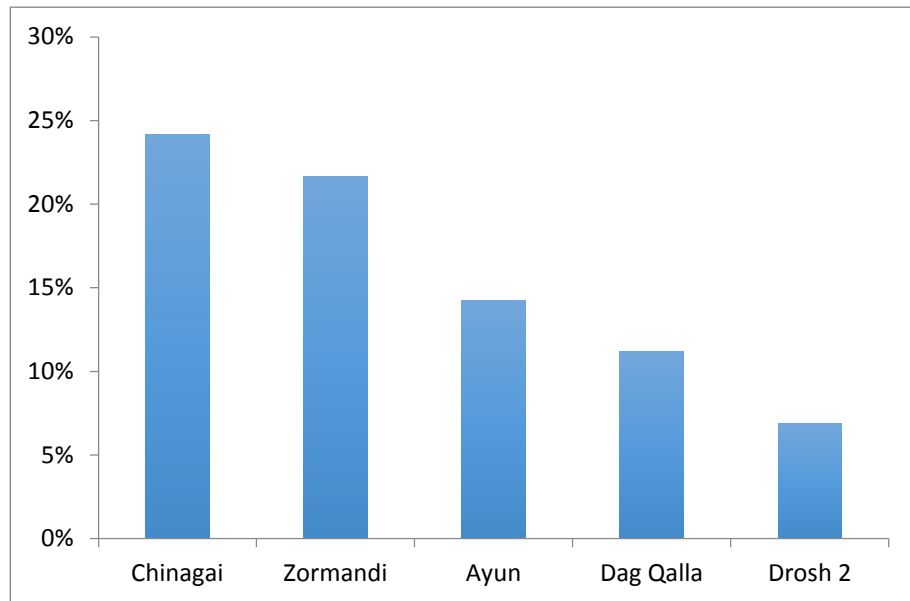
1350

EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0.000	4.009	0.00000	-4.00941
2		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
3		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
4		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
5		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
6		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
7		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
8		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
9		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
10		0.083	0.083	0.84165	0.75902
				EIRR	12.23%

Village	FIRR
Chinagai	24%
Zormandi	22%
Ayun	14%
Dag Qalla	11%
Drosh 2	7%

Figure: FIRR for Drainage and Sanitation



FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation in Bajaur
Village: Chinagai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.5	0.000	0.500	0.00000	-0.50000
2		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
3		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
4		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
5		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
6		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
7		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
8		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
9		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
10		0.006	0.006	0.14688	0.14088
				FIRR	24%

Salvage Va

FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation in Bajaur
Village: Dag Qalla

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.2	0.000	1.200	0.00000	-1.20000
2		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
3		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
4		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
5		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
6		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
7		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
8		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
9		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
10		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
		0.015	0.015	0.22008	0.20508
				FIRR	11%

FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation in Upper Dir
Village: Zormandi

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.19	0.000000	0.190000	0.0000	-0.190000
2		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
3		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
4		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
5		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
6		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
7		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
8		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
9		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
10		0.019936	0.019936	0.0696	0.049664
				FIRR	22%

FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation Chitral
Village: Drosh 2

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.204	0.000	1.204	0.0000	-1.204
2		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
3		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
4		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
5		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
6		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
7		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
8		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
9		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
10		0.036	0.036	0.2196	0.1836
11					
				FIRR	7%

FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation Chitral
Village: Ayun

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.7612	0.000	0.7612	0.00000	-0.7612
2		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
3		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
4		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
5		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
6		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
7		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
8		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
9		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
10		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
		0.0057	0.0057	0.15312	0.14742
				FIRR	14%

FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0.000	3.855	0.00000	-3.85520
2		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
3		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
4		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
5		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
6		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
7		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
8		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
9		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
10		0.083	0.083	0.80928	0.72664
				FIRR	12.11%

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur
Village: Shenkay

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project			
Education Trav	40	20	20	170	598400
Health Travel	40	20	20	80	422400
Jobs Travel	40	25	15	35	138600
Social	40	30	10	80	211200
HH Article	250	100	150	70	84000
Marketing Agri	50	30	20	250	60000
					1514600

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur
Village: Loi Baba

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project			
Education Trav	30	20	10	100	176000
Health Travel	20	15	5	6	7920
Jobs Travel	20	15	5	7	9240
Social	30	20	10	120	316800
HH Article	600	400	200	85	204000
Marketing Agri	50	30	20	300	6000
					0
					719960

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Bajigram

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			Rs.
Education Trav	30	10	20	80	281600
Health Travel	30	10	20	50	264000
Jobs Travel	35	15	20	90	475200
Social	35	15	20	170	897600
HH Article	350	220	130	400	624000
Marketing Agri	60	40	20	470	9400
					2551800

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Sara Mena

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			Rs.
Education Trav	20	10	10	85	149600
Health Travel	20	10	10	60	158400
Jobs Travel	20	10	10	9	23760
Social	20	10	10	8	21120
HH Article	600	400	200	120	288000
Marketing Agri	25	15	10	600	6000
					646880

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Chinagai

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project			
Education Trav	50	30	20	70	246400
Health Travel	50	30	20	65	343200
Jobs Travel	50	30	20	10	52800
Social	50	30	20	35	184800
HH Article	450	300	150	200	360000
Marketing Agri	40	20	20	600	12000
					1199200

Roads and Bridges Project in Upper Dir

Village: Jabalook

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr. Rs.
	Before Project	After Project			
Education Trav	50	30	20	500	1760000
Health Travel	100	70	30	150	1188000
Jobs Travel	0	0	0		0
Social	50	30	20	100	528000
HH Article	0	0	0		0
Marketing Agri	0	0	0		
			0		
					3476000

Roads and Bridges Project in Gawadar

Village: Roobar

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			
Education Trav	50	40	10	120	211200
Health Travel	50	40	10	90	237600
Jobs Travel	50	40	10	120	316800
Social	50	40	10	100	264000
HH Article	500	400	100	500	600000
Marketing Agri/ inout			0		
			0		
					1629600

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur
Village: Ghani Adai

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			
Education Trav	20	15	5	600	528000
Health Travel	10	10	0	260	0
Jobs Travel	10	10	0	60	0
Social	10	10	0	40	0
HH Article	10	10	0		0
Marketing Agri	10	10	0		
			0		
					528000

Roads and Bridges Project in Upper Dir
Village: Tanga

Item	Rs./Person	Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr.
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	Before Project	After Project			Rs.
Education Trav	30	30	0	200	0
Health Travel	150	100	50	5	66000
Jobs Travel	30	20	10	100	264000
Social	30	50	-20	15	-79200
HH Article	500	400	100	50	60000
Marketing Agri	20	10	10	492	4920
					315720

Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Tera

Item	Rs./Person		Saving Rs.	Nos.	Amount/Yr.
	Before Project	After Project			Rs.
Education Trav	45	30	15	75	198000
Health Travel	50	25	25	40	264000
Jobs Travel	50	25	25	70	462000
Social	40	30	10	120	316800
HH Article	500	350	150	300	540000
Marketing Agri	800	450	350	574	200900
					1981700

EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project

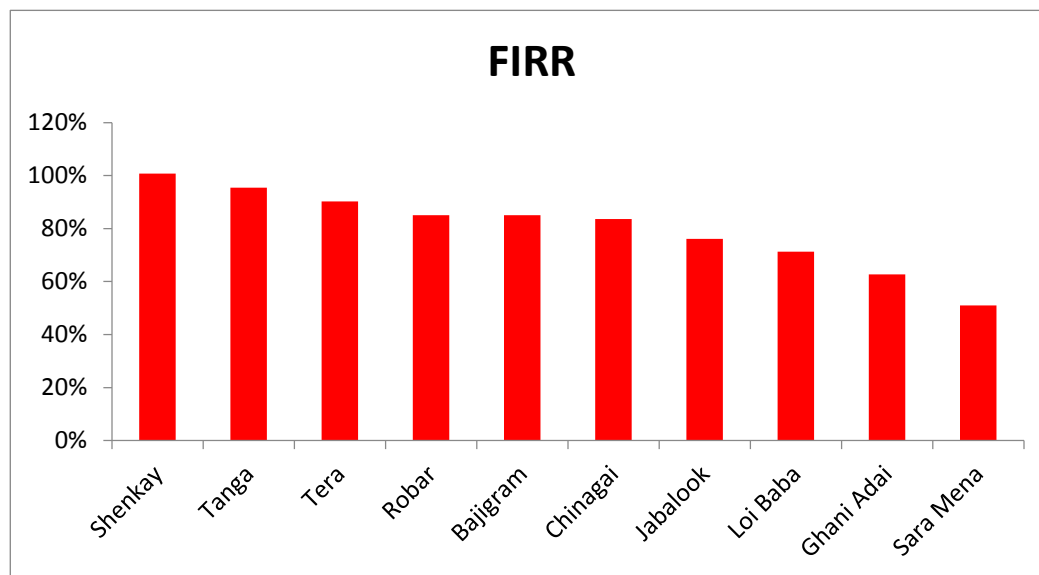
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	14.51212152	0.0000	14.5121	0.00000	-14.51212

2	0.728	0.2968	1.0248	11.53096	10.50618
3	0.416	0.2968	0.7128	11.53096	10.81818
4		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
5		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
6		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
7		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
8		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
9		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
10		0.3368	0.3368	15.14600	14.80922
				EIRR	81.45%

Village	FIRR
Shenkay	101%
Tanga	95%
Tera	90%
Robar	85%
Bajjigram	85%
Chinagai	84%
Jabalook	76%
Loi Baba	71%
Ghani Adai	63%
Sara Mena	51%

Figure: FIRR for Roads & Bridges



FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur
Village: Shenkay

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.455	0.0000	1.4550	0.000	-1.455
2		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
3		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
4		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
5		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
6		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
7		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
8		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
9		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
10		0.045	0.045	1.5146	1.4696
				FIRR	101%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur
Village: Loi Baba

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.95	0.000	0.950	0.00000	-0.95000
2		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
3		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
4		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
5		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
6		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
7		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
8		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
9		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
10		0.0375	0.0375	0.71996	0.68246
				FIRR	71%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Bajigram

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	2.8967	0.000	2.8967	0.0000	-2.8967
2		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
3		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
4		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
5		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
6		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
7		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
8		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
9		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
10		0.077	0.077	2.5518	2.4748
				FIRR	85%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Sara Mena

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.2	0.00	1.20	0.00000	-1.20000
2		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
3		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
4		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
5		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
6		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
7		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
8		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
9		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
10		0.02	0.02	0.64688	0.62688
				FIRR	51%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Chinagai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.4221	0.000	1.4221	0.0000	-1.4221
2		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
3		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
4		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
5		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
6		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
7		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
8		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
9		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
10		0.005	0.005	1.1992	1.1942
				FIRR	84%

Salvage Value =
Rs. 4000

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Upper Dir

Village: Jabalook

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.9	0.00	0.9	0.000	-0.9
2	0.7	0.00	0.7	0.000	-0.7
3	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.000	-0.4
4		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
5		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
6		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
7		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
8		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
9		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
10		0.04	0.04	3.476	3.436
				FIRR	76%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Gawadar

Village: Robar

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	1.842563	0.000000	1.842563	0.000	-1.842563
2		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
3		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
4		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
5		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
6		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
7		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
8		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
9		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
10		0.055276	0.055276	1.6296	1.574324
				FIRR	85%

Salvage
Value =
Rs. 10236

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur
Village: Ghani Adai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.832	0.000	0.832	0.000	-0.832
2			0	0.528	0.528
3			0	0.528	0.528
4			0	0.528	0.528
5			0	0.528	0.528
6			0	0.528	0.528
7			0	0.528	0.528
8			0	0.528	0.528
9			0	0.528	0.528
10			0	0.528	0.528
				FIRR	63%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Upper Dir
Village: Tanga

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)	Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
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	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.33		0.33	0.000	-0.3300
2			0	0.31572	0.31572
3			0	0.31572	0.31572
4			0	0.31572	0.31572
5			0	0.31572	0.31572
6			0	0.31572	0.31572
7			0	0.31572	0.31572
8			0	0.31572	0.31572
9			0	0.31572	0.31572
10			0	0.31572	0.31572
				FIRR	95%

FIRR Roads and Bridges Project in Bajaur

Village: Tera

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	2.1256	0.0000	2.1256	0.00	-2.1256
2		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
3		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
4		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
5		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
6		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
7		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
8		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
9		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
10		0.057	0.057	1.9817	1.9247
				FIRR	90%

FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project

Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0.0000	13.9540	0.00000	-13.95396

2	0.7	0.2968	0.9968	11.08746	10.09068
3	0.4	0.2968	0.6968	11.08746	10.39068
4		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
5		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
6		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
7		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
8		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
9		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
10		0.3368	0.3368	14.56346	14.22668
				FIRR	81.38%

FIRR for Irrigation projects in Bajaur
Village: Khar

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.7475	0.000	0.7475	0.0000	-0.7475
2		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
3		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
4		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
5		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
6		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
7		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
8		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
9		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
10		0.004	0.004	0.47955	0.47555
				FIRR	63%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob
Village: Sur Kach

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.834	0.000	0.834	0.0000000	-0.8340000
2		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
3		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
4		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
5		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
6		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
7		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
8		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
9		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
10		0.025	0.025	0.1775044	0.1525044
				FIRR	11%

Irrigation Projects in Zhob
Village: Chennazai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.857	0.0000	0.857	0.0000	-0.857
2		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
3		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
4		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
5		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
6		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
7		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
8		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
9		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
10		0.0257	0.0257	0.23	0.2043
				FIRR	19%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob
Village: Maqam Abad

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.416	0.000	0.416	0.0000	-0.416
2		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
3		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
4		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
5		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
6		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
7		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
8		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
9		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
10		0.012	0.012	0.1314	0.1194
				FIRR	25%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob

Village: Rakhpor

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.428	0.00000	0.42800	0.000	-0.42800
2		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
3		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
4		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
5		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
6		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
7		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
8		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
9		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
10		0.01286	0.01286	0.25	0.23714
				FIRR	54%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob

Village: MusaZai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.523	0.0000	0.523	0.000000	-0.523000
2		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
3		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
4		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
5		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
6		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
7		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
8		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
9		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
10		0.0157	0.0157	0.247584	0.231884
				FIRR	43%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob

Village: Badezai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.765	0.000	0.765	0.0000	-0.7650
2		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
3		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
4		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
5		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
6		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
7		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
8		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
9		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
10		0.023	0.023	0.24792	0.22492
				FIRR	26%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob

Village: Tadozai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.791	0.000	0.791	0.000	-0.791
2		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
3		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
4		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
5		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
6		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
7		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
8		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
9		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
10		0.024	0.024	0.17	0.146
				FIRR	12%

FIRR for Irrigation Projects in Zhob

Village: Shinkai Ghundai

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	0.485	0.0000	0.4850	0.000000	-0.485000
2		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
3		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
4		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
5		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
6		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
7		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
8		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
9		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
10		0.0182	0.0182	0.390845	0.372645
				FIRR	76%

FIRR of Irrigation Projects

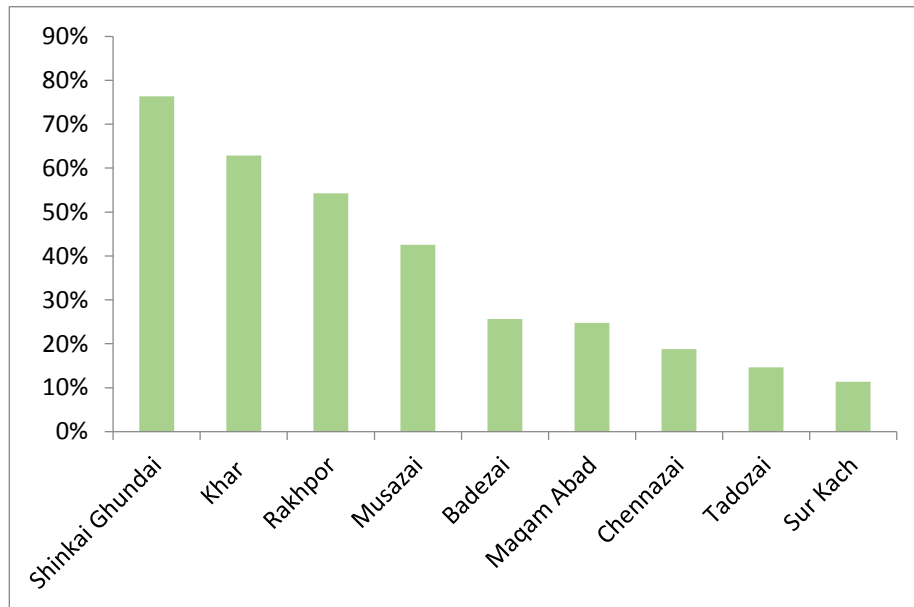
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit (Rs. Million)	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0.00000	5.8465	0.000000	-5.846500
2		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
3		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
4		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
5		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
6		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
7		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
8		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
9		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
10		0.16046	0.1605	2.324803	2.164343
				FIRR	34.439%

**EIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0.00000	6.0804	0.000000	-6.080360
2		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
3		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
4		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
5		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
6		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
7		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
8		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
9		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
10		0.16046	0.1605	2.417796	2.257336
				EIRR	34.558%

Figure : FIRR for Irrigation



Village	FIRR
Shinkai Gh	76%
Khar	63%
Rakhpor	54%
Musazai	43%
Badezai	26%
Maqam Ak	25%
Chennazai	19%
Tadozai	15%
Sur Kach	11%

**Project 1 EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0	9.602736	0	-9.602736
2		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
3		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
4		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
5		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
6		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
7		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
8		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
9		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
10		0.22451	0.22451	2.0326384	1.8081284
				EIRR	0.1208603

**Project 2 EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0	3.7856	0	-3.7856
2		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
3		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
4		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
5		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
6		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
7		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
8		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
9		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
10		0.1098	0.1098	2.39616	2.28636
				EIRR	0.5949183

**Project 3 EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0	4.009408	0	-4.009408
2		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
3		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
4		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
5		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
6		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
7		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
8		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
9		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
10		0.082636	0.082636	0.8416512	0.7590152
				EIRR	0.1222802

**Project 4 EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	14.512122	0	14.512122	0	-14.51212
2	0.728	0.296776	1.024776	11.5309584	10.506182
3	0.416	0.296776	0.712776	11.5309584	10.818182
4		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
5		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
6		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
7		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
8		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
9		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
10		0.336776	0.336776	15.1459984	14.809222
				EIRR	0.8145477

**Project 5 EIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0	6.08036	0	-6.08036
2		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
3		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
4		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
5		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
6		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
7		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
8		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
9		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
10		0.16046	0.16046	2.417795536	2.2573355
				EIRR	0.3455764

EIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	37.990226	0	37.990226	0	-37.99023
2	0.728	0.874182	1.602182	19.21920354	17.617022
3	0.416	0.874182	1.290182	19.21920354	17.929022
4	0	0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
5		0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
6		0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
7		0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
8		0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
9		0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
10		0.914182	0.914182	22.83424354	21.920062
				EIRR	50.09%

Projects	Investment	Weight
Drinking Water Supply	9.2334	25%
Renewable Energy	3.64	10%
Drainage and Sanitation	3.8552	11%
Roads and Bridges	13.953963	38%
Irrigation	5.8465	16%

Total **36.529063** 1

Aggregate FIRR and EIRR based on Capital Invested

FIRR 46.81%
EIRR 46.92%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0	9.2334	0	-9.2334
2		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
3		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
4		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
5		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
6		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
7		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
8		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
9		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
10		0.22451	0.22451	1.95446	1.72995
				FIRR	12%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.64	0	3.64	0	-3.64
2		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
3		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
4		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
5		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
6		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
7		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
8		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
9		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
10		0.1098	0.1098	2.304	2.1942
				FIRR	59.37%

**FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0	3.8552	0	-3.8552
2		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
3		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
4		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
5		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
6		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
7		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
8		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
9		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
10		0.082636	0.082636	0.80928	0.726644
				FIRR	12.11%

**FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0	13.953963	0	-13.95396
2	0.7	0.296776	0.996776	11.08746	10.090684
3	0.4	0.296776	0.696776	11.08746	10.390684
4		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
5		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
6		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
7		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
8		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
9		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
10		0.336776	0.336776	14.56346	14.226684
				FIRR	81.38%

**FIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0	5.8465	0	-5.8465
2		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
3		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
4		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
5		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
6		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
7		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
8		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
9		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
10		0.16046	0.16046	2.3248034	2.1643434
				FIRR	34.44%

FIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	36.529063	0	36.529063	0	-36.52906
2	0.7	0.874182	1.574182	18.4800034	16.905821
3	0.4	0.874182	1.274182	18.4800034	17.205821
4		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
5		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
6		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
7		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
8		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
9		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
10		0.914182	0.914182	21.9560034	21.041821
				FIRR	50.00%

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking	11.95%	12.09%
Renewab	59.37%	59.49%
Drainage	12.11%	12.23%
Roads an	81.38%	81.45%
Irrigation	34.44%	34.56%
Overall C	50.00%	50.09%

Figure: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)

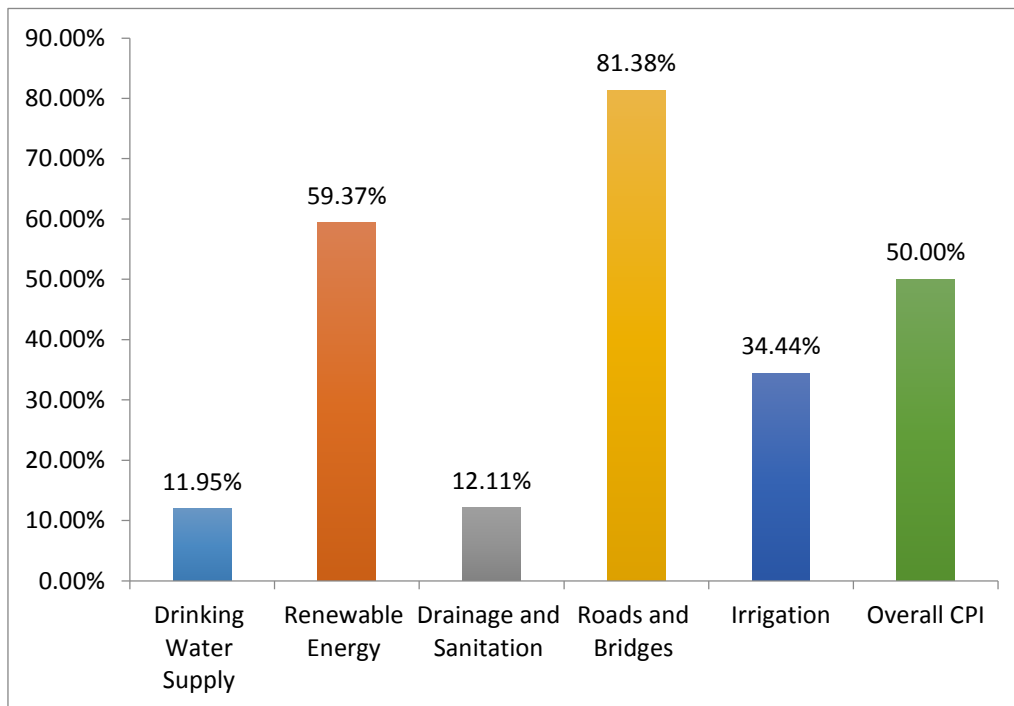
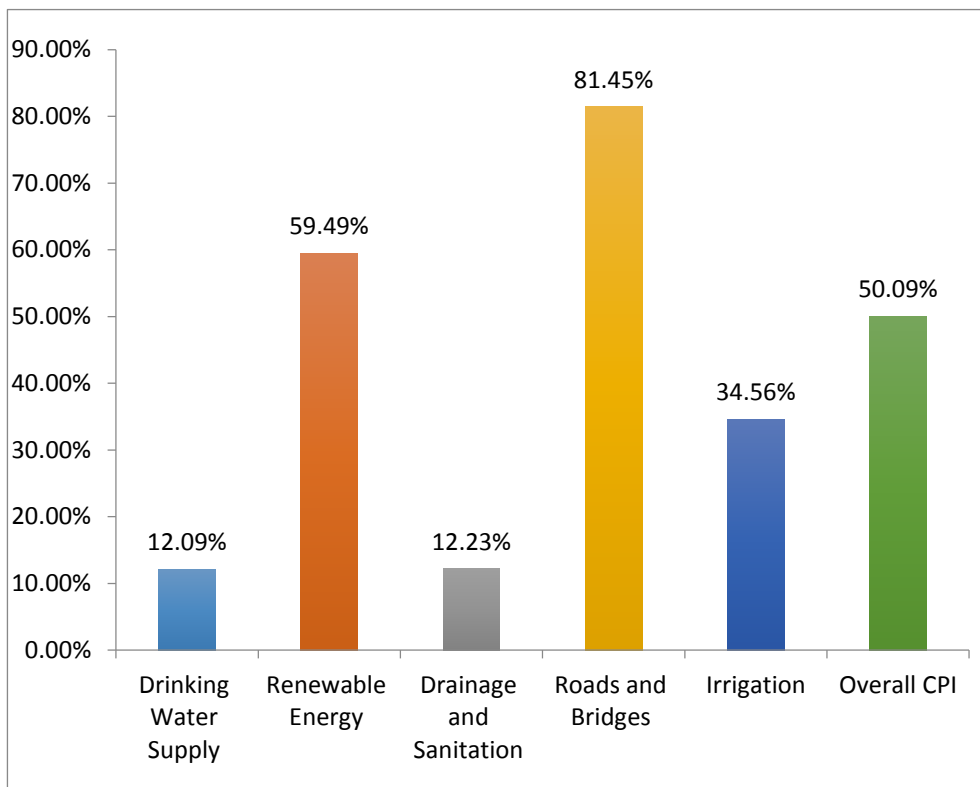


Figure: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)



Variables	Change
O&M	15%
Incremental Benefit	15%

Project 1 EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme

Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0	9.602736	0	-9.602736
2		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
3		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
4		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
5		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
6		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
7		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
8		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
9		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
10		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.33753416	2.0793477
				EIRR	16%

Project 2 EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects

Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0	3.7856	0	-3.7856
2		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
3		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
4		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
5		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
6		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
7		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
8		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
9		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
10		0.12627	0.12627	2.755584	2.629314
				EIRR	68.83%

**Project 3 EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0	4.009408	0	-4.009408
2		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
3		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
4		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
5		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
6		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
7		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
8		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
9		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
10		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.96789888	0.8728675
				EIRR	16.08%

**Project 4 EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	14.512122	0	14.512122	0	-14.51212
2	0.728	0.3412924	1.0692924	13.26060216	12.19131
3	0.416	0.3412924	0.7572924	13.26060216	12.50331
4		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
5		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
6		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
7		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
8		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
9		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
10		0.3872924	0.3872924	17.41789816	17.030606
				EIRR	93.17%

**Project 5 EIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0	6.08036	0	-6.08036
2		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
3		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
4		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
5		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
6		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
7		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
8		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
9		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
10		0.184529	0.184529	2.780464866	2.5959359
				EIRR	40.72%

EIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	37.990226	0	37.990226	0	-37.99023
2	0.728	1.0053093	1.7333093	22.10208407	20.368775
3	0.416	1.0053093	1.4213093	22.10208407	20.680775
4	0	1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
5		1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
6		1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
7		1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
8		1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
9		1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
10		1.0513093	1.0513093	26.25938007	25.208071
				EIRR	57.83%

Projects	Investment	Weight
Drinking Water Supply	9.2334	25%
Renewable Energy	3.64	10%
Drainage and Sanitation	3.8552	11%
Roads and Bridges	13.953963	38%
Irrigation	5.8465	16%

Total **36.529063** 1

Aggregate FIRR and EIRR based on Capital Invested

FIRR 54.57%

EIRR 54.69%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0	9.2334	0	-9.2334
2		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
3		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
4		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
5		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
6		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
7		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
8		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
9		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
10		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.247629	1.9894425
				FIRR	15.79%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.64	0	3.64	0	-3.64
2		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
3		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
4		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
5		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
6		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
7		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
8		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
9		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
10		0.12627	0.12627	2.6496	2.52333
				FIRR	68.70%

**FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0	3.8552	0	-3.8552
2		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
3		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
4		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
5		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
6		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
7		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
8		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
9		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
10		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.930672	0.8356406
				FIRR	15.96%

**FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0	13.953963	0	-13.95396
2	0.7	0.3412924	1.0412924	12.750579	11.709287
3	0.4	0.3412924	0.7412924	12.750579	12.009287
4		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
5		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
6		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
7		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
8		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
9		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
10		0.3872924	0.3872924	16.747979	16.360687
				FIRR	93.08%

**FIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0	5.8465	0	-5.8465
2		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
3		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
4		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
5		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
6		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
7		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
8		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
9		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
10		0.184529	0.184529	2.67352391	2.4889949
				FIRR	40.59%

FIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	36.529063	0	36.529063	0	-36.52906
2	0.7	1.0053093	1.7053093	21.25200391	19.546695
3	0.4	1.0053093	1.4053093	21.25200391	19.846695
4		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
5		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
6		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
7		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
8		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
9		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
10		1.0513093	1.0513093	25.24940391	24.198095
				FIRR	57.72%

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	15.79%	15.93%
Renewable Energy	68.70%	68.83%
Drainage and Sanitation	15.96%	16.08%
Roads and Bridges	93.08%	93.17%
Irrigation	40.59%	40.72%
Overall CPI	57.72%	57.83%

Figure: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) [15% Increase in both O&M Cost and Benefits]

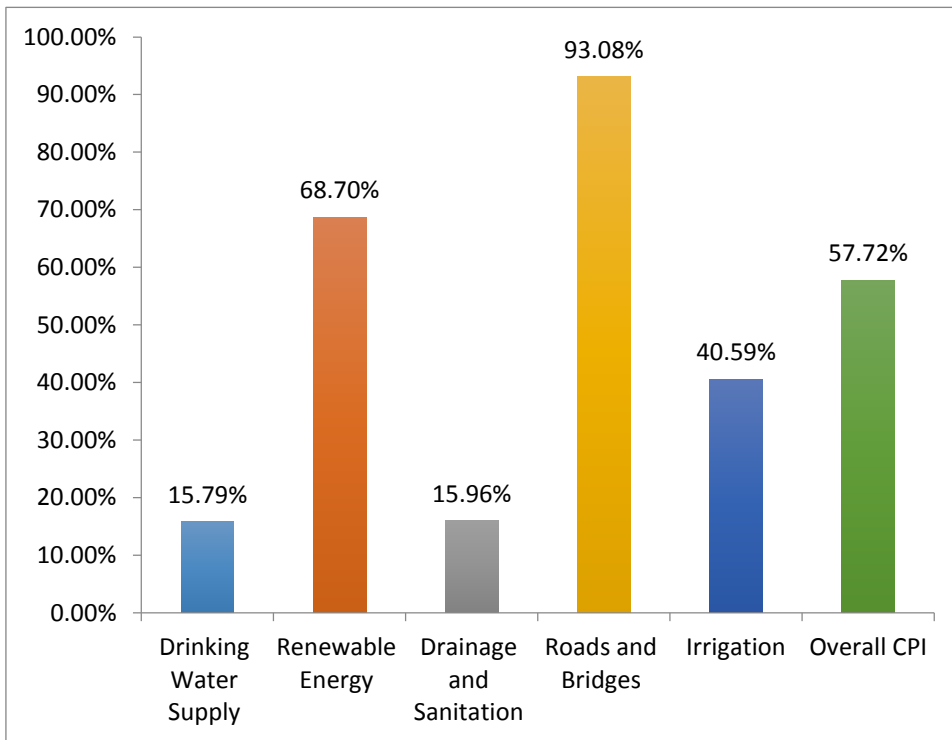
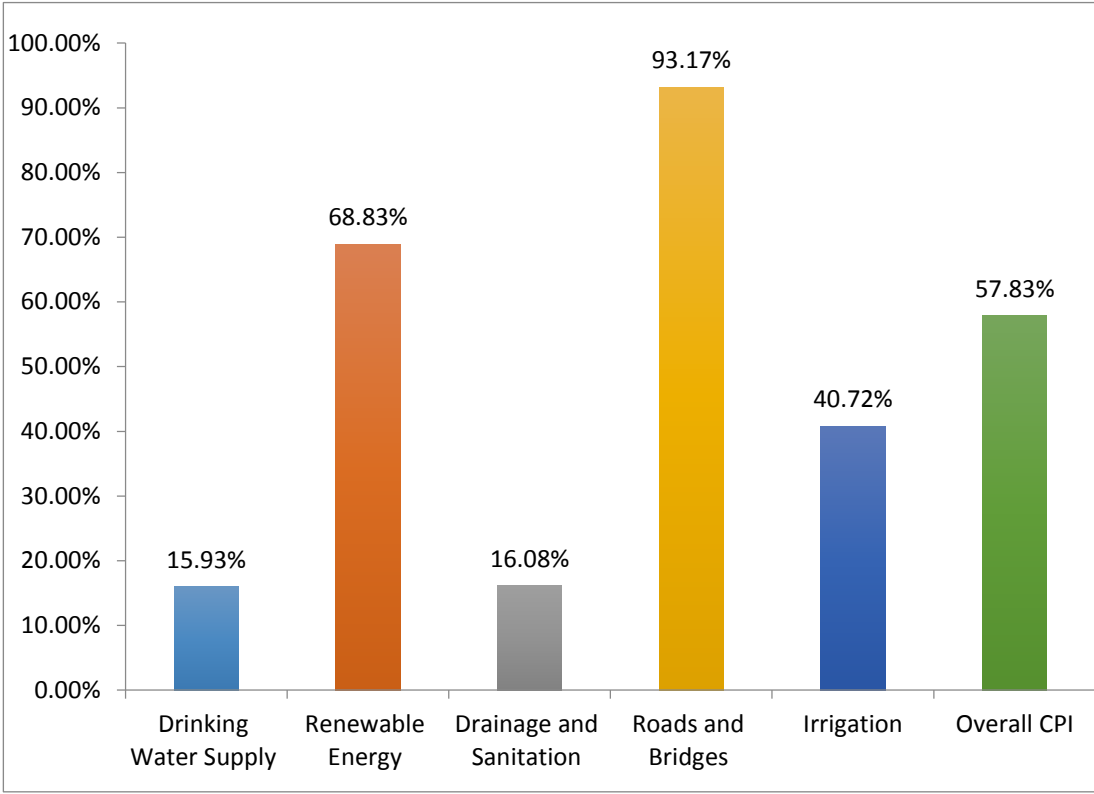


Figure: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) [15% Increase in both O&M Cost and Benefits]



Variables	Change
O&M	15%
Incremental Benefit	0%

Project 1 **EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme**
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0	9.602736	0	-9.602736
2		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
3		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
4		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
5		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
6		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
7		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
8		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
9		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
10		0.2581865	0.2581865	2.0326384	1.7744519
				EIRR	12%

Project 2 **EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects**
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0	3.7856	0	-3.7856
2		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
3		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
4		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
5		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
6		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
7		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
8		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
9		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
10		0.12627	0.12627	2.39616	2.26989
				EIRR	59.04%

Project 3 **EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation**
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0	4.009408	0	-4.009408
2		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
3		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
4		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
5		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
6		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
7		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
8		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
9		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
10		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.8416512	0.7466198
				EIRR	11.79%

Project 4 **EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project**
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	14.5121215	0	14.5121215	0	-14.512122
2	0.728	0.3412924	1.0692924	11.5309584	10.461666
3	0.416	0.3412924	0.7572924	11.5309584	10.773666
4		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
5		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
6		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
7		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
8		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
9		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
10		0.3872924	0.3872924	15.1459984	14.758706
				EIRR	81.16%

Project 5 **EIRR of Irrigation Projects**
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0	6.08036	0	-6.08036
2		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
3		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
4		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
5		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
6		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
7		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
8		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
9		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
10		0.184529	0.184529	2.417795536	2.23326654
				EIRR	34.11%

EIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	37.9902255	0	37.9902255	0	-37.990226
2	0.728	1.0053093	1.7333093	19.21920354	17.4858942
3	0.416	1.0053093	1.4213093	19.21920354	17.7978942
4	0	1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
5		1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
6		1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
7		1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
8		1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
9		1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
10		1.0513093	1.0513093	22.83424354	21.7829342
				EIRR	49.74%

Projects	Investment	Weight
Drinking Water Supply	9.2334	25%
Renewable Energy	3.64	10%
Drainage and Sanitation	3.8552	11%
Roads and Bridges	13.953963	38%

Irrigation	5.8465	16%
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Total **36.529063** 1

Aggregate FIRR and EIRR based on Capital Invested

FIRR 46.40%

EIRR 46.52%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0	9.2334	0	-9.2334
2		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
3		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
4		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
5		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
6		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
7		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
8		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
9		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
10		0.2581865	0.2581865	1.95446	1.6962735
				FIRR	11.44%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	3.64	0	3.64	0	-3.64
2		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
3		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
4		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
5		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
6		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
7		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
8		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
9		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
10		0.12627	0.12627	2.304	2.17773
				FIRR	58.90%

**FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0	3.8552	0	-3.8552
2		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
3		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
4		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
5		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
6		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
7		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
8		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
9		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
10		0.0950314	0.0950314	0.80928	0.7142486
				FIRR	11.66%

**FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0	13.953963	0	-13.953963
2	0.7	0.3412924	1.0412924	11.08746	10.0461676
3	0.4	0.3412924	0.7412924	11.08746	10.3461676
4		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
5		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
6		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
7		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
8		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
9		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
10		0.3872924	0.3872924	14.56346	14.1761676
				FIRR	81.07%

**FIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0	5.8465	0	-5.8465
2		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
3		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
4		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
5		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
6		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
7		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
8		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
9		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
10		0.184529	0.184529	2.3248034	2.1402744
				FIRR	33.98%

FIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developmen	O&M	Total		
1	36.529063	0	36.529063	0	-36.529063
2	0.7	1.0053093	1.7053093	18.4800034	16.7746941
3	0.4	1.0053093	1.4053093	18.4800034	17.0746941
4		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
5		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
6		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
7		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
8		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
9		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
10		1.0513093	1.0513093	21.9560034	20.9046941
				FIRR	49.63%

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking	11.44%	11.59%
Renewa	58.90%	59.04%
Drainag	11.66%	11.79%
Roads a	81.07%	81.16%

Irrigation	33.98%	34.11%
Overall CPI	49.63%	49.74%

Figure: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) [15% Increase in O&M Cost]

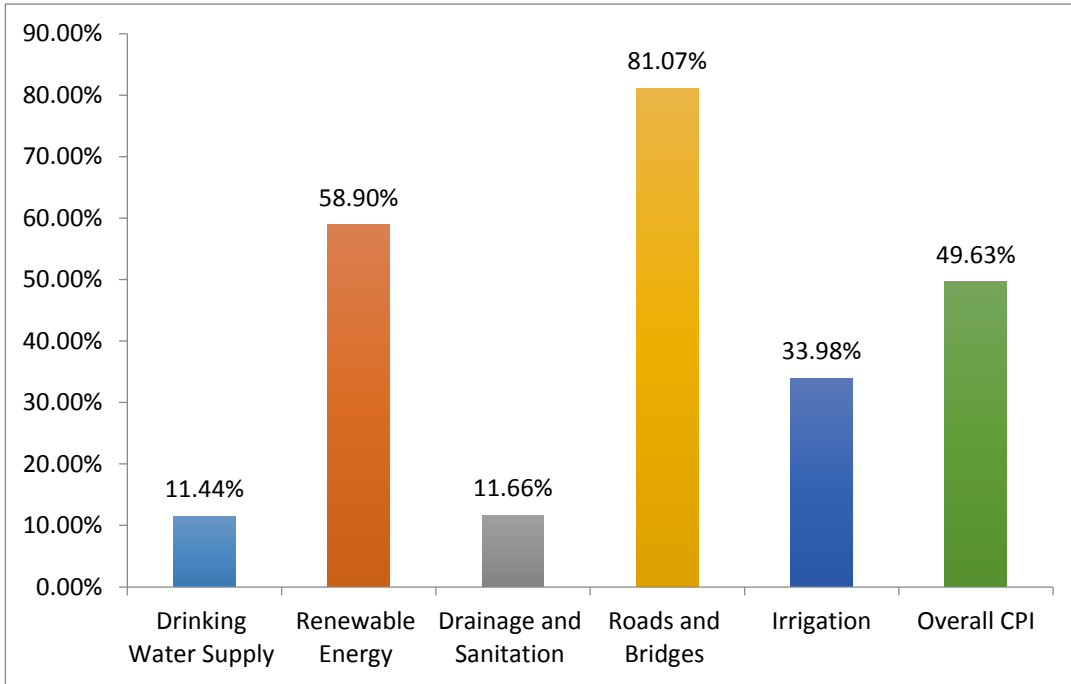
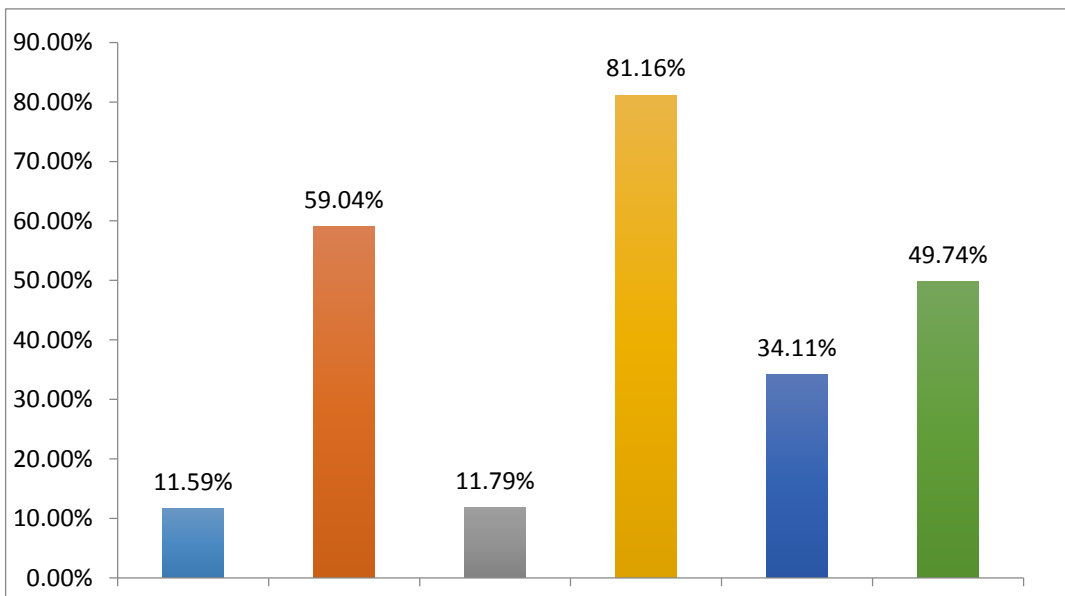


Figure: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) [15% Increase in O&M Cost]



Irrigation	Overall CPI
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Variables	Change
O&M	0%
Incremental Benefit	15%

**Project 1 EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0	9.602736	0	-9.602736
2		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
3		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
4		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
5		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
6		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
7		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
8		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
9		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
10		0.22451	0.22451	2.33753416	2.1130242
				EIRR	16%

**Project 2 EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0	3.7856	0	-3.7856
2		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
3		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
4		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
5		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
6		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
7		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
8		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
9		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
10		0.1098	0.1098	2.755584	2.645784
				EIRR	69.28%

**Project 3 EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0	4.009408	0	-4.009408
2		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
3		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
4		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
5		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
6		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
7		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
8		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
9		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
10		0.082636	0.082636	0.96789888	0.8852629
				EIRR	16.49%

**Project 4 EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	14.512122	0	14.512122	0	-14.51212
2	0.728	0.296776	1.024776	13.26060216	12.235826
3	0.416	0.296776	0.712776	13.26060216	12.547826
4		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
5		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
6		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
7		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
8		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
9		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
10		0.336776	0.336776	17.41789816	17.081122
				EIRR	93.46%

**Project 5 EIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0	6.08036	0	-6.08036
2		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
3		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
4		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
5		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
6		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
7		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
8		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
9		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
10		0.16046	0.16046	2.780464866	2.6200049
				EIRR	41.15%

EIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	37.990226	0	37.990226	0	-37.99023
2	0.728	0.874182	1.602182	22.10208407	20.499902
3	0.416	0.874182	1.290182	22.10208407	20.811902
4	0	0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
5		0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
6		0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
7		0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
8		0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
9		0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
10		0.914182	0.914182	26.25938007	25.345198
				EIRR	58.17%

Projects	Investment	Weight
Drinking Water Supply	9.2334	25%
Renewable Energy	3.64	10%
Drainage and Sanitation	3.8552	11%
Roads and Bridges	13.953963	38%
Irrigation	5.8465	16%

Total **36.529063** 1

Aggregate FIRR and EIRR based on Capital Invested

FIRR 54.97%
EIRR 55.08%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developme	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0	9.2334	0	-9.2334
2		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
3		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
4		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
5		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
6		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
7		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
8		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
9		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
10		0.22451	0.22451	2.247629	2.023119
				FIRR	16.27%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developme	O&M	Total		
1	3.64	0	3.64	0	-3.64
2		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
3		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
4		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
5		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
6		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
7		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
8		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
9		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
10		0.1098	0.1098	2.6496	2.5398
				FIRR	69.16%

**FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developme	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0	3.8552	0	-3.8552
2		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
3		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
4		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
5		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
6		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
7		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
8		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
9		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
10		0.082636	0.082636	0.930672	0.848036
				FIRR	16.38%

**FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developme	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0	13.953963	0	-13.95396
2	0.7	0.296776	0.996776	12.750579	11.753803
3	0.4	0.296776	0.696776	12.750579	12.053803
4		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
5		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
6		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
7		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
8		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
9		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
10		0.336776	0.336776	16.747979	16.411203
				FIRR	93.38%

**FIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developme	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0	5.8465	0	-5.8465
2		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
3		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
4		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
5		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
6		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
7		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
8		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
9		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
10		0.16046	0.16046	2.67352391	2.5130639
				FIRR	41.04%

FIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Developme	O&M	Total		
1	36.529063	0	36.529063	0	-36.52906
2	0.7	0.874182	1.574182	21.25200391	19.677822
3	0.4	0.874182	1.274182	21.25200391	19.977822
4		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
5		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
6		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
7		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
8		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
9		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
10		0.914182	0.914182	25.24940391	24.335222
				FIRR	58.08%

Project	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking Water Supply	16.27%	16.39%
Renewable Energy	69.16%	69.28%
Drainage and Sanitation	16.38%	16.49%
Roads and Bridges	93.38%	93.46%
Irrigation	41.04%	41.15%
Overall	58.08%	58.17%

Figure: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) [15% Increase in Benefits]

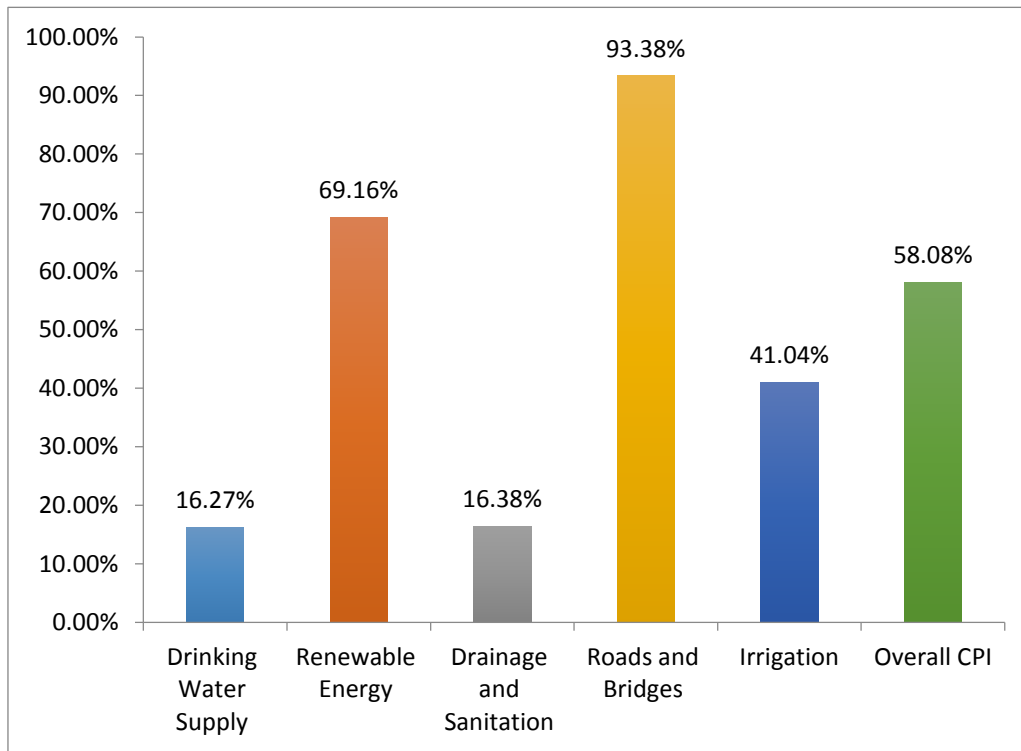
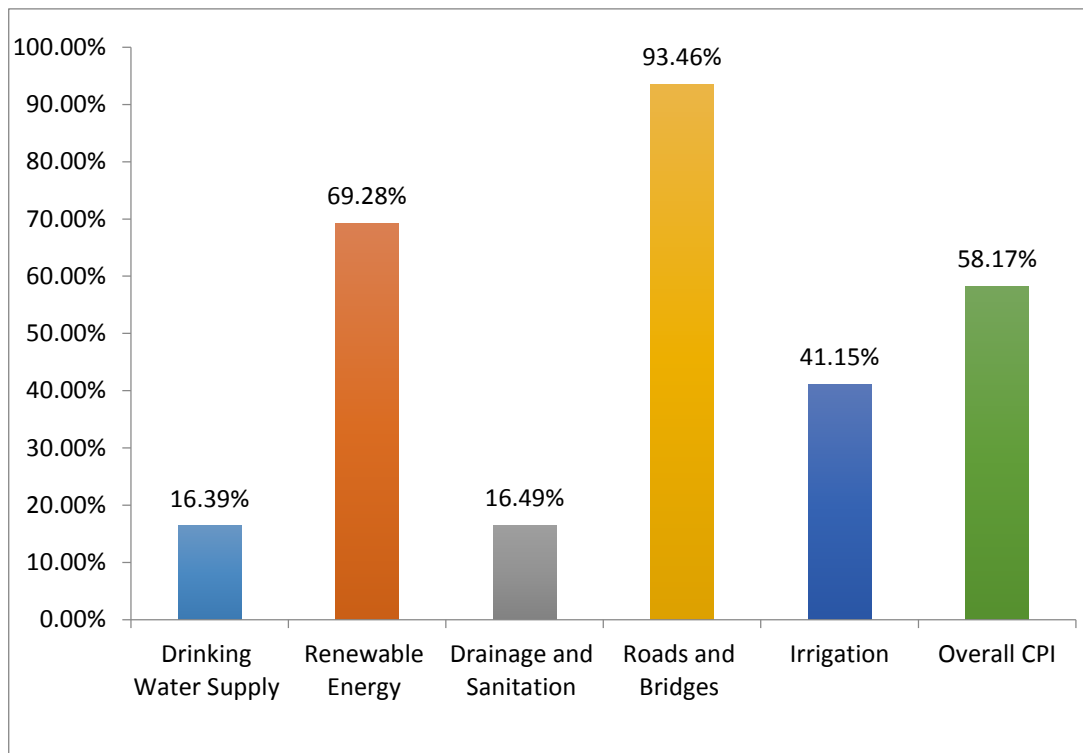


Figure: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) [15% Increase in Benefits]



Variables	Change
O&M	-15%
Incremental Benefit	15%

Project 1 EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme

Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0	9.602736	0	-9.602736
2		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
3		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
4		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
5		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
6		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
7		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
8		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
9		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
10		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.33753416	2.1467007
				EIRR	17%

Project 2 EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects

Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0	3.7856	0	-3.7856
2		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
3		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
4		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
5		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
6		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
7		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
8		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
9		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
10		0.09333	0.09333	2.755584	2.662254
				EIRR	69.72%

**Project 3 EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0	4.009408	0	-4.009408
2		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
3		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
4		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
5		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
6		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
7		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
8		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
9		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
10		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.96789888	0.8976583
				EIRR	16.90%

**Project 4 EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	14.512122	0	14.512122	0	-14.51212
2	0.728	0.2522596	0.9802596	13.26060216	12.280343
3	0.416	0.2522596	0.6682596	13.26060216	12.592343
4		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
5		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
6		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
7		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
8		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
9		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
10		0.2862596	0.2862596	17.41789816	17.131639
				EIRR	93.76%

**Project 5 EIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0	6.08036	0	-6.08036
2		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
3		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
4		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
5		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
6		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
7		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
8		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
9		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
10		0.136391	0.136391	2.780464866	2.6440739
				EIRR	41.58%

EIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	37.990226	0	37.990226	0	-37.99023
2	0.728	0.7430547	1.4710547	22.10208407	20.631029
3	0.416	0.7430547	1.1590547	22.10208407	20.943029
4	0	0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
5		0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
6		0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
7		0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
8		0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
9		0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
10		0.7770547	0.7770547	26.25938007	25.482325
				EIRR	58.52%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0	9.2334	0	-9.2334
2		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
3		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
4		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
5		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
6		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
7		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
8		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
9		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
10		0.1908335	0.1908335	2.247629	2.0567955
				FIRR	16.75%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.64	0	3.64	0	-3.64
2		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
3		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
4		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
5		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
6		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
7		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
8		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
9		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
10		0.09333	0.09333	2.6496	2.55627
				FIRR	69.62%

**FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0	3.8552	0	-3.8552
2		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
3		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
4		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
5		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
6		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
7		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
8		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
9		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
10		0.0702406	0.0702406	0.930672	0.8604314
				FIRR	16.80%

**FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0	13.953963	0	-13.95396
2	0.7	0.2522596	0.9522596	12.750579	11.798319
3	0.4	0.2522596	0.6522596	12.750579	12.098319
4		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
5		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
6		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
7		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
8		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
9		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
10		0.2862596	0.2862596	16.747979	16.461719
				FIRR	93.69%

**FIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0	5.8465	0	-5.8465
2		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
3		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
4		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
5		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
6		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
7		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
8		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
9		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
10		0.136391	0.136391	2.67352391	2.5371329
				FIRR	41.49%

FIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	36.529063	0	36.529063	0	-36.52906
2	0.7	0.7430547	1.4430547	21.25200391	19.808949
3	0.4	0.7430547	1.1430547	21.25200391	20.108949
4		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
5		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
6		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
7		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
8		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
9		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
10		0.7770547	0.7770547	25.24940391	24.472349
				FIRR	58.44%

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking	16.75%	16.85%
Renewabl	69.62%	69.72%
Drainage	16.80%	16.90%
Roads and	93.69%	93.76%
Irrigation	41.49%	41.58%
Overall C	58.44%	58.52%

Figure: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) [15% Increase in and 15% decrease in O&M cost]

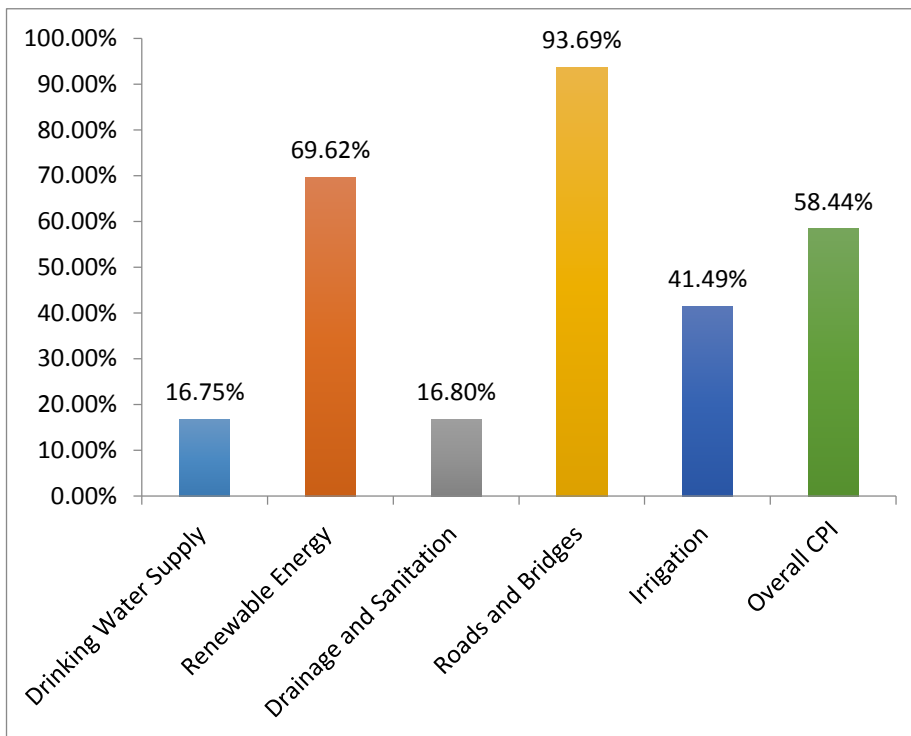


Figure: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) [15% Increase in Benefits and 15% decrease in O&M cost]

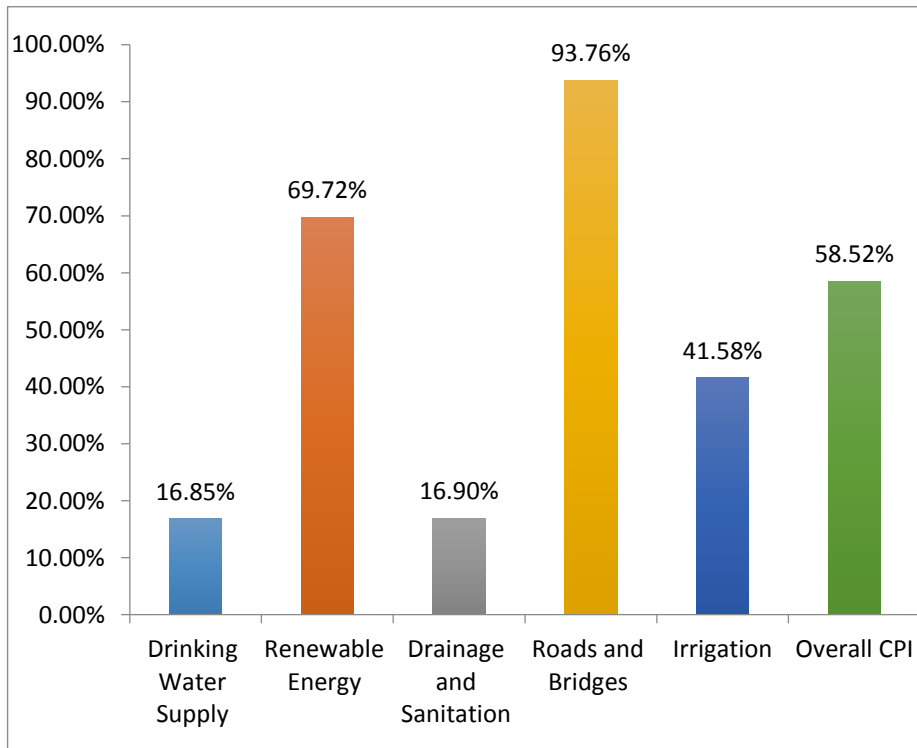


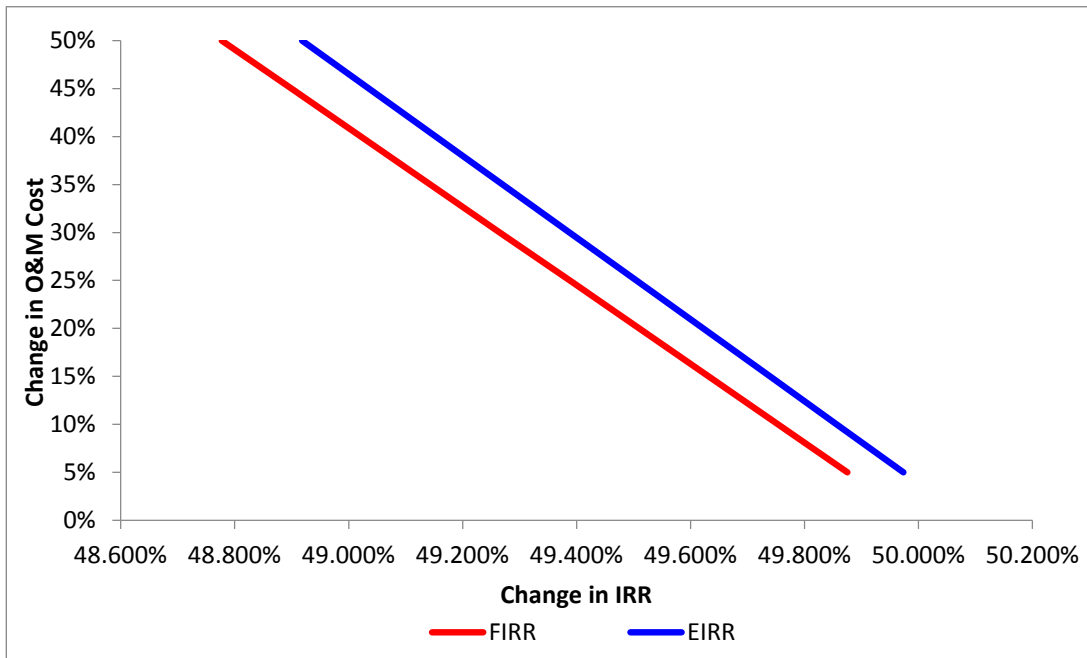
Table: FIRR

Change in O&M Cost	FIRR	EIRR	Drinking Water Supply	Renewable Energy	Drainage and Sanitation	Irrigation Water Supply	Roads and Bridges
5%	49.875%	49.973%	11.784%	59.215%	11.963%	81.273%	34.285%
10%	49.753%	49.856%	11.613%	59.058%	11.812%	81.171%	34.130%
15%	49.631%	49.739%	11.441%	58.901%	11.661%	81.069%	33.975%
20%	49.509%	49.622%	11.269%	58.745%	11.510%	80.966%	33.821%
25%	49.388%	49.505%	11.096%	58.588%	11.358%	80.864%	33.666%
30%	49.266%	49.388%	10.923%	58.431%	11.206%	80.761%	33.511%
35%	49.144%	49.270%	10.750%	58.274%	11.054%	80.659%	33.355%
40%	49.022%	49.153%	10.575%	58.117%	10.901%	80.556%	33.200%
45%	48.900%	49.036%	10.401%	57.960%	10.748%	80.454%	33.045%
50%	48.778%	48.918%	10.226%	57.803%	10.595%	80.351%	32.889%

Table: EIRR

Change in O&M	Overall CPI		Drinking Water	Renewable Energy	Drainage and	Irrigation Water	Roads and Bridges
5%	49.973%		11.922%	59.341%	12.084%	81.356%	34.409%
10%	49.856%		11.758%	59.191%	11.940%	81.258%	34.261%
15%	49.739%		11.593%	59.040%	11.795%	81.159%	34.112%
20%	49.622%		11.428%	58.889%	11.650%	81.061%	33.964%
25%	49.505%		11.262%	58.739%	11.504%	80.962%	33.815%
30%	49.388%		11.096%	58.588%	11.358%	80.864%	33.666%
35%	49.270%		10.930%	58.437%	11.212%	80.765%	33.517%
40%	49.153%		10.763%	58.286%	11.066%	80.667%	33.367%
45%	49.036%		10.596%	58.135%	10.919%	80.568%	33.218%
50%	48.918%		10.428%	57.985%	10.772%	80.470%	33.069%

Figure: The Response of FIRR and EIRR of CPI to Changes in O&M Cost



Variables	Change
O&M	0%
Incremental Benefit	50%

**Project 1 EIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.602736	0	9.602736	0	-9.602736
2		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
3		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
4		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
5		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
6		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
7		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
8		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
9		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
10		0.22451	0.22451	3.0489576	2.8244476
				EIRR	26%

**Project 2 EIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.7856	0	3.7856	0	-3.7856
2		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
3		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
4		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
5		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
6		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
7		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
8		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
9		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
10		0.1098	0.1098	3.59424	3.48444
				EIRR	91.78%

**Project 3 EIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	4.009408	0	4.009408	0	-4.009408
2		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
3		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
4		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
5		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
6		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
7		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
8		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
9		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
10		0.082636	0.082636	1.2624768	1.1798408
				EIRR	25.66%

**Project 4 EIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	14.512122	0	14.512122	0	-14.51212
2	0.728	0.296776	1.024776	17.2964376	16.271662
3	0.416	0.296776	0.712776	17.2964376	16.583662
4		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
5		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
6		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
7		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
8		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
9		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
10		0.336776	0.336776	22.7189976	22.382222
				EIRR	121.15%

Project 5 EIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	6.08036	0	6.08036	0	-6.08036
2		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
3		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
4		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
5		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
6		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
7		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
8		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
9		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
10		0.16046	0.16046	3.626693304	3.4662333
				EIRR	55.96%

EIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	37.990226	0	37.990226	0	-37.99023
2	0.728	0.874182	1.602182	28.8288053	27.226623
3	0.416	0.874182	1.290182	28.8288053	27.538623
4	0	0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
5		0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
6		0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
7		0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
8		0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
9		0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
10		0.914182	0.914182	34.2513653	33.337183
				EIRR	76.50%

Projects	Investment	Weight
Drinking Water Supply	9.2334	25%
Renewable Energy	3.64	10%
Drainage and Sanitation	3.8552	11%
Roads and Bridges	13.953963	38%
Irrigation	5.8465	16%

Total **36.529063** 1

Aggregate FIRR and EIRR based on Capital Invested

FIRR 73.47%
EIRR 73.57%

**FIRR of Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	9.2334	0	9.2334	0	-9.2334
2		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
3		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
4		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
5		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
6		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
7		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
8		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
9		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
10		0.22451	0.22451	2.93169	2.70718
				FIRR	25.53%

**FIRR of Renewable Energy Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.64	0	3.64	0	-3.64
2		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
3		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
4		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
5		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
6		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
7		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
8		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
9		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
10		0.1098	0.1098	3.456	3.3462
				FIRR	91.67%

**FIRR of Drainage and Sanitation
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	3.8552	0	3.8552	0	-3.8552
2		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
3		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
4		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
5		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
6		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
7		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
8		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
9		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
10		0.082636	0.082636	1.21392	1.131284
				FIRR	25.56%

**FIRR of Roads and Bridges Project
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	13.953963	0	13.953963	0	-13.95396
2	0.7	0.296776	0.996776	16.63119	15.634414
3	0.4	0.296776	0.696776	16.63119	15.934414
4		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
5		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
6		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
7		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
8		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
9		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
10		0.336776	0.336776	21.84519	21.508414
				FIRR	121.07%

**FIRR of Irrigation Projects
Aggregate**

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	5.8465	0	5.8465	0	-5.8465
2		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
3		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
4		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
5		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
6		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
7		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
8		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
9		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
10		0.16046	0.16046	3.4872051	3.3267451
				FIRR	55.85%

FIRR of all Projects

Year	Incremental Cost (Rs. Million)			Incremental Benefit	Cash Flow
	Development	O&M	Total		
1	36.529063	0	36.529063	0	-36.52906
2	0.7	0.874182	1.574182	27.7200051	26.145823
3	0.4	0.874182	1.274182	27.7200051	26.445823
4		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
5		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
6		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
7		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
8		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
9		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
10		0.914182	0.914182	32.9340051	32.019823
				FIRR	76.41%

Projects	FIRR	EIRR
Drinking	25.53%	25.64%
Renewab	91.67%	91.78%
Drainage	25.56%	25.66%
Roads an	121.07%	121.15%
Irrigatio	55.85%	55.96%
Overall C	76.41%	76.50%

Figure: Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) [15% Increase in Benefits and 15% decrease in O&M cost]

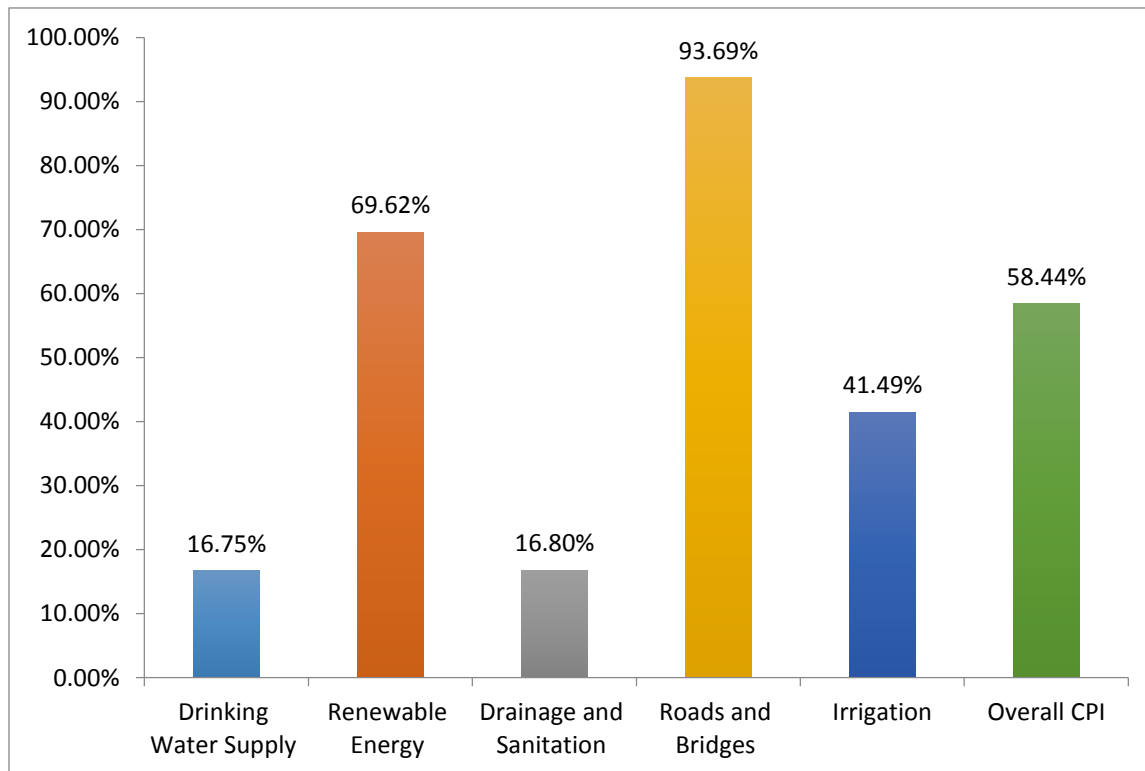
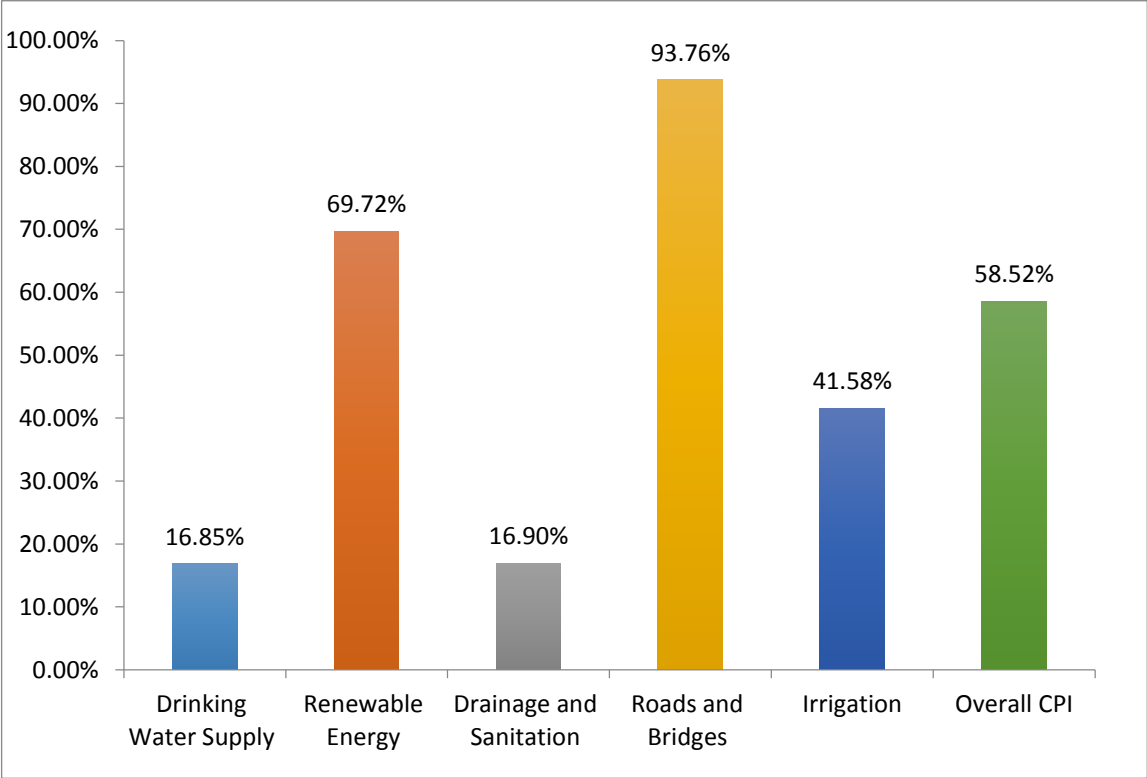
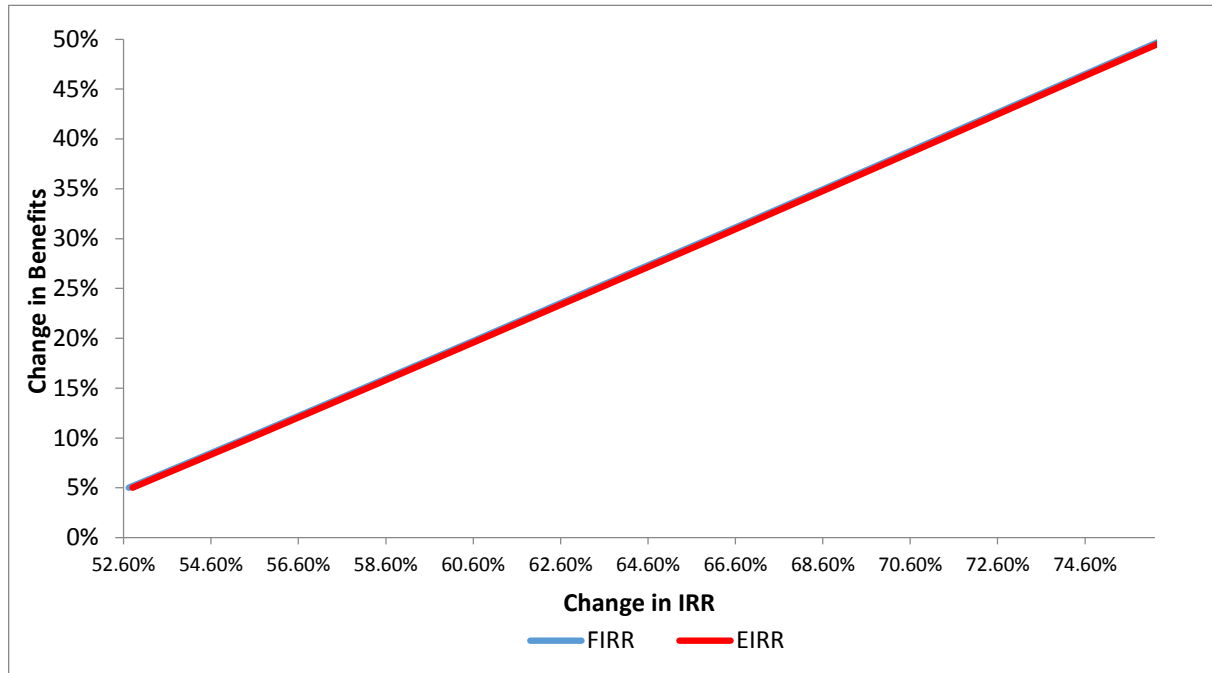


Figure: Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) [15% Increase in Benefits and 15% decrease in O&M cost]



Change in Benefits	FIRR	EIRR
5%	52.71%	52.81%
10%	55.41%	55.50%
15%	58.08%	58.17%
20%	60.74%	60.83%
25%	63.38%	63.47%
30%	66.01%	66.10%
35%	68.62%	68.72%
40%	71.23%	71.32%
45%	73.83%	73.92%
50%	76.41%	76.50%

Figure: The Response of FIRR and EIRR of CPI to Changes in Benefits



Annex –III



Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)

Midterm Evaluation of Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR)

Draft Questionnaire for Household Survey

APEX Consulting Pakistan



HH Sr. No _____

Introduction

تعارف

I am working with a private company “APEX Consulting Pakistan (APEX),” a research organization. APEX has been appointed to collect information from households that have benefited under PPAF’s PPR Project (i.e. Social Mobilization, Education, Health Care, Livelihood, Training, Drinking Water Supply, Drainage/Sanitation Irrigation, Link Roads & Bridges, Lighting, and Flood Protection System). 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 provide the information about the facilities/grants from partner organizations. 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.

1. HH IDENTIFICATION		
1001.	Date (Day/Month/Year)	
1002.	Name of Enumerator (Code)	
1003.	Gender of the Enumerator	1. Male 2. Female
1004.	Mobile No. of Enumerator	
1005.	Name of Province/Region	
1006.	Name of District/Agency	
1007.	Name of Tehsil	
1008.	Name of Union Council (UC)	
1009.	Name of Village	
1010.	What is the name of respondent?	
1011.	What is his/her relation with head of the household?	Use relationship codes given below
1012.	Age of respondent in completed years but should be great than 18 year	Years
1013.	Gender of the respondent	1. Male 2. Female 3. Transgender
1014.	CNIC Number of the head of the household (if not available or don't know write 999999999999)	- -
1015.	Mobile number of the head of the household (if not available or don't know write 999999999999)	
1016.	Any disability with the respondent?	1. Yes, 2. No (go to Q2001)
1017.	If yes then which kind of disability exists?	1. Physical, 2. Hearing & Speech Impairment, 3. Visual Impairment 4. Intellectual disability
1018.	Baseline PSC of the household (note from the provided list of HHs)	

2. HH Roaster											
2001A	How many people usually live in the household ?										
Sr. No.	2001. HH Member Name (Start with HH Head)	2002. Relation with Head of Household	2003. Gender	2004. Age	2005. Marital Status	2006. Highest Level of Education	2007. Primary Occupation	2008. Disability	2009. Date of Birth DD/MM/YYYY	Age (months)	Height (cm)
1.											
2.											
3.											

4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
11.												
12.												

If more than 12 HH members, please use extra rooster sheet.

Gender Codes				
1. Male	2. Female	3. Transgender		
Marital Status Codes				
1. Married	2. Unmarried	3. Divorced	4. Widow/Widower	5. Separated
Disability Codes				
1. Disabled	2. Not Disabled			

Relationship Codes for HH Roaster				
1..Self	02. Spouse	03. Father/Mother	04.F-/M-in-Law	05. Son/ Daughter
06. S-/D-in-law	07. Brother/Sister	08. B-/S-in-law	09. Nephew/Niece	10. Grandchild
11. Not related	12. Others (specify			

Education Codes for HH Roaster (for age 05 years and above)			
01.None	02. Primary (1 to 5)	03. Middle (6 to 8)	04. Matric (9 to 10)
05. Intermediate (11 to 12)	06. Graduate(14 or higher)	07. Other (please specify)	

Primary Occupation/Profession Codes for HH Roaster (for age 14 years and above)				
01. HH Work	02. Own Farming	03. Farm Labour	04. Off-farm skilled Labour	05. Off-farm unskilled Labour
6.Govt. Service	7.- Private job	8. Business	9. Unemployed	10. Old (for >60 years)
11. Student (not working)	12. Disabled (not working)	13. Child/not in working age	14. Other Work	

3. HOUSEHOLD POVERTY SCORE CARD		
3001.	How many people lived and ate in the household before start of PPR? (<i>do not list guest, visitors, etc.</i>)	□□□
3002.	How many people currently live and eat in the household? (<i>do not list guest, visitors, etc.</i>)	□□□
3003.	What was the highest educational level of the head of the household before start of PPR? [completed]?	1. None, 2. 1 to 5 class 3. 6 to 10, 4. 11. or beyond
3004.	What is the current highest educational level of the head of the household [completed]?	1. None, 2. 1 to 5 class 3. 6 to 10, 4. 11. or beyond
3005.	How many children in the household between 5 to 16 years old were attending schools before start of PPR?	□□□
3006.	How many children in the household between 5 to 16 years old are currently attending schools?	□□□
3007.	How many rooms did the household occupy including bedrooms and living rooms before start of PPR? (<i>Do not count storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets and Kitchen or rooms for business</i>)	□□□
3008.	How many rooms does the household occupy including bedrooms and living rooms now?	□□□

	<i>(Do not count storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets and Kitchen or rooms for business)</i>	
3009.	What kind of toilet was used by the household before start of PPR?	1. Flush connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain, 2. Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine, 3. There is no toilet in the household
3010.	What kind of toilet is used by the household now?	1. Flush connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain, 2. Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine, 3. There is no toilet in the household
3011.	Did the household own at least one refrigerator before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3012.	Does the household own at least one refrigerator now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3013.	Did the household own at least one freezer before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3014.	Does the household own at least one freezer now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3015.	Did the household own at least one washing machine before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3016.	Does the household own at least one washing machine now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3017.	Did the household own at least one air conditioner before the start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3018.	Does the household own at least one air conditioner now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3019.	Did the household own at least one air cooler before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3020.	Does the household own at least one air cooler now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3021.	Did the household own at least one geyser or heater before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3022.	Does the household own at least one geyser or heater now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3023.	Did the household own at least one cooking stove before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3024.	Does the household own at least one cooking stove now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3025.	Did the household own at least one cooking range before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3026.	Does the household own at least one cooking range now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3027.	Did the household own at least one microwave oven before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3028.	Does the household own at least one microwave oven now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3029.	Did the household own at least one car before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3030.	Does the household own at least one car now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3031.	Did the household own at least tractor before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3032.	Does the household own at least tractor now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3033.	Did the household own at least one motorcycle/scooter before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3034.	Does the household own at least one motorcycle/scooter now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3035.	Did the household own at least one TV before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3036.	Does the household own at least one TV now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3037.	Did the household own at least one buffalo/bullock before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3038.	Does the household own at least one buffalo/bullock now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3039.	Did the household own at least one cow before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3040.	Does the household own at least one cow now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3041.	Did the household own at least one goat/sheep before start of PPR?	1. Yes, 2. No
3042.	Does the household own at least one goat/sheep now?	1. Yes, 2. No
3043.	How much Area agriculture land did the household own before start of PPR? <i>(go to Q4001 if zero agriculture land)</i>	□□□□
3044.	A Units of Area agriculture land does the household own before start of PPR.	
3045.	How much Area agriculture land does the household own now? <i>(go to Q4001 if zero agriculture land)</i>	□□□□
3046.	A Units of Area agriculture land does the household own now.	

4. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PROFILE

HH Income/Unit Time

4001.	What is the income of your HH under the following categories? <i>(Please enter both incomes before and after PPR)</i>
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	Source		A. Income	C. Monthly Income
1.	Crops in a year	Before		
2.		After		
3.	Vegetables in a year	Before		
4.		After		
5.	Orchards in a year	Before		
6.		After		
7.	Poultry in a year	Before		
8.		After		
9.	Sheep/Goats in a year	Before		
10.		After		
11.	Cattle in a year	Before		
12.		After		
13.	Fisheries in a year	Before		
14.		After		
15.	Business/Shop in a month	Before		
16.		After		
17.	Rent in a month	Before		
18.		After		
19.	Daily Labour in a month	Before		
20.		After		
21.	Job/Service in a month	Before		
22.		After		
23.	Social Benefits/Grants (Zakat, BISP, etc) etc. in a year	Before		
24.		After		
25.	Remittances in a month	Before		
26.		After		
27.	Other Sources (Lump Sum) in a month	Before		
28.		After		
29.	Average Monthly Income(Calculated from above)	Before		
30.		After		
HH Expenditure (monthly)				
4002.	What is the monthly expenditure of your HH under the following categories? <i>(Please enter both expenses before and after PPR)</i>			
1.	Food	Before		
2.		After		
3.	Clothing	Before		
4.		After		
5.	Housing	Before		
6.		After		
7.	Fuel and Utilities	Before		
8.		After		
9.	Transport/Travel	Before		
10.		After		
11.	Health	Before		
12.		After		
13.	Education	Before		
14.		After		
15.	Social Functions	Before		
16.		After		
17.	Other Expenses	Before		

18.		After						
19.	Average Monthly Expenditure (Sum of Above)	Before						
20.		After						
4003.	What is the reason, if expenses were higher than income before PPR Project? (Ask if difference is more than 20%)							
4004.	Q4003 what is the reason, if expenses are higher than income after PPR Project? (Ask if difference is more than 20%)							

5. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Membership of CO, VO, LSO and WCI

5001.	Is any member of the HH member (<i>including you</i>) of the local CO/VO/LSO/WCI? (multiple response question)	1. Yes in local CO (go to Q5002) 2. Yes in local VO (go to Q5032) 3. Yes in local LSO (go to Q5036) 4. Yes in local WCI (go to Q5002) 5. No (Go to Q50435043) 6. Don't know (Go to Q5043)
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CO Information and Role of HH

5002.	What is status of that member in the HH?	1.Head of HH 2.HH member
5002a	If HH member, relationship with Head of HH?	Relationship Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Use Relationship Codes given above for HH Roaster)
5003.	Gender of HH member who is/are part of CO?	1. Male, 2. Female, 3. Transgender, 4. Both
5004.	Ability of HH member who is/are part of CO	1. Able, 2. Disabled
5005.	What is the name of your CO?	
5006.	What is type of your CO?	1. Male, 2. Female, 3. Mixed/combined
5007.	Total member of your CO	
5008.	If mixed what is the male to female ratio?	1. Equal/almost equal, 2. More males, 3. More females
5009.	Does the CO have any of the following members? (Multiple responses question)	1. Disabled, 2. Transgender, 3. Representatives of the poor HHs in your community. 4. Representation from minorities, 5. Representation from social/ethnic minority/marginalized 6. Youth (14-29 year old) 7. Other (please specify)
5010.	Do all CO members, including female, youth, minorities, disabled etc. participate fully and regularly in CO meetings?	1. Regularly 2. Occasionally 3. Need basis 4. Never 5. Don't know
5011.	Do all CO members, including female, youth, minorities, disabled etc. participate fully and regularly in deliberation?	1. Regularly 2. Occasionally 3. Need basis 4. Never 5. Don't know
5012.	Do all CO members, including female, youth, minorities, disabled etc. participate fully and regularly in decision/project design?	1. Regularly 2. Occasionally 3. Need basis 4. Never

		5. Don't know
5013.	Do all CO members, including female, youth, minorities, disabled etc. participate fully and regularly in PPR Project implementation?	1. Regularly 2. Occasionally 3. Need basis 4. Never 5. Don't know
5014.	Was the HH involved in identifying the need to form a CO?	1. Yes 2. No
5015.	Was the HH involved in floating the idea that a CO should be formed?	1. Yes 2. No
5016.	Was the HH actively involved in convincing others to form a CO?	1. Yes 2. No
5017.	Are the CO meetings held regularly as planned?	1. Yes, 2. No
5018.	Does the HH member participate in CO meetings?	1. Regularly 2. Occasionally 3. Need basis 4. Never 5. Don't know
5019.	Is the HH involved in promoting project activities?	1. Yes 2. No
5020.	Is the HH involved in developing schemes and in preparing proposals?	1. Yes 2. No
5021.	Is the HH involved in implementing any schemes in the village?	1. Yes 2. No
5022.	Is the HH involved in maintaining any completed schemes in the village?	1. Yes 2. No
5023.	Has the HH been involved in development of VDP?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5024.	Has the HH been involved in identification and prioritization of schemes?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5025.	What role HH has played in implementation of scheme?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5026.	Has there been any increase in the HH influence/standing in the community after becoming a member of the CO?	1. Yes 2. No
5027.	Is there any change in the decision making process at the household level since the formation of CO?	1. Yes 2. No
5028.	Is there a requirement to contribute periodically to the CO savings for the HH?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5029.	If yes, is the HH contributing in CO savings?	1. Yes 2. No
5030.	If yes how much per month?	PKR
5031.	Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the functions/activities and operations of COs?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
VO		
5032.	What role HH has in VO? (Member GB,	1. Yes

	Member EB)	2. No 3. Don't know
5033.	How far HH has been involved in VDP?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5034.	How frequently HH participates in VO meetings?	5. Regularly 6. Occasionally 7. Need basis 8. Never 9. Don't know
5035.	How much monthly contribution is paid by HH for VO office management?	1. PKR _____ 2. None 3. Don't know
LSO		
5036.	What is the gender mix of office bearers in the LSO?	1. Only males 2. Only females 3. Both male and female 4. Don't know
WCI		
5037.	Does the WCI makes its decisions independently for internal management?	1. Yes, 2. No,
5038.	Does the WCI makes its decisions independently for external management?	1. Yes, 2. No,
5039.	Were the WCIs involved in VDP process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5040.	Were the priorities identified by WCIs included in VDP?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5041.	Was there any reluctance from male CIs to give WCIs prioritized action high priority in VDPs?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
5042.	How many or what percentage of problems identified and prioritized by WCI have been incorporated in VDPs?	1. Percentage _____ 2. Don't know
Community Training & Development		
Note: The purpose of community trainings is to develop the COs and help them in maturing so that they can function independently without external help of the social mobilizers.		
5043.	Has the HH benefited from these trainings and development?	1. Yes 2. No (If No, go to Q6000)
Direct Benefits		
5044.	Has any member of the HH received community training as part of the PPR project?	1. Yes, male members only, 2. Yes, Female members only, 3. Yes, both male and female members, 4. None
5045.	How has this training benefited the HH? (Multiple response question)	1. Increase in awareness about rights 2. Increase cooperation between HHs/community 3. Awareness of each other's problems 4. Combined effort towards resolving common issues 5. Awareness about Importance of Education 6. Awareness about Health related problems 7. Others (please specify) _____
Indirect Benefits		
5046.	Has the HH participation in CO activities improved after completion	1. Better participation in CO meetings 2. Better participation in CO deliberations

	of this training? (<i>Multiple Response Options</i>)	3. Better participation in CO decisions 4. Better participation in CO project's implementation 5. None of above
5047.	Has the development of the CO benefited the HH in any way?	1. _____ 2. _____, 3. _____
5048.	Have these trainings helped the HH in creating linkages with other external organizations?	1. Yes 2. No
5049.	If Yes; Which organizations	
5050.	Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current scheme?	1. _____ 2. _____, 3. _____

6. DIRECT HH LEVEL INTERVENTIONS & THEIR BENEFITS

6000.	Which of the following interventions your HH benefited from? (Multiple responses question)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of livestock and relevant trainings (Go to Q6000) 2. Agri Inputs and machinery: (Provision of Dung Pung Machine for Kitchen Gardening, Kitchen Gardening Tools, Spray machine, Diesel Engine, etc. and relevant trainings. (Go to Q60006041) 3. Olive orchards promotion inputs: Trainings, Olive plants/grafting inputs, Basic tool kit.) (Go to Q60006070) 4. Handicraft tools and materials: Embroidery, Clothing, Jewelry, etc and relevant trainings. (Go to Q6000) 5. Fisheries related equipment: (Provision of Fishing Boat, Fishing Net, Motorcycle for fish selling, etc. and relevant trainings. (Go to Q6000) 6. Small Business setup +stock/tools: (Support in opening a shop and provision of tools and trainings. (Go to Q6000) 7. Community Livelihood Fund (CLF) – Note: To be confirmed from PO. (Go to Q6000) 8. Skills Trainings. (Go to Q6000) 9. None (Go to Q6000)
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Asset Transfer (Livestock)

6001.	Has the HH ever owned livestock before receiving asset under PPR project?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q60026003)
6002.	If yes, type of livestock you had already owned before PPR intervention (<i>Multiple response option</i>)	1. Poultry, 2. Goat, 3. Sheep, 4. Cow, 5. Buffalo 6. Others
6003.	Number of livestock HH had already owned before PPR intervention?	_ _
6004.	What was the value of livestock you had owned before PPR intervention?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6005.	Mode of Selection for Asset Transfer Scheme	1. Through CO, 2. Self-Contact, 3. Other Means (please specify)
6006.	Type of livestock given under PPR intervention.	1. Poultry, 2. Goat, 3. Sheep, 4. Cow, 5. Buffalo 6. Camel, 7. Others
6007.	Number of livestock given to HH under PPR intervention.	_ _
6008.	When was the livestock transferred under PPR project?	DD/MM/YYYY

6009.	Prior to asset transfer was Livelihood Assessment Plan developed to determine type and requirement of livestock to be given?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q600260036011), 3. Don't know
6010.	If yes, was the livestock given as per HH requirement?	1. Yes, 2. No
6011.	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6013)
6012.	If yes, did the HH pick the actual asset which was eventually transferred to the HH?	1. Yes, 2. No
6013.	What was the value of asset given under PPR Project?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6016.	Are you satisfied with the quality of asset given under PPR project?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6017)
6017.	If no what is the reason?	
6018.	Is there any change in the number of assets provided? (increase or decrease)	1. Yes 2. No (If no, go to Q6020)
6019.	If yes one major reason for this change?	1. Got stolen, 2. Increased/multiplied 3. Lost, 4. Sold, 5. Died
6020.	When did the asset sold/died/finished/stolen/lost/become non-functional?	DD/MM/YYYY
6021.	What was the cause of death or reason for sale? (Skip this question in case of stolen or increased)	_____
6022.	Number of livestock HH still owns from those given under PPR project?	
6023.	Is the livestock being utilized for productive purposes?	1. Yes for domestic use only 2. Yes for commercial purpose only 3. Yes both for domestic and commercial purposes 4. None (Go to Q6025)
6024.	If not utilized what are the reasons?	
6025.	Productivity of livestock (Multiple response question)	1. Breeding, 2. Milk, 3. Wool, 4. Meat, 5. Other
6026.	Is any value addition being done in the products (for example converting milk to cheese, milk packaging, egg packaging etc)	1. Yes 2. No
6027.	Worth of Asset(s) when transferred	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6028.	Current Worth (approx. market price)	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6029.	Current health of livestock	1. Good, 2. Fair, 3. Bad
6030.	Was any Asset Management training provided to care for/manage livestock	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6032)
6031.	If yes which training (Multiple response question)	1. Stable care, 2. Vaccination 3. Drenching, 4. Fodder/feed types, 5. Value Enhancement of heat (through molasses, etc.), 6. Other
6032.	Is there a PPR Project trained livestock CRP in your village?	1. Yes 2. No (If no, go to Q60026034) 3. Don't Know (If no, go to Q6034)
6033.	If yes, what support has he/she provided?	1. No support 2. Don't know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Never needed 4. Training 5. Counseling 6. Linkage with livestock department 7. Linkage with suppliers 1. Linkage with markets
6034.	Are you paying fee-for-service to CRP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, PKR _____ 2. No 3. Don't Know
6035.	Was any product marketing activity done?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6037)
6036.	If yes, what type? (Multiple response question)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CIG Formation 2. CIG training 3. CIG Exposure visits 4. Linkage development with buyers 5. Others
6037.	Has the beneficiary completed any livestock cycles with the asset given?	1. Yes, 2. No
6038.	Was the asset helpful in increasing income level of household?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6040)
6039.	If yes what is the net increase in monthly income so far as a result of this asset transfer?	PKR [] [] [] [] []
6040.	Is the CO/PPR project providing any support for creating/improving linkage with the market?	1. Yes, 2. No
Asset Transfer (Agri Inputs, Tools and Machinery)		
6041.	Did the HH have an agricultural background before PPR Project?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6043)
6042.	What crops were you cultivating before PPR intervention? (Multiple response question)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheat 2. Cotton 3. Sugarcane 4. Rice 5. Maize 6. Pulses 7. Fruits 8. Vegetables 9. Fodder 10. Olive 11. Any other
6043.	Mode of selection for agriculture asset transfer under PPR intervention.	1. Through CO, 2. Self-Contact, 3. Other Means
6044.	After asset transfer are you cultivating the same crops or new types?	1. Same type, 2. New type (go to Q6045), 3. Both same and new type
6045.	If New Crops, what kind (Multiple response question)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheat 2. Cotton 3. Sugarcane 4. Rice 5. Maize 6. Pulses 7. Fruits 8. Vegetables 9. Fodder 10. Olives 11. Any other

6046.	List of Assets transferred?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dung Pung Machine for Kitchen Gardening 2. Agri tool kit (e.g. olive, 3. Kitchen Gardening Tools 4. Spray machine 5. Diesel Engine 6. Other (please specify)
6047.	When were the assets transferred?	DD/MM/YYYY
6048.	Prior to transfer was an actual need assessment done to determine type of asset to be given?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6050), 3. Don't know
6049.	If yes, was the assets given as per HH requirement?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6051)
6050.	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6052)
6051.	If yes, did the HH pick the actual asset which was eventually transferred to the HH?	1. Yes, 2. No
6052.	What was the value of asset given under PPR Project?	PKR _ _ _ _ _
6053.	Are you satisfied with the quality of assets given under PPR project?	1. Yes (go to Q6054), 2. No
6054.	If no what is the reason?	
6055.	Is there any change in the number of assets provided?	1. Yes 2. No (If no, go to Q6057)
6056.	If yes one major reason for this change?	1. Got stolen, 2. Lost, 3. No more functional, 4. Sold
6057.	When did the asset sold/stolen/lost/become non-functional?	DD/MM/YYYY
6058.	What was the reason for asset sale or no more functional? <i>(Skip this question in case of stolen or lost)</i>	_____
6059.	Are the assets still being utilized for productive purposes?	1. Yes (go to Q6051) 2. No
6060.	If not utilized what are the reasons?	
6061.	Was any training provided to use the assets?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6063)
6062.	If yes which training (Multiple response question)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Agronomy (Kheti barri) 2. Use and maintenance of machinery 3. Use of new techniques and technologies 4. Any Other please specified
6063.	Is there a PPR Project trained agriculture CRP in your village?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (If no, go to Q6051) 3. Don't Know (If no, go to Q6051)
6064.	If yes, what support has he/she provided?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. No support 9. Don't know 10. Never needed 11. Training 12. Counseling 13. Linkage with extension department 14. Linkage with suppliers

		15. Linkage with markets
6065.	Was any product marketing activity done?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6051)
6066.	If yes, what type? (Multiple response question)	1. CIG Formation 2. CIG training 3. CIG Exposure visits 4. Linkage development with buyers 5. Others
6067.	Has the beneficiary completed any crop cycles with the asset given?	1. Yes, 2. No
6068.	Was the asset helpful in increasing income level of household?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6070)
6069.	If yes what is the net increase in monthly income so far as a result of this asset transfer?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6070.	Is the CO/PPR project providing any support for creating/improving linkage with the market?	1. Yes, 2. No
Asset Transfer (Olive Plantation)		
A.	Does the HH have an agricultural background before PPR Project?	1. Yes, 2. No
B.	If Yes, what crops were you cultivating before PPR intervention? (Multiple response question)	1. Wheat 2. Cotton 3. Sugarcane 4. Rice 5. Maize 6. Pulses 7. Fruits 8. Vegetables 9. Fodder 10. Any other
C.	Mode of selection for olive plantation under PPR intervention.	1. Through CO, 2. Self-Contact, 3. Other Means:
D.	Was any training provided to you initially in this regard?	1. Yes, 2. No
E.	If Yes what areas of olive production were you trained in	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
F.	Was any need and suitability assessment done in your village prior to you selection	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know
G.	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process?	1. Yes, 2. No
H.	Details of intervention (Multiple response)	1. Grafting of old plants; number of plants grafted _ _ _ _ 2. Supply and plantations of new saplings; number of new saplings planted _ _ _ _ 3. Other; 4. Other: _____
I.	When were the plants grafted/planted	Date: DD/MM/YYYY

J.	Current status of plants	1. Maintained 2. Not maintained 3. Died
K.	Has any of the plants borne fruit	1. Yes, 2. No
L.	If No, when are they expected to bear fruit	MM/YYYY
M.	If Yes, when did they first bear fruit	MM/YYYY
N.	Have you been able to sell the fruit commercially	1. Yes, 2. No
O.	If Yes, how much has the HH earned crop?	PKR ____
P.	If No, why not	
Q.	Is there a PPR Project trained Olive CRP in your village?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know
R.	If yes, what support has he/she provided?	1. No support 2. Don't know 3. Never needed 4. Training 5. Counseling 6. Linkage with agriculture department 7. Linkage with suppliers 2. Linkage with markets
S.	DO you have to pay a fee for seeking CRP's services/advice?	1. Yes, PKR _____ 2. No 3. Don't Know
T.	Was any product marketing activity done?	1. Yes, 2. No 3. Don't know
U.	If yes, what type? (Multiple response question)	1. CIG Formation 2. CIG training 3. CIG Exposure visits 4. Linkage development with buyers 5. Others
Asset Transfer (Handicraft making tools and Materials)		
6071.	Does the HH have prior experience of handicraft making?	1. Yes, 2. No (If no, go to Q6051)
6072.	What handicrafts were you making before?	1. Embroidery 2. Clothing 3. Jewelry 4. Other
6073.	After asset transfer are you making the same type of handicrafts or new types?	1. Same type, 2. New type (go to Q6075), 3. Both same and new
6074.	If New type, what kind	1. Embroidery 2. Clothing 3. Jewelry 4. Other
6075.	Mode of Selection for asset transfer under PPR project	1. Through CO, 2. Self-Contact, 3. Other Means
6076.	List of assets transferred?	1. Piko Machine, 2. Sewing Machine 3. Jewelry tools 4. Carpentry tools 5. Others

6077.	When were the assets transferred	DD/MM/YYYY
6078.	Prior to transfer was an actual need assessment done to determine type of asset to be given?	1. Yes, 2. No 3. Don't know
6079.	If yes, was the asset given as per HH requirement?	1. Yes, 2. No
6080.	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process?	1. Yes, 2. No
6081.	If yes, did the HH pick the actual asset which was eventually transferred to the HH?	1. Yes, 2. No
6082.	What was the value of asset given under PPR Project?	PKR [] [] [] [] [] []
6083.	Are you satisfied with the quality of assets given under PPR project?	1. Yes, 2. No
6084.	If no what is the reason?	
6085.	Is there any change in the number of assets provided?	1. Yes 2. No
6086.	If yes one major reason for this change?	1. Got stolen, 2. Sold 3. Lost, 4. No more functional,
6087.	When was the asset sold/stolen/lost/become non-functional?	DD/MM/YYYY
6088.	What was the cause of loss or no more functional asset? (Skip this question in case of stolen or lost)	_____
6089.	Are the assets being utilized for productive purposes?	1. Yes for domestic use only 2. Yes for commercial purpose only 3. Yes both for domestic and commercial purposes 4. None (Go to Q6091)
6090.	If not utilized what are the reasons?	
6091.	Was any training provided to use the assets?	1. Yes, 2. No
6092.	If yes which training (Tick all applicable)	1. Use of new tools and techniques 2. New skills for new types of handicrafts 3. Designing 4. Packaging 5. Marketing 6. Other _____
6093.	Is there a PPR Project trained handicraft CRP in your village?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know
6094.	If yes, what support has he/she provided?	1. No support 2. Don't know 3. Never needed 4. Training 5. Counseling 6. 7. Linkage with suppliers 8. Linkage with markets
6095.	Was any product marketing activity done?	1. Yes, 2. No
6096.	If yes, what type?	1. CIG Formation

	<i>(Multiple response question)</i>	2. CIG training 3. CIG Exposure visits 4. Linkage development with buyers 5. Others
6097.	Has the beneficiary completed any production to sales cycles with the assets given?	1. Yes, 2. No
6098.	Was the asset helpful in increasing income level of household?	1. Yes, 2. No
6099.	If yes what is the net increase in monthly income so far as a result of this asset transfer?	PKR _ _ _ _ _
6100.	Is the CO/PPR project providing any support for creating/improving linkage with the market?	1. Yes, 2. No
Asset Transfer (Fisheries)		
6101.	Does the HH have prior experience of fisheries?	1. Yes, 2. No
6102.	What type of fish were you catching before?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
6103.	After asset transfer are you catching the same type of fish or new types?	1. Same type, 2. New type, Both same and new
6104.	If New type, what kind	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
6105.	Mode of Selection for Asset Transfer Scheme	Through CO, 2.Self-Contact, 3.Other Means
6106.	List of Assets transferred?	1. Fishing Boat 2. Fishing Net 3. Motorcycle for fish selling 4. Other (please specify)
6107.	When were the assets transferred	DD/MM/YYYY
6108.	Prior to transfer was an actual need assessment done to determine type of asset to be given?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know
6109.	If yes, was the asset given as per HH requirement?	1. Yes, 2. No
6110.	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process?	1. Yes, 2. No
6111.	If yes, did the HH pick the actual asset which was eventually transferred to the HH?	1. Yes, 2. No
6112.	What was the value of asset given under PPR Project?	PKR _ _ _ _ _
6113.	Are you satisfied with the quality of assets given under PPR project?	1. Yes, 2. No
6114.	If no what is the reason?	
6115.	Is there any change in the number of assets provided?	1. Yes 2. No
6116.	If yes one major reason for this change?	1. Got stolen, 2. Lost, 3. No more functional, 4. Sold
6117.	When was the asset sold/finished/stolen/lost/become non-	DD/MM/YYYY

	functional?	
6118.	What was the cause of loss? (Skip this question in case of stolen)	_____
6119.	Are the assets being utilized for productive purposes?	1. Yes for domestic use only 2. Yes for commercial purpose only 3. Yes both for domestic and commercial purposes 4. None (Go to Q6121)
6120.	If not utilized what are the reasons?	
6121.	Was any training provided to use the assets?	1. Yes, 2. No
6122.	Was the asset helpful in increasing income level of household?	1. Yes, 2. No
6123.	If yes which training (Tick all applicable)	1. New Fishing techniques 2. Use of new tools and machinery 3. Catch processing 4. Other
6124.	Is there a PPR Project trained fisheries CRP in your village?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know
6125.	If yes, what support has he/she provided?	1. No support 2. Don't know 3. Never needed 4. Training 5. Counseling 6. Linkage with fisheries department 7. Linkage with suppliers 1. Linkage with markets
6126.	Was any product marketing activity done?	1. Yes, 2. No
6127.	If yes, what type? (Multiple response question)	1. CIG Formation 2. CIG training 3. CIG Exposure visits 4. Linkage development with buyers 5. Others
6128.	If yes what is the net increase in monthly income so far as a result of this asset transfer?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6129.	Is the CO/PPR project providing any support for creating/improving linkage with the market?	1. Yes, 2. No
Asset Transfer (Small Business Setup + Stock/Tools)		
6130.	What business are you running now?	_____
6131.	Were you in the same business before the transfer of these assets?	1. Yes, 2. No
6132.	If No, what was your business/occupation before?	_____
6133.	If No, who chose the current line of business?	1. Self, 2. Family, 3. CO, 4. PO, 5. Friend(s), 6. Other _____
6134.	Mode of Selection for Asset Transfer Scheme	1. Through CO, 2. Self-Contact, 3. Other Means
6135.	List of Assets transferred?	_____
6136.	When were the assets transferred	DD/MM/YYYY

6137.	Prior to transfer was an actual need assessment done to determine type of assets to be given?	1. Yes, 2. No 3. Don't know
6138.	If yes, was the asset given as per HH requirement?	1. Yes, 2. No
6139.	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process?	1. Yes, 2. No
6140.	If yes, did the HH pick the actual asset which was eventually transferred to the HH?	1. Yes, 2. No
6141.	What was the value of asset given under PPR Project?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6142.	Are you satisfied with the quality of assets given under PPR project?	1. Yes, 2. No
6143.	If no what is the reason?	
6144.	Is there any change in the number of assets provided?	1. Yes 2. No
6145.	If yes one major reason for this change?	1. Got stolen, 2. Lost, 3. No more functional, 4. Sold
6146.	When was the asset sold/finished/stolen/lost/become non-functional?	DD/MM/YYYY
6147.	What was the cause of loss? (Skip this question in case of stolen)	_____
6148.	Are the assets being utilized for productive purposes?	1. Yes for domestic use only 2. Yes for commercial purpose only 3. Yes both for domestic and commercial purposes 4. None (Go to Q6150)
6149.	If not utilized what are the reasons?	
6150.	Was any training provided to use the assets?	1. Yes 2. No
6151.	If yes which training (Tick all applicable)	1. Sales and Marketing 2. Packaging 3. Tools used in business 4. Basic bookkeeping, accounting 5. Other _____ 6. Other _____
6152.	Was the asset helpful in increasing income level of household?	7. 1. Yes, 2. No
6153.	Is there a PPR Project trained small business CRP in your village?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know
6154.	If yes, what support has he/she provided?	8. No support 9. Don't know 10. Never needed 11. Training 12. Counseling 13. Linkage with suppliers 1. Linkage with markets/customers
6155.	Was any product marketing activity done?	1. Yes, 2. No
6156.	If yes, what type? (Multiple response question)	1. CIG Formation 2. CIG training 3. CIG Exposure visits 4. Linkage development with buyers

		5. Others	
6157.	If yes what is the net increase in monthly income so far as a result of this asset transfer?	PKR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6158.	Is the CO/PPR project providing any support for creating/improving linkage with the market?	1. Yes, 2. No	
Community Livelihood Fund (CLF)			
6159.	Does your CO have a CLF?	1. Yes, 2. No (If No, go to section about skill training)	
6160.	Has your HH benefited from loan from CLF?	1. Yes, 2. No	
6161.	Amount of Credit (Rs.)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6162.	Purpose of Credit		
6163.	Duration of Credit/Payback Period (months)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6164.	Has the loan been returned?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Being returned in installment	
Skills' Training			
6165.	Name of Beneficiary		
6166.	Age (Years)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6167.	Gender	1. Male 2. Female 3. Transgender	
6168.	Disability	1. Yes 2. No	
6169.	How many skill based trainings you received under PPR?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6169a	Type of Training (Name)	6169b. Duration (Days)	6169c. Agency
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6170.	Mode of selection for training	1. Through CO, 2. Self-Contact 3. Other Means	
6171.	Are you satisfied with the training provided?	1. Yes, 2. No	
6172.	Degree of usefulness of Training	1. Very Good, 2. Good, 3. Satisfactory, 4. Poor	
6173.	Post training utilization	1. Yes 2. No	
6174.	If training utilized,	1. For personal/domestic Benefits 2. For securing a job 3. For starting own enterprises 4. For community benefits, 5. Others	
6175.	If training utilized, place of utilization (place of employment)	1. In the village. 2. Outside Village.	
6176.	If training not utilized, Reasons	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____	
6177.	Are you interested in advance level training?	1. Yes 2. No	
6178.	If yes, what are the reasons?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____	
6179.	If not, what are the reasons?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____	
6180.	If required, were any tools provided during or after the training?	1. Yes 2. No, 3. Not required	
6181.	If Yes then when tools provided?	1. On last day of training, 2. After one week of training, 3. After 15 days of training, 4. After one month of training, 5. After two months of training, 6. More than two months of training	

6182.	Were the tools provided beneficial to earning a livelihood after completion of the training?	1. Yes 2. No, 3. Not Required
6183.	What was your monthly income before training?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6184.	What is the net increase in monthly income so far as a result of this skill training provided?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _

7. Indirect Community Level Interventions & Their HH Level Benefits

Education

7001.	Which of the following education related interventions under PPR project have benefited your HH? 1. New Schools, 2. Up gradation/Revival of Existing Schools, 3. None of above two (go to Q7035) 4. No child of school going age in HH (5-16 years) (go to Q7034)	
7002.	Number of children going to school from this HH (5 – 16 years):	_ _ _
7003.	How many Boys going to PPAF supported school	_ _
7004.	How many Girls going to PPAF supported school	_ _
7005.	How many Boys going to other schools	_ _
7006.	How many Girls going to other schools	_ _
7007.	If No child goes to PPR supported school from this HH what are the reasons?	1. Too expensive, 2. Too far, 3. Working, 4. Not satisfied with quality of teaching, 5. Not permissible under social/cultural norms, 6. No need, 7. Law and Order issues, 8. Other
7008.	Has the number of children going to school from this HH increased after the project intervention?	1. Yes, 2. No (If No, go to Q7015)
7009.	If yes, how many additional children started schooling?	_ _
7010.	If yes, additional boys admitted to PPAF supported schools	_ _
7011.	Additional girls admitted to PPAF supported schools	_ _
7012.	Additional boys admitted to other school	_ _
7013.	Additional girls admitted to other school	_ _
7014.	What were the children doing before they were admitted to school?	1. No child of school going age in HH 2. Nothing 3. Helping parents 4. Other work:
7015.	Have you shifted any of your children from other schools to a school supported by PPAF	1. Yes 2. No (If No, go to QError! Reference source not found.)
7016.	If yes, what was the main reason?	
7017.	Do the children attend school regularly?	1. Yes 2. No.
7018.	If no, what are the reasons?	a. _____, b. _____, c. _____
7019.	Facilities children get from school under PPR project.	1. Books, 2. Uniform, 3. Stationery, 4. Food, 5. Drinks (milk, juice, etc.), 6. Others
7020.	Are the children still helping the parents after school?	1. Yes 2. No,
7021.	If yes, do they get enough time for homework	1. Yes 2. No
7022.	Do they get help in their homework from	1. Family members, 2. Elders (other than

		family members), 3. Neighbors, 4. Others:
7023.	Has the children's going to school impacted the HH in any way	1. Positively 2. Negatively
7024.	If impacted negatively, what was the loss?	1. Loss of direct income, 2. Loss of HH/domestic worker, 3. Indirect loss of income, 4. Any other negative:
7025.	Is any HH member, part of the school management committee (PTMC) in any way (if there is one)?	1. Yes, male members only, 2. Yes, Female members only, 3. Yes, both male and female members, 4. None 5. Don't know)
7026.	If yes, please specify roles	
7027.	Any benefit(s) of being a committee member then please specify it.	Options
7028.	If No, why?	
7029.	Overall degree of satisfaction with the quality of education from PPAF supported schools.	1. Very Good, 2. Good, 3. Satisfactory, 4. Poor Very Poor
7030.	Do you intend to ensure that your children continue with higher education beyond current school level?	1. Yes 2. No
7031.	If yes, why	
7032.	If no, why	
7033.	Do the teachers give corporal punishment to the children	1. Yes 2. No, 3. Don't know
7034.	Approximate distance of PPAF sponsored school from house in KMs.	1. Less than half KM 2. Between half and 1 KM 3. Between 1-2KM 4. Greater than 2KM

Health		
7035.	Which of the following health related interventions under PPR Project have been implemented in your community area? 1. Up gradation of BHU/Health facility, 2. New Community Health Center/Dispensary/Facility, 3. None (go to Q7080)	
7036.	What were the common diseases in your area before health intervention under PPR project of PPAF?	1) Fever 2) Flu 3) Dysentery 4) Malaria 5) Dengue 6) Cholera 7)Typhoid 8) TB 9) Hepatitis 10) HIV 11) Physical Disability 12) Mental disability 13) chickenpox 14) any other
7037.	What are the common diseases in your area after health intervention under PPR project of PPAF?	1) Fever 2) Flu 3) Dysentery

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Malaria 5) Dengue 6) Cholera 7)Typhoid 8) TB 9) Hepatitis 10) HIV 11) Physical Disability 12) Mental disability 13) chickenpox 14) any other
7038.	Were there any health session conducted by the CRPs for your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (go to Q7041)
7039.	If yes, did any of your HH members participate in these sessions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
7040.	If yes, did the HH benefit from the advice/information given in these sessions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
7041.	Has the knowledge of HH about hygiene increased after these sessions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
7042.	Has the hygiene of the HH members improved after intervention of PPR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
7043.	Are you satisfied with those sessions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
7044.	In case of illness of a HH member, where do you first go to seek medical treatment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPAF supported BHU/Health Center/Dispensary 2. Private Clinic of a Doctor 3. Hakeem 4. Homeopath 5. Private clinic/dispensary of a quack 6. Local LHW 7. Other
7045.	In case the first visit is not to a PPAF supported facility, why not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distance, 2. No arrangement for treating newborns, 3. No arrangements for treating females, 4. Non availability of medicines, 5. Absence of Doctor, 6. Absence of Lady Doctor, 7. Charging high fee, 8. Other reason
7046.	In case you go to a PPAF supported facility, what are the services being provided to HH members? (Tick all applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New born/Child Care 2. Pre and post-natal care for expectant and new mothers 3. Vaccination 4. Treatment of ailments/illness of male family members 5. Treatment of ailments/illness of female family members 6. Treatment of ailments/illness of children 7. Provision of prescribed medicines 8. Ambulance 9. Other services
7047.	Approximate distance of PPAF supported health facility from your house in KMs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than half KM 2. Between half and 1 KM 3. Between 1-2KM 4. Greater than 2KM
7048.	Prior to availability of PPAF supported health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than half KM

	facility, how far was the nearest available facility?	2. Between half and 1 KM 3. Between 1-2KM 4. Between 2-5KM 5. Between 5-10KM 6. Greater than 10KMs
7049.	What was the consultation fee being charged at the previous facility?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7050.	Additional expenses incurred for every visit to previous facility (e.g. transport charges)	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7051.	Is any consultation fee being charged at the PPAF supported facility?	1. Yes 2. No
7052.	If yes, how much?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7053.	Are all necessary vaccinations available and in-time at the facility?	1. Yes 2. No
7054.	How often is a male doctor present in the BHU?	1. Never, 2. Occasionally, 3. Mostly, 4. Always
7055.	How often is a female doctor present in the BHU?	1. Never, 2. Occasionally, 3. Mostly, 4. Always
7056.	How many births have taken place in your household in last 12 Months?	1. None, 2. Boys _____ (No.), 3. Girls _____ (No.)
7057.	Where did the birth take place and who attended?	1. At a Government Facility by Skilled birth attendant 2. At PPAF supported health facility 3. At private Facility by Skilled birth attendant 4. At home under the supervision of trained birth attendant (e.g. LHW) 5. At home attended by a traditional birth attendant (dai) 6. At home without being attended by any one
7058.	Did the mother make any visits to any health facility before project start for check-up before the child birth?	1. Yes, 2. No
7059.	If Yes in Q7062, how many visits?	_ _ _
7060.	Did the mother make any visits to any health facility before project start for check up with the child in the first 40 days after birth?	1. Yes, 2. No
7061.	If Yes in Q7064 how many visits?	_ _ _
7062.	Did the mother make any visits to the PPAF supported health facility for check-up before the child birth?	1. Yes, 2. No
7063.	If Yes in Q7062, how many visits?	_ _ _
7064.	Did the mother make any visits to the PPAF supported health facility for check up with the child in the first 40 days after birth?	1. Yes, 2. No
7065.	If Yes in Q7064 how many visits?	_ _ _
7066.	Are the prescribed medicines available from the BHU?	1. Never, 2. Occasionally, 3. Mostly, 4. Always
7067.	Has the PPAF supported BHU/ medical facility arranged any training for HH members in any of the following areas? (tick all applicable)	1. None 2. WASH 3. MNCH 4. Vaccination for children

		5. Nutrition 6. Disease Prevention 7. Other
7068.	What are the benefits to the HH from this BHU? (Tick all applicable)	1. Closer to home 2. Reduction in illnesses/diseases 3. Reduction in treatment expenses 4. Reduction in visits to other places of treatment outside the village 5. Facility for treating women 6. Facility for treating newborns 7. Other
7069.	How much time is saved/month (no. of days)	Days _ _ _ _
7070.	How much money is saved per month (Rs.) due to the PPR supported facility	Rs. _ _ _ _ _
7071.	Has the saving of time and money improved the HH income?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't Know
7072.	Has the saving of time and money improved the HH quality of life?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't Know
7073.	Does the PPAF supported health facility liaison between the HH and the other tertiary care hospitals for treatment of complicated cases/hospitalization?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't Know
7074.	Would you like the facility to be upgraded?	1. Yes 2. No
7075.	If Yes, what is the most urgent additional requirements at the facility	
7076.	Is any HH person a member of the BHU affairs committee, if there is one?	1. Yes 2. No
7077.	Overall degree of satisfaction with the quality of health services being provided by the project supported BHU/medical facility?	1. Very Good, 2. Good, 3. Satisfactory, 4. Poor, 5. Very Poor
7078.	Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current scheme?	

Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)		
7080.	Which of the following CPI schemes under PPR project have impacted your HH? (Multiple Response Question)	1. Drinking Water Supply Scheme (go to Q7081) 2. Drainage/Sanitation (go to Q7116) 3. Irrigation (go to 7147) 4. Link Road/Bridges (go to Q7081) 5. Solar Lighting (go to Q7200) 6. Flood Protection work (go to Q7223)
Drinking Water Supply Scheme		
7081.	What was the source of drinking water for your HH before start of PPR?	1. River/ Stream/ Canal 2. Natural Spring 3. Pond, 4. Well, 5. Communal Hand Pump, 6. Community Tap 7. Hand pumps in House 8. Piped water in the house 9. Others

7082.	What was the distance of previous drinking water source in KMs?	1. Less than half KM 2. Between half and 1 KM 3. Between 1-2KM 4. Between 2-5KM 5. Between 5-10KM 6.
7083.	Is the water supply scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need?	1. Yes 2. No
7084.	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7085.	To what extent does the intervention fulfill the identified community need?	1. Completely 2. Partially 3. Not at all
7086.	If partially or not at all what are the issues?	1. 2. 3.
7087.	Is there a water tap or water storage tank in your household built as part of the project?	1. Yes 2. No
7088.	If Yes Error! Reference source not found. how many?	□□□
7089.	If No, is there a street water tap near your house?	1. Yes 2. No
7090.	Frequency of water supplied to home or communal water tap? (times/day)	□□□/day
7091.	Do your HH have a water storage tank?	1. Yes ;2. No
7091a	Is an electric motor required to fill the water tank in your house?	1. Yes 2. No
7092.	If no storage tank in the house, how do you store water in the house	
7093.	Who collected water from outside the home before intervention? (Multiple response question)	1. Men, 2. Women 3.Children
7094.	Who collects water from outside the home after intervention? (Multiple response question)	1. Men, 2. Women 3.Children
7095.	Is the scheme's water enough for daily use?	1. Yes 2. No
7096.	List benefits of water supply in/near your house for men	1. Time saving (hrs/day): □□□ 2. No benefits 3. Other benefits: _____
7097.	List benefits of water supply in/near your house for women	1. Time saving (hrs/day): □□□ 2. No benefits 3. Other benefits: _____
7098.	List benefits of water supply in/near your house for children	1. Time saving (hrs/day): □□□ 2. No benefits 3. Other benefits: _____
7099.	If there is time saving, how is the saved time utilized by men?	1. Productive activities (describe) _____ 2. Social Activities (describe) _____

7100.	If there is time saving, how is the saved time utilized by women?	1. Productive activities (describe) _____ 2. Social Activities (describe) _____
7101.	If there is time saving, how is the saved time utilized by children?	1. Productive activities (describe) _____ 2. Social Activities (describe) _____
7102.	Is the scheme equally accessible/beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc?	1. Yes 2. No
7103.	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind)?	1. Yes in cash 2. Yes in kind 3. Yes in cash and kind 4. No (go to Q7105)
7104.	If yes what amount was contributed?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7105.	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme?	1. Yes 2. No
7106.	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7107.	Do you think, the intervention will be sustainable after the completion of PPR project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7108.	If yes, how?	1. 2. 3.
7109.	If no, why?	1. 2. 3.
7110.	Effects of tap water on family health	1. Less disease in children and family members 2. Less loss of productive time due to illnesses 3. Income enhanced due to increase in productivity 4. Income enhanced due to less expenditure on treating illnesses 5. Negative Affects (describe) _____
7111.	Has the new scheme helped the women of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes, 2. No
7112.	If Yes in Q7111 how? (Describe)	
7113.	Has the new scheme helped the disabled members of the HH in any specific way?	1. No, 2. Yes.
7114.	If Yes in Q779 how? (Describe)	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
7115.	Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current scheme?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Drainage/Sanitation		
7116.	Is the scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need?	1. Yes 2. No
7117.	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7118.	To what extent does the intervention	1. Completely

	fulfils the identified community need?	2. Partially 3. Not at all
7119.	If partially or not at all what are the issues?	1. 2. 3.
7120.	Sanitation facilities developed under current scheme:	1. Sewage Drainage 2. Toilets a. Public b. Private 3. Garbage Disposal
7121.	If public toilets, what are the usage charges, if any:	Rs. _ _ /visit
7122.	Is the scheme equally accessible/beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc?	1. Yes 2. No
7123.	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind)?	1. Yes in cash 2. Yes in kind 3. Yes in cash and kind 4. No
7124.	If yes what amount was contributed?	PKR _ _ _ _ _
7125.	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme in cash	1. Yes 2. No
7126.	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly?	PKR _ _ _ _ _
7127.	What is the role of HH in their maintenance/cleanliness:	
7128.	Degree of satisfaction with their hygiene	1. Very Good, 2. Good 3. Satisfactory, 4. Poor
7129.	Is the number of toilets enough for the area?	1. Yes 2. No
7130.	If Garbage Disposal: How was garbage disposal done previously?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
7131.	What were the demerits of previous disposal methods?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
7132.	How is garbage disposal being done now?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
7133.	Any difference/benefits due to current garbage disposal scheme?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
7134.	If Drainage: How was the waste being drained previously?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
7135.	How is the waste being drained now?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
7136.	Effects of new drainage/sanitation facilities on health of HH members and hygiene	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
7137.	Any monetary benefits due to these new sanitation facilities?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
7138.	Any	1. _____

	comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current schemes?	2. _____ 3. _____
7139.	Has the scheme reduced incidences of (Diarrhea, Malaria, etc.) diseases in your house?	1. Yes 2. No
7140.	Has the new scheme helped the women of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes 1. No.
7141.	If Yes, how? (Describe)	a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____.
7142.	Has the new scheme helped the disabled members of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes 2. No.
7143.	If Yes in Q7143 how? (Describe)	a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____.
7144.	Do you think, will the intervention be sustainable after the completion of PPR project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7145.	If yes, how?	1. 2. 3.
7146.	If no, why?	1. 2. 3
Irrigation		
7147.	Is the irrigation scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need?	1. Yes 2. No
7148.	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7149.	To what extent does the intervention fulfil the identified community need?	1. Completely 2. Partially 3. Not at all
7150.	If partially or not at all what are the issues?	1. 2. 3.
7151.	Is the scheme equally beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc?	1. Yes 2. No
7152.	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind)?	1. Yes in cash 2. Yes in kind 3. Yes in cash and kind 4. No
7153.	If yes what amount was contributed?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7154.	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme in cash	1. Yes 2. No
7155.	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7156.	Approximate distance of PPAF	_ _ _ _

	sponsored irrigation facility from house fields in KMs.	
7157.	What is the mode of water transportation under the new scheme?	1. Unlined watercourse 2. Lined water course 3. Pipes 4. Karez 5. Syphon irrigation, 6. Other: _____
7158.	Availability of irrigation water?	1. On demand, 2. On turn
7159.	How much charges are paid for the facility	1. Rs./hour 2. Rs./field 3. Rs./crop 4. Rs./month
7160.	What is the responsibility of HH in the maintenance/operation of the irrigation facility	1. None, 2. Cleaning of channels, 3. Operation of facility, 4. Other _____
7161.	How much land were you cultivating prior to this irrigation scheme	Acres
7162.	How much additional land are you able to cultivate due to this irrigation scheme	Acres
7164.	Overall increase in HH income due to this scheme (Rs./year)	
7165.	What crops were you cultivating before this irrigation scheme?	1. Wheat 2. Cotton 3. Sugarcane 4. Rice 5. Maize 6. Pulses 7. Fruits 8. Vegetables 9. Fodder 10. Olive 11. Any other
7166.	What crops were you cultivating after this irrigation scheme?	1. Wheat 2. Cotton 3. Sugarcane 4. Rice 5. Maize 6. Pulses 7. Fruits 8. Vegetables 9. Fodder 10. Olive 11. Any other
7167.	Are value added crops like vegetables, flowers, orchards added in the system after this scheme?	1. Yes 2. No
7168.	If no value added crops added; reasons?	1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
7169.	If value added crops added; list crop and incremental income (over traditional crops) due to these crops	
	Crops	Incremental income / Year

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
7170.	What is the method of irrigation?	1. Flood irrigation, 2. Furrow irrigation 3. Other: _____
7171.	Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current schemes?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
7172.	Has the new scheme helped the women of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes, 2. No
7173.	If Yes, how? (Describe)	a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____
7174.	Do you think, the intervention will be sustainable after the completion of PPR project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7175.	If yes, how?	1. 2. 3.
7176.	If no, why?	1. 2. 3.
Link Roads/Bridges		
7177.	Is the scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need?	1. Yes 2. No
7178.	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7179.	To what extent does the intervention fulfils the identified community need?	1. Completely 2. Partially 3. Not at all
7180.	If partially or not at all what are the issues?	1. 2. 3.
7181.	Is the scheme equally accessible/beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc.?	1. Yes 2. No
7182.	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind?	1. Yes in cash 2. Yes in kind 3. Yes in cash and kind 4. No
7183.	If yes what amount was contributed?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7184.	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme in cash	1. Yes 2. No
7185.	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7186.	Time saved/day by family members due to better/faster transportation (hrs./day)	_ _
7187.	Monthly income enhancement (Rs)	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _

	due to better approach to market, other villages, work place and farms	
7188.	Has this facility reduced the price of goods/commodities imported into your villages?	1. Yes 2. No
7189.	Has this facility increased the income from farm produce exported from the village to outside markets?	1. Yes 2. No
7190.	Has this facility improved the approach to:	1. Emergency centers, 2. Education institutions 3. Health facilities, 4. Government offices 5. Markets, 6. Others:
7191.	Has this facility improved:	1. Social contact/s interactions, 2. Quality of relations 3. Quality of life, 4. Business, 5. None of the above
7192.	Has the new scheme helped the women of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes 2. No.
7193.	If Yes in Q7192 how? (Describe)	
7194.	Has the new scheme helped the disabled members of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes 2. No.
7195.	If Yes in Q7194 how? (Describe)	a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____
7196.	Do you think, the intervention will be sustainable after the completion of PPR project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7197.	If yes, how?	1. 2. 3.
7198.	If no, why?	1. 2. 3
7199.	Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current schemes?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Solar Lighting		
7200.	Is the lighting scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need?	1. Yes 2. No
7201.	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7202.	To what extent does the intervention fulfil the identified community need?	1. Completely 2. Partially 3. Not at all
7203.	If partially or not at all what are the issues?	1. 2. 3.
7204.	Is the scheme equally beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc.?	1. Yes 2. No
7205.	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind)?	1. Yes in cash 2. Yes in kind

		3. Yes in cash and kind 4. No
7206.	If yes what amount was contributed?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7207.	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme in cash?	1. Yes 2. No
7208.	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7209.	What type of lighting was installed?	1. Street Lighting 2. HH Lighting
7210.	What was previous source of lighting?	1. None 2. Other _____
7211.	How has this impacted your HH? (tick all applicable)	1. Easier movement for HH/community members 2. Safety from crime 3. Safety from snakes, etc. 4. Enabled domestic activity after sunset 5. Enabled businesses to operate after sunset 6. Provided opportunity for social interaction 7. Decrease in accidents/injuries 8. Other _____
7212.	How much charges are paid for the facility	Rs./HH/month _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (write "0" if none)
7213.	What is the responsibility of HH in the maintenance/operation of the facility	1. None, 2. Operation of facility 3. Maintenance of facilities, 4. Other _____
7214.	Has the new scheme helped the women of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes 2. No. If Yes, how? (Describe) a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____
7215.	Has the new scheme helped the disabled members of the HH in any specific way?	1. Yes 2. No.
7216.	If Yes in Q7215 how? (Describe)	a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____
7217.	Have there been any direct or indirect economic benefits of the intervention?	1. No. 2. Yes.
7218.	If Yes in Q7217, How?	
7219.	If Yes, above how much extra income has the HH benefited from as a result of this intervention?	Rs./month _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7220.	Do you think, the intervention will be sustainable after the completion of PPR project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7221.	If yes, how?	1. 2. 3.
7222.	If no, why?	1. 2. 3.
Flood Protection		
7223.	Is the protection scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need?	1. Yes 2. No

7224.	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7225.	To what extent does the intervention fulfils the identified community need?	1. Completely 2. Partially 3. Not at all
7226.	If partially or not at all what are the issues?	1. 2. 3.
7227.	Is the scheme equally beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc?	1. Yes 2. No
7228.	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind)?	1. Yes in cash 2. Yes in kind 3. Yes in cash and kind 4. No
7229.	If yes what amount was contributed?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7230.	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme in cash?	1. Yes 2. No
7231.	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly?	PKR _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7232.	How significant is the threat of floods for your village?	1. Very High (Almost Every Year) 2. High (Every 3 to 5 years) 3. Moderate (Once every decade) 4. Low (Once in a lifetime)
7233.	When did the last flood cause damage to life and property?	_____ (Year)
7234.	What type of structure has been constructed?	1. Gabion wall 2. Protection Wall 3. Other structure
7235.	Were the HHs involved in selecting the site	1. Yes 2. No,
7236.	If NO in Q7235 who selected the site	
7237.	Has the protection been constructed as per the village need	1. Yes 2. No
7238.	IF No in Q7238 what are the issues?	
7239.	How many HHs will be protected by this structure?	1. All the village 2. Most of the houses/lands in the village 3. Some of the houses/lands in the village 4. Don't know/Not sure 5. None; If None, why? _____
7240.	Do you think, the intervention will be sustainable after the completion of PPR project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
7241.	If yes, how?	1. 2. 3.
7242.	If no, why?	1. 2. 3.

8. ROLE OF WOMEN IN HH DECISION MAKING		
8001.	Who makes important family decisions in your household i.e. marriages, conflicts, settlements etc.	1. Men 2. Women 3. Joint
8002.	Who makes business decisions in your household i.e. migration to pursue new business opportunities, setting up of a new business, change of a business, selling of land, purchasing of animals etc.	1. Men 2. Women 3. Joint
8003.	Do you think that women of your HH can independently go to meet their friends and relatives within village?	1. Yes 2. No
8004.	Do you think that women of your HH can independently go to meet their friends and relatives outside their village?	1. Yes 2. No
8005.	Do the women in your household have control over their assets i.e. they are independent to sell them and spend money on the items of their own choice.	1. Yes 2. No
8006.	In case of illness or in case of need for medical advice, are the women in your HH free to visit the nearest medical facility, doctor, etc.	1. Yes 2. No
8007.	Which member of your HH supports education for the girls in your family? (Multiple response question)	1. Mother 2. Grand Mother 3. Father 4. Grand father 5. Brother 6. Elder Sister 7. No one
8008.	Who is involved in making decision about children's marriage?	1. Men 2. Women 3. Joint
8009.	Is it important for the women to participate in community/ village development process?	1. It is important 2. It is needless 3. Men can work for women and they don't need to bother 4. No idea
8010.	How has been your experience of engaging women into development process in the project	1. It is a great experience 2. It is okay 3. It was not needed 4. Women organizations can work for women development 5. No idea

Annex-IV

Guidelines for Focus Group Discussion For respondents



APEX Consulting Pakistan

FGD Label/Code: |_|_|_| (For office use)

Expected Participants (FGDs)

A total of 8-10 participants (male or female) from community will attend this FGD. Possible type of participants will be members of Beneficiary HHs and CO office holders

ایف ڈی جی کے متوقع شرکا
اس ایف ڈی جی میں کمیونٹی سے مجموعی طور پر آٹھ سے دس افراد (مرد یا عورت) شریک ہونگے۔ ممکنہ طور پر یہ شرکا مستفید ہونیوالے گھرانوں کے افراد اور کمیونٹی تنظیم کے عہدیدار ہونگے۔

Note for Moderator and Facilitator:

میزبان اور سہولت کار کیلئے نوٹ

Kindly introduce yourself and the facilitator, explain the nature of the assignment and why it is being done and for whom and for what purpose. Explain the agenda in structured manner and the way the whole FGD proceedings shall be consulted. Be polite, give everyone a fair chance to speak and say. Make sure prompts are understood well and then properly followed. After initial intro, start with an overview of the assignment and kind of questions you will ask.

براہ کرم اپنا اور سہولت کار کا تعارف کرائیے، اس کام کی نوعیت اور یہ کام کیوں، کس کیلئے اور کس مقصد کیلئے انجام دیا جا رہا ہے کی وضاحت کیجئے۔ ایجنڈے کو بہتر انداز میں بیان کیجئے جس انداز میں ایف ڈی جی کی کارروائی آگے بڑھے گی اس سے متعلق بتائیے۔ نرم خوئی اختیار کریں اور ہر ایک بولنے اور کہنے کا منصفانہ موقع دیجئے یقینی بنائیے کہ استفسارات قابل فہم ہوں اور پھر انکی صحیح طور پر پیروی کریں۔ ابتدائی بیانیئے کے بعد اسائنمنٹ اور آپ جو سوال پوچھیں گے انکی قسم کا طائرانہ جائزہ لیں۔

“I am ABC and I belong to XYZ city. APEX consulting that I am representing has been hired by PPAF to conduct a ‘Mid Term evaluation of PPR in 7 districts of Pakistan. So I am here to conduct this FGD with you to seek your perspective as to what is happening with regard to various types of Interventions, who are the key actors and what is the impact of these interventions.

میں (نام) ہوں اور میرا تعلق (شہر کا نام) سے ہے۔ ایکس کنسلٹنگ جس کے نمائندے طور پر یہاں موجود ہوں کی خدمات پی پی اے ایف نے پاکستان کے سات شہروں میں پی پی آر کے وسط مدتی جائزے کیلئے حاصل کی ہیں۔ لہذا میں یہاں آپ کیساتھ ایک ایف ڈی جی منعقد کرنے کیلئے موجود ہوں جس کا مقصد یہ جاننا ہے کہ مختلف سرگرمیوں کے حوالے سے یہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے، اس کے اہم کردار کون ہیں اور ان سرگرمیوں کے اثرات کیا ہیں؟

Please note this is not a seminar or conference. The discussion has to take place in a limited timeframe so appreciate if you can be as specific as possible when sharing your thought. The basic objective of the assignment is to hear from you what you say about these issues in your context. Your views will be reflected in a report which will be a public document.

برائے مہربانی ذہن نشین رہیے کہ یہ کوئی سیمینار یا پریس کانفرنس نہیں ہے۔ بحث محدود وقت کے اندر ہوگی اس لئے برائے مہربانی جہاں تک ممکن ہو اپنے خیالات بیان کرتے وقت موضوع تک ہی محدود رہیں اسائنمنٹ کا بنیادی مقصد آپ سے سننا ہے کہ اس سیاق و سباق میں آپ اپنے مسائل کے حوالے سے کیا کہتے ہیں۔ آپ کے خیالات ایک رپورٹ میں شامل ہونگے جو پبلک دستاویز ہوگی۔

Today’s meeting includes registration of you by filling the form, participate in the discussion and share your individual thoughts and suggestions. Please do not cross talk. Kindly wait for your turn when answering a question being discussed. We will wrap up the discussion in maximum three and half hours and the way we will do is to first have self-introduction followed by question and answer session. We will give all participants an equal chance to express their views. Hope you don’t mind taking photographs of this session (no individual photograph please!). We will also be recording your views for accurate reflection in the survey report.”

آج کے اجلاس میں ایک فارم پر کرتے ہوئے آپکی رجسٹریشن کرنا، بحث میں آپکی شرکت اور آپکے خیالات اور تجاویز کا دستاویز کیساتھ شیئر کرنا شامل ہے۔ براہ کرم باہم بمکلام نہ ہوں، کسی کی قطع کلامی نہ کریں اور زیر بحث سوال کا جواب دینے کیلئے اپنی باری کا انتظار کریں۔ ہم اس بحث کو زیادہ سے زیادہ ساڑھے تین گھنٹے میں سمیٹیں گے۔ اسکا آغاز اپنے تعارف سے ہوگا جس کے بعد سوالات اور جوابات ہونگے ہم شرکا میں سے ہر ایک کو خیالات کے اظہار کا مساوی موقع دیں گے۔ امید ہے کہ آپ اس اجلاس کی تصاویر لینے کا برا نہیں منائیں گے (تاہم انفرادی تصاویر نہ بنائیں)۔ ہمسروے رپورٹ میں آپکی بالکل درست رائے شامل کر نے کیلئے آپ کے خیالات کی ریکارڈنگ بھی کریں گے۔

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION

.Q 1	Date (Day/Month/Year) تاریخ (دن ، مہینہ ، سال)						.Q 2	Venue of FGD ایف ڈی جی کا مقام
.Q 3	Name of Moderator میزبان کا نام						.Q 4	Name of Facilitator سہولت کار کا نام
.Q 5	Respondent Label/Coding (for office use) جوب دہندہ لیبل ، کوڈنگ	Name of the Participant شرکت کرنیوالے کا نام	District ضلع	Designation/ Profession عہدہ ، پیشہ	Qualification تعلیم	Age (year) عمر (سال)	Mobile No. موبائل نمبر	Email ID ای میل ایڈریس
1	R1							
2	R2							
3	R3							
4	R4							
5	R5							
6	R6							
7	R7							
8	R8							
7	R9							

8	R10							
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Village CO and its composition

گاؤں کی کمیونٹی تنظیم اور اسکی ساخت

The following information needs to be collected from the participants about the CO:

کمیونٹی تنظیم سے متعلق درج ذیل معلومات شرکا سے حاصل کی جائیں گی

Membership - Male, Female, Mixed

ممبر شپ : مرد ، خواتین ، ملی جلی

Is there representation of poorest HH, Disabled, persons of lower casts, minorities, etc. in the CO

کیا کمیونٹی تنظیم میں غریب ترین گھرانوں ، نچلی ذات کے معذوروں اور اقلیتوں کی نمائندگی ہے

Total no of members

ممبرز کی کل تعداد

How was it formed (who facilitated)?

اسے کیسے بنایا گیا (کس نے سہولت دی)

Is the CO member of any LSO, VO, etc.

کیا کمیونٹی تنظیم کسی ایل ایس او ، وی او وغیرہ کی ممبر ہے

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
.1		
.2		
.3		
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7		

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.9		
.10		

CO Operations

کمیونٹی تنظیم کی سرگرمیاں

Ask the participant about various aspects of the CO working:

شرکا سے کمیونٹی تنظیم کے کام کے مختلف پہلوؤں سے متعلق پوچھیں

Involvement of Male/Female members in CO, Involvement of poorest HH, Disabled, minorities, etc. ■

کمیونٹی تنظیم میں مرد ، خواتین اراکین اور غریب ترین گھرانوں ، معذوروں اور اقلیتوں وغیرہ کی دلچسپیا شرکت ■

What is the decision making process and which members are involved? ■

فیصلہ سازی کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے اور کون سے ممبر اس میں حصہ لیتے ہیں ■

Selection process of office bearers? ■

عہدیداروں کے چناؤ کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے ؟ ■

Development of Village/UC development plans? Participation of HHs in making these plans? Involvement of women,FHHs, disabled, etc. Did they specifically develop any projects? ■

گاؤں کی ترقی یا یونین کونسل کی ترقی کے منصوبے کیا ہیں ؟ ان منصوبوں کے بنانے میں گھرانوں کی شرکت؟ گھرانوں کی خواتین ، معذوروں وغیرہ کی شرکت ، کیا انہوں نے خاص طور پر کوئی منصوبے ڈیزائن کئے ؟ ■

How were priorities assigned? ■

تفویض کی گئی ترجیحات کیسی تھیں ؟ ■

Was any training provided to CO members/office bearers prior to developing these plans? ■

Was the training useful? ■

کیا ان منصوبوں سے پہلے کمیونٹی ممبرز ، عہدیداروں کو ان منصوبوں کی تشکیل سے پہلے کوئی تربیت دی اور کیا وہ تربیت فائدہ مند ثابت ہوئی ؟ ■

How are decisions made? (simple majority?) How are disputes resolved? ■

فہصلے کس طرح ہو رہے ہیں (سادہ اکثریت سے)؟ تنازعات کیسے حل کئے جاتے ہیں ؟ ■

What is the frequency of meetings? Who attends? Do you have records of attendance, meeting minutes, etc. ■

اجلاسوں کا دورانیہ کیا ہے ؟ کون شریک ہوتا ہے ؟ کیا آپ اجلاس کی حاضری اور اہم نکات کا ریکارڈ مرتب کرتے ہیں ؟ ■

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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.8		
.9		
.10		

CO Operations Contd.

کمیونٹی تنظیم کی سرگرمیاں یا کامجاری

- Does your CO have a community development plan?
- کیا آپکی کمیونٹی تنظیم کے پاس کمیونٹی کی ترقی کا منصوبہ ہے؟
- When was it finalized?
- اس کو کب حتمی شکل دی گئی؟
-
- Who participated in developing the plan?
- منصوبے کی تشکیل میں کس نے شرکت کی؟
- What is the implementation status?
- اس پر عمل در آمد کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟
- Has it been revised/updated?
- کیا اس پر نظر ثانی ترمیم کی گئی؟
- Do you keep record of its implementation status?
- کیا آپ اس پر عمل در آمد کی صورتحال کا ریکارڈ رکھتے ہیں؟

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
.11		
.12		
.13		
.14		
.15		
.16		
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.18		
.19		
.20		

External Linkages of CO

کمیونٹی تنظیم کے بیرونی روابط	
<p>Has the CO or its umbrella VO/LSO been able to develop any linkages with other to the local community needs i.e. other projects in the relevant holders organizations/stake area, other NGOs working in the area, Govt. Departments, etc.</p>	
<p>کیا کمیونٹی تنظیم یا اسکی امبریلا وی او یا ایل ایس او مقامی کمیونٹی تنظیم سے متعلقہ ضروریات کیلئے دیگر تنظیموں کیساتھ روابط پیدا کرنے کے قابل ہو چکی ہے جیسا کہ علاقے میں دیگر منصوبوں ، علاقے میں کام کرنیوالی دیگر این جی اوز ، سرکاری محکموں وغیرہ سے</p>	
<p>Has the CO or its umbrella organization been able to identify any such organizations that can help in filling gaps in the UCLDP that are not being fulfilled by PPR.</p>	
<p>کیا کمیونٹی تنظیم یا اسکی امبریلا تنظیمیں ایسی تنظیموں کی نشاندہی کے قابل ہیں جو یو سی ایل ڈی پی میں موجود نقائص جنہیں پی پی آر میں بھی دور نہیں کیا جا رہا کو رفع کرنے میں مدد دے سکتی ہو؟</p>	
<p>Has the CO or it umbrella organization started a dialogue with these organizations in this regards?</p>	
<p>کیا کمیونٹی تنظیم یا اسکی امبریلا تنظیم نے ان تنظیموں کیساتھ اس حوالے سے بات چیت شروع کر چکی ہیں؟</p>	
<p>Have any specific projects/needs been presented to such organizations?</p>	
<p>کیا ان تنظیموں کو کوئی خاص منصوبے ، ضروریات پیش کی گئی ہیں؟</p>	
<p>Have any such project been approved or are under execution if Yes give some details.</p>	
<p>کیا کوئی ایسا منصوبہ منظور ہو چکا ہے یا زیر عمل ہے؟ اگر ہاں تو کچھ تفصیل فراہم کریں</p>	

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
.21		
.22		
.23		
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<p>Project Interventions منصوبے کی سرگرمیاں</p>		
<p>What types of interventions have been implemented in you village (individual HH level; community level)?</p>		
<p>آپکے گاؤں میں کس قسم کی سرگرمیوں پر عمل درآمد ہو چکا ہے؟ (انفرادی گھرانے کی سطح پر ، کمیونٹی کی سطح پر)</p>		
<p>How many HHs have benefited from each interventions in terms of percentage of total HHs versus beneficiary HHs.?</p>		
<p>کل گھرانوں کے مقابلہ میں فوائد اٹھانے والے گھرانوں کی فیصد شرح کے اعتبار سے ہر سرگرمی سے کتنے گھرانوں فائدہ اٹھایا ۔</p>		
<p>Have the individual HHs benefited from the HH interventions?</p>		
<p>کیا انفرادی گھرانوں نے گھرانوں کی سرگرمیوں سے فائدہ اٹھایا ہے؟</p>		
<p>Asset transfer ○ اثاثوں کا انتقال ○ Credit/CLF ○ کریڈٹ ، سی ایل ایف ○ Skills training ○ ہنر کی تربیت ○ CPI ○ سی پی آئی ○</p>		
Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث

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Project Interventions Cont.

منصوبے کی سرگرمیاںجاری ہے

- Who proposed the interventions? Were females, disabled, and poorest HHs consulted?
- سرگرمیاں کس نے تجویز کیں؟ کیا خواتین، معذوروں اور غریب ترین گھرانوں سے مشاورت کی گئی؟
- How many interventions were identified by women and men separately combined and prioritized?
- خواتین اور مردوں کی طرف الگ الگ اور مشترکہ طور پر کتنی سرگرمیوں کی نشاندہی ہوئی اور ترجیحات متعین کی گئیں؟

<p>How many of the interventions identified specifically by women were actually implemented.</p> <p>خاص طور پر خواتین کی طرف سے نشاندہی کی گئی کتنی سرگرمیوں پر صحیح معنوں میں عملدرآمد ہوا؟</p> <p>Were the members involved in procurement and implementation of assets or materials for CPI interventions?</p> <p>کیا ممبران کو سی پی آئی سرگرمیوں کیلئے خریداری اور اثاثوں یا مواد کے اطلاق میں شریک کیا گیا۔</p> <p>(Men, Women, Disabled, Social outcasts/minorities.)</p> <p>(مرد، خواتین، معذور، سماجی لحاظ سے پسماندہ یا اقلیت)</p>		
Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جواب دہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات، بحث
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Project Interventions

منصوبے کی سرگرمیاں

- What is the status of intervention now? Is it operational and utilized? If not Why not?
- سرگرمیوں کی موجودہ حیثیت کیا ہے؟ کیا یہ کار آمد اور استعمال ہو رہی ہیں؟ اگر نہیں تو کیوں؟
- Are the interventions being utilized without any discrimination?
- کیا سرگرمیوں یا سہولتوں کا استعمال کسی امتیاز کے بغیر ہو رہا ہے؟
- Are there any monthly charges? How much?
- کیا کوئی ماہانہ چارجز ہیں؟ کتنے؟

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Project Interventions

منصوبے کی سرگرمیاں

- Were the CO members trained in its operation and maintenance? How were the trainees selected?
- کیا کمیونٹی ممبران ان کے آپریشن اور انکی تعمیر و مرمت کی تربیت رکھتے ہیں؟ ٹرینی کس طرح سے چنے گئے؟
- What will happen after project is concluded? Are the interventions sustainable?
- پراجیکٹ ختم ہونے کے بعد کیا ہوگا؟ کیا سرگرمیاں پائیدار ہیں؟

Sr. No.	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10)	Responses/Discussion
نمبر شمار	جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جواب دہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	جوابات ، بحث
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Project Intervention Benefits

منصوبے کی سرگرمیوں کے فوائد

What are the benefits of various interventions (We need a comparison between [per intervention and post interventions in terms of number of beneficiaries, incomes, aces to education/health services, etc.) e.g.

مختلف سرگرمیوں کے کیا فوائد ہیں؟ (ہم ہر سرگرمی سے پہلے اور سرگرمی کے بعد فی سرگرمی کا موازنہ بلحاظ مستفید ہونے والوں کی تعداد، آمدنیوں، تعلیم و صحت کی خدمات تک رسائی حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟)

- HH income before and after interventions ○
- سرگرمیوں سے پہلے اور بعد میں گھرانے کی آمدنی ○
- Direct Income increase ○
- آمدنی میں براہ راست اضافہ ○
- Indirect income increase ○
- آمدنی میں بالواسطہ اضافہ ○
- Reduction in incidence of disease after interventions leading to better health of HH members and savings ○

- گھرانے کے ممبرز کی بہتر صحت اور بچت کی سرگرمیوں کے بعد بیماری کے واقعات میں کمی -
- Change of attitude towards child birth under the supervision of skilled birth attendants
- زچگی کیلئے تربیت یافتہ کارکنوں کی زیر نگرانی بچے کی پیدائش کی طرف روئے میں تبدیلی
- Opportunities for Education for children
- بچوں کیلئے تعلیم مواقع
- Improved quality of education
- بہتر معیار تعلیم
- Increase in income due to irrigation schemes
- آبپاشی کی سکیموں کے باعث آمدنی میں اضافہ
- Has the supply of CLF resulted in nay new ventures or increase HH income?
- کیا سی ایل ایف کی فراہمی کا نتیجہ کسی نئے منصوبے یا گھرانے کی آمدنی کی صورت میں برآمد ہوا؟
- What are the negative benefits, if any? •
- منفی فوائد کیا ہیں ، اگر کوئی ہوں؟ •
- Are there any unintentional consequences, outcomes of any of the interventions (positive or negative)? •
- کیا کسی سرگرمی کے غیر متوقع (منفی یا مثبت) نتائج برآمد ہوئے ہیں؟ •

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جواب دہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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DAC Compliance of Various Program Components and Activities

پروگرام کے مختلف اجزا اور سرگرمیوں کی ڈی اے سی سے عمل

The FGD moderator should ask about each aspect of the program activities listed below and allow each participant to give his/her views on each aspect and also encourage the participants to discuss each aspect among them.

ایف ڈی جی کے میزبان کو نیچے درج کی گئی پروگرام سرگرمیوں کے ہر پہلو کے بارے میں پوچھنا چاہئے اور شرکا میں سے ہر ایک کو ہر پہلو کے بارے میں اس کی رائے دینے کی اجازت ہونی چاہئے ، اس بات کی بھی حوصلہ افزائی کی جانی چاہئے کہ وہ ہر پہلو پر آپس میں بحث کریں

Relevance

تعلق ، مطابقت

Were the various program interventions relevant to your needs/issues? ■

کیا مختلف پروگرام سرگرمیاں آپکی ضروریات ، مسائل سے متعلقہ تھیں؟

To what extent are the objectives of the program fulfilled through these activities? ■

ان سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے پروگرام کے مقاصد کس حد تک پورے ہوئے؟

None .1

۱- کوئی بھی نہیں

Somewhat/Low .2

۲- کسی حد تک یا کم

Moderate .3

۳- درمیانی یا معتدل

High/Significant .4

۴- بہت زیادہ ، اہم ترین

Sr. No.	Respondent's Reference No.	Responses/Discussion
نمبر شمار	(R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	جوابات ، بحث

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Effectiveness

موثریت، کامیابی

Have the various interventions been effective in resolving your issues and increasing HH incomes? ■

۔ کیا مختلف سرگرمیاں آپ کے مسائل حل کرنے اور گھرانے کی آمدنی بڑھانے میں موثر رہیں؟

None .1

۱۔ ذرا بھی نہیں

Somewhat/Low .2

۲۔ کسی حد تک یا کم

Moderate .3

۳۔ درمیانی حد تک

High/Significant .4

۴۔ بہت زیادہ

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Efficiency
کارکردگی

Were activities cost-efficient? ■

کیا سرگرمیاں لاگت کے مقابلے میں زیادہ موثر تھیں؟

Were the activities completed/objectives achieved on time? ■

کیا سرگرمیاں بروقت مکمل ہوئیں اور ان کے مقاصد بھی حاصل ہوئے؟

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Impact

اثرات		
<p>What has happened as a result of the program and its interventions? Has there been an improvement in the HH livelihood? ▪ - پروگرام اور اسکی سرمیوں کے نتیجے کے طور پر کیا اثرات مرتب ہوئے ہیں؟ کیا گھرانے کے وسائل رزق میں کوئی بہتری آئی ہے؟</p> <p>How many people have benefited? ▪ - کتنے لوگوں کو فائدہ ہوا ہے؟</p> <p>Have there been any unintended affects? (Positive and/or negative) ▪ کیا کوئی مثبت یا منفی غیر متوقع نتائج بر آمد ہوئے ہیں؟</p>		
Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Sustainability پائیداری یا استحکام		
<p>Will the various program activities/interventions/benefits continue after its completion? How will the operation and maintenance of the interventions be managed? ■</p> <p>کیا مختلف پروگرام سرگرمیوں کے فوائد اسکی تکمیل کے بعد بھی جاری رہیں گے؟ سرگرمیوں کا آپریشن اور بحالی کا انتظام کیسے کیا جائیگا؟</p>		
Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Connectedness

جڑاؤ یا باہمی ربط

Are the various interventions/program components linked to each other? ▪
 کیا مختلف سرگرمیاں یا پروگرام کے اجزا ایک دوسرے سے جڑے ہوئے ہیں؟

Do they complement other interventions being carried out in the community by other agencies (Govt., NGOs, etc.)? ▪
 کیا وہ علاقے میں دیگر اداروں (جیسا کہ حکومت ، غیر سرکاری اداروں وغیرہ) کی طرف سے انجام دی گئی دیگر سرگرمیوں کو بہتر بناتی ہیں؟

Is there any unnecessary overlap/duplication? ▪
 کیا کوئی غیر ضروری ڈپلیکیشن ہے؟

Have you been able to work with other projects, NGOs or government agencies to get further benefits?

کیا آپ مزید فوائد حاصل کرنے کیلئے کسی دیگر منصوبے ، این جی او یا حکومت کیساتھ کام کرنے کے قابل ہیں۔

None .1

۱۔ نہیں

Somewhat .2

۲۔ کسی حد تک

Significant .3

۳۔ بہت زیادہ

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Risks and Challenges

خطرات اور مشکلات

Any administrative or security challenges faced during program implementation by the communities/HHs? ■

- کمیونٹیز ، گھرانوں کی طرف سے پروگرام پر عمل درآمد کے دوران کوئی انتظامی یا سیکیورٹی مشکلات پیش آئیں ؟

How were they mitigated? ■

- انہیں کس طرح کم کیا گیا ؟

Were there any community members, other stakeholders who were against any of the interventions proposed or undertaken? If Yes, how were they handled? What happened to such proposals/interventions? ■

- کیا کوئی کمیونٹی ممبر یا دیگر متعلقین تھے جنہوں نے کسی تجویز یا اختیار گئی سرگرمی کی مخالفت کی ہو ؟ اگر ہاں تو انکا سامنا کس طرح کیا گیا ؟ اور ان تجاویز یا سرگرمیوں کیساتھ کیا ہوا؟

What was the role of area notables, elected members, government officials in mitigating such risks and challenges? ■

ان خطرات اور مشکلات کو کم کرنے میں علاقے کے معززین ، منتخب اراکین ، سرکاری حکام کا کیا کردار تھا؟

Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Disaster Mitigation (CPI)

خطرات میں کمی (سی پی آئی)

Were the CPI projects designed and executed keeping in view potential natural disasters common to the area? ■

کیا سی پی آئی منصوبے جو علاقے میں عام متوقع خطرات کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے ڈیزائن کئے گئے اور ان پر عمل درآمد ہوا؟

Have these been tested and have they worked?

کیا انہیں آزمایا گیا اور انہوں نے کام کیا؟

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Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر) جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ (نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Environmental Concerns

ماحولیاتی خدشات

Did the design and implementation of various interventions, specially CPI, qualify a minimum set of environmental safeguards •
 کیا مختلف سرگرمیوں خاص طور پر سی پی آئی کا ڈیزائن اور عمل درآمد ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے کم از کم معیار پر پورا اترتے ہیں؟

Was there any proposed project which had to be modified or dropped due to environmental/social issues/aspects? •
 کیا کوئی ایسا تجویز کردہ منصوبہ بھی تھا جسے ماحولیاتی یا سماجی مسائل یا پہلوؤں کے پیش نظر ترک کر دیا گیا ہو یا اسے مزید بہتر بنایا گیا ہو؟

Have there been any adverse effects on the local environment as a result of an project interventions?

کیا ایک منصوبے کی سرگرمیوں کے نتیجے میں مقامی ماحول پر کوئی منفی اثرات مرتب ہوئے؟
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Sr. No. نمبر شمار	Respondent's Reference. No. (R1-R10) جواب دہندہ کا حوالہ نمبر (جواب دہندہ ۱ تا جوابدہندہ نمبر ۱۰)	Responses/Discussion جوابات ، بحث
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Annex-IV

Guidelines For Key Informant Interview (KII)



APEX Consulting Pakistan

KII Code: |__|__|__| (For office use)

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

DP 1.	Brief update on project status
DP 2.	Improvement in HH/MNCH health, infant mortality.
DP 3.	Increase in school enrollment after start of PPR
DP4	Other major health issues in the area. e.g. water borne diseases, iodine deficiency, etc.

DP 6.	Coordination with PPAF. Timely release of funds. Any coordination issues.
DP 7.	Relationship with local government and relevant authorities' e.g health deptt. Education deptt., UC head, Nazim etc. Any specific issues effecting programme performance? Risks and challenges faced while working in the area. How easy/difficult was the NOC process?
DP 8.	Relationship with other players in the districts. Other NGOs, any overlap with other executing agencies in district.
DP 9.	Work environment (social, cultural, political, law and order)
DP 11.	Any programme outputs up till now that are improving target population's income/health/standard of living.
DP13.	Any constraints effecting project execution (capacity, resources, etc.)
DP 14.	Unintended Positive or negative programme outcomes

DP.15	Livelihood interventions undertaken by PO so far and their results in improving HH livelihoods?

CO Heads	
Identification	
Q 9.	Date (Day/Month/Year)
Q 10.	Name of Interviewer: _____
Q 11.	Name of Interviewee: _____
Q 12.	Designation/Profession
Q 13.	Qualification
Q 14.	Mobile No.
Q 15.	Email ID
Q 16.	Address

Sr. No	Discussion Points (DP)
DP 1.	Brief intro to CO and its mandate
DP 2.	CO composition and operations (Representation of women, DMPs, FHHs and ultra poor HHs in CO, its meetings, deliberations and decisions)
DP 3.	Initiatives/interventions undertaken under PPR.
DP4	Satisfaction with the current progress

DP 5.	Next plans and any issues that need attention and may affect future work.
DP 6.	Relevance and Connectedness of various interventions.
DP 7.	Sustainability of interventions taken under PPR
DP 8.	Availability of record (meetings, attendance, decisions, etc.)
DP 9.	Relationship with other COs, PO, stakeholders, other projects/donors in the area. An other interventions, projects that the CO has been able to undertake without using PPR resources.
DP 10.	Any outputs that are improving target population's income/standard of living/livelihood
DP 11.	Does your CO require contribution from its members in any form? If yes, how? How is the contributed amount used?

Project Implementation Committee Heads	
Identification	
Q 17.	Date (Day/Month/Year)
Q 18.	Name of Interviewer: _____
Q 19.	Name of Interviewee: _____
Q 20.	Designation/Profession
Q 21.	Qualification
Q 22.	Mobile No.
Q 23.	Email ID
Q 24.	Address

DP 1.	Brief description of projects being implemented by committee.
DP 2.	Project committee composition (Representation of women, ultra poor HHs)
DP4	Process that they follow from inception to completion to operation and maintenance and their efficiency. (Are any records available e.g MOM, attendance and resolution, etc.
DP 5.	Consideration for environment when proposing/implementing projects

DP 6.	Disaster mitigation aspect during project design
DP 8.	Checklists x 3 (CPI, Procurement, Environment). Apex representative to complete all applicable checklists.

BHU/CHC staff Interview (Ideally should be the facility head)

Identification

Q 25.	Date (Day/Month/Year)	
Q 26.	Name of Interviewer: _____	
Q 27.	Name of respondent: _____	
Q 28.	Designation/Profession	
Q 29.	Qualification	
Q 30.	Mobile No.	
Q 31.	Email ID	
Q 32.	Address	

DP 1.	Common ailments and issues regarding health/life style in the local population? Causes?
DP 2.	What improvements have been made through programme support

DP 1.	<p>What was the role of the community and its leaders in supporting your work?</p>
DP 3.	<p>What is the increase in number of patients being treated at the facility after programme start (e.g. daily patients before and after PPR)</p>
DP4	<p>What services are being provided in your facility? Which are new as a result of PPR sponsorship?</p>
DP 5.	<p>What are the deficiencies in resources/services?</p>
DP 6.	<p>Do you also educate HHs through campaign/training programmes? If yes, on what topics?</p>
DP 7	<p>What role, if any, have the CRPs played in improving community lives? Has this had any role, direct or indirect, in improving HH livelihoods?</p>
DP 8.	<p>Do you have links with tertiary medical facilities in the district?</p>

School Staff (Ideally the school head)	
Identification	
Q 33.	Date (Day/Month/Year)
Q 34.	Name of Interviewer: _____
Q 35.	Name of respondent: _____
Q 36.	Designation/Profession
Q 37.	Qualification
Q 38.	Mobile No.
Q 39.	Email ID
Q 40.	Address

DP 1.	<p>Was a school development plan prepared at the start of the intervention? If yes, who participated and what was the process? What is the progress so far?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
DP 1.	<p>What is the support you have received from the Program?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
DP 2.	<p>What items are provided to students free of cost by the Program?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
DP 3.	<p>What is the impact in terms of increase in enrollment and in quality of education? Can the increase be quantified?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

DP4	Enrollment of girls? Has the program had any impact on this? Can the increase be quantified? Will the enrollment be maintained in the future?
DP 6.	Has enrollment from the poorest HHs increased? Can the increase be quantified?
DP 7.	Any current resource restraints (e.g. space, staff, equipment, student's material, etc.?)
DP8.	Are the teachers trained and provide quality education
DP 8.	Are the parents/local community participating in managing the school? What are their main concerns? What is the mode of engagement with the community (e.g. weekly meetings in school, participation of school and PO staff in CO meeting, etc)?
DP 9	Is the progress made so far Sustainable? Are you receiving help from any other source as well?

Local Representative/Community Notable

Identification

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

DP 1.	Respondent's assessment of programme's outcomes and impact so far (On incomes, children's and women's health, school enrollment, standard of living, etc.)
DP 1.	Relationships between various stakeholders (PO, PPAF, local Govt, other NGOs, Health and education department, etc). Any new /planned initiatives being undertaken as a result of these new relationships.
DP 2.	Local sociopolitical Environment and its impact on PPR (social, cultural political, law and order)
DP 1.	Did any conflicts or disputes that may have arisen locally as a result of these program? How were they resolved? What was your role?

DP 3.	Respondent's role in liaison with Govt. and other program stakeholders.
DP4	Sustainability of various interventions after programme completion.
DP 5.	Overlap with other activities/projects in the area. Are there any overlaps, are there any complimentary activities?
DP 6.	Deficiencies/gaps/concerns in programme intervention (activity wise or geography wise)
DP 8.	Any unintended impact of program on local community/environment (good or bad).

Donors

Identification

Q 9.	Date (Day/Month/Year)	
Q 10.	Name of Interviewer: _____	
Q 11.	Name of Interviewee: _____	
Q 12.	Designation/Profession	
Q 13.	Qualification	
Q 14.	Mobile No.	

Q 15.	Email ID	
Q 16.	Address	

DP 1.	What are the donors' expectations and concerns with respect to PPR outcomes and intended impact?
DP 2.	Are they happy with the speed of implementation? If not, what are the issues? Any suggestions to improve delivery and efficiency?

Chitral - IPPF activities

Identification

Q 17.	Date (Day/Month/Year)	
Q 18.	Name of Interviewer: _____	
Q 19.	Name of Respondent: _____	
Q 20.	Designation/Profession	
Q 21.	Qualification	
Q 22.	Mobile No.	
Q 23.	Email ID	
Q 24.	Address	

- At the start a presentation on the various programme activities in relation to the IPPF is expected from the PO.
- Subsequent discussion will be open ended but will focus on the programme activities in the area.