

Impact Study (Graduation Survey) Report

Livelihood Enhancement & Protection (LEP) Project

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Study Conducted by: Hameedullah Khan, Development Consultant
Ph: 0092 300 838 2689
Email: hameedulah@gmail.com

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Abstract of the Study

This study has been envisaged to see the outcomes and impact of the Livelihood, Enhancement and Protection (LEP) project on the target group. The project was implemented by BRSP with the financial support of PPAF in 5 union councils (Jamak, Raskoh, Jod e Kalat, Sarawan & Toh Mulk) of District Kharan with the aim to develop the capacity, enhance opportunities, provide assets and improve productivity of community members to reduce their vulnerability to shocks, improve their livelihoods initiatives and strengthen their business operations.

After the data collection and verification at the field level, the overall assessment of the project is based upon the findings of the 334 households interviewed during the Household Survey about the BRSP interventions undertaken in the surveyed villages.

The key findings of the impact study include:

- Overall, it is evident that 98% of the interviewees were familiar with the name and or role of PPAF and 100% of the interviewees were familiar with BRSP.
- The findings of the survey reveal that there is one dominant perception of the individuals (respondents) in the study: which is: “a poor is a person who does not have basic needs to fulfill”. About 56% of respondents among both the women and men were agree to this definition of the poor.
- The findings revealed that except three men, all respondents verified their participation in key project activities including in pre-project Poverty Score Card (PSC) ranking exercise, engagement in development of Livelihoods Investment Plans (LIP), assets received and membership of Common Interest Groups (CIG). However, out of 117, 66 women and 157 out of 217 men were found to be members of the CIGs.
- 83% of participants were satisfied with the quality of assets provided by BRSP, while 98% agreed that their assets have been increased after provision by BRSP. While the average asset value of per HH has been found to increase equivalent to PKR. 27314.00
- 99% of respondents verified receiving the skills and livelihoods trainings, while 99% were also satisfied with the quality of training.
- 74% respondents told to be the member of CIGs, while 76% confirmed that CIG holds regular (to some extent) meetings
- The data analyzed, revealed that on average basis PKR. 2489.00 have been increased in the respondents HH monthly income. The total raise in per month income of 331 HHs among 334 HHs have been estimated as PKR. 823,853.
- A reasonable number of respondents reported improving status of their quality of life and more expenditure now available for the HH basic needs
- The findings of impact study also revealed various level of positive changes in the social and economic empowerment of target women entrepreneurs.
- The data analysis revealed marvelous results and a sharp decline in the poverty level of the target HHs as per sample taken after the livelihoods project has been implemented in the 05 target union councils of Kharan district by BRSP. The comparison of PSC data reflects that against a total of 303 poor HHs till 2013, the total poor HHs have markedly been reduced to 138 in 2015, thus getting 165 or 54% HHs out of the vicious cycle of poverty

The decisive points to be taken into account as an overall assessment of the project are:

- It was found that the project has contributed well for promoting rapid economic growth among the poor rural communities in the rural areas of Kharan. As such all three sectors

including Livestock, agriculture and Enterprise have been found to be relevant to the needs of the rural communities.

- It was found that communities were satisfied with BRSP performance and wished the continuation of the project in the future.
- The baseline using the PSC data was a strong and appropriate measurable tool, due to which it was easy to determine the achievements and the change in poverty level as influenced by the overall project's interventions.
- The data collected, opinion of respondents and experience of field consultant found that the project has been satisfactory in providing capacity building training to community and that there was a clear endorsement that the community driven development approach had built capacity, created empowerment and fostered a sense of ownership of project activities by the rural communities particularly among the women target groups of the area.
- After analyzing the cumulative results of impact study, it can be fairly said and trust that the project has moved towards the overall goal to reduce poverty, raise income, addressing food insecurity and vulnerability as an overall mission linked to the vision of BRSP and PPAF strategy for poverty elevation in Balochistan.
- In many instances, women reported that they were generating enough income making them able to send some of their children to school and build better houses. It is well known, that the absence of alternative employment and income generating opportunities aggravate the poverty in rural areas of Kharan district. This was done through introduction of various income generating activities by BRSP in livestock, agriculture and enterprise sectors to increase productivity, assets and income of the target HHs.
- As part of the capacity building component, BRSP aimed at empowering women and poorest quintiles in the target areas. The interventions supported to strengthen the participants understanding of their livelihood strategies and their capability to become better entrepreneurs.
- The household survey revealed positive changes with regards to gender equality and support for women's empowerment. Women have also started to engage in non-farm activities as a result of the income generating activities which add assets and income to the household. Significant changes were also noticed as self-confidence gained by women to participate more actively in HH decision making and engage in village development as well.

A. Background:

BRSP with the financial support of PPAF has implemented Livelihood Enhancement & Protection Project in 5 union councils (Jamak, Raskoh, Jod e Kalat, Sarawan & Toh Mulk) of District Kharan. The project aimed to develop the capacity, enhance opportunities, provide assets and improve productivity of community members to reduce their vulnerability to shocks, improve their livelihoods initiatives and strengthen their business operations. Major Deliverables of the project included; Poverty Score Card (PSC) assessment, Livelihood Enhancement Plan Development (LIPs), Capacity building of the communities, Assets provisions and CIG formation.

B. Objectives of the study:

The study has been envisaged to see the outcomes and impact of the project activities on the target group. The primary objectives of the Impact Evaluation Study (Graduation Survey) were to:

- a) Assess changes in the livelihood, poverty levels and household assets since the project Baseline was determined in 2012 by collecting and analyzing household level data from the target-households through the use of Poverty Score Card (PSC). The baseline PSC data will be used to study the changes resulting from the program interventions.
- b) Assess the change in social and economic empowerment of poor women entrepreneurs as supported and trained by BRSP
- c) Formulate key recommendations for the future programming of BRSP around poverty eradication and livelihoods

C. Methodology and sampling:

The study was conducted by taking a random sample of 334 households selected among 1718 target HHs in 5 union councils of district Kharan. The study included use of both qualitative household level surveys and Poverty Score Card (PSC) to derive results and gauge impact of the project on the income level and living conditions of the target HHs.

The sample was drawn from a subset of population of organized households from community households with which BRSP had interacted during the project's lifetime and were randomly selected to be representative of the entire group. The data for this subset was provided by BRSP.

The procedure adopted for the impact study was a two-stage sampling methodology; which ensured that each household in the project area had an equal chance of being selected for the survey considering the gender equality as well. The first stage was the selection of both target women and men beneficiaries and the second was the random selection of the households within two selected gender wise clusters. The sample size for the Impact Study therefore refers to the number of households included in the study.

As baseline PSC survey of year 2012 was available so the sample was ideally derived from the same households to gauge the change in their lives. The sampling frame was therefore constructed using population data from organized households in community organizations in each village in the project area. No households from non-selected villages in the clusters were included in the sample. During the stage, a randomized computer based sample was drawn to avoid bias and ensure equal representation of target group in the sample. The sample was drawn separately for both men and women target groups. Given the guidelines for conducting impact and evaluation studies of BRSP, a 20% sample was taken out of the total target HHs supported by the project.

Using to draw a computerized sample, with 95% level of confidence, a total sample size was calculated as 343 HHs including 224 men and 119 women beneficiaries. Due to resource and time constraints, given the possibility of non-random sampling error, the sample size could not be raised further, hence the final sample taken for the study remained 343 households. Thus, a survey of 343 number of sample households in 164 villages of 5 union council including 28 villages in Jamak union council, 35 villages in Joda e Kalat union council, 33 villages in Rasko union council, 37 villages in Sarawan union council and 31 villages in Toh Mulk union council were selected. Thus, the final sample size was 20% randomized of both men and women beneficiaries separately in the 05 target UCs of Kharan. The beneficiaries receiving assets in year 2013 and 2014 have been considered for drawing the sample while the asset taken by beneficiaries in year 2015 have not been considered due to insufficient time-frame to gauge the impact on their lives. The sampling was primarily based on the assumption that all assets recipients have taken enterprise trainings and their baseline PSC has also been held.

The sampling frame is given in the table below:

#	UC	Total Asset beneficiaries (2013-2014)	Sample size of Men beneficiaries	Sample size of women beneficiaries	Total sample HHs	%age of selected sample against the total
1	Jamak	315	50	24	74	23%
2	Joda e Kalat	331	36	31	67	20%
3	Raskoh	345	53	19	72	21%
4	Sarawan	429	58	22	80	19%
5	Toh Mulk	298	27	23	50	17%
	Grand Total	1718	224	119	343	20%

D. Development of Questionnaire:

D.1. Household Survey Questionnaire:

In order to carry out the Impact Study, a HH representative questionnaire containing of 07 pages was developed in consultation with the BRSP officials and after reviewing the questionnaire already used by BRSP for conducting internal impact study in Pishin district of LEP Project. Before formal application in the field, the Questionnaire (**Annex-a**) was approved by BRSP and it was then field tested in Kharan by the trained field consultant in the presence of BRSP field staff and selected

Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and was found to be satisfactory and appropriate for use with both the sampled women and men target audience for seeking information and use by the data collectors (CRPs).

The Household Survey Questionnaire comprised of six types of sub-questionnaires that was to be used to present Study outputs. These were:

- **Organizational knowledge and status of interventions:** the purpose was to gauge the knowledge level of respondents about BRSP, PPAF and program activities with provision of livelihoods support to them
- **Assets and support:** The purpose was to include all households and productive assets that BRSP target households might reasonably be expected to have acquired and linked to their economic situation if improved.
- **Quality and usefulness of training:** The format was used to assess the impact of trainings imparted to both men and women audience in the target area of BRSP
- **Benefits and importance of Common Interest Groups (CIGs):** to know the level of functioning and effectiveness of CIG as a common institution for the poor entrepreneurs to improve their level of income
- **HH livelihoods, living conditions and expenditure status:** to gauge the production, income, consumption and living conditions of sampled HHs
- **Women empowerment:** to gauge any positive or negative change in target women social and economic status within and outside the household

D.2. Poverty score card (PSC):

Poverty Score Card was used to compare the poverty level of target HHs against the baseline as conducted in year 2012 and 2013 by BRSP

E. Data collection at field level:

Five (5) Community Resource Persons out of 08, already trained in use of PSC questionnaire in Kharan to conduct HH survey and PSC exercise in 5 UCs of District Kharan were selected. After the selection, detail orientation was held for them on use of questionnaires for collection of data and information from the sampled HHs.

Following are the contact details and accordingly union councils were assigned to them for data collection:

S/No	Name of CRP	Target UC	Mobile Number
1	Abdul Majeed	Raskoh	03337826906
2	Riaz Muhammad	Joda Kalat	03322259996
3	Bashir Ahmed	Jamak	03332023775
4	Sarfaraz Ahmed	Sarawan	
5	Amir Khan	Tu Mulk	0333344110

F. Pre Testing of questionnaire:

After detail orientation of CRPs, pretesting of both questionnaires were held in selected HHs of UC Tomulk and Sarawan with the direct involvement of all CRPs to see and experience the data

collection methods and thoroughly review the survey forms to be properly filled by taking information from the respondents.

G. Monitoring of data collection:

As per plan, the field consultant conducted four monitoring visits in three UCs Jamak, Saarawan and Toh Mulk to supervise and monitor the PSC data collection and individual questionnaires at the field level. Following sites were visited:

1. Killi Jangle
2. Killi Tagazai
3. Killi Shayan
4. Noroz Abad

After the data collection and verification at the field level by CRPs, a database was designed in MS Excel to feed and analyze the data received from the HH questionnaire. For analyzing and comparison of the PSC data, though BRSP provided access to its online PSC database, however due to technical issues, the database could not be used, hence another PSC database was developed and used to analyze the pre and post situation of PSC data.

H. Findings and impact of the Project:

The sample size was though drawn as 343 HHs, however during the data collection at the field level, 10 HHs could not be tracked with the database provided by BRSP, hence data of 334 HHs were taken and analyzed for the findings of study. The overall assessment of the project is therefore based upon on the findings of the 334 households interviewed during the Household Survey about the BRSP interventions undertaken in the surveyed villages. Taking into account the whole array of impact assessment, the overall rating of the project is found to be moderately satisfactory.

Being part of PPAF (2000 Strategy for Balochistan), it was found that the project was relevant to PPAF mandate as well as to the needs of program participants in the rural communities of Kharan district, which focused on promoting rapid economic growth among the poor rural communities in the rural areas. As such most of the project components have been found to be relevant to the needs of the rural communities. The project interventions include a community driven development approach, where community activities took the form of participatory involvement in the implementation of testing and adapting promising small scale enterprises establishment in order to improve their livelihoods. Examples of small scale enterprises being supported by BRSP under consultation and participation of the target rural communities were around three major sectors including Livestock, Agriculture and Enterprise as well as income generating activities in order to develop alternative livelihoods for the target group.

The findings found that the project has been satisfactory in providing capacity building and livelihoods skills training at community level as during the household survey and there was a clear endorsement that the community driven development approach has built capacity, created empowerment and fostered a sense of ownership of project activities by the rural communities particularly among the women target groups.

Given the overall findings of the impact study, it is justified to trust that the project has moved towards the overall goal to reduce poverty, addressing food insecurity and vulnerability as an overall mission lined to the vision of BRSP and PPAF strategy for Balochistan.

I. Component-wise findings:

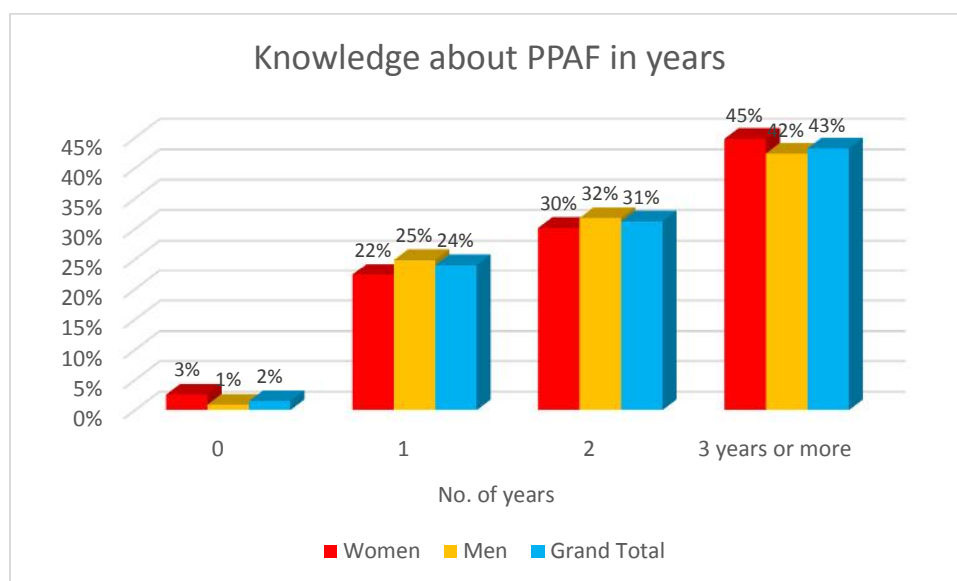
Component-wise findings and impact gauged under the study are given as under:

J. Organizational knowledge and status of interventions:

J.1. Knowledge about PPAF:

A number of 334 HH representatives were interviewed and were asked if they have heard the name of PPAF or know something about the Fund. Among 116 women, the responses received depict that 52 women were familiar with PPAF for the last 3 years or more, 35 women for the last 2 years and 26 women for the last one year, while 03 women did not know anything about the PPAF. Among men, out of 217 interviewed, 92 were knowing PPAF for the last 3 years or more, 69 for the last 2 years, 54 for the last 1 year while two interviewees were not knowing anything about PPAF. Overall, it is evident that 98% of the interviewees were familiar with the name and or role of PPAF.

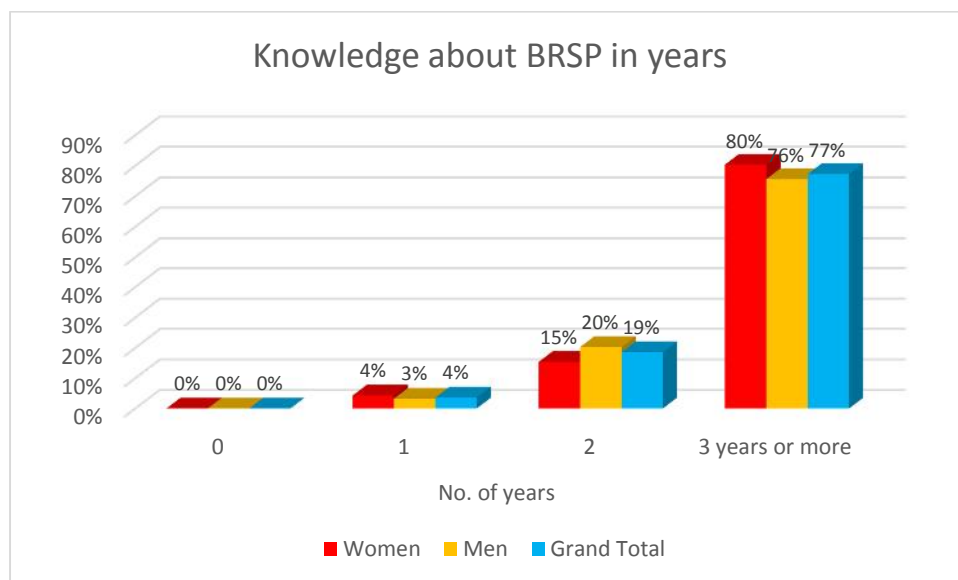
Knowledge about PPAF in years						
Gender	No. of years				Not responded	Grand Total
	0	1	2	3		
Women	3	26	35	52	01	117
Men	2	54	69	92	0	217
Grand Total	5	80	104	144	01	334



J.1. Knowledge about BRSP:

A number of 334 HH representatives were interviewed and were asked if they have heard the name of BRSP or know something about the organization. Among 117 women, the responses received depict that 94 women were familiar with BRSP for the last 3 years or more, 18 women for the last 2 years and 05 women for the last one year, while two women were not familiar with BRSP. Among men, out of 217 interviewed, 164 were knowing BRSP for the last 3 years or more, 44 for the last 2 years and 7 for the last 1 year. Overall, it is evident that 100% of the interviewees were familiar with BRSP.

Knowledge about BRSP in years					
Gender	No. of years				Grand Total
	0	1	2	3	
Women	2	5	18	94	117
Men	0	7	44	164	217
Grand Total	2	12	62	258	334

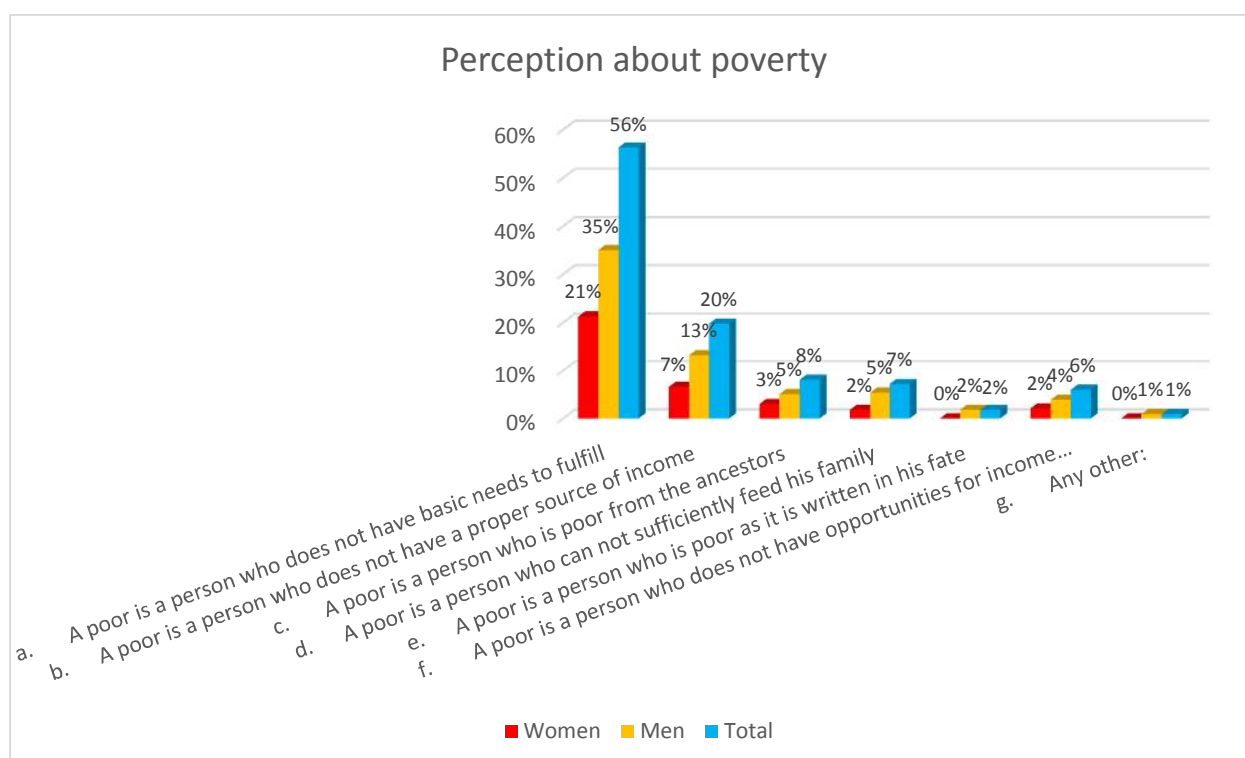


J.2. Perception about who is a poor:

Under the study, the community's perception of poverty was investigated. The findings of the survey reveal that there is one dominant perception of the individuals (respondents) in the study: which is: a poor is a person who does not have basic needs to fulfill. About 56% of respondents among both the women and men were agree to this definition of the poor. Another 20% of respondents define the poor who does not have a proper source of income. Surprisingly, against the earlier thinking that the poor cannot get rid of poverty as they think the poverty is their fate, under this study, only 2% of the respondents agree to this definition of the poverty. From the findings of the study, it is evident that the target group have a clear understanding of the importance of fulfilling fundamental requirements by a family that serve as the foundation for survival including shelter, food, and clothing as well as health and education are necessary to the development of a strong community and a necessary precursor to gain self-sufficiency by a household.

Further in-depth studies are required to establish the links between the perceptions of the poor about the dynamics of poverty and how they think the poverty can be effectively addressed.

Perception about who is a poor?			
Statement	Women	Men	Total
a. A poor is a person who does not have basic needs to fulfill	71	117	188
b. A poor is a person who does not have a proper source of income	22	44	66
c. A poor is a person who is poor from the ancestors	10	17	27
d. A poor is a person who can not sufficiently feed his family	6	18	24
e. A poor is a person who is poor as it is written in his fate	0	6	6
f. A poor is a person who does not have opportunities for income generation	7	13	20
g. Any other:	0	3	3
Total:	116	218	334

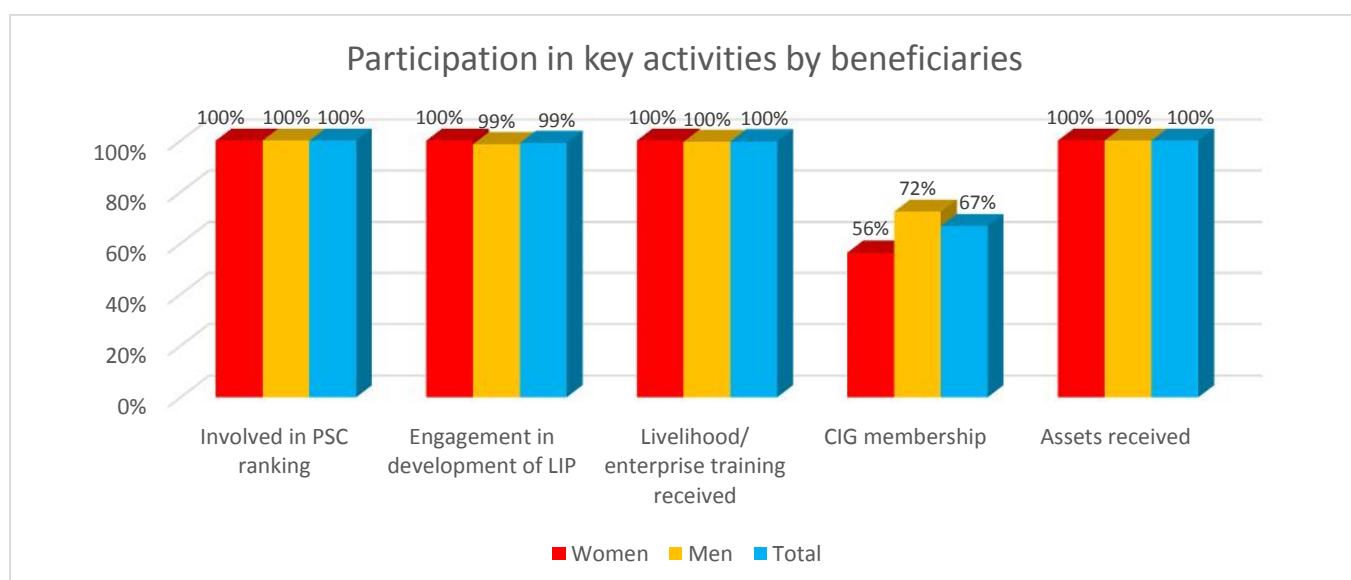


J.3. Participation in key project activities by beneficiaries:

A key element of the study was to gauge the level of involvement and participation of the target group in the key project activities and their ownership of the same. In this regard, 5 key elements were

selected which include the respondent engagement in pre-project Poverty Score Card (PSC) ranking exercise, engagement in development of Livelihoods Development Plans (LEP), asserts received and membership of CIG. The findings revealed that except three men, all respondents verified their participation in key project activities. However, out of 117, 66 women and 157 out of 217 men responded that they are the member of the CIG.

Participation in key project activities by beneficiaries						
Gender	Total	Involved in PSC ranking	Engagement in development of LIP	Livelihood/enterprise training received	CIG membership	Assets received
Women	117	117	117	117	66	117
Men	217	217	214	216	157	217
Total	334	334	331	333	223	334



J.4. Satisfaction with quality of assets received:

Out of 334 HHs as sample derived for impact study, 50 were related to agriculture, 110 were from enterprise and 172 HHs were related to Livestock sector. The details with cost of transferred assets by BRSP are given in the below table:

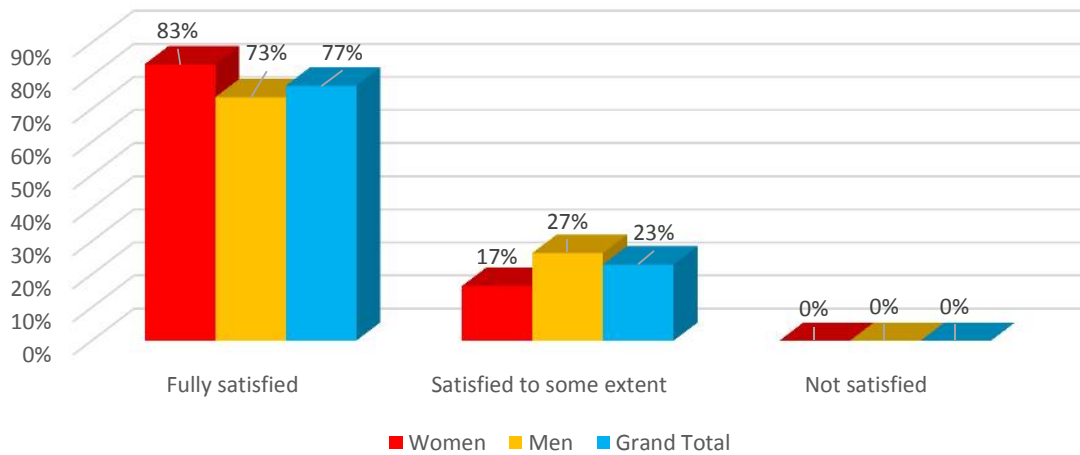
#	Sector & Sub-Sector	No. of HHs
a	Agriculture	48
a.1	Agriculture Inputs	23
a.2	Irrigation pump (Agriculture)	25
b	Enterprise	112
b.1	Atta Chakki	5

b.2	Cart	1
b.3	Cement & Blocks/Shop	1
b.4	Chicken meat Shop	2
b.5	Cold Drink Shop/ Items	5
b.6	Cosmetic Shop/Items	2
b.7	Donkey Cart with Water Tank	2
b.8	Electrical Store	1
b.9	Fruit/Vegetable Shop/Cart	1
b.10	Garments shop	1
b.11	General Store/ Items	74
b.12	Grocery Shop	4
b.13	Jokey Machine	2
b.14	Mobile Shop	1
b.15	Motor Cycle Spare Parts	2
b.16	Piko Machiene Japani (Tailoring)	1
b.17	Puncture Shop	1
b.18	Seat Cushion	1
b.19	Sewing Machine	1
b.20	Stationary Shop/ Material	1
b.21	Tailoring Shop(Already Skilled)	1
b.22	Tailoring Shop/ Items	1
b.23	Water Mill/ tank	1
c	Livestock	174
c.1	Livestock (Goats & Sheep)	174
	Total:	334

Respondents were queried about the quality of assets they received from BRSP. 96 women out of 115 and 57 men out of 158 were fully satisfied with the quality of physical assets they received. The number of respondents who were satisfied to some extent with the quality of physical assets they received were 19 women and 57 men. No respondents identified or showed any reservations if they have received assets with having poor quality, which reflects that the project was quite successful in provision of good quality assets to the target groups including both women and men.

Value of satisfaction with the quality of assets received					
Gender	Fully satisfied	Satisfied to some extent	Not satisfied	Not responded	Grand Total
Women	96	19	0	02	117
Men	158	57	0	02	217
Grand Total	254	76	0	04	334

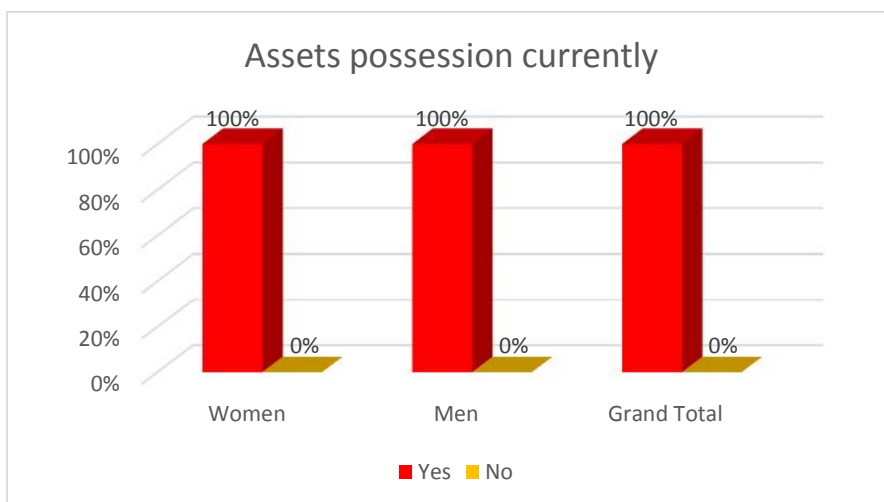
Satisfaction with the quality of assets received



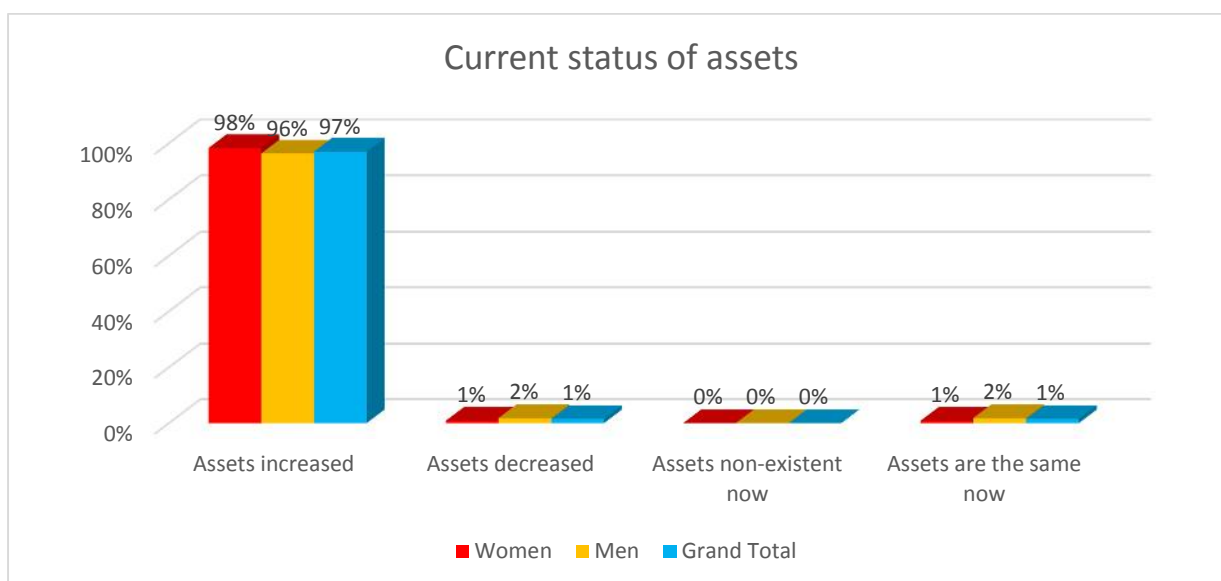
J.5. Assets possession currently:

The respondents were inquired about if they have still the same assets till now after the provision by BRSP. An encouraging 100% response was positive as 115 women and 219 men were having still in possession of the same assets. Further, the respondents were asked the status of assets currently as if either their assets have been increased, decreased or remain the same. Among 117 women, 115 told that their assets have increased, while among 219 men, 211 responded that their assets have been increased.

Assets possession currently			
Gender	Yes	No	Grand Total
Women	115	0	115
Men	219	0	219
Grand Total	334	0	334



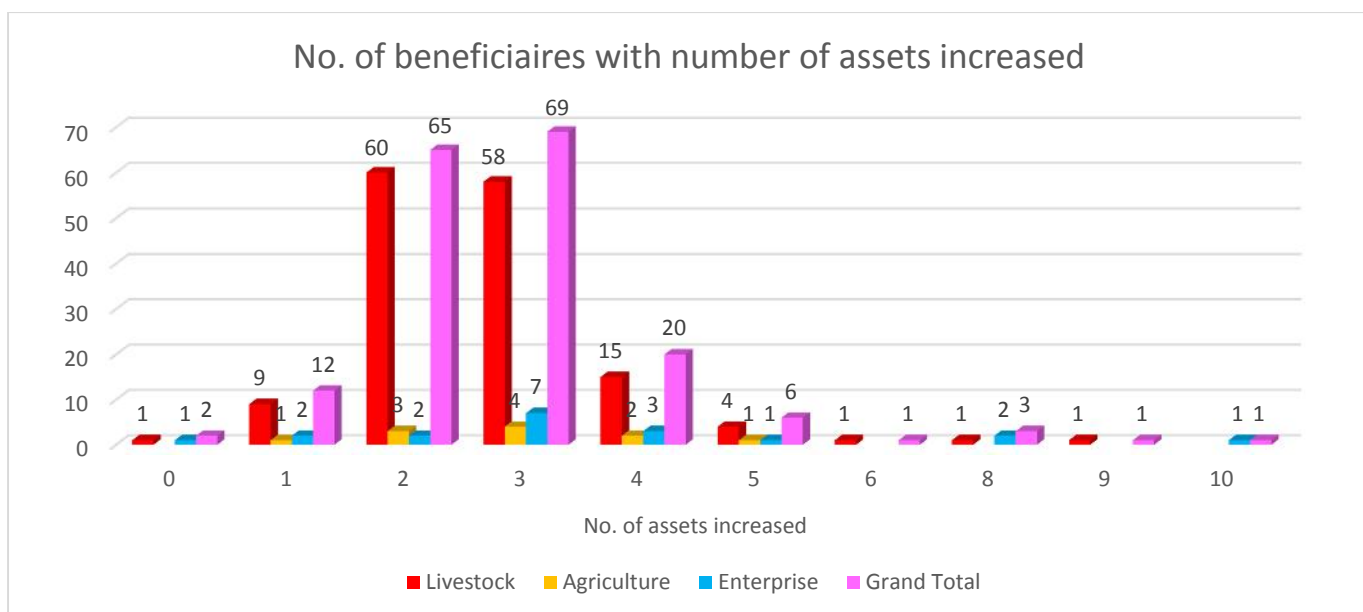
Current status of assets						
Gender	Assets increased	Assets decreased	Assets non-existent now	Assets the same now	are the same now	Grand Total
Women	115	1	0	1		117
Men	211	4	0	2		217
Grand Total	326	5	0	5		334



J.6. Assessment of assets increased:

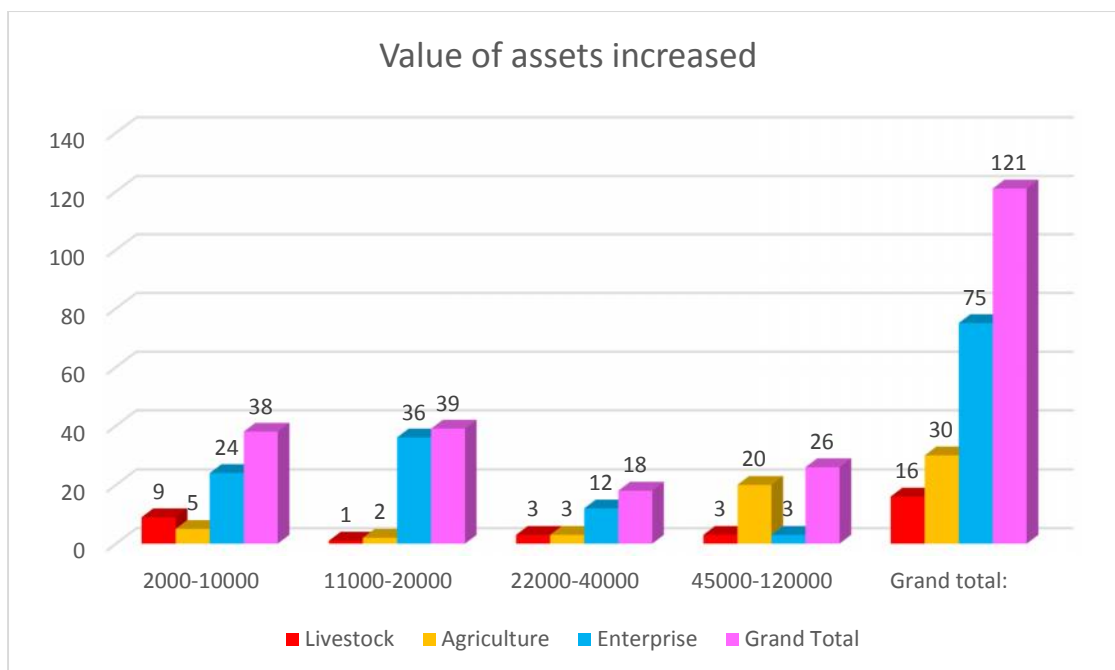
The study revealed that a substantial number of respondents agreed that their assets have increased till date after provision by BRSP. In this regard, two main responses were received in terms of an increased in assets. First were those respondents who told that their assets were increased in terms of numbers and the second group of respondents agreed that their assets were increased in terms of monetary gain. In livestock sector, a number of 150 HHs who were provided goat and sheep by BRSP responded with a total raise of 406 goats and sheep. Similarly, in agriculture, assets were increased of 11 HHs while in Enterprise, assets were increased of 19 HHs. On average basis, 3 assets per HH were increased in livestock, 3 in agriculture and 3 in enterprise as given in the table below:

Sector	No. of assets										Total HHs	Total assets increased	Average/HH assets increased
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10			
Livestock	1	9	60	58	15	4	1	1	1	0	150	406	3
Agriculture	0	1	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	32	3
Enterprise	1	2	2	7	3	1	0	2	0	1	19	70	4
Grand Total	2	12	65	69	20	6	1	3	1	1	180	508	3

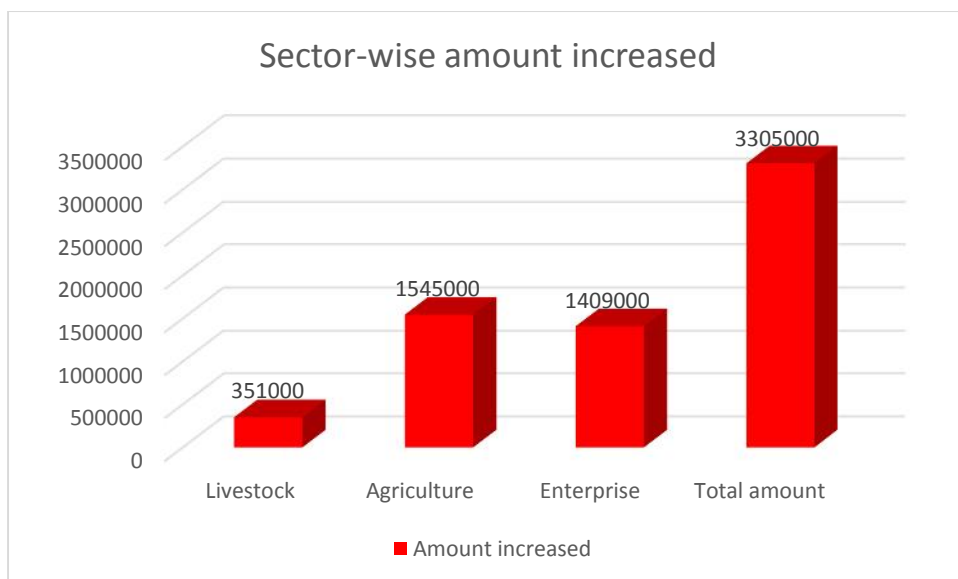


In terms of monetary value, a number of 121 respondents told that value of their assets have been increased. The total value of this gain has been estimated as 3.3 million rupees. In livestock, the cumulative value of assets of 16 HHs have been increased to PkR. 351000, while in agriculture PkR. 1545000 of 30 HHs and PkR. 1409000 of 75 HHs have been increased. The highest value of assets gained have been in agriculture as an average of PkR. 51500 value was increased of each HH, followed by livestock at PkR. 21938 per HH and enterprise has been increased at PkR. 18787 per HH.

Asset increased in terms of monitory value					
Amount range of assets increased	No. of HHs				Total amount
	Livestock	Agriculture	Enterprise	Grand Total	
2000-10000	9	5	24	38	251000
11000-20000	1	2	36	39	718000
22000-40000	3	3	12	18	581000
45000-120000	3	20	3	26	1755000
Grand total:	16	30	75	121	3305000



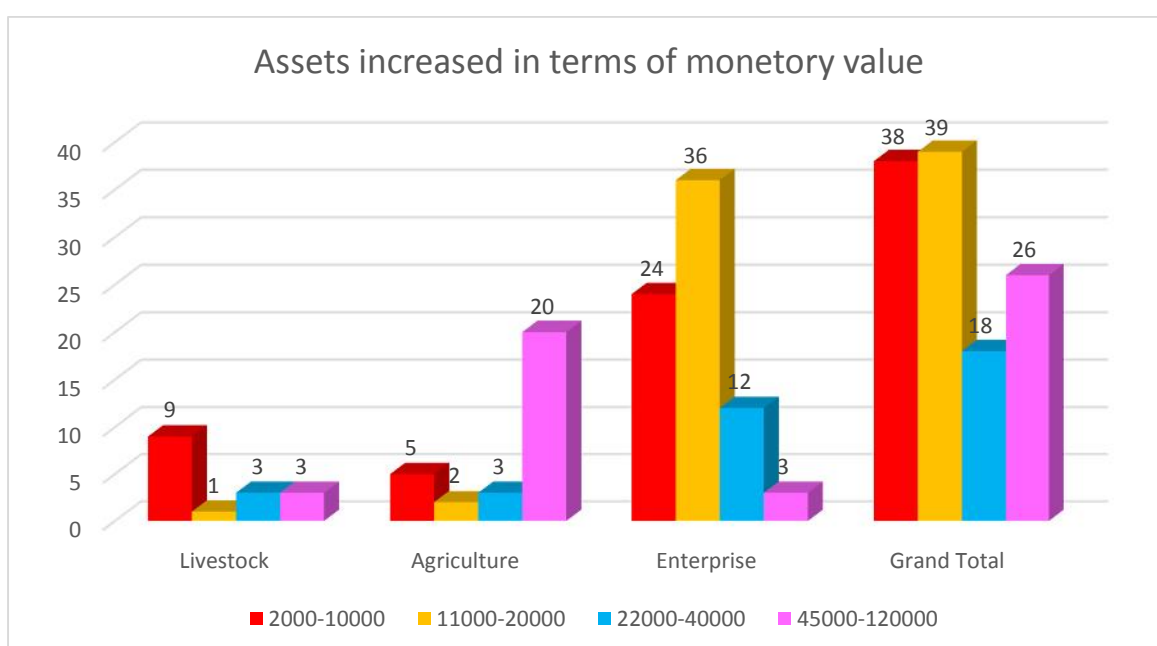
Sector-wise amount of assets increased			
Sector	Amount increased	Total HHs	Average asset value increased per HH
Livestock	351000	16	21938
Agriculture	1545000	30	51500
Enterprise	1409000	75	18787
Total amount	3305000	121	27314



Asset increased in terms of monetary value						
Amount range of assets increased	Amount	No. of HHs			Grand Total	Total amount
		Livestock	Agriculture	Enterprise		
2000 to 10000	2000		2		2	4000
	3000	2			2	6000
	4000	4			4	16000
	5000	1		4	5	25000
	6000	1		5	6	36000
	7000	1		4	5	35000
	8000			4	4	32000
	9000		2	1	3	27000
	10000		1	6	7	70000
Sub-Total:		9	5	24	38	251000
11000-20000	11000			1	1	11000
	12000	1	1		2	24000
	14000			1	1	14000
	15000			3	3	45000
	16000			2	2	32000
	18000			4	4	72000
	20000		1	25	26	520000
Sub-Total:		1	2	36	39	718000
22000-40000	22000			2	2	44000
	25000	1			1	25000
	30000	1	1	6	8	240000
	36000			2	2	72000
	40000	1	2	2	5	200000

Sub-Total:		3	3	12	18	581000
45000-120000	45000		1		1	45000
	48000	1			1	48000
	50000		5	1	6	300000
	60000	1	4	1	6	360000
	70000		2	1	3	210000
	72000		3		3	216000
	84000		2		2	168000
	96000	1	2		3	288000
	120000		1		1	120000
Sub-Total:		3	20	3	26	1755000
	Grand Total	16	30	75	121	3305000

Asset increased in terms of monetary value					
Amount range of assets increased	No. of HHs			Grand Total	Total amount
	Livestock	Agriculture	Enterprise		
2000-10000	9	5	24	38	251000
11000-20000	1	2	36	39	718000
22000-40000	3	3	12	18	581000
45000-120000	3	20	3	26	1755000
Grand total:	16	30	75	121	3305000

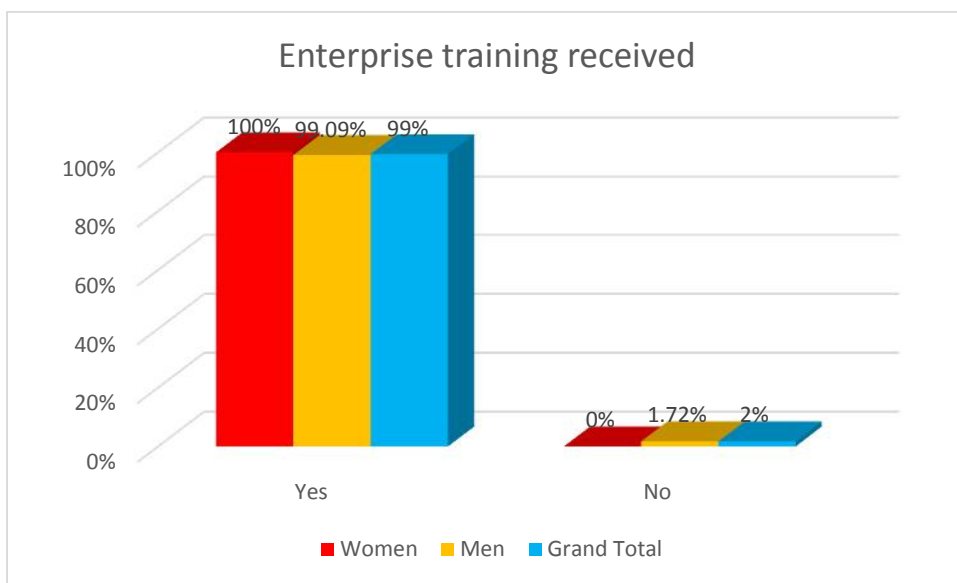


K. Quality and impact of Livelihoods trainings:

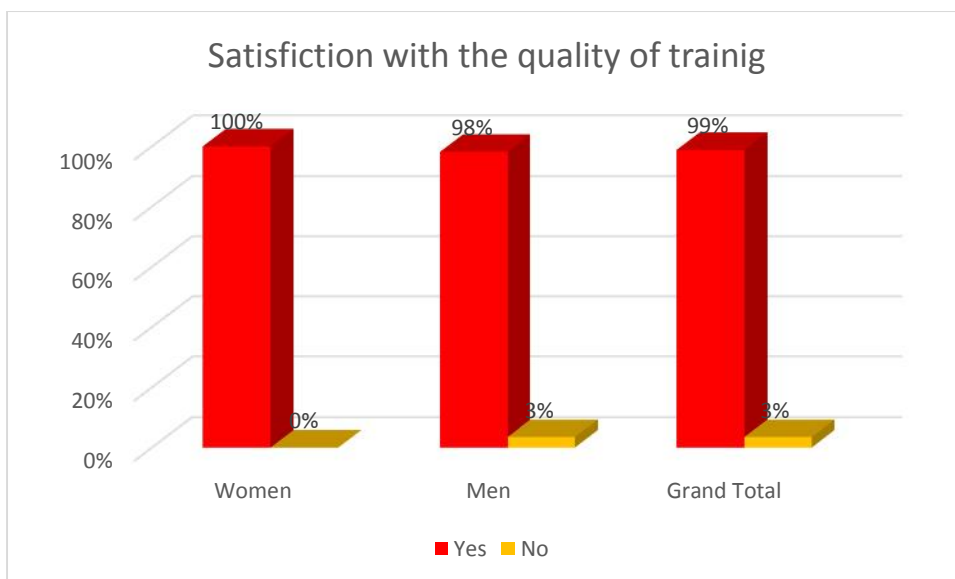
As per information received from BRSP, all beneficiaries have received livelihoods and enterprise training and all the respondents except two men also verified the same. Regarding the quality and relevance of training, except 4 men respondents, all participants were happy with the quality and relevance of training.

The respondents were also inquired about the practical usefulness of training after they received the training. Among 114 women, 76 termed the training as very good, 30 as good and 8 as satisfactory. While among 213 men respondents, 102 considered the training as very good, 95 as good, 14 as satisfactory while 2 respondents were not satisfied with the practical utility of training.

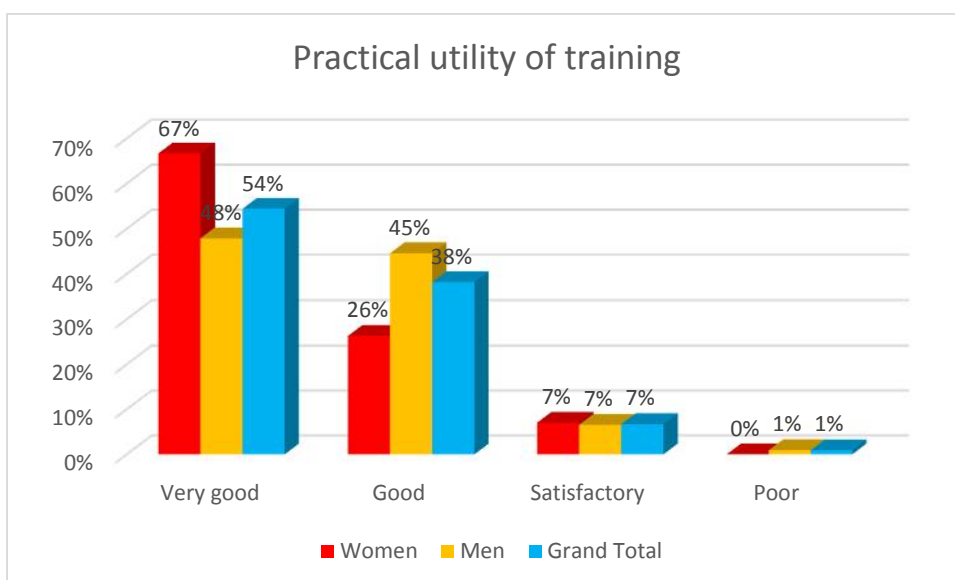
No. of participants agreed receiving the training			
Gender	No	Yes	Grand Total
Women	0	117	117
Men	2	215	217
Grand Total	2	332	334



Satisfaction with the quality and relevance of training			Grand Total
Gender	Yes	No	
Women	117	0	117
Men	214	3	217
Grand Total	331	3	334



Degree of usefulness of the training						
Gender	Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Not responded	Grand Total
Women	76	30	8	0	03	117
Men	102	95	14	2	04	217
Grand Total	178	125	22	3	07	334

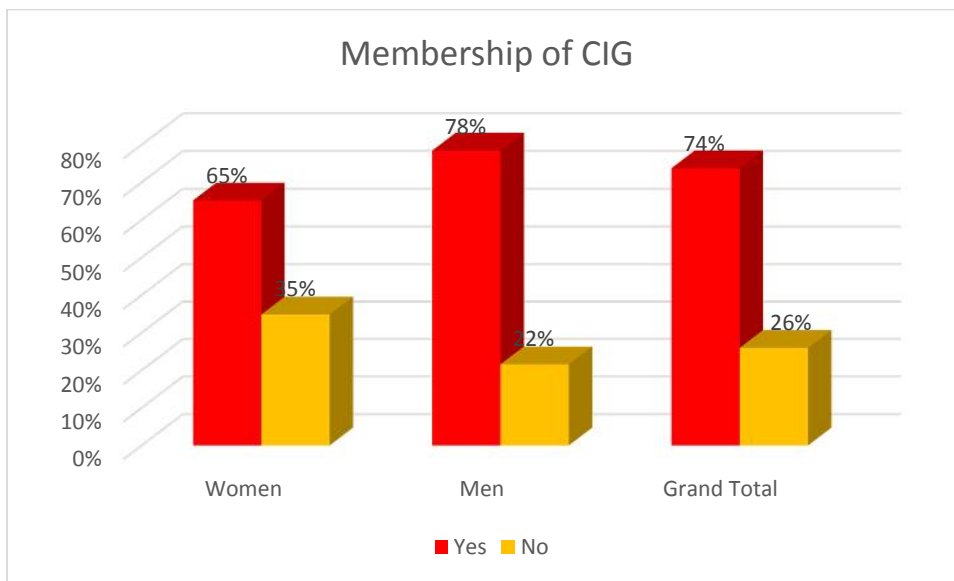


L. Functioning and benefits of Common Interest Groups (CIG):

An important element of the study was to gauge the effectiveness and utility of CIG as a common institution for the BRSP supported entrepreneurs to share ideas and synergies for the common

interest and support their enterprises and income generation activities. Respondents were asked if they were the member of the CIG. Among 117 women, 73 answered in positive while among 217 men, 160 told that they are the member of CIG. Hence, 74% (65% women and 78% men) respondents verified to be the member of the CIG.

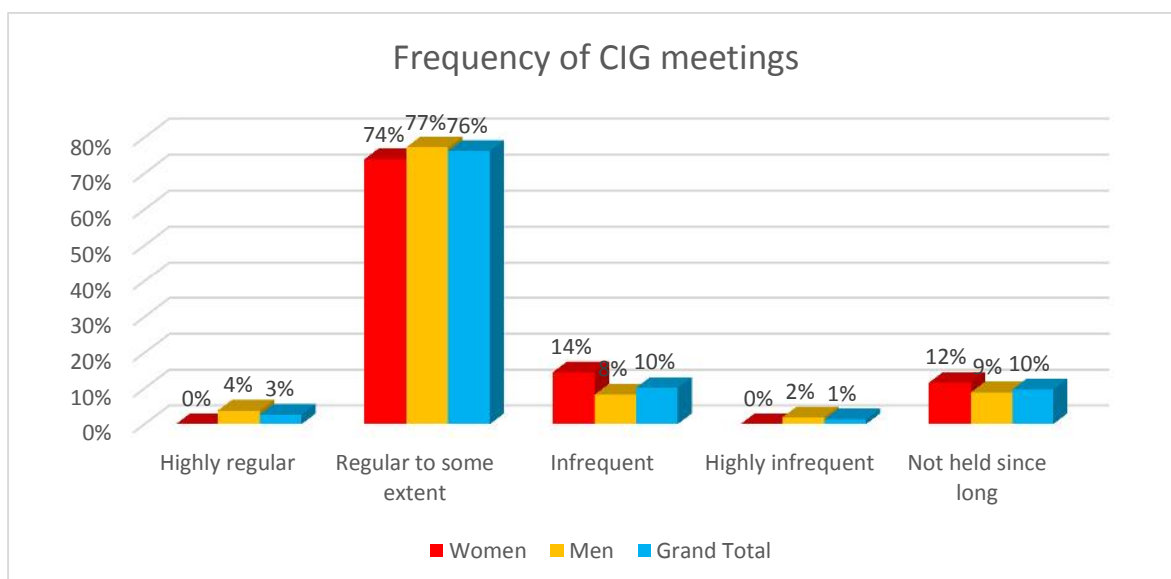
Membership of CIG (Common Interest Group)				
Gender	No	Yes	Not responded	Grand Total
Women	39	73	05	117
Men	44	160	13	217
Grand Total	82	233	18	334



L.1. Functioning of CIG:

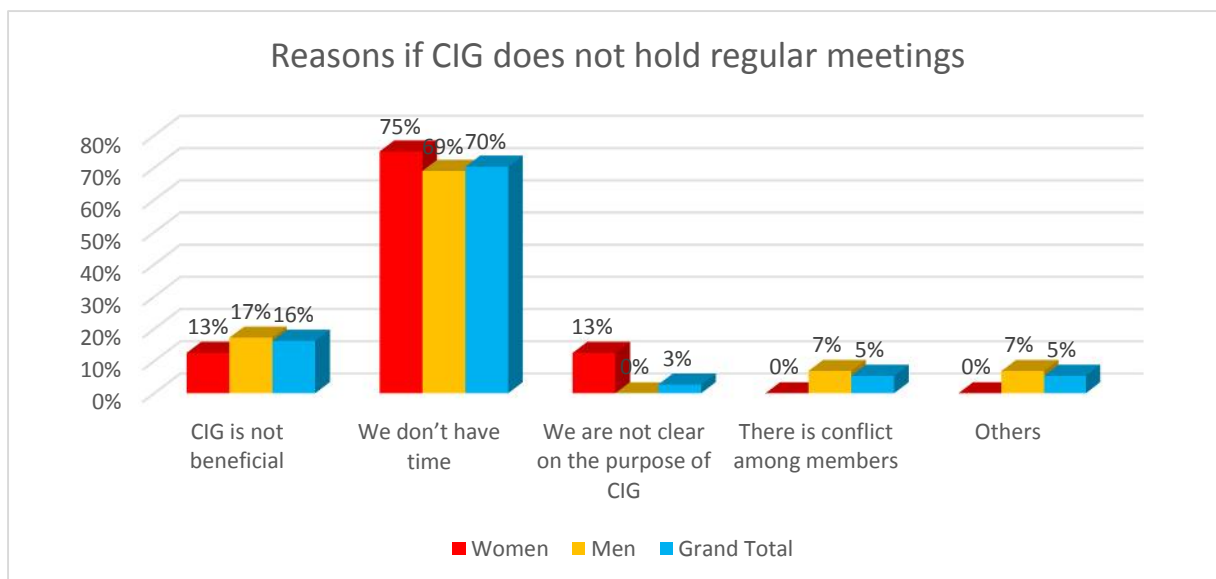
Respondents were asked if the CIGs are functioning properly with holding regular meetings to pursue common agenda of the entrepreneurs and support them in raising their income. Regarding the query if CIGs are holding regular meeting, none of the women responded positively, while on behalf of men respondents, only 6 men replied that CIGs meets regularly. Further, among 69 women CIG members, a number of 51 women and 122 men out of 158 responded that CIG are regular to some extent. A number of 10 women and 13 men told that CIGs meet infrequent, 3 women and 3 men told that CIG meetings are highly infrequent, and 8 women and 3 men told that CIG meetings have not been held since long.

CIG meetings frequency						
Gender	Highly regular	Regular to some extent	Infrequent	Highly infrequent	Not held since long	Grand Total
Women	0	51	10	0	8	69
Men	6	122	13	3	14	158
Grand Total	6	173	23	3	22	227



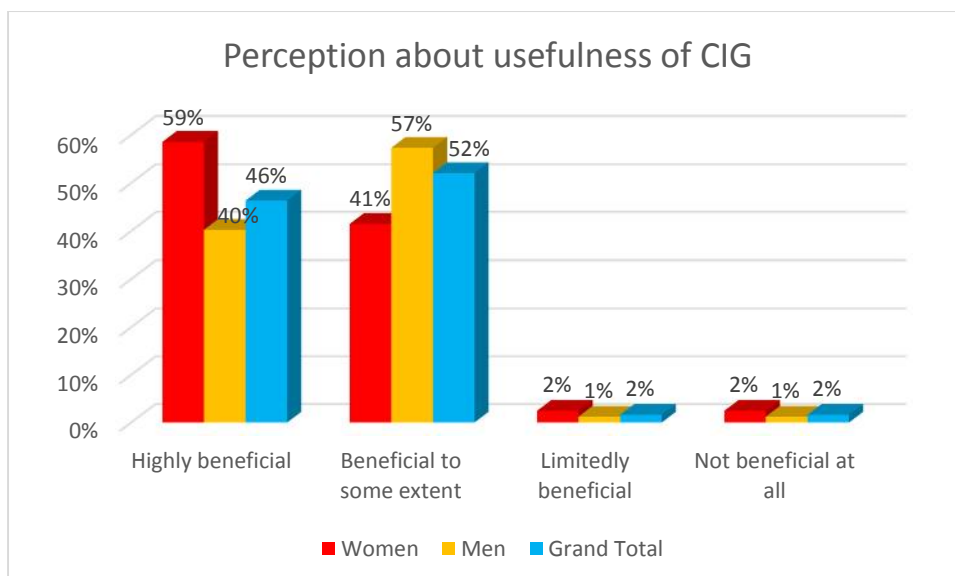
The most prominent reason described for the CIG for not holding regular meetings, were the time constraint with the members out of their livelihoods and income generating activities as mentioned by 6 women and 20 men participants. Among other reasons, 1 woman and 4 men thought that CIG is not beneficial, one women participant told that CIG they are not clear on the purpose of CIG, 2 men members mentioned that there is conflict among the members and another 2 men members mentioned other reasons responsible for not holding meetings by the CIGs.

Reasons if CIG does not hold regular meetings						
Row Labels	CIG is not beneficial	We don't have time	We are not clear on the purpose of CIG	There is conflict among members	Others	Grand Total
Women	1	6	1	0	0	8
Men	5	20	0	2	2	29
Grand Total	6	26	1	2	2	37



Under the study, perception of respondents was also gauged if they agree to the efficacy and benefits of CIG as a common institution for the poor entrepreneurs to share ideas and work on common grounds for gaining benefits. Among 41 women respondents, 24 and among 82 men respondents, 33 told that CIG is highly beneficial. 64 respondents (17 women and 47 men) were of the opinion that CIG is beneficial to some extent, while 4 respondents were not sure that if CIG is beneficial at all. The results are given as in the table below:

Benefit level of CIG for improving common livelihoods					
Gender	Highly beneficial	Beneficial to some extent	Limitedly beneficial	Not beneficial at all	Grand Total
Women	24	17	1	1	41
Men	33	47	1	1	82
Grand Total	57	64	2	2	123



M. Overall social and economic impact at HH level:

M.1. Raise in HH income:

An important aspect of the study was to measure any gain or loss in the income level of target HHs. The respondents were asked to respond by quoting an approximate amount as a raise or loss in the HH monthly income due to project intervention and support extended to them. The highest raise in average HH income was recorded from Carts, Various shops, water mill, embroidery, sewing machines given to a number of 15 HHs as PKR. 12467 followed by Cosmetic shop as PKR. 7650.00 as raise in monthly income. The lowest raise in income has been from livestock; i.e. sheep & goats as PKR. 1717 per month, however the reason for lowest income in livestock could be because the farmers do not usually sell out their livestock production on monthly basis.

The average raise in income in all sub-sectors of relevant HHs are given in the table below, however, among 334 respondents, 03 did not respond to the query.

#	Sector	Total HHs income raised	Average HH income per month	Total HHs
1	Carts, Various shops, water mill, embroidery, sewing machines etc	187001	12467	15
2	Cosmetic Shop/Items	15300	7650	2
3	Tailoring Shop/ Items	14300	7150	2
4	Chicken meat Shop	13300	6650	2
5	Jokey Machine	13300	6650	2
6	Donkey Cart with Water Tank	12300	6150	2
7	Motor Cycle Spare Parts	12300	6150	2
8	Cold Drink Shop/ Items	16300	5433	3
9	Grocery Shop	18300	4575	4

10	Atta Chakki	22300	4460	5
11	Irrigation water pump (Agriculture)	48300	1932	25
12	Agriculture Inputs	38950	1693	23
13	Livestock (Goats & Sheep)	293601	1717	171
14	General Store/ Items	118301	1621	73
	Total	823853	2489	331

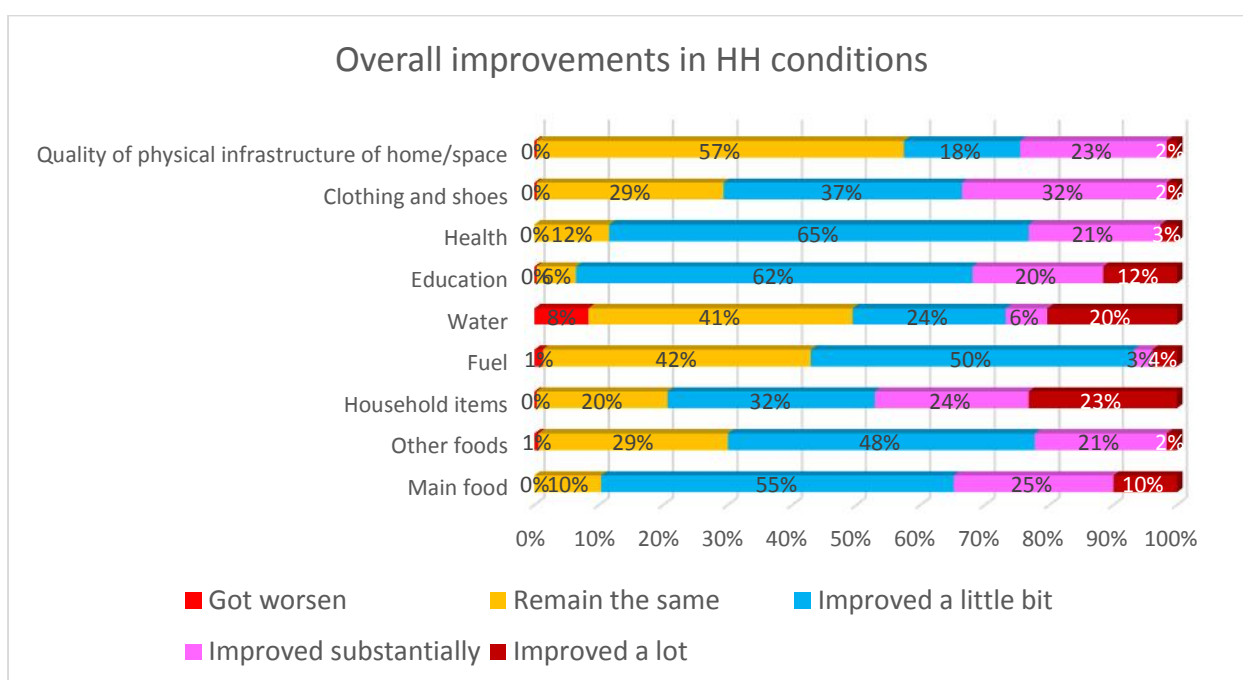
M.2. Impact on HH economy:

One of the important aspect of the study was to gauge the impact of livelihood project on the overall status of HH economy, living conditions and expenditure for fulfilling fundamental family needs. As described in the table below, responses were received about 9 key needs of a household from the respondents.

- **Food** (Meat, vegetables, Rice, beans, cereals, etc) Maize, Beans, Oil, Sugar, etc): About 55% respondents told a bit improvement in their main food consumption, while 25% responded that the main food provision to their families have been improved substantially and 10% responded that their main food availability has been improved a lot.
- **Other food** (Milk, tea, fruit, etc): About 29% respondents noticed no improvement in their supplemented food consumption, while 48% responded that the supplemented food provision to their families have been improved a bit, 21% responded that their supplemented food availability has been improved substantially, while 10% experienced that the food supplementation has been improved a lot.
- **HH items** (Soap, Washing Powder, Matches, Candles, Kerosene, etc): 20% respondents noticed no improvement in the HH items, 32% said, it improved a bit, 24% of the opinion that it improved substantially, while 23% told that it improved a lot.
- **Fuel** (Charcoal, Wood, cooking Gas etc): 42% of the participants were of the opinion that the fuel related supplies and expenditures did not improve at the HH level, 50% thought that it improved a bit, 3% said that it improved substantially, while 4% said that it improved a lot.
- **Water:** A noticeable 8% of the participants shared that the water provision at their houses have been worsened during the time, the situation remain the same in 41% HHs, improved a bit in 24% households, improved substantially in 6% HHs while the water provision improved a lot in 20% HHs.
- **Education:** (stationery, fees, pocket money, Uniforms, etc): the support and provision of supplies to the school going children was remain the same for 6% of respondents, it improved a bit in 62% HHs, improved substantially in 20% HHs and improved a lot in 12% HHs of respondents.
- **Health** (Medicine, treatment, hospitalization etc): Regarding health expenditure, the situation was remain the same for 12% of the respondents, improved a bit for 65% of respondents, improved substantially for 21% and improved a lot for 3% of respondents HHs.
- **Clothing and shoes:** 29% respondents did not experienced any improvement at their HH level, 37% agreed that it improved a bit, 32% were of the opinion that the provision of clothing and shoes to their family members improved substantially, while 2% responded that it improved a lot.
- **Quality of physical infrastructure of home/space:** 57% of respondents found no improvement in the physical infrastructure of their houses and improvement in internal space, 18% told that it has improved

a little bit, 23% responded that the physical infrastructure has improved substantially, while for 2% shared that it has improved a lot after the project intervention and support to them.

Overall improvement in HH conditions								
#	Area	Got worsen	Remain the same	Improved a little bit	Improved substantially	Improved a lot	Not responded	Grand Total
1	Main food	0	32	170	77	31	24	334
2	Other foods	2	91	148	64	5	24	334
3	Household items	1	63	100	74	72	24	334
4	Fuel	4	129	156	9	12	24	334
5	Water	26	127	74	20	63	24	334
6	Education	1	19	191	63	36	24	334
7	Health	0	36	202	64	8	24	334
8	Clothing and shoes	1	90	115	99	5	24	334
9	Quality of physical infrastructure of home/space	1	177	56	71	5	24	334



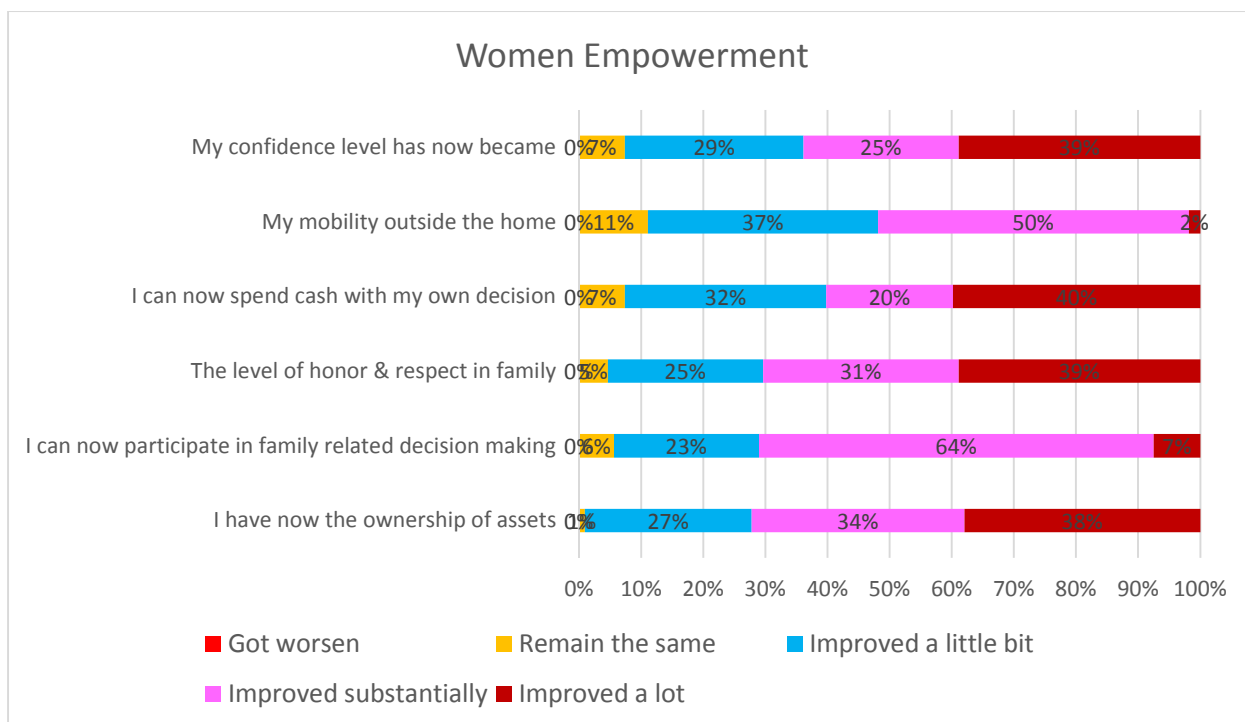
N. Women empowerment:

Women's economic empowerment is a fundamental key in poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Women are the main contributor to improve HH economy, however, they remain disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination and exploitation as well. Since women perform the bulk of household work, they often have little time left to pursue economic opportunities. One of

the objective of the project was therefore to improve skills of women entrepreneurs and provide assistance to them so that on one way their workload is lessened through improving their skills and on the other hand, their role as a main contributor to the HH is recognized through economic empowerment. A key aspect of the study was therefore to gauge the economic empowerment of poor women entrepreneurs supported by BRSP. 5 key aspects around women economic and social empowerment were selected and were gauged during the study. It was revealed that overall the project has contributed positively in improving social and economic empowerment of target women groups in the target union councils of Kharan district. Results are given as under:

- **Ownership of HH assets:** 27% respondents experienced a little bit improvement with regard to ownership of HH assets including livestock, poultry, electric and electronic appliances and furniture and fixtures etc. 34% noticed substantial improvement while 38% told that the ownership of HH assets improved a lot since after the implementation of the project.
- **Family related decision making:** 6% respondents experienced no positive or negative change in their role in family related decision making, 23% told that it improved a little bit, 64% were of the opinion that it improved a lot, while the rest of 7% have experienced a lot of improvement in this area.
- **Spending of cash:** 7% women did not experienced any change in decision making for spending cash available, 32% responded that it improved a little bit, 20% told that their decision making to spend cash has been improved substantially, while a major portion of 40% respondents experienced that the situation has improved a lot.
- **Mobility outside home:** 11% women responded that there has been no change in their mobility outside the home, 37% experienced a little bit improvement in this area, 50% were quite positive and told that their liberty in terms of outside mobility of the house have been improved substantially, while 2% told that this area has improved a lot.
- **Confidence level:** 7% women respondents did not notice any positive or negative change in their confidence level, 29% told their confidence level has improved a little bit, 25% told that their confidence level has improved substantially, while a good proportion of 39% women respondents told that their confidence level has improved a lot.

Women empowerment							
Area	Got worsen	Remain the same	Improved a little bit	Improved substantially	Improved a lot	Not responded	Grand Total
I have now the ownership of assets	0	1	29	37	41	09	117
I can now participate in family related decision making	0	6	25	68	9	09	117
The level of honor & respect in family	0	5	27	34	42	09	117
I can now spend cash with my own decision	0	8	35	22	43	09	117
My mobility outside the home	0	12	40	54	2	09	117
My confidence level has now became	0	8	31	27	42	09	117



O. Poverty Score Card (PSC) assessment against the baseline:

In the study, PSC data of all 343 sample HHs were also taken to compare against the baseline PSC data taken in 2012 by BRSP. However, due to unavailability of primary keys in PSC data provided by BRSP, data of only 308 HHs could be tracked and matched with baseline PSC data for comparison.

The data analysis revealed marvelous results and a sharp decline in the poverty level of the target HHs as per sample taken after the livelihoods project has been implemented in the 05 target union councils of Kharan district by BRSP. The comparison of PSC data reflects that against a total of 308 poor HHs in 2012 with 0 Transitory poor HHs, 157 ultra-poor HHs and 151 vulnerable HHs, in 2015, the total poor HHs have been drastically reduced to 138, thus getting 165 or 54% HHs out of the vicious cycle of poverty. However, the 95 transitory poor HHs would be requiring further support by the organization to make these HHs safe avoiding again sinking below the poverty line.

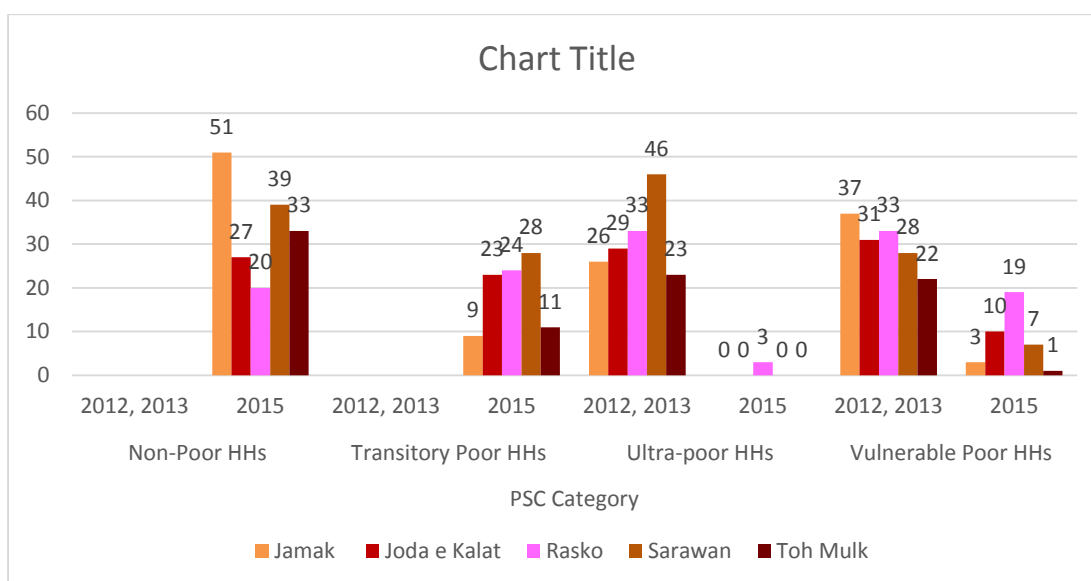
The union council wise analysis of PSC comparison against the baseline are given as under:

1. **Jamak:** In this union council, against the total 308 total sample taken, poor HHs were 51 till 2013 with 0 transitory poor, 26 ultra-poor and 37 vulnerable poor. Current PSC data revision revealed that the number of transitory poor HHs are now 9, ultra poor HHs are none, and vulnerable poor HHs are now 03 thus overall declining the poor HHs from 63 to 12 and getting 51 or 81% HHs out of poverty.
2. **Joda e Kalat:** In this union council, total poor HHs among the 308 sampled HHs were 60 till 2013 with 0 transitory poor, 29 ultra-poor and 31 vulnerable poor. Current PSC data revision revealed that the number of transitory poor HHs are now 23, ultra poor HHs are none, and vulnerable poor HHs are now 10, thus overall declining the poor HHs from 60 to 33 and getting 27 or 45% HHs out of poverty.
3. **Rasko:** In this union council, against the total 308 total sample taken, poor HHs were 66 till 2013 with 0 transitory poor HH, 33 ultra-poor HHs and 33 vulnerable poor. PSC data

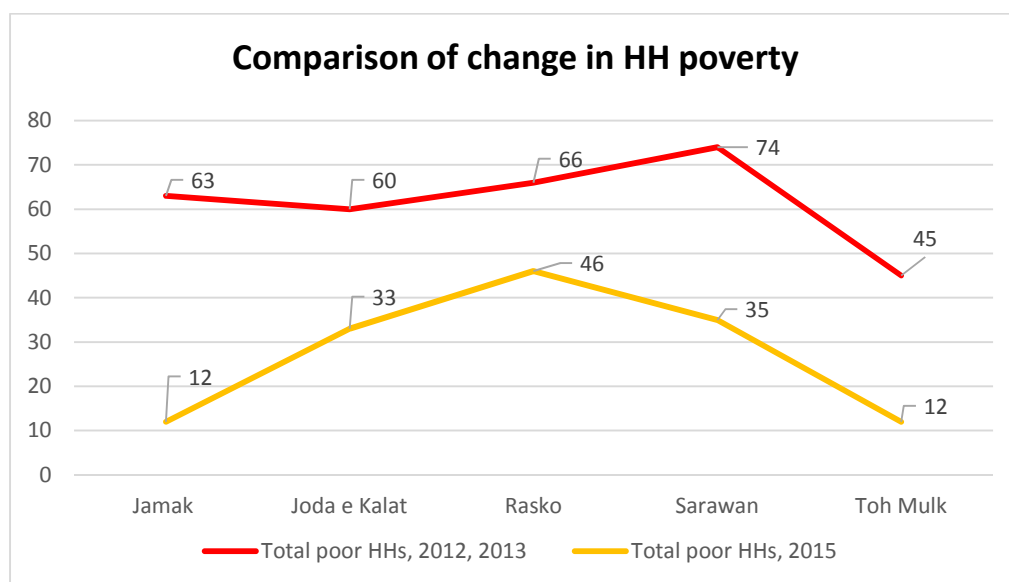
comparison revealed that that the number of transitory poor HHs are now 24, ultra poor HHs are 03, and vulnerable poor HHs are now 19, thus overall declining the poor HHs from 66 to 33 and getting 27 or 45% HHs out of poverty.

4. **Sarawan:** In this union council, against the total 308 total sample taken, poor HHs were 74 till 2013 with 0 transitory poor HH, 46 ultra-poor HHs and 28 vulnerable poor. Current PSC data retake revealed that the number of transitory poor HHs are now 28, ultra poor HHs are none, and vulnerable poor HHs are now 07, thus overall declining the poor HHs from 74 to 35 and thus getting 39 or 53% HHs out of poverty.
5. **Toh Mulk:** In this union council, against the total 308 HHs sample taken, poor HHs were 45 till 2013 with 0 transitory poor HH, 23 ultra-poor HHs and 22 vulnerable poor. Current PSC data taken told that the number of transitory poor HHs are now 11, ultra poor HHs are none, and vulnerable poor HHs are now only 01, thus overall declining the poor HHs from 45 to 12 and thus getting 33 or 73% HHs out of poverty.

Union council Wise PSC baseline (2012 and 2013) and comparison in 2015									
#	Union Council	PSC Category							
		Non-Poor HHs		Transitory Poor HHs		Ultra-poor HHs		Vulnerable Poor HHs	
		2012, 2013	2015	2012, 2013	2015	2012, 2013	2015	2012, 2013	2015
1	Jamak		51		9	26	0	37	3
2	Joda e Kalat		27		23	29	0	31	10
3	Rasko		20		24	33	3	33	19
4	Sarawan		39		28	46	0	28	7
5	Toh Mulk		33		11	23	0	22	1
	Total:		170		95	157	3	151	40



Comparison of change in HH poverty						
#	UC	Total HHs, 2013	poor 2012,	Total poor HHs, 2015	Poor HHs declined in 2015	% of Poor HHs declined in 2015
1	Jamak		63	12	51	81%
2	Joda e Kalat		60	33	27	45%
3	Rasko		66	46	20	30%
4	Sarawan		74	35	39	53%
5	Toh Mulk		45	12	33	73%
	Total:		308	138	165	54%



Village-wise PSC baseline (2012 and 2013) and comparison in 2015										
		PSC Category								
	Village	Non Poor		Transitory Poor		Vulnerable Poor		Ultra Poor		Grand Total
		2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	
Jamak	Bado Dur Mohammad		2		1	3				3
	Eijbarhi DilMurad		3		2	5	1	1		6
	gazi		6			3		3		6
	Hamro Haji Faqeer Mohammad		1		1	1		1		2
	heejbari dad Mohammad		3			1		2		3
	jamak				1	1				1
	Jangal Haji ilam khan		1			1				1

	Jangal meer abdul Razaq		1		1			1
	Jangal Meer Abdul Wahid		1		1			1
	Jangal Meer Rahmat ullah		4	1	4		1	5
	Jangal Meer Rasool Buksh		1		1			1
	kashmir		1				1	1
	katto		2				2	2
	Khowasti khan		2	1	1		2	3
	killi merza khan jamak		1		1			1
	Mehtab Meer Taj Mohammad		1		1			1
	Mehti Meer Mohammad kareem		2				2	2
	mohammad hassan bado		2		2			2
	Moyap		1				1	1
	Noordin			1			1	1
	notani		1				1	1
	perpait		1	1			2	2
	piro		1				1	1
	Racheel		1		1			1
	Racheel ghulam mohammad		1				1	1
	Tagzai Nahib Hasil khan		4		3	1	2	5
	zayan		4		4	1	1	5
	Zoor Abad		3		2		1	3
Jamak Total			51	9	37	3	26	63
Joda e Kalat	Bada			2			2	2
	bada tamas khan		1	1	1		1	2
	chibbi		1	2	2		1	3
	dano mir abdul rehman kharan			1	1			1
	darazi kharan			1	1	1	1	2
	Gehra Manri Kotan		2				2	2
	Ghareeb Abad		1		1			1
	goze sar		1				1	1
	jalalzai		1		1			1
	joda-e-kalat		1		1			1
	kanri 1			2	1	1	2	3
	kanri 2		2		1	1	2	3
	Killi Kasag 2		1				1	1
	killi Maseeyat		1				1	1
	Killi Sobak		1		1	1	1	2
	kotan			4		1	5	5
	meer khan muhammad		1	1	1		1	2
	Meer Mohammad Bangalzai		1		1			1
	Meer Sultan Mohammad Channal		1				1	1
	Miskan Kalat		1				1	1

	mohammad azma bungulazai		1		1				1
	Nagap		2		2				2
	Naro		2		1	1	2		3
	Naronki Shah Murad		1		1				1
	Naukabad			1	1				1
	nilai			2	3	2	1		4
	nok abad nali jod-kalat-kharan		1				1		1
	sahib khan hooki			1	1				1
	saleem abad gark			1	1				1
	Seraise		1		1				1
	shah deen kor			1			1		1
	shahan				2	2			2
	sibi		2	1	2		1		3
	tamp			2	2				2
Joda e Kalat Total			27	23	31	10	29		60
Rasko	banap			1			1		1
	bor bor			2	4	2			4
	ea rkalag			1	1				1
	ea rkalag qasim abad				1	2	1		2
	eari kalag kasim abad			1	1				1
	eari kalag kohe aab				1			1	1
	eari kalag qasim abad				1	1			1
	gadeen		3	1	3	2	3		6
	gardak			1			1		1
	gork		1				1		1
	holangi cor			1	2	1			2
	Holangi tang			1	1	1	1		2
	holangi tank		1				2	1	2
	joleen sheaf		1	1	1		1		2
	Joseen shap			1	1				1
	Kalan		1				1		1
	kalan chebi					1	1		1
	kalshinan		2		2				2
	kalshnan		1				1		1
	khomi		1				1		1
	koki aab		1	1			2		2
	Markan		3				3		3
	Padoon			1	1				1
	razi		3	3	3		3		6
	rezi doband				1	1			1
	Safeed Deegari		1		1				1
	Safid dagharee			1	1				1
	sakhi muhammad azeem		1	3	3		2	1	5
	shamalia					1	1		1
	sheergap			1			1		1
	shumai kor			2	2	5	5		7
	siri kalag			1	1				1
	tanki				1	2	1		2

Rasko Total			20		24	33	19	33	3	66
Sarawan	lejjay took				1	1				1
	Abdari				1			1		1
	albat		1		1			2		2
	Barshonki				2			2		2
	Gar baj						1	1		1
	gardina				1			1		1
	halmarag				1			1		1
	hookami		2			1		1		2
	khukap				1	1				1
	killi azad gaz						1	1		1
	Killi Banj Topian		2		1	3				3
	killi Darey khan		2					2		2
	killi gharib abad topain		1		1	2				2
	killi haji Faqeer Mohammad		2			1		1		2
	killi kareem bukhsh meer husean		1					1		1
	killi landan		2					2		2
	killi Mohammad Topian				1			1		1
	killi Rozi Jhal		4			1		3		4
	Killi Tall				1			1		1
	Koh parosh		1					1		1
	kroso Kanian						1	1		1
	lejjay		4		2		1	7		7
	Machi				1	1				1
	mashi		1					1		1
	mir muhammad hussain shikari bent		1		1	1		1		2
	noroz kalat		3		1	3		1		4
	padeen				1			1		1
	patkan		2		1	1	1	3		4
	Sadeeq Abad				1			1		1
	sarawan		2		3	5	1	1		6
	shoohap		1		1			2		2
	shuri				1			1		1
	tasoolan		1			1				1
	tazinah				1	1				1
	Thal teer dor				1			1		1
	Yalmark		1				1	2		2
	zaroza		5		1	5		1		6
Sarawan Total			39		28	28	7	46		74
Toh Mulk	abdul qadoos godano		1			1				1
	abdul samad		1			1				1
	abdullah beari		1					1		1
	Badhur zai Cher gardan		1			1				1
	bahaderzai cheargardan		2			1		1		2
	baidban Haji Musa Khan		1			1				1
	dadoazai		1			1				1
	dadozai		1		1			2		2
	daho shaheedabad				1			1		1

	Darakzai		1		1	1		1		2
	Dareech Mohammad ismail		2			2				2
	dazo		1			1	1	1		2
	Ghulam Nabi				1	1				1
	ghusa bux to mulik		1					1		1
	godano		1		1	1		1		2
	jango		1					1		1
	jongo		2					2		2
	jungo		1			1				1
	kili dehlo		1		1	1		1		2
	killi abdukhaliq				1			1		1
	Killi Saeedabad				2			2		2
	La Gasht		1			1				1
	Meer Abdul haq		2		1	2		1		3
	muhammad bilal bazg		1					1		1
	mulla abdullah bazg		1					1		1
	sargardan		1			1				1
	shaltak Mubrak		2			1		1		2
	sirgardan		1		1	2				2
	Toh MUK		1					1		1
	Toh MUIk		1					1		1
	tokaya faqirzai		2			1		1		2
Toh Mulk Total			33		11	22	1	23		45
Grand Total			170		95	151	40	157	3	308

P. Overall assessment of Project performance:

After the data collection and verification at the field level by CRPs, the overall assessment of the project is based upon the findings of the 334 households interviewed during the Household Survey about the BRSP interventions undertaken in the surveyed villages. Following are the conclusive points to be taken into account as an overall assessment of the project:

- Being part of PPAF (2000 Strategy for Balochistan), the project is well aligned to PPAF mandate as well as to the beneficiaries in the rural communities of Kharan district.
- It was found that the project has contributed well for promoting rapid economic growth among the poor rural communities in the rural areas of Kharan. As such all three livelihood sectors including Livestock, agriculture and Enterprise have been found to be relevant to the needs of the rural communities.
- It was found that communities were satisfied with BRSP performance and wished the continuation of the project in the future.
- The baseline using the PSC data was a strong and appropriate measurable tool, due to which it was easy to determine the achievements and the change in poverty level as influenced by the overall project's interventions.
- The data collected, opinion of respondents and experience of field consultant found that the project has been satisfactory in providing capacity building training to community and that there was a clear endorsement that the community driven development approach had built capacity, created empowerment and fostered a sense of ownership of project activities by the rural communities particularly among the women target groups of the area.
- After analyzing the cumulative results of impact study, it can be fairly said and trust that the project has moved towards the overall goal to reduce poverty, raise income, addressing food insecurity and

vulnerability as an overall mission linked to the vision of BRSP and PPAF strategy for poverty elevation in Balochistan.

- In many instances, women reported that they were generating enough income making them able to send some of their children to school and build better houses. It is well known, that the absence of alternative employment and income generating opportunities aggravate the poverty in rural areas of Kharan district. Under the project, to overcome this problem, strategy was devised to diversify income and create alternative employment opportunities for the beneficiaries. This was done through introduction of various income generating activities by BRSP in livestock, agriculture and enterprise sectors to increase productivity, assets and income of the target HHs.
- As part of the capacity building component, BRSP aimed at empowering women and poorest quintiles in the target areas. The interventions supported to strengthen the participants understanding of their livelihood strategies and their capability to become better entrepreneurs.
- The project design of engaging communities through a participatory demand-driven approach to develop alternatives to improve their living conditions through raising their income, as well as increase the services provided to the communities and strengthen their social and economic status of women were notable as revealed from data analysis collected from the field.
- The household survey revealed positive changes with regards to gender equality and support for women's empowerment. Women have also started to engage in non-farm activities as a result of the income generating activities which add assets and income to the household. Significant changes were also noticed as self-confidence gained by women to participate more actively in HH decision making and engage in village development as well.
- The project has sufficiently engaged the communities in development driven process and in the training and capacity building for communities and other stakeholders. Moreover, profitability, growth and sustainability of livelihoods focused were also sufficiently emphasized during implementation. As a result, a number of livelihoods activities were identified and established that were economically viable with potential for further growth and expansion.
- The CRPs are proving a good HR being nurtured at the union council level. If properly supported, guide and trained, they can now sufficiently be engaged in monitoring of project activities and impact studies of Project in the field areas.
- The PSC is a best, effective, efficient and appropriate tool for used in baseline and endline of poverty ranking and assessment as it now is being used by most of the development organizations and is recognized and accepted by donor organizations as well such as UN Agencies, World Bank and the ADB.

Q. Conclusions/Lessons Learnt:

The following main lessons have been drawn from the Impact Study:

- In terms of outreach, BRSP managed to reach even the remotest and far off areas in Kharan where it is hard to reach.
- The design of the project in terms of wide range of activities, huge number of program participants and the number of union councils targeted, which probably made managing the project more difficult.
- The Village Development Plans are good enough for village level and group level interventions; however they cannot identify the needs of a household, which should also be done.
- In few areas, it seems a saturation of trained and skilled entrepreneurs in the village and as a result most of them could not find proper entrepreneurship opportunities due to limited scope in local market.
- The provision of sheep and goats remained the best intervention for women empowerment as it helped them to earn, save at the same time and increase their assets as well.

R. Recommendations:

Following recommendations are derived from field experiences gained by CRPs, field consultant and feedback given by the beneficiaries for improving program design and bringing more efficiency and effectiveness in the deliverables:

- Strong follow up mechanisms should be established with livestock, social welfare and agriculture department so that entrepreneurs are assisted in terms of services provided by the line agencies.
- Improved technologies should be introduced to the project area, such as small scale irrigation schemes to improve crop production and food security. Animal health care clinics with aim at increasing production, improved farm management practices and introduction of high yielding seed varieties and crops can be viable options for increasing income of poor HHs on sustainable basis.
- The regular availability of high yielding seed varieties to farmers and chicks to women farmers should be ensured locally by BRSP or through the involvement of LSOs.
- Households should prepared a micro investment plan (MIP) for household level needs based upon which interventions should be undertaken which direct benefit a household.
- Kitchen gardening can be promoted to produce seasonal vegetables which are adequate for daily use in the HHs and save expenditure of the poor HHs on buying the raw food
- Effective collaboration with NGOs and other similar project in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment should be strengthened in order to gain and build on others experiences as well as a proper gender strategy by BRSP should also be formulated.
- Environmental related capacity building amongst the communities should be built by BRSP including the promotion of improved management of pasture development and grazing areas.
- Social mobilizers must attend the regularly all meetings of the CIGs for at least six months to ensure and observe their maturity level before they are left to meet and decide their issues independently.
- As a principle, at the most not more than two CO members should be trained in a single trade within the same village to avoid saturation and unemployment in the area.

Annex-A

“INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE”

GRADUATION SURVEY ON LEP Project (LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION)

A. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Name of Beneficiary		Sex (M/F)	
Any Disability (Yes/No)		If Yes (Please Specify)	
Respondent Name (if other than Beneficiary)		Relation of respondent with the beneficiary	
Mohalla/Hamlet		Village	
UC		District	Kharan
CNIC # of Beneficiary		Contact No.	

B. BENEFICIARY’S HOUSEHOLD/FAMILY INFORMATION:

B.1. How many individuals live in this household?

Males	Females	Total

C. ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE & STATUS OF INTERVENTION

C.1. Do you have any knowledge/information about PPAF (Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund) and BRSP (Balochistan Rural Support Program)? *(Please tick an option)*

PPAF 1.Yes 2.No
 BRSP 1.Yes 2.No

C.1-A If Yes, since how long? *(Please check the box)*

PPAF (1 year) (2 years) (3 years)
 BRSP (1 year) (2 years) (3 years)

C.1.1 UNDERSTANDING AND OPINION ABOUT POVERTY:

C.1.1.1 In your opinion who is a poor? (Multiple choices can be selected)

a. A poor is a person who does not have basic needs to fulfill	
b. A poor is a person who does not have a proper source of income	
c. A poor is a person who is poor from the ancestors	
d. A poor is a person who can not sufficiently feed his family	
e. A poor is a person who is poor as it is written in his fate	
f. A poor is a person who does not have opportunities for income generation	
g. Any other:	

C.2. Have you fully been engaged in the process, specified below? *(Please tick an option)*

Activities	Yes	No
PSC Ranking done		
You were fully involved with the project team while developing the LIP		
Trainings attended		
CIG's membership attained		
Assets received		

C.3. Which sector you proposed at the start for the improvement of your livelihood? *(Please tick one sector)*

- 1 Livestock
- 2 Agriculture
- 3 Enterprise

D. ASSETS & SUPPORT:

D.1 What kind of asset have you received from BRSP?

D.2 Did you get the same asset as you proposed for your livelihoods improvement?

1. Yes

2. No

D.2-A If yes, what is the level of your satisfaction with the quality of the asset you received? *(Please tick one option)*

1 = Fully satisfied: 2 = Satisfied to some extent 3 = Not satisfied

D.2-B In case you are not satisfied with the quality of asset, please mention reason for that:

A. Asset physical quality/health was not good B. Asset was not relevant to my need/trade

C. Asset was not fit with the social/environmental/market need of the area

Other reason(s):

D.3 Are you having the same asset now?

1. Yes

2. No

D.4 If yes, what is the current status of the asset? *(Please tick one option)*

1. Asset increased

2. Asset decreased

3. Assets non-existent now

4. Asset/s is/are the same

D.4-A Please give number of assets increased and specify why?

Quantify increased: _____

D.4-B Reason for increase (Multiple options can be selected):

- A. The training received helped me to increase the asset
- B. The assets raised my income therefore I was able to purchase more asset
- C. Other reason(s): _____

D.4-C Please give number of assets decreased or non-existent and specify why?

Quantify decreased: _____ Non-existent (Zero assets now)

Reason for decreased/non-existent (Multiple options can be selected):

- a. The assets were not healthy/good physically
- b. The assets perished due to low quality/physical health
- c. I fulfilled other HH needs by selling out the assets
- d. Other reason(s): _____

E. QUALITY AND USEFULNESS OF TRAINING:

E.1 Did you get the required skilled/livelihoods training related to your proposed sector?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. If yes, please specify _____

E.2 Are you satisfied with the quality and relevance of training?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. If yes, what is the degree of usefulness of the training? (Please tick one option)

1 = Very Good 2 = Good 3 = Satisfactory 4 = Poor

E.3 Have you utilized the acquired training skills of your relevant sector after its completion?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. If yes, how effective the training is for your income generation activities ?(Please tick one option)

1 = Very effective 2 = Effective 3 = Least Effective 4 = Not effective

F. BENEFITS AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMON INTEREST GROUP (CIG):

F.1 Are you a member of CIG (Common Interest Group)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

F.2 Does the CIG hold regular meetings to discuss and work for common interest around livelihoods?

1. Highly regular 2. Regular to some extent 3. Infrequent
4. Highly infrequent 5. Not held since long

F.2-A In case the CIG Does not hold regular meetings, please mention the reasons:

1. CIG is not beneficial 2. We don't have time 3. We are not clear on the purpose of CIG

4. There is conflict among members 5. Any other: _____

F.3 Do you think the CIG is beneficial for improving livelihoods of the group members?

1. Highly beneficial 2. Beneficial to some extent 3. Limitedly beneficial
4. Not beneficial at all

F. 3-A In case of option 1,2 please describe the reasons (multiple options can be selected):

1. CIG members are trained enough to pursue their common agenda 2. We are supported by BRSP to keep the CIG functional 4. CIG share new ideas on how to improve productions

5. CIG's supported its members in developing new linkages with markets

Any other: _____

F. 3-B In case of option 3, 4, please give reasons why: _____

G. HH LIVELIHOODS / EXPENDITURE STATUS

G.1 Did the program assist you to improve the wellbeing of your family and was the asset helpful in increasing income level of household??

1. Yes
2. No

G.1-A If yes, average approximate increase in HH income (Rs. /month) due to assets provision? (Please Calculate)

Monthly Net Income – Monthly Expenditure =	Income (Gain/Loss)

H. OVERALL CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS AND EXPENSES:

H.1 Please explain the expenses and provision of the following HH items to HH members, if improved after the intervention:

#	Item	After provision of assets, training and membership of CIG (Please tick on only one option)					Reason (If got worsen)
		Got worsen	Remain the same	Improved a little-bit	Improved substantially	Improved a lot	
1	Main food (Meat, vegetables, Rice, beans, cereals, etc) Maize, Beans, Oil, Sugar, etc)						
2	Other foods (Milk, tea, fruit, etc)						
3	Household Items (Soap, Washing Powder, Matches, Candles, Kerosene, etc)						
5	Fuel (Charcoal, Wood, Cooking Gas etc)						
6	Water						
7	Education (stationery, fees, pocket money, Uniforms, etc)						
8	Health (Medicine, Doctor, etc)						
9	Clothing and shoes						
10	Quality of physical infrastructure of home/space						

H.2 If the beneficiary is a Woman:

What change in your own situation/status has occurred after the project and asset provision?

#	Item	After provision of assets, training and membership of CIG (Please tick on only one option)					Reason (If got worsen)
		Got worsen	No change at all	Improved a little-bit	Improved substantially	Improved a lot	
1	I have now the ownership of assets						
2	I can now participate in family related decision making (wellbeing, education, health, etc.						
3	The level of honor & respect in family						
5	I can now spend cash with my own decision						
6	My mobility outside the home						
7	My confidence level has now became						

I. Lessons learned and best practices:

I.1 What initiatives/steps you have taken by your own-self (with the support of BRSP) to improve your income/livelihoods:

I.2 What you recommend for the BRSP to improve the livelihoods program to benefit you in a more effective way:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

I.3 Any other comment(s):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

I.4 Can you show me something to capture (to take photos of) which may well present the overall good impact of the project on your livelihoods improvement?

(If yes, the enumerator needs to take few good quality pictures of the object)

Enumerator Name		Date of Enumeration	
Enumerator designation:		Enumerator Signature:	
Supervisor/Monitor name (After cross-checking the filled data)		Signature:	