



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme



# ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN UNDER SUCCESS PROGRAMME



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We hope the findings, analysis and recommendations of this report will contribute to informed and responsive planning and programming regarding women empowerment for various stakeholders including Sindh Government.

**Irma Malik**  
Director (MER & BD)  
APEX Consulting Pakistan

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ALNS	Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills
APEX	APEX Consulting Pakistan
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CDD	Community Driven Development
CAT	Community Awareness Toolkit
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CIs	Community Institutions
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC)
COs	Community Organisations
CPIs	Community Physical Infrastructures
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DEFF	Design Effect
DID	Difference in Difference
EU	European Union
FCTs	Field Check Tables
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoS	Government of Sindh
Govt.	Government
HH	Household
IGGs	Income generating grants
JDC	Joint Development Committee
LSOs	Local Support Organisations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDE	Minimum Detectable Effect
MHI	Micro Health Insurance
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NTN	National Tax Number
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
PSM	Propensity Score Matching
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
QCOs	Quality Control Officers
RCT	Randomised Control Trail
RSP	Rural Support Programmes
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organisation
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
TAY	Tando Allahyar
ToR(s)	Term of Reference(s)
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
TVST	Technical and Vocational Skills Training
UC	Union Council
VOs	Village Organisations

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## ABSTRACT

The Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme was a women-led community-driven development and poverty reduction programme funded by the European Union (EU) in Sindh. The programme was implemented at the community level in eight districts of Sindh by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and its three-member Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs): National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP)

The SUCCESS Programme was designed on the RSPs social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD). Social mobilisation revolves around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves and manage their limited resources if provided technical and financial support by a support programme like the RSPs. Programme implementation began in February 2016 and concluded in June 2022.

In addition to social mobilisation, the Programme included household and community level interventions such as Community Investment Fund (CIF), Income Generating Grants (IGG), Micro Health Insurance (MHI), Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), and Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS). Out of these interventions, three specific interventions - Community Investment Fund (CIF), Income Generating Grants (IGG), and Technical and Vocational Skill Training (TVST) - that are directly linked to the economic empowerment of women are selected as part of this study to assess the incremental impact of these household level interventions on empowerment as compared to only the social mobilisation component that is linked to social empowerment of women.

The evaluation design consists of a quasi-experimental design as programme beneficiaries were selected using a certain criterion, i.e. household poverty scores. Although a baseline empowerment survey was not available, we had pre-intervention poverty scores of all the programme participants. Hence, we were able to apply the difference in difference methodology to discern impact in a few cases while we applied entropy-based matching algorithms to control for various observed confounding variables, in most of the cases. For analysis we used multi-item empowerment scales as the outcome variables. The quantitative research was complemented by qualitative research as well.

Our findings suggest that with regards to the differential impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST, all three increased access to economic opportunities for the programme beneficiaries in terms of getting loans and credit and access to markets. The CIF, IGG, and TVST also increased the economic decision-making power of the women with respect to purchasing and selling various goods and services. The same trend continues for general decision-making empowerment within the family, as all three interventions empowered the programme participants in this regard.

However, regarding the impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on freedom of movement (permission from family members to go out of home), the results are mixed. While we observed a statistically significant impact of IGG on freedom of movement (permission from family members to go out of home), we did not observe any impact of CIF and TVST.



Nevertheless, while programme participants have to seek permission from their husbands or a senior family member to go out of home, they are usually authorised to visit friends or attend any social or political gathering and all three interventions contributed to increased authorisation to visit friends or any social or political gatherings. Furthermore, unlike CIF and TVST, where we did not find any impact on increased efficacy within the household, IGG increased programme participants' efficacy – or how important the woman feels - within their households. Similarly, IGG intervention also contributed to decreased acceptability of gender-based violence amongst the programme participants.

In addition, CIF and IGG interventions also increased the likelihood of voting in the local as well as general elections in the future for the programme participants. The same interventions also increased the political awareness of the programme participants by making them more aware of their Members of Provincial Assembly (MPAs), Members of National Assembly (MNAs), the Chief Minister of Sindh, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Moreover, CIF, IGG, and TVST increased the frequency of political discussions as well as the frequency of contact with spiritual/tribal/village elders amongst programme participants. This also increased the future likelihood or intention of contacting tribe/village elders/local community institutions in case of a problem in the community or village or the respondent herself. Similarly, all these three interventions, CIF, IGG, and TVST increased socio-political participation at the village level and CIF and TVST also created positive attitudes and beliefs about women in politics.

Finally, our quantitative data also shows a highly likely overall impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on the overall empowerment index. The beneficiaries who received these benefits reported 7.22% higher overall empowerment as compared to those who were mobilised but did not receive any interventions.

The analysis of qualitative data informs that almost all respondents were aware about SUCCESS programme. Most of them joined in 2016 through social mobilisation. Their reasons for joining varied such as “to get skilled based technical and vocational trainings”, “eligibility due to poverty scoring survey”, “sense of collective benefit”, “enthusiasm for helping others” and “enhancing their own awareness level”. In some places, women faced resistance while in other places they did not. Women used different ways to overcome resistance such as involving programme implementers to convince family members.

Beneficiary women not only got awareness but also learnt skills as a result of the SUCCESS, their awareness has increased regarding “importance of health and hygiene”, “claiming rights”, “self-confidence”, “equality” and “working mechanisms of government and banks” as well as “accountability of government”, “the importance of saving and budgeting”, “girls education”, “importance of having CNIC” and “family planning”. The skills that have enhanced were stitching, reading, writing embroidery and management of kitchen gardening. Women also reported many benefits of learning such as “upgradation of their livelihood”, “acquired jobs due to skilled trainings”, “started sending children to school”, “practicing birth spacing”, “restrain child marriages”, “built linkages” and “awareness raised”.

The best part of the SUCCESS programme was that women were applying their learning both in terms of skills and knowledge. In terms of skills, women were running stitching and embroidery businesses, kitchen gardening, making fertilizer from animal dung, budgeting and saving and planting trees. While in terms of

knowledge application, they mentioned hand washing, health and hygiene, punctuality, mannerism, ensuring registration of marriage, birth and death, family planning, opening bank account and confidently claiming their rights from relevant authorities. SUCCESS not only increased awareness about access to public service institutions among rural women but also bridged the gap between citizens and state.

Their applications of learnings were not limited only to the normal days, but women also applied learning during floods 2022. The habit of savings and budgeting, linkages with government and NGOs, crisis management skills, consoling and compassion were the skills which women beneficiaries of SUCCESS applied during flood 2022.

Women reported three types of reactions by other women regarding their involvement in SUCCESS i.e. “positive”, “negative” and “initially negative and turned into positive”. Most of the women were sure that they will recommended similar programmes to other women in future. They mentioned various reasons for recommendation such as increased awareness and self-confidence, decreased dependency on others, healthy relationships among family members, better home environment, reduced poverty and increased empowerment.

Interventions based on provision of direct financial support were mentioned as the most preferred by beneficiaries that brought change in social, political and economic empowerment at the personal, household and community level followed by skill trainings, development of community infrastructure and provision of health cards. A little amount was charged as service charges, when CIF amount was disbursed and that amount was being used to ensure sustainability of interventions.

District Programme Manager reported that Local Support Organisations (LSOs) notified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) were mentioned as one of the strongest mechanisms to allow stakeholders to carry forward the results attained through SUCCESS on gender equality and empowerment of women.

The role of community institutions was appreciated by most of the Presidents of these organizations. They were also well aware of the programme implementation mechanism. However both presidents of organisations as well as women beneficiaries shared that they faced many challenges during programme participation and implementation. Men of female family members also faced challenged due to women participation in SUCCESS.

Women gave many recommendations to improve SUCCESS or similar programmes such as increasing the amount of IGG and CIF, creating job opportunities for women, building high schools for girls, establishment of a permanent training centre, more need based interventions, and construction of roads. Men also gave many recommendations such as long-term Adult Literacy and TVST, programme for men. Both men and women respondents had reservations on implementation of poverty score survey, they recommended, that either it should not be used for selection of beneficiary households or should be conducted more fairly and robustly.

Women reported many positive changes within themselves and in their interaction with others as an outcome of SUCCESS. At personal level changes mentioned included; self-confidence, improved mental and physical health, improved decision-making power, claiming their rights and while at the relational level,

they mentioned improved relationships with husbands/mother-in-law, increase involvement in family decisions, and less restriction on mobility. SUCCESS inspired other women members (non-beneficiaries) of households and communities to join programme in future.

CIF, IGG, TVST, ALNS, CPI, and health cards all interventions were mentioned by the women that has brought change in women social economic and political empowerment at personal household and community level. The literature especially written by Ronald and Kabeer shows same three domains (social, political and economic) of empowerment which SUCCESS presented, however, SUCCESS added one more level besides personal, relational and environmental which is the household.

The SUCCESS programme played an important role in changing male perceptions towards women empowerment. It can be it can be confidently claimed that SUCCESS has achieved its objectives to transform rural women of Sindh into a socially economically and politically empowered member of society.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to achieve gender equality and women empowerment globally. The Goal 5 is articulated as follows: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” ([sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5](https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5)). The UN website highlights that in 2019 women accounted for 39% of total employment but in 2020 they accounted for 45% of global employment losses. Women are also under-represented in political leadership globally and their share in national parliaments is only 26.2%. They lack the power to make basic decisions about themselves and only 57% of women aged (15-49 years) can make their own informed decision about reproductive health care.

Closer to home, in Pakistan, women are challenged in several ways and lack basic abilities to take informed decisions about their selves and contribute to community lives. According to World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report of 2021, Pakistan currently ranks at 153<sup>rd</sup> out of 156 countries, faring better than only Iraq, Yemen, and Afghanistan. Women in Pakistan, especially those in rural areas, continue to be denied equal access to justice, ownership of land and other financial and non-financial assets, and inheritance rights. Moreover, as per Financial Inclusion Insights Report 2021, only 7% of women were found to be financially included in 2020 as compared to 36% of the men.

Noting such low progress, development agencies continue to work earnestly to improve women empowerment. The one such initiative was the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme.

The SUCCESS Programme was implemented using the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD) which aims to reduce poverty at the household level in selected districts of Sindh, with a special focus on improving social, economic, and political empowerment of marginalised rural women.

The social mobilisation approach is implemented with a belief that poor people can better manage their limited resources if they are assisted technically and financially. Women under the SUCCESS Programme were organised into community instructions, ranging from the settlement level (Community Organisations (COs)), village level (Village Organisations (VOs)), to union council level Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and district level Joint Development Committees. Once the community intuitions were formed, members were provided household level targeted intervention to increase their income and assets. As per the programme design and its implementation, the focus of all interventions was the empowerment of women along with household poverty reduction.

The Programme was funded by the European Union (EU) and implementation support was provided by three Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), namely the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in eight districts of Sindh: Kamper Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan.

Interventions under the SUCCESS Programme are briefly explained in Table-1 below.

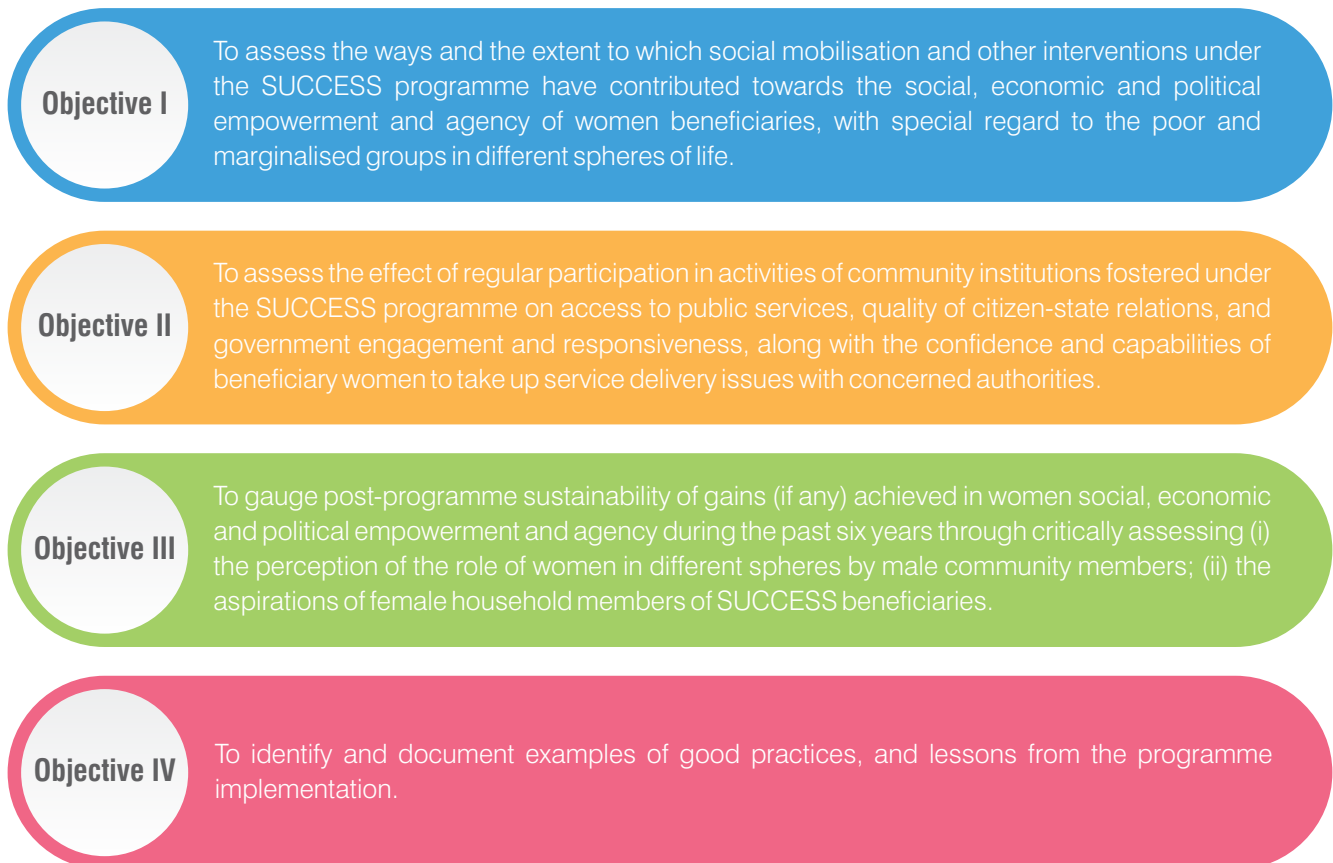
**Table 1: Brief Description of SUCCESS Interventions**

<b>Interventions' Name</b>	<b>Detail of Interventions</b>
<b>Social Mobilisation</b>	The central idea behind social mobilisation is that all persons regardless of gender or social standing have an innate potential to help themselves, and that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise themselves. Once people are organised into properly functioning institutions of their own at the neighbourhood, village and union council levels, they can use those institutions as a tool for effective implementation of all kinds of community development initiatives.
<b>Community Investment Fund (CIF)</b>	The main purpose of CIF was to provide a capital grant by the RSPs to Community Institutions (CIs). The CIF was targeted at the women from poor and poorest households and was used by the CIs as a revolving fund (interest-free loan). Poverty Score Card (PSC) was used to identify the eligible households to ensure that only the poor and poorest households (with Poverty Score 0-23 under the SUCCESS programme) accessed CIF capital and started income generating activities. The CIF was managed and implemented by the CIs themselves.
<b>Income Generating Grants (IGG)</b>	Main purpose of IGGs was to provide assistance to the poorest community members who were unlikely to be able to meet loan repayments under the CIF. The IGG consisted of a one-time cash grant so that households were able to start economic/income generating activities. PSC was used to identify the eligible households to ensure that only the poor and poorest households accessed IGG.
<b>Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST)</b>	One of the key activities under the SUCCESS Programme was to provide technical and vocational skills trainings to poor community members, especially the women. Purpose of TVST was to design and implement demand driven training programmes that provided access to the labour market and enhanced income generating opportunities.
<b>Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Training (ALNS)</b>	The ALNS initiative was designed based on the needs and gaps identified in the mid-term review of the SUCCESS Programme. The ALNS course spanned over eight months and was based on the concept of 3Rs – Reading, Writing and Arithmetic skills. It was specifically initiated for the members of the community intuitions or their family members in the SUCCESS programme districts to equip them with the skills on reading, writing and arithmetic by teaching the subjects of basic English, Sindhi and Mathematics.
<b>Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)</b>	The purpose of CPI projects was to improve the basic infrastructures and productive assets used by, and services delivered to, the targeted communities. These projects were identified, implemented, and maintained by the village organisations, thus building their institutional capacity and ownership, and meeting their needs.
<b>Micro Health Insurance (MHI)</b>	MHI is a social protection measure for the most destitute and vulnerable households. The objective of the MHI under the SUCCESS programme was to protect these families from health shocks that may push them deeper into poverty and hamper their capacity to generate income, hence adversely affecting their socio-economic well-being.

## 1.1. Study Objective and Research Questions

This report seeks to assess the incremental impact of CIF, IGG and TVST interventions, if added to the social mobilisation component of the RSP's approach to community driven development, on the lives, livelihoods, and agencies of beneficiary women. The specific objectives include:

Figure 1: Objectives of Study on Women Empowerment



Research questions that the report seeks to answer include:

1. To what extent has the SUCCESS programme, through social mobilisation and other programme interventions, succeeded in providing the different categories of beneficiaries the appropriate and adequate resources to create and expand their agency within themselves, the household, the immediate community, and at the local levels?
2. How much (quantified) change has the SUCCESS programme brought about in the social, economic, and political empowerment of beneficiaries since the start of programme in 2016?
3. Have the platforms of community institutions been successful in raising awareness and increasing access (when needed) to public services (including women related services) for regularly participating beneficiaries?

4. Has regular participation in community institutions instilled within beneficiaries (particularly the community institution leaders) the confidence and capabilities for effective citizen-state engagement? If so, has the quality of citizen-state relations, along with government engagement and responsiveness increased since 2016 as a result?
5. How much progress has the SUCCESS programme made in gaining recognition for women as socially, economically, and politically empowered members of the society and changing traditional mind sets, particularly among male community members and other stakeholders?
6. What spillover effects has the SUCCESS programme had in terms of empowering and raising aspirations of other non-community institution's female members of beneficiary households?
7. Given the local context and experiences from the field, in retrospect, what aspects of the SUCCESS programme could have been executed differently for further gains in the social, economic, and political empowerment of women in rural Sindh

The organisation of this research report is as follows: Chapter 2 provides a literature review on the concept of women empowerment, its various dimensions and the different approaches to measuring empowerment. Chapter 3 focuses on the methodology by summarising the key methods used in the study. Chapter 4 presents study results and findings by analysing the overall quantitative and qualitative primary data collected. Chapter 5 follows with a detailed discussion of the results in light of the study objectives and research questions, followed by the conclusion of the study in Chapter 6.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The presented literature review shows a conception of women empowerment focusing on their agency that enables them to gain power at personal and community levels. The review also highlights that in order to overcome certain fallacies, a focus on gender empowerment rather than only women empowerment could provide better conceptualisation. Further, two approaches to empowering women are identified – an individual-driven approach and a community-driven approach, such as that undertaken by the SUCCESS programme. Lastly, the literature identifies a formidable challenge in measuring women empowerment efforts as a lot of impact takes place beyond the life of the project and impact is not straightforward.

### 2.1. The Concept of Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is a process geared towards increasing women awareness and building their capacities towards greater participation, increased role in decision-making and control over their own selves (Rahman, 2013). The empowerment can be understood both at individual and collective levels i.e., how empowered women are individually and as a collective group.

Luttrell et al (2009) emphasised that the concept of empowerment has moved beyond a simple focus on increasing the participation of an excluded group in decision-making to an emphasis on increasing their control about the decisions that affect themselves and their community. Rowland (1995) further explained that empowerment must be understood more than simply enabling participation in decision-making. Real empowerment should be conceptualised as a process that make people conscious of their own abilities that make them comfortable with the idea that they are entitled to participate equally in the decision-making space. In this way, we can think of empowerment as 'power to' and 'power from within' (Rowlands, 1995). The power given to an excluded individual or group is a weaker notion, while the power that grows from within and makes the group conscious to struggle for their rightful place in decision making is a more active and fundamental notion of empowerment. In this way, empowerment can be conceptualised as a process of enhancing the 'agency' of an individual or group (Ibrahim & Alkire, 2007).

Following this understanding women empowerment can be considered as a process of enhancing women agency that can eventually make women able to increase their self-reliance by organized action, make choices independently about decisions that affect them, and gain resources that can help them resist and eliminate the forces that subjugate them (Rowlands, 1995). Thus, it is not simply about enhancing the participation of women that matters but the removal of barriers to their independent participation needs to be removed as well. The focus on enhancing the agency of the women brings to light the structural and visible barriers but also the invisible discursive barriers too.

### 2.2. Dimensions of Women Empowerment

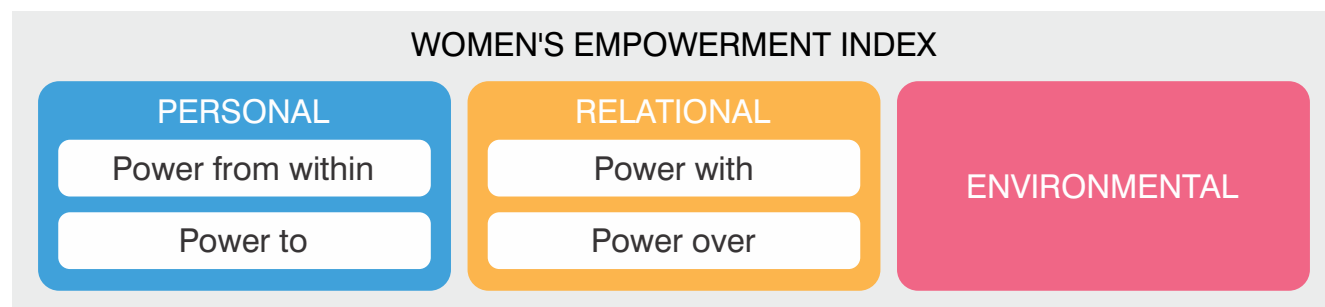
Luttrell et al (2009) identified three continuums of power referring to them as power cube. This power cube includes three dimensions: places, power, and spaces. The places dimension refers to global, national, and local continuum. The power dimension refers to invisible, hidden, and visible continuum and spaces dimension included provided, invited, and claimed on a continuum. Building on the work of Rowlands, Ibrahim (2007) shared four dimensions of empowerment: 1) 'Power over/control', which refers to control over personal decisions; 2A) 'Power to/choice', which refers to household decision making ability; 2B) 'Power



to/choice', which refers to a domain-specific autonomy; 3) 'Power from within/change', which refers individual level changing aspects; and 4) 'Power with/community', which refers to communal level changing aspects. This nuanced understanding of various dimensions of empowerment recognizes the subtle way power operates at different levels and in different contexts.

Lombardini, Bowman and Garwood (2017, p. 17) working for Oxfam GB to develop an index of women's empowerment presented a framework which has three key levels: personal level (power from within and power to), relational level (power with and power over), and environmental level.

**Figure 2: a 3x3 Matrix of women empowerment across domains and levels**



The literature also points to three important domains where women empowerment matters the most, these are: social, political, and economic (Ali, 2012; Golla et al, 2011; Shami, 2009; Sohail, 2014; Yaya, 2018). Combining the three levels: personal, relational, and environmental with three domains: social, political, and economic, one can develop a 3 x 3 matrix that could help researchers and scholars understand the empowerment at different levels within each of the domains (see figure 2 below). The three levels can be operationalised within the context of SUCCESS programme as: (individual, household, community, and UC levels).

**Table 2: 3x3 Matrix of women empowerment across domains and levels**

Domains↓ Levels →	Personal (individual)	Relational (community)	Environmental (local UC level)
<b>Social</b>			
<b>Economic</b>			
<b>Political</b>			

The social empowerment of women invites one's attention towards their immediate family surroundings where important decisions about daily routines and their health are made. Most importantly in this domain decisions about their reproductive health, hygiene and childcare are included (Yaya, 2018).

The economic empowerment is a concept that has various aspects such as the ability of women to access financial resources that can enable them to assert their agency in decision making (Golla et al, 2011). Economic empowerment of women can be assessed by looking at their economic reach and advancement. At a community level one's attention is diverted to the general decisions prevalent in society that makes it normal to invest more in men's education and health. Thus, the women who invest in themselves are looked down upon. It is certainly more viable at national level to invest in women growth to achieve better productivity (Sohail, 2014).

The political empowerment highlights the right of women to contribute politically at community and national levels. It is important that laws and structures of a country recognize equal rights for women to play an active role in politics. It is not sufficient to simply allow their participation but their influence in decision making needs to be ensured (Shami, 2009). It is encouraging to see political reforms in Pakistani politics which have opened route to political participation. Women have entered the political/electoral process and are being recognized for their participation (Ali, 2012).

### **2.3. Approaches to Empowering Women**

There can be an individual-driven or a community driven approach to empowering women. An individual driven approach focuses on building the social, political, and economic capacities of a woman as an individual member of the society. On the other hand, a community-driven approach focuses on giving comparison over planning decisions and resources to community groups that ensure women's economic, political, and social empowerment (Independent Evaluation Group, 2017). Such community drive efforts include efforts such as access to credit and training etc. The SUCCESS programme is an example of a community-driven approach, which aimed to improve social, economic, political and legal empowerment through various community level interventions.

### **2.4. Measuring Women Empowerment**

It is not very easy to measure empowerment of women as it occurs at various levels – individual, household, relational and community and in various domains: social, political, and economic. Kabeer (1999) shared the difficulty in measuring empowerment by highlighting the fact that it is almost impossible to identify a single cause of women's disempowerment that can be fixed easily. Efforts like offering financial loans to women or making constitutional amendments for their greater participation or improving their access to education and health cannot themselves empower women, but they can create an environment within which it is likely that women can transform their lives and living.

Another challenge in measuring women empowerment through a project is that many of the impacts occur beyond the life of the project and therefore are not easy to identify and document (Independent Evaluation Group, 2017). Nevertheless, efforts have been made to measure the impact at a certain level. For example, in the realm of political empowerment indicators such as 'higher voice' in political decisions are being used. But deeper indicators such as women's participation in formal political process are not normally measured as they take longer and in a non-linear way. In the same way to measure social empowerment at rural community level through assessing the participation of women in community groups, self-help groups and different livelihood programmes. However, the deeper impact about how it changes their family life and personal decision making are still difficult to measure (Independent Evaluation Group, 2017).

Due to these challenges in measurement, it is generally not realistic to expect that deep project impact can occur within the life of the project, and therefore measuring them while the project is on or at conclusion is premature (Golla et al, 2011). Further, it is also unclear how much of the project's efforts are sustained beyond project life.

Despite these challenges attempts have been made to create some kinds of indexes to measure women empowerment. One such effort is made by the Oxfam (Lombardini et al, 2017, p. 10) by creating an women empowerment index. The creation of index has five steps, which are: “defining the characteristics that

describe an 'empowered women' in the context; designing the questionnaire for data collection; constructing indicators and applying cut-off points for each person in each indicator; defining a relative weight for each indicator; and finally calculating the empowerment index” (p. 10). Although quantitative measures are helpful in giving a snapshot view of the extent to which women feel empowered, it misses out on deeper insights, which are very crucial. The example of Rahat et al (2018) is commendable, which tried to study the pathways through which women achieve social, economic, political and legal empowerment using qualitative methodology through in-depth interviews and ethnographic data. The qualitative methods helped the researchers gather deeper insights and case studies of how different enabling factors empower them.

There are strengths in both quantitative and qualitative measurement tools and a more mixed-methods approach might better capture the extent to which women empowerment might be achieved. One issue still persists, which is when is the suitable time to capture the impact of any empowerment programme.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

The study was a mixed method study comprising both quantitative and qualitative methods backed by a comprehensive literature review. For Quantitative approach, a robust impact evaluation was carried out through a structured survey while qualitative data collection was done through various focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth interviews (IDIs), and observation and collection of various case studies.

### 3.1. Quantitative Research Design

One key limitation in carrying out this study was the lack of a women empowerment centric baseline (pre-SUCCESS implementation) survey against which gains in empowerment could be captured. The issue was further exacerbated by the fact that the SUCCESS Programme was rolled out across all rural areas of the eight programme districts whereas other districts of the province also have a similar Programme being run by the Government of Sindh. Therefore, the analysis could not capture complete gains in women empowerment made as a result of the SUCCESS programme. Instead, it focuses on the incremental gains in women empowerment brought about by the addition of interventions such as CIF, IGG and TVST on top of social mobilisation as compared to a 'comparison group' that did not receive any of the additional interventions.

We therefore conduct a cross-sectional quasi-experimental impact evaluation along with measuring some empowerment indicators through recall, such as variables for a poverty score card to compare for observed confounding or balance various variables between treatment and comparison groups. For the interventions of CIF, IGG, and TVST we used matching using re-weighting instead of propensity score matching, in addition to the difference in difference for poverty scores as outcome variable depicting a sub-dimension of economic empowerment.

Our outcomes are based on self-reported replies of the respondents in both treatment and comparison groups. For analysis we used multi-item empowerment scales as the outcome variables.

#### 3.1.1. Analytical Methodology

For the evaluation of CIF, IGG, and TVST interventions, we applied entropy-based matching to comparison for the selection bias, mainly by incorporating SUCCESS selection criteria, and pretreatment household poverty scores. In addition to pre-treatment poverty scores, we also included districts, education of the head of household, age of the respondent, marital status of the respondent, the respondent's highest level of education, education of husband, mother's education, father's education, and occupation of husband or head of household.

For various interventions, we used slightly different variables in matching as some combination of various variables produced high multicollinearity and hence algorithm could not converge.

The matching technique that we used produced a weight that was used to conduct subsequent weighted analysis such as ANOVA. Detail methodology for matching is presented in the following section.

### ***3.1.2. Matching (Propensity Score and Entropy Balancing)***

The purpose of matching is to approximate an experimental template, where the matching procedure approximates blocking prior to random treatment assignment in order to balance covariates between treatment and comparison groups. The purpose is to mimic comparison led randomized experimental research or an RCT.

The matching ensures that the observed variables in the treatment group are similar (matched) to those in the comparison group. Thus, matching prevents us from comparing units in the treatment and comparison groups that are dissimilar. We do not compare 'apples' and 'oranges,' but apples to apples and oranges to oranges.

Matching is also highly intuitive since it directly parallels an experiment where we find pairs of units that are identical in all observable ways and assign one from each pair to be treated and the other to be a comparison.

For our impact evaluation of SUCCESS interventions, we used matching techniques using re-weighting to create a counterfactual. Although many matching techniques such as using propensity score matching were available, some matching techniques such as genetic matching, entropy balancing and coarsened exact matching can produce almost exact balance in the confounding variables between treatment and comparison cases. This is more efficient than other matching techniques which search for the best balance between treatment and comparison variables and finally apply an algorithm that produces the best balance on the covariates. Since genetic matching, entropy balancing, and coarsened exact matching produce the best balance; we do not need to find any better matching algorithm. We used an entropy balancing matching algorithm which may produce an almost exact balance between treatment and comparison groups on the observed confounding variables, thus making them quite similar.

### ***3.1.3. Measuring Project Outcomes***

In social science research, while some variables or constructs or phenomena under investigation may be easily measured through a single indicator such as a person's age, weight, or participation in any activity such as voting in an election or participation in a conflict, other constructs or phenomena under investigation such as alienation, aggression, tolerance, efficacy, social inclusion, violent extremism, and empowerment (women empowerment) or women empowerment sub-dimensions such as women economic empowerment, social empowerment, and political empowerment, may be considerably harder to measure. These harder-to-measure concepts are usually measured by including several indicators or several items to measure an underlying concept. When individual items or indicators all tap the same concept, a well-constructed scale or dimension will be more reliable than each item individually.

Therefore, various indexes/scales/dimensions of women's economic empowerment, social empowerment, and political empowerment such as financial inclusion (access to economic opportunities and control over them), economic decision-making (purchasing and selling), freedom of movement, attitude and acceptability of gender-based violence, future voting participation, political awareness, political discussion frequency, frequency of contact with officials, etc. were constructed.

To make such scales, we used statistical techniques called factor analysis or principal component analysis to discern various dimensions or sub-dimensions of the different underlying concepts such as women empowerment. Through factor analysis, one can find out which indicators or items belong to a particular

dimension or sub-dimensions. This in turn also tells us whether an underlying concept is multidimensional or one-dimensional.

We also measured the reliability of various sub dimensions or scales using reliability analysis by calculating Cronbach Alpha, which is on a scale of 0 to 1. The closer the Alpha is to 1, the more reliable a scale or dimension is considered. Usually, a scale with an Alpha value of .70 or more is considered reliable. The constructed scales along with their individual indicators and Cronbach Alpha values are given in the annexures.

We also used 2016 household poverty score card information for our analysis, especially for matching algorithm. The 2016 poverty scores were collected by RSPN under SUCCESS programme and formed the basis on which the interventions were rolled out. Hence, pre intervention poverty scores served as the selection criteria for the RSPN SUCCESS interventions and we used these 2016 poverty scores in our matching algorithms to balance treatment and comparison groups, to discern impacts.

### 3.1.4. Note for reading quantitative data tables

Differences in sample sizes is likely to be due to case wise or listwise deletion in a bivariate analysis.

## 3.2. Quantitative Sampling Design/Approach

We conducted a strict probability sample to generalize the findings of the study (treatment group in particular) to the larger population under study from which the sample was drawn.

### 3.2.1. Sampling Frame

For the selection of survey respondents from the intervention/treatment group, our sampling frame was a list of villages and beneficiaries in each of the selected 06 districts - Sujawal, Tando Allayar, Jamshoro, Dadu, Kambar Shahdadkot, and Larkana.

### 3.2.2. Sample Design, and Sample Size

A probability sample survey of respondents/beneficiaries; 1800 in 120 villages selected through PPS (probability proportionate to the size) sampling was undertaken. The number of beneficiaries in each village served as a measure of size against which the PPS sample was drawn. A sample size of 400 was aimed for each of the three interventions of CIF, IGG, and TVST, and a 600 sample size for the comparison group was selected. Thus, the total sample size was 1800.

The sample size of each intervention was distributed in districts using proportional sampling. The following table depicts intervention-wise sampling distribution in assignment districts.

**Table 3: Sampling Distribution for Household Survey**

Interventions	NRSP		SRSO				TRDP				Overall			
	Sujawal		TAY		Larkana		KSK		Jamshoro		Dadu		PSUs	HHs
	PSUs	HHs	PSUs	HHs	PSUs	HHs	PSUs	HHs	PSUs	HHs	PSUs	HHs		
CIF	4	60	2	30	6	90	9	135	3	45	4	60	28	420
IGGs	7	105	4	60	6	90	8	120	5	75	10	150	40	600
TVST	8	120	2	30	3	45	3	45	3	45	6	90	25	375
Comparison	8	120	2	30	3	45	5	75	3	45	6	90	27	405
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1800</b>

### 3.2.3. Limitations

While we tried to aim for high reliability through reliable multi-indicator dimensions using factor analysis and reliability analysis to decrease measurement error, and high external validity through probability sampling, the evaluation design and its internal validity suffered due to the non-random selection of treatment (RCT not possible) and non-availability of a proper baseline. However, controlling for all time constant confounding through the difference in difference where pre-treatment outcome was measured either through recall or by RSPN (such as 2016 poverty score) or making treatment and comparison exactly similar on various background observed variables using matching techniques, may lead to valid and reliable impact or study estimates. Here we need to assume that unobserved confounding variables are balanced between treatment and comparison groups, for an unbiased impact estimation.

### 3.3. Qualitative Research Design

The qualitative method helps to gauge the impact of the Programme/ Project in depth. It usually consists of KIs, FGDs and Case Studies. For this study, qualitative data was collected from 2nd December 2022 till 31st December 2022 in selected 06 districts. In each district, the Qualitative Research Expert Spent 2 full days with one enumerator/translator. On day one, interviews of President/Managers of COs, VOs and LSOs were conducted. While on day 2, interviews of the District Programme Manager, government officials, FGD of female beneficiaries, FGD of male family members of women beneficiaries were conducted and Case Studies were collected.

A total of 42 in-depth interviews were conducted with various key informants to understand the overall impact of the programme, challenges faced during implementation and lessons learnt. In each of 06 districts, 2 FGDs were conducted – 1 with women and 1 with men's' groups. A case study helps to get an in-depth insight into a person and organisation as an outcome of project intervention. As this research focuses on women's economic, social, and political empowerment as an outcome of SUCCESS interventions, a case study method was also used to see the real impact on a woman's life in terms of these three domains of SUCCESS which are Social, Political and Economic Empowerment. Three case studies were collected.

**Table 4: Number of KIs, FGDs and Case Studies**

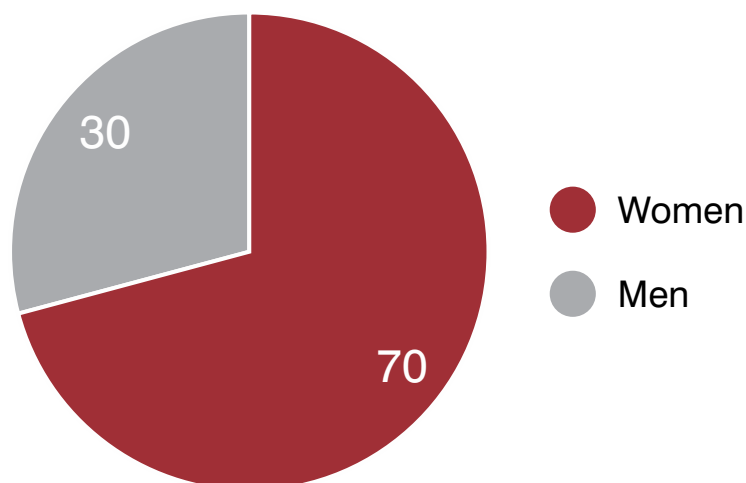
Respondents	Per District	Sample
Team Lead/Programme Manager (RSPN)		1
SUCCESS Project Coordinator/District Managers/ (NRSP, SRSO, TRDP)	1 per RSP	3 <sup>1</sup>
Presidents/ Managers of COs	3	18
Presidents/ Managers of VOs	2	12
Presidents/ Managers of LSOs	1	6
District Govt. Officials		2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total KIs</b>		<b>42</b>
Women Beneficiaries	1	6
Male Family Members of Women Beneficiaries	1	6
<b>Total FGDs</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>Total Case Studies</b>		<b>3</b>

<sup>1</sup> According to the Proposed Sample in each district, one interview was planned. However, in Jamshoro and Dadu Project Manager left the organization, while in TAY Project Manager was not available during the data collection Period due to some personal emergency.

<sup>2</sup> According to the Proposed Sample in each district, one interview was planned with Govt. Official. However, in Jamshoro, Dadu, Sujawal and District KSK they were not available due to their official commitments.

A total of 174 respondents participated in the FGDs and KIIs, comprising 122 (70%) women and 52 (30%) men.

**Figure 3: Sex of FGD and KII Participants (%)**



All the KIIs and FGDs were transcribed from Sindhi/Urdu to English language. Separate data matrixes were prepared for male and female FGDs, presidents/manager of COs, VO and LSOs, District Programme Managers and Government Officials. The data was filled in data matrixes from the transcriptions. The data matrixes were used for data analysis. It has been noted that the data analysis becomes more appealing and presentable when it analyzed under any available framework. In case of this study, the qualitative data was analysed with Rowlands' Power dynamic theory which consists of four types of Power i.e., Power over<sup>3</sup>, Power to<sup>4</sup>, Power with<sup>5</sup> and Power within<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Power over means the power that one person or group uses to control another person or group. This control might come from direct violence or more indirectly, from the community beliefs and practices that position men as superior to women. Using one's power over another is injustice.

<sup>4</sup> Power to is the belief, energy and actions that individuals and groups use to create positive change. Power to is when individuals proactively work to ensure that all community members enjoy the full spectrum of human rights and are able to achieve their full potential.

<sup>5</sup> Power within is the strength that arises from inside ourselves when we recognize the equal ability within all of us to positively influence our own lives and community. By discovering the positive power within ourselves, we are compelled to address the negative uses of power that create injustice in our communities.

<sup>6</sup> Power with means the power felt when two or more people come together to do something that they could not do alone. Power with includes joining our power with individuals as well as groups to respond to injustice with positive energy and support.



## 4. RESULTS

In this section we explore the impact of the selected SUCCESS interventions, namely the CIF, IGG and TVST, on the economic, political, and social empowerment of beneficiary women as captured through the qualitative FGDs and IDI and the quantitative data analyses.

For quantitative analysis different aspects and dimensions of empowerment were captured by developing scales ranging from 0 to 10, where 10 means the highest level of empowerment attainable and 0 meaning the lowest level. Individual indicators for each of the indices/scales can be found in the Annex.

For the results presented here, a higher scalar value thus represents a greater level of empowerment. Results obtained against each of the intervention are then compared to a group of respondents with similar characteristics- termed as the 'comparison group' – who were a part of the SUCCESS programme (had undergone social mobilisation and were members of community institutions) but had not received any of the additional interventions. The difference in the levels of empowerment between the specific intervention receiving respondents and the respondents from the comparison group is captured via the 'impact size' calculated in each of the tables in the following sub-sections. Tests for statistical significance are also carried out for each of the results and reported in the tables.

As explained earlier, due to the absence of a true 'control' group adequate to be statistically representative, the comparison being made here is between those who received only social mobilisation versus those who were mobilised and also received additional interventions. The impact size is thus the incremental empowerment of beneficiary women in the political, economic and social spheres due to CIF, IGG, and TVST.

### 4.1. Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment was broken down into access of beneficiaries to economic opportunities (earnings, wage incomes, savings, and access to loans and credit and the control over them); decision-making regarding buying and selling of personal / households items; and perceived improvement in household health and economic situation as compared to five years ago (before the SUCCESS programme interventions were rolled out).

#### Access to Economic Opportunities and Control over Them

Tables 5 and 6 illustrate the impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on income, financial inclusion, and economic empowerment in terms of access to economic opportunities and control over them.

**Table 5: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Access to Economic Opportunities (Loans and Credit)**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.12	3.32	3.64
Comparison	2.62	1.82	2.44
Impact Size	1.50	1.50	1.20
F Statistics	80.89	81.06	41.86
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sample size (n)	602	568	566

## Case Study I: Transforming Lives

Razi, an uneducated woman of seven children, belongs to district Tando Allahyar. She joined SUCCESS in 2016. Before joining SUCCESS, she used to work as a labourer in wheat field. She got stitching training and now working as seamstress. Besides this, she also opened a small grocery shop in her house. There is a remarkable positive change in her life due to SUCCESS. Her quality of life has been tremendously improved. She gained awareness as well as learnt skills. Through Community awareness sessions, she learnt importance of health and hygiene. She gladly shared that she is practicing handwashing and ensuring it for her children as well.

She reported, “earlier children were usually sick and had diarrhea very often but since they have been washing hands, their health has improved”.

Regarding children education, she said that none of her children went to school earlier because they were very poor. Their earnings were very limited as both husband and wife worked as labourers and hardly fed children, resultantly, there was no possibility of sending children to school. But now, all her kids are going to school.

She further shared that neither she had a CNIC, nor children had B-forms because she was completely unaware about the existence and importance of these documents. But now she has CNIC, and all children have B-forms. She gladly shared that due to CNIC she got money through Ehsaas Program during COVID situation.

She reported many positive changes in her personality and relationship with others due to her involvement in SUCCESS such as becoming confident and living happily with her husband and other relatives. She further added that now she has less restriction on her mobility and can even visit public service institutions such as NADRA, DC and UC offices and get her work done.

Another important take away from SUCCESS is “Saving” skill. She shared it in this way,

“We were not aware about the importance of savings at all before SUCCESS. We learnt the importance of savings. We did savings and that helped us a lot to survive during Covid situations”.

She recommended that the amount of CIF and IGG should be enhanced as inflation has gotten very high.

Table 5 depicts a highly likely impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST interventions on access to economic opportunities in terms of access to loans and credits. The data shows that in all three interventions, beneficiaries receiving additional interventions had much higher mean (average) scores than the comparison group who did not get any additional interventions.

Moreover, the impact size of CIF and IGG interventions was slightly higher than TVST (1.50 CIF and IGG versus 1.20 TVST). This is in line with theory as benefitting from the two financial access interventions of CIF and IGG under the SUCCESS programme likely had spill-over effects for the beneficiary women to have the confidence to seek and obtain loans and credit from other sources as well.

All of the impact sizes are statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence level as illustrated by high F values and very low p values or statistical significance (much lower than .05 threshold for a 95 percent confidence level). Even when accounting for design effects due to the multistage and clustering nature of our sample, the statistical significance is so low that impact estimates or results are also quite likely to be statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence level. **Hence, we have substantial evidence in terms of the likely impact of all three RSPN interventions on improving access to loans and credits for the programme beneficiaries.**

### Economic Decision Making (Purchasing and Selling)

Coming to economic decision making, Table 6 also shows a highly likely impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST interventions on improving women's control over economic decision-making regarding purchasing and selling of goods and clothing related to household children and the respondent. **The highest additional impact is recorded for CIF under which beneficiary women invested the interest-free loan in income generating activities.**

**Table 6: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Women's Control Over Economic Decision Making (Purchasing and Selling)**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	3.00	2.72	2.88
Comparison	2.13	2.06	2.07
Impact Size	0.87	0.66	0.81
F Statistics	28.36	14.83	22.08
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sample size (n)	606	564	565

Apart from noted impact of women's control over Economic Decision Making (Purchasing and Selling) from survey data, this finding was also supported from qualitative findings.

*“Women started businesses from CIF and the majority were successful in running businesses”. (LSO President, TAY)*

*“As the women received grants through IGG intervention and started multiple sorts of business-like bakery, livestock farming etc. These steps turned women into empowered women and help them towards living an independent life”. (LSO President, Dadu)*

## Perceived Economic and Health Situation

Interestingly, Table 7 elucidates no significant impact of IGG, and TVST interventions on the perceived improvement in household health and economic situation as compared to the previous 5 years. In the case of CIF, although the data in Table 7 does show a significant small impact, the impact becomes statistically insignificant once we account for the design effect of the sample design.

**Table 7: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Perceived Economic and Health Situation Compared to 5 Years Ago**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.27	3.37	3.78
Comparison	3.88	3.21	3.80
Impact Size	0.39	0.16	-0.02
F Statistics	4.87	0.76	0.02
Statistical Significance	0.028	0.384	0.889
Sample size (n)	607	568	568

During implementation phase, beneficiaries received awareness/training sessions on importance of health, family planning, and hygiene. Also selected households (the most destitute and vulnerable) also received micro health insurance. Objective of this insurance was to protect these families from health shocks that may push them deeper into poverty and hamper their capacity to generate income, hence adversely affecting their socio-economic well-being.

Although the quantitative analysis revealed the fact that there was no significant impact of the financial/cash assistance and trainings (CIF, IGG and TVST) on household health status when compared to last five years, qualitative discussions suggest that those who attended the above-mentioned sessions and received health insurance expressed some positive display in terms of its utility. Followings are few quotations recorded during KII and FGDs.

*“Earlier women delivered babies through unqualified midwives or at a Basic Health Unit in the village and due to this practice mostly children died, and in some cases, women also died but we never knew the reason. Due to SUCCESS, we now know about the govt. hospitals and maternity homes that are equipped to do this job. Now we avail this facility, SUCCESS paved the way for us”. (Respondent 2, Male FGD, Dadu)*

*“Due to health-related awareness that this programme has given to us, we have been able to establish a (health) camp for the women of the village to educate them about health matters along with family planning approaches. This camp is ongoing today, which is helping women in implementing the information they have been given through this programme”. (LSO President, District KSK)*

*“The awareness program was the best in which we learn about the health facilities. We took the females to the hospitals. Their deliveries were free of cost”. (CO2 in Dadu)*

## Access to Banking Services

The SUCCESS programme expected that upon receiving financial aid and skill based trainings, beneficiary households will become economically stable and will need to interact with formal banks for money management. In this backdrop, they were given awareness/orientation sessions on basic (relevant) banking procedures e.g.; opening an account for cash transactions. Empirical evidence collected via quantitative and qualitative data collection revealed following.

**Table 8: Impact of CIF on having a bank or Mobile banking account including (easy paisa, jazz cash, etc.) postal savings or current accounts**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.27	3.37	3.78
Comparison	3.88	3.21	3.80
Impact Size	0.39	0.16	-0.02
F Statistics	4.87	0.76	0.02
Statistical Significance	0.028	0.384	0.889
Sample size (n)	607	568	568

Even after the application of matching on the data, we did not observe any statistically significant difference in the having a bank, mobile or postal account including easy paisa or jazz cash, etc. between the proportion of respondents or beneficiaries who were exposed to CIF or TVST intervention (Tables 8 and 9) and those respondents who were not exposed to any intervention except the social mobilisation (comparison group). Thus, we cannot conclude any evidence of an impact of CIF and TVST interventions on holding a bank, mobile or postal account including easy paisa or jazz cash, etc.

**Table 9: Impact of TVST on having a bank or Mobile banking account including (easy paisa, jazz cash, etc.) postal savings or current account**

	Comparison	TVST	Total	Cramer's V	Statistical Significance
No one in the household has a bank or postal account	66.5%	68.6%	383	0.021	0.611
Someone has a bank or postal account	33.5%	31.4%	184		
Sample size (n)	284	283	567		

Above mentioned quantitative results show around one third (31-33%) of both treatment and comparison groups have bank accounts. Some visible findings were observed from qualitative data that SUCCESS has greatly improved knowledge of beneficiaries regarding basic banking procedures – proving some of them have bank account and rest feel confident that there will be no issue for them if they need to interact with bank staff for any financial matter. Few quotations are presented below to support this finding.

*“Before I did not know about opening a bank account, but now I am completely aware of what to and how to do things that are required”. (LSO President Jamshoro)*

*“Earlier they (women) were unaware about everything, now they easily solve their market issues and banking related issues etc. Earlier, we used to request the landlords because we were so poor, but now we have our own savings. All women gather and make decision together even we can now approach the lawyers if needed.” (CO President, TAY)*

*“My brother in law works in Saudi Arabia and he was used to deposit money in my husband's bank account. Now, he says that my sister in law has become more aware after this programme, she knows about banks and she can take care of my money and run her households. So, he now deposits money in my bank account and I go to bank alone and withdraw it and give it to his (brother in law) wife also.” (Respondent 2 in Female FGD District KSK)*

## Savings

Beneficiaries were provided awareness sessions on importance of money savings and household budgeting. This aspect was explored during FGDs and KIIs. A wide range of respondents confirmed about attending such sessions and also expressed that they are now applying this knowledge as well. Impressively, this was endorsed by both – beneficiary women as well as the men of the household. Effective application of money saving and budgeting knowledge was most helpful when majority of livelihood sources were gone during floods 2022. For example, one respondent stated:

*"Due to the flood, no work was available and as a result labour class was unemployed. In those tough times, women's' money saving skills played an excellent role. They had a decent amount of savings which they utilised during the crisis".*  
*(CO1 President, Larkana)*

*“Earlier, I managed all the finances of our household but now she (his wife) is also managing and doing saving and budgeting”.*  
*(Male FGD Respondent 1, District KSK)*

Among other benefits of this programme, sessions on awareness of money saving and existence of collective money saving at CO level were also reported as one source of attraction for joining SUCCESS. It was endorsed by a CO member in Larkana:

*"SRSO taught each of us about the benefit of saving money. We didn't have much savings at the individual level but in SUCCESS we see the benefits of collective level saving that's why I joined.” (Respondent 3, Female FGD, Larkana)*

The impact of sessions on money saving and budgeting was also gauged through survey data, as presented below.

**Table 10: Impact of CIF on beneficiaries saving money alone**

	Comparison	CIF	Total	Cramer's V	Statistical Significance
Respondent alone	20.7%	27.2%	145	0.076	0.060
Respondent along with other household members	79.3%	72.8%	460		
Sample size (n)	304	301	605		

Table 10 elucidates the proportion of comparison group members who personally saved money recently versus CIF receiving beneficiaries who personally saved money recently. While CIF receiving group members have a slightly higher proportion of saving money personally (alone) as compared to the comparison group (27 percent CIF treatment group versus 21 percent comparison group), the difference is not statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence level (especially accounting for design effect due to multistage cluster sampling). Nevertheless, it is still likely that the difference may be statistically significant at an 80 percent confidence level. **Thus, while we do not have strong evidence of an impact of CIF intervention on CIF beneficiaries personally (alone) saving money, there is some evidence in favour of an impact by 4 to 1 odd (80 percent confidence interval).**

**Table 11: Impact of IGG on beneficiaries saving money alone**

	Comparison	IGG	Total	Cramer's V	Statistical Significance
Respondent alone	11.3%	15.9%	77	0.068	0.107
Respondent along with other household members	88.7%	84.1%	490		
Sample size (n)	284	283	567		

Similar to the previous case, although IGG treatment group participants were slightly more likely to have saved money alone recently as compared to comparison group members (16 percent IGG treatment group versus 11 percent comparison group), the difference is not statistically significant at 95 percent confidence level (statistical significance of .107 higher than .05 value). Nevertheless, it is still likely that the difference may be statistically significant at an 80 percent confidence level. **Therefore, while we do not have strong evidence of an impact of IGG intervention on IGG beneficiaries saving money alone, there is some evidence in favor of an impact by 4 to 1 odd (80 percent confidence interval).** One thing to note here is that comparing results for beneficiaries receiving CIF versus those receiving IGG, CIF beneficiaries are more likely to maintain personal savings rather than the latter.

**Table 12: Impact of TVST on beneficiaries saving money alone**

	Comparison	TVST	Total	Cramer's V	Statistical Significance
Respondent alone	17.6%	25.0%	121	0.090	0.031
Respondent along with other household members	82.4%	75.0%	447		
Sample size (n)	284	284	568		

Table 12 depicts the likely impact of TVST on the beneficiaries. TVST beneficiaries were somewhat more likely than comparison group members to have saved money alone by themselves only (25 percent TVST treatment group versus 18 percent comparison group). Moreover, this observed difference is also statistically significant at 95 percent confidence (not accounting for design effect). Even accounting for design effect, the difference or the impact is likely to be significant at a 90 percent confidence level. Hence, there is a good chance (9 to 1 odds) of an impact of TVST intervention on beneficiaries saving money alone.

**Table 13: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on the amount saved by the beneficiaries in the last month (July) 2022**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	PKR 4,759	PKR 3,928	PKR 2,533
Comparison	PKR 3,298	PKR 2,358	PKR 2,563
Impact Size	PKR 1,460	PKR 1,571	PKR -30
F Statistics	1.650	2.637	0.002
Statistical Significance	0.201	0.109	0.961
Sample size (n)	143	75	120

Table 13 illustrate the average amount in Rupees saved by beneficiaries in July 2022 by various RSPN interventions such as CIF, IGG, and TVST in addition to the average amount saved by matched comparison group members savings in July 2022. Unsurprisingly, beneficiaries receiving CIF interventions were able to save the most. TVST beneficiaries reported dis-savings as compared to the matched comparison group that did not receive any beneficiaries. However, this finding is statistically insignificant.

### **Case Study II: SUCCESS as a Ladder of Economic Empowerment**

Arbab Khatoon, another uneducated woman, belong to district Kamber Shahdadkot. She is a mother of four children and joined SUCCESS in 2016. Before joining SUCCESS, she had a small tuck shop in her house. She earned Rs. 300 to 400 daily. Her husband is a farmer. Their financial situation was not good at all. She received Rs. 14,000 through CIF, and with this amount she scaled up her shop and started earning Rs. 1000 daily. She also started saving some amount as there was a lot of emphasis on importance of saving in community awareness training session. She bought a buffalo costing Rs. 100,000 on cash through savings. She consumes some buffalo milk at home and rest of the milk she used to sell at the rate of Rs. 100 per kg which has become another constant source of income for her. After sometimes, buffalo delivered four calves. Now all four calves have grown up and producing milk which Arbab has been selling at her shop and her financial condition has further improved.

Earlier, Arbab's children were not going to school due to poverty but now they are going. The health of children has also improved due to the awareness about health and hygiene which she got through SUCCESS.

She gladly shared prosperity in her house in these words, *“I can't express my happiness which SUCCESS has brought into my life. I didn't have money to feed my children even though me and my husband used to work like donkey. Schooling was out of question. But now situation of my home has entirely changed. Children are studying in school, and we all are happy. Another secret of life which I got to know through SUCCESS is “saving”. This habit played an important role in my family. If we had not saved, we would not have which we have today”*.



## 4.2. Social Empowerment

### General Decision-Making in the Family

Results of quantitative analysis provided adequate evidence of positive change in decision making by women that reflect significant improvement in women's economic and social empowerment. This is also supported by qualitative findings. During FGDs and KIs, almost all women respondents endorsed this findings. Similarly, men respondents also acknowledged involvement of women's decision making either individually or along with men of the family. This includes decisions on education and marriages of children, attending community gatherings, use of earned income and savings, purchase of clothes for themselves and children, etc.

*“We can now take decisions on our own at village level as well, we don't need men members for it.” (LSO President, TAY)*

*“Now they (men members of family) involve us in decision making. One of my uncles decided for her daughter's marriage who was underage. Her mother who attended awareness sessions of SUCCESS, convinced her husband successfully to delay this marriage till their daughter becomes an adult.” (CO president, district Larkana)*

*“Earlier women were not allowed to take decisions but now women have started pondering over certain topics.” (Respondent 3 in Male FGD Jamshoro)*

*“Now she (wife) can work with the male members of the house. Now there is less restriction on mobility and more involvement in family decisions”. (Respondent 2 5, 7, and 8 of Men's' FGD, district Sujawal)*

*“In our house all decisions were taken by men. After this programme, I also take part in decision making. My sister in law was sixteen and her mother wanted to get her engaged. But I interfered and asked the proposing family to leave. I told them that she is still very young, we will give her education”. (Respondent 3 female FGD, district KSK)*

Similarly, significant impact is reported from quantitative data for which an index is developed out of ten items or indicators capturing general decision making in the family.

As depicted in Table 14 we found a highly likely impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST interventions on empowering targeted or programme-beneficiary women in General Decision Making in the Family. The impact was especially pronounced in the case of IGG cash grants, which were targeted at women belonging to very poor households with mostly poverty scores of 11 or less. Second highest impact is seen for CIF beneficiaries, albeit less than half that for those receiving IGG. **This suggests that in terms of decision-making in the family, women receiving access to financial interventions benefited the most, with those who received grants reporting double the increase in their decision-making power as compared to those who took loans.**

Table 14: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Women's General Decision-Making Empowerment in the Family

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	3.87	3.51	3.46
Comparison	3.37	2.39	3.11
Impact Size	0.50	1.12	0.35
F Statistics	16.98	75.17	8.36
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.004
Sample size (n)	607	568	568

## Freedom of Movement

Table 15 shows the likely impact of IGG intervention on Women's Freedom of Movement Empowerment concerning the subdimension of “permission from family member to go out of home”. However, we did not find any statistically significant impact of CIF and TVST on Freedom of Movement (permission from family members to go out of home). Overall, however, the empowerment score on the Freedom of Movement (permission from family member to go out of home) scale was quite low (the scale was measured from 0 to 10, with 0 showing the lowest empowerment and 10 illustrating the highest level of empowerment).

Table 15: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Women's Freedom of Movement (Permission from Family Member to Go Out of Home)

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	1.07	0.92	0.85
Comparison	0.86	0.53	0.65
Impact Size	0.21	0.39	0.20
F Statistics	2.38	11.70	2.47
Statistical Significance	0.123	0.001	0.116
Sample size (n)	607	568	568

The lower score on the freedom of movement scale concerning permission from family members could be due to the reason that while programme participants may have permission from family members to go outside of the home, there may be other cultural or environmental factors that may still be restricting programme participants freedom of movement outside the home. An LSO president acknowledge it in this way,

*“I had permission from my family to go out, but the landlords of my village objected and taunted that what changes I will bring here”. (LSO President, TAY)*

While women have to seek permission from their husbands or family members to leave home, they were usually authorised to visit their friends and social and political gatherings in the village as a result of SUCCESS interventions. According to table 16, we found a significant impact of RSPN's interventions on

women's Mobility and Socialisation Empowerment (authorization to go outside of the home). The social mobilisation campaign in addition to CIF, IGG, and TVST interventions helped beneficiaries in their freedom of movement to their friend's houses, social gatherings, and political gatherings in the village or the community. Thus, these interventions increased the social mobility of the beneficiaries and enhanced their empowerment in terms of freedom of movement.

**Table 16: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Women's Movability and Socialisation (Authorisation to Go Outside of the Home)**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.24	3.81	4.09
Comparison	3.88	3.21	3.61
Impact Size	0.36	0.60	0.48
F Statistics	6.95	16.95	11.29
Statistical Significance	0.009	0.000	0.001
Sample size (n)	606	568	568

The qualitative research also supports enhanced empowerment of the programme beneficiaries in terms of their going out of their homes to support family chores and speak to various officials.

*“Earlier, women were not allowed to travel alone to the city. Now they can go to the DC office, UC chairman and speak to councilors for their issues”.*  
(LSO President, Jamshoro)

Men also endorsed that women got freedom of movement after SUCCESS. Following quotations from qualitative interviews and FGDs are exhibiting it.

*“Before if a child got sick, women used to wait for husband to take child to the hospital, but now they are independent, they don't wait for the father of child and manage it herself”.* (Men's FGD respondent 3, Dadu)

*“Earlier, women asked men to accompany them when they go outside but now, they go to the market on their own”.* (Male FGD Respondent 6, Jamshoro)

*“We used to drop our kids to school but now our wives do so because they become confident to go outside”.* (Male FGD Respondent 4, Jamshoro)

### Efficacy within Household

Table 17 presents the impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Efficacy within the Household scale. The Efficacy within the Household scale was measured using two items or indicators, capturing whether the beneficiary feels like an important member of the household and whether she feels her opinion is valued by other members.

### Case Study III: Winning the Battle Against Poverty

Sanjeeda is a poor illiterate woman who lives in district Larkana. She is a housewife, and her husband works as labourer. She joined SUCCESS in 2016. She has four daughters and one son. One of her daughters is especially abled. She got stitching training under TVST intervention and received IGG from which she bought a sewing machine. She has started stitching work after getting training and now earns Rs. 3000 per month. She said that earlier when her husband didn't get work, our children slept hungry as she didn't have enough money to buy groceries. However, this does not happen now because she also earns. She said that she keeps her stitching charges lower than the other women in the village and as a result she gets more work than others.

She shared her increased level of confidence in these words,

*"I lacked confidence before this program. When my husband did not get work and we were forced to starve, I used to beg others for help. I'm happy and confident now that I can use my own money to feed my children".*

She mentioned the positive impact of Community awareness sessions in this way,

*"Due to this programme's awareness sessions, I learned plenty of things. My children's health conditions were not good, but after the trainings I know how to keep them healthy".*

**Table 17: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Efficacy within Household 2022**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	9.45	9.40	9.38
Comparison	9.49	8.36	9.41
Impact Size	-0.04	1.04	-0.03
F Statistics	0.12	70.95	0.06
Statistical Significance	0.726	0.000	0.808
Sample size (n)	605	564	566

Accordingly, the data in the table shows a highly likely impact of IGG on increasing the efficacy of beneficiaries within their households. Nevertheless, we did not observe any impact of CIF and TVST on increasing efficacy within households, for the beneficiaries. Interestingly, during qualitative data collection, all of the respondents were of the view that after joining SUCCESS interventions women are being considered important member of the households and their opinions are being respected. Following are few quotations, reported by women beneficiaries.

*"When I got the loan, I opened a shop for my son. It causes happiness in our relation and family. He respects me more and his behaviour is better now." (Respondent 2 women FGD, district Sujawal)*

*"Relationship with mother-in-law has improved." (Respondent 1 women FGD, district Larkana)*

*“When I joined the programme my husband got so angry due to rumors spread by someone. He didn't talk to me for long. But now when he has seen the impact of training on me, he has changed, now I tell him what I learnt, and he supports me in front of other people”. (Respondent 3 women FGD, district Dadu)*

*“No fighting now, rather more understanding has taken place with my husband. First we fought, as this was my first job in SRSO, but then gradually he began to trust me and I also do in return, so now we have good understanding between us”. (Respondent 1 women FGD, district KSK)*

More interestingly men respondents from FGDs, also had similar opinion like mentioned above by women beneficiaries.

*“Since she started going out, her thinking has expanded. Earlier, we used to talk on domestic problems only, now she participates in discussion regarding other matters as well.” (Respondent 4 male FGD, district Larkana)*

*“Earlier the women used to fight among themselves on trivial issues so the programme helped them in uniting and understanding each other. Now, they meet and greet each other.” (Respondent 3 male FGD, district Larkana)*

*“Before they (women) used to shout and fight with kids and husband, but with the awareness they are getting (from SUCCESS), they now know the rights of husband and children too, so they fight less.” (Respondent 3 male FGD, district Dadu)*

*“Now we help them in household chores.” (Respondent 3, 4, and 5 men's FGD, Sujawal)*

*“She has become smart and think wisely. She does money saving for hard times.” (Respondent 7 male FGD, district TAY)*

## Attitude and Acceptability of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

During qualitative analysis no incidence of Gender Based Violence was reported, and men and women expressed improvement in marital and household relationships. They expressed SUCCESS interventions brought more forbearance among family members.

*While asking impact of SUCCESS on GBV a men respondent that “(when) the light of Ilm (education) comes, then ignorance and fight (physical violence) go away.” (Respondent 2 male FGD district KSK)*

*We got training of tailoring and now stich clothes and earn money that abled us to support our family financially. It causes a good relationship between family members.” (Respondent 3 4, 6 7 8 women FGD, district Sujawal)*

However quantitative findings did not fully reflect the FGD discussions. Table 18 illustrates the likely impact of IGG and perhaps TVST on the attitude and acceptability of gender-based violence. The data shows that IGG intervention decreased the acceptability of gender-based violence against women amongst the programme participants.

Nevertheless, TVST intervention may not have affected the attitude and acceptability of gender-based violence amongst the programme participants.

**Table 18: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Attitude and Acceptability of Gender-Based Violence**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.36	4.33	4.30
Comparison	4.47	3.88	4.60
Impact Size	-0.11	0.45	-0.30
F Statistics	1.04	10.79	7.61
Statistical Significance	0.309	0.001	0.006
Sample size (n)	607	567	567

### 4.3. Political Empowerment

#### Political Awareness

Political awareness is critical in creating civic awareness, e.g.; how things get done, who has the power to make decisions and who implements and impact of all this at individual and society level. SUCCESS tried to enhance political awareness through customized sessions. Our research analysed both qualitative and quantitative information to confirm increased political awareness of the beneficiaries. Majority of the respondents were aware of political actors at local, provincial and national level and had experience of politicians performance in past.

*“Earlier we did not have awareness whom to give vote and whom not to give vote but after this programme we got awareness. (LSO president, district Sujawal)*

*“Since our grandparents' time, we were giving the vote to a particular landlord, he used to win every time because of our votes. But he never helped us. In the last election, we challenged him and casted vote for a different candidate and that landlord got defeated. It was remarkable in our village”. (Respondent 1, Female FGD, District KSK)*

*“Now our men cannot force us to cast vote against our choice.” (Respondent 1 women FGD, district Dadu)*

Similar trend of increased political awareness is also evident from quantitative research.

Table 19: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Political Awareness

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	1.95	1.25	1.55
Comparison	1.25	0.60	1.15
Impact Size	0.70	0.65	0.40
F Statistics	14.74	17.10	4.26
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.040
Sample size (n)	528	463	458

According to Table 19 there is a likely impact of CIF and IGG programs on increasing political awareness amongst programme beneficiaries. **Beneficiaries of CIF, and IGG were much more aware of their MPA, MNA, Chief Minister of Sindh, and Prime Minister of Pakistan, as compared to SUCCESS Programme members that did not receive any interventions.** The results remained consistent even after accounting for factors such as household poverty score, respondent age, education and various other factors.

### Future Voting Participation

Table 20 depicts the likely impact of CIF and IGG on increasing future voting participation, as measured by intention to vote in the future general and local government elections. **Unlike CIF and IGG, for TVST however, we did not observe any significant impact on increasing future voting intention in the general and local government elections.**

Table 20: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Future Voting Participation

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.57	4.37	4.32
Comparison	4.13	3.29	4.09
Impact Size	0.44	1.08	0.23
F Statistics	12.74	33.21	2.45
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.118
Sample size (n)	530	397	470

The increase in intention to vote in future elections is also observed through qualitative research. Majority of the respondents – men and women - endorsed women's' increased awareness for importance of voting participation. Some of them also acknowledged that they got their CNIC for the sake of casting vote in upcoming elections. Apart from preference of voting in future, most of the women also expressed that they will not be influenced by family members or anyone else to cast vote against their own choice. They also felt themselves confident in carrying out accountability of political representatives.

*“We got to know about our right to vote that we should vote whoever we want.”. (CO President 2, Jamshoro)*

*“Previously when we were asked to vote for the certain person, we did so, but now I have realized with the awareness received from the programme, that my vote is my authority. I see that people I have voted for, haven't been serving us with anything. Now, we won't vote for them until they gain our trust or do something for us.” (Respondent 7 women FGD, district Dadu)*

## Political Participation

Political participation was gauged in terms of participation of women in decision making on political matters at local/ provincial or national level including preference and accountability of political parties or their representatives or interaction with politicians, government and influential personalities. Such confidence and interaction with people outside respective households is expected to improve public sector decision-making, transparency and enhanced accountability to citizens. During qualitative research, discussion on politics by women among family members and with community members is reported by most respondents.

*“Before SUCCESS, we instructed them (women) whom to vote for, but now, they guide us along with informing all pros and cons of each candidate”.*  
(Male FGD Respondent 4, District KSK)

**Table 21: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Political Discussion Frequency**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	2.95	2.38	2.57
Comparison	2.57	2.11	2.33
Impact Size	0.38	0.27	0.24
F Statistics	13.89	19.79	8.81
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.003
Sample size (n)	564	534	532

Our quantitative analysis elucidates a slight, although statistically significant impact of all three interventions on increasing political discussions amongst Programme participants as they were more likely than comparison group members to discuss politics with people within their families as well as people outside their families.

**Table 22: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Frequency of Contact with Politicians**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	2.28	2.14	2.16
Comparison	2.20	2.25	2.18
Impact Size	0.08	-0.11	-0.02
F Statistics	1.80	2.30	0.10
Statistical Significance	0.180	0.130	0.750
Sample size (n)	569	547	549

On the contrary, unlike the political discussion scale, we did not find any increase in the frequency of contact with politicians such as MPAs and MNAs, due to CIF, IGG, and TVST Programme interventions. The difference between treatment and comparison groups, after the application of matching, was not statistically significant. Hence, no evidence of any impact was concluded in this case.



**Table 23: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Contact with Officials**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	2.40	2.15	2.17
Comparison	2.24	2.18	2.13
Impact Size	0.16	-0.03	0.04
F Statistics	6.37	0.75	0.81
Statistical Significance	0.012	0.412	0.367
Sample size (n)	564	497	545

The evidence on the impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on increase in contact with officials is mixed. While we observed a statistically significant impact of CIF on increase in contact with officials from police, courts, or any other government agency, there was no evidence of any impact in the case of IGG and TVST interventions.

Qualitative data also exhibit increased interaction with government official due to SUCCESS.

*“Now we know which government institution to go to for our issues”. (Male FGD Respondent 2, Jamshoro)*

NGOs interaction with government also increased due to SUCCESS. Following quotation is in support of this finding.

*“Success guided us on how to work with the government. We became a member of SUCCESS and work with the government. Now women have direct access to the DC. The government owns this programme. They (Govt. Dept.) contact the LSOs for different issues”. (District Programme Manager, Sujawal)*

**Table 24: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Frequency of Contact with Spiritual/Tribal/Village Elders**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	3.36	2.76	2.90
Comparison	2.85	2.48	2.64
Impact Size	0.51	0.28	0.26
F Statistics	19.21	8.41	6.62
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.004	0.010
Sample size (n)	587	506	556

Table 24 shows the likely impact of interventions on the increasing frequency of contact with spiritual/tribal/village elders. Programme participants of CIF, IGG, and TVST had much higher mean scores (on the scale of 0 to 10) on contact with spiritual/tribal/village elders scale, as compared to comparison group members while accounting for or adjusted for various confounding factors.

**Table 25: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Political Participation (Likelihood of Contacting a Politician or a Government Official in case of Problem in the Community/Village/Respondent) 2022**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	5.06	3.72	4.27
Comparison	4.47	3.90	3.88
Impact Size	0.51	0.28	0.26
F Statistics	8.18	0.81	3.75
Statistical Significance	0.004	0.370	0.053
Sample size (n)	569	489	531

Table 25 provides mixed evidence to support the impact of interventions on increasing political participation with respect to the sub-dimension or sub-scale of the likelihood of contacting a politician or a government official in case of a problem in the community/village/respondent. While our data show a slight impact in the case of CIF for increasing the chance of contacting a politician or a government official in case of a problem in the community/village/respondent, no statistically significant impact was observed on IGG and TVST programme beneficiaries.

**Table 26: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Political Participation (Likelihood of Contacting a Village Elder /Tribal Elder/ Family Elder/ Local CO/ VO/ LSO in Case of Problem in the Community/Village/Respondent)**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	6.99	5.94	6.60
Comparison	5.93	4.30	5.68
Impact Size	1.06	1.64	0.92
F Statistics	21.64	44.25	14.77
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sample size (n)	585	487	538

Table 26 however, depicts the likely impact of all three interventions on increasing political participation (likelihood of contacting a village elder /tribal elder/ family elder/ local CO/ VO/ LSO in case of problem in the community/village/respondent) amongst programme participants.

The impact was slightly higher for IGG programme participants (1.64 impact size) compared to CIF and TVST programme participants (1.06 and 0.92 impact sizes respectively).

**Table 27: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Socio-Political Participation at the Village Level**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	3.30	2.70	2.85
Comparison	2.25	0.90	2.05
Impact Size	1.05	1.80	0.80
F Statistics	34.72	108.30	20.39
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sample size (n)	598	558	556

Furthermore, we also observed a highly likely and statistically significant impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on increasing socio-political participation at the village level amongst the programme beneficiaries. The impact was especially pronounced in the case of IGG, with an impact size of 1.80, compared to a smaller impact size of 1.05 for CIF and only 0.80, in the case of TVST.

One of the women shared political empowerment and political participation in this way,

*“Since our grandparents' time, we were giving the vote to a particular landlord (Wadera), and he won every time because of our votes. But he never helped us. In the last election, we challenged him and voted for a different candidate and that landlord got defeated. It was remarkable in our village. Politically we have become more empowered”. (Female FGD Respondent 1, District KSK)*

## Beliefs and Attitudes about Women in Politics

Table 28 shows the statistically significant impact of CIF and TVST on positive beliefs and attitudes about women in politics. In other words, CIF and TVST increased positive attitudes about women in politics amongst programme beneficiaries. No significant impact, however, was found on IGG programme beneficiaries.

**Table 28: Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Beliefs and Attitudes about Women in Politics**

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	7.80	7.60	7.98
Comparison	7.46	7.77	7.38
Impact Size	0.34	-0.17	0.60
F Statistics	6.37	0.82	15.75
Statistical Significance	0.012	0.365	0.000
Sample size (n)	576	476	514

## 4.4. Overall Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Overall Empowerment Index

Table 29 illustrate the composite impact of all interventions on the programme (CIF, IGG, and TVST taken together). Accordingly, we developed an Overall Empowerment Index using factor analysis and then compared mean scores of the Empowerment Index by treatment (CIF, IGG, and TVST taken together) and comparison groups, weighted by the matching weight which incorporated data matched on 2016 households' poverty scores decile, district, and education of the head of household.

Our analysis also illustrates a highly likely (statistically significant) impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST taken together on the Overall Empowerment Index, created to discern overall impact.

Converting the scale into percentage terms, the result indicates that as compared to women who join community institutions but received no other SUCCESS interventions, the beneficiaries who received CIF, IGG and TVST reported a 7.22% higher level of overall empowerment.

Table 29: Overall Impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST on Empowerment Index

	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	0.06	-2.25	2.19
Comparison	-0.27	-2.38	1.55
Impact Size	0.33		
F Statistics	35.20		
Statistical Significance	0.000		
Sample size (n)	1223		

## 5. Discussion

In this section we present a discussion of the key findings structured around the objectives and research questions laid out in Section 1.1.

### 5.1. Objective 1

-----**Objective 1:** To assess the ways and the extent to which social mobilization and other interventions under the SUCCESS programme have contributed towards the social, economic, and political empowerment and agency of women beneficiaries, with special regard to the poor and marginalized groups in different spheres of life. -----

The SUCCESS interventions such as social mobilisation, in addition to CIF, IGG, and TVST were aimed at women in rural areas of Sindh, belonging to poor households with a poverty score of 23 or less. The SUCCESS programme endeavoured to make a difference or increase women beneficiaries' social, economic, and political empowerment. Our study shows good evidence of the impact of these interventions on programme beneficiaries for various dimensions and sub-dimensions of women's social, economic, and political empowerment.

The SUCCESS programme CIF, IGG, and TVST interventions made positive contribution to increase in access to economic opportunities such as loans and credits, control over economic decision making, women's general decision making within the family, permission to go outside home (women movability and socialization), future political participation in terms of intention to vote in future elections, contact with spiritual/tribal/village elders, socio-political participation at the village level, and future likelihood or intention of contacting tribe/village elders/local CO/VO/LSO in case of a problem in the community or village (see quantitative findings for detail).

The qualitative findings also validate the quantitative results that SUCCESS's various interventions (CIF, IGG, TVST) contributed to rural women's social, political, and economic empowerment. One of the women in Kamber Shahdadkot shared an excellent example of women's Political Empowerment in these words,

*“Now, we vote with our own free will and choice. In the last election, landlord's wife was forcing the women to put their thumb for a specific candidate on voters' ballot paper. I asked her why you did that. Earlier, we could not even speak in front of them. The other candidate is helping us, giving us tents and other things. We asked the landlord's wife why your husband did not support us and help us before when we elected him and she was embarrassed.” (Respondent women FGD, district KSK)*

An LSO president in Dadu mentioned how women's economic independence further leads to their social empowerment.

*“A lot of change is there, women have started multiple sorts of businesses like bakery, livestock, farming etc. through IGG and CIF. When they started earning, they were also involved in family decisions and faced less restriction on their mobility”.*

## 5.2. Objective 2

-----**Objective 2:** To assess the effect of regular participation in activities of community institutions fostered under the SUCCESS programme on access to public services, quality of citizen-state relations, and government engagement and responsiveness, along with the confidence and capabilities of beneficiary women to take up service delivery issues with concerned authorities. -----

While we did not find any significant impact of CIF, IGG, and TVST programmes on beneficiaries increase in frequency of contact with politicians and officials, the programme did increase contact with local level personalities and institutions such as spiritual, tribal, and village elders.

Moreover, in case of a problem in the village and community or in case of a problem with the beneficiary herself, the programme participants of CIF, IGG, and TVST would contact a village elder /tribal elder/ family elder/ local community institutions for solution of that problem.

Similarly, CIF, IGG, and TVST also increased socio-political participation at the village level for the programme beneficiaries (see quantitative findings for detail).

However, qualitative findings show that SUCCESS increased awareness and access to public service institutions such as NADRA and DC offices. It has also improved citizen-state relations. Women have got the confidence to take up service delivery issues with concerned authorities. Evidence of increased awareness and access to public service institutions are the following:

*“Earlier, we didn't even have the idea where to go to get our CNIC, but SUCCESS not only connected us to the relevant department but also guided us with the process”.*  
(VO2 president, district KSK)

LSO presidents in Larkana and Jamshoro shared her experience that how they and other women in their village got support from the Deputy Commissioner's office during the flood in 2022.

*“Due to SUCCESS, we became aware of DC's role and responsibilities. During the flood, we got 200 tents from DC for our village. If SUCCESS didn't exist, we could not approach DC”.* (LSO president district Larkana)

*“When I had a problem getting NOC for watercourse, I brought it up in a JDC meeting, chaired by DC and he signed NOC on the spot. If I had not joined SUCCESS, I wouldn't have done this”.* (LSO president, district Jamshoro)

Government official also endorsed women's awareness about and access to public offices.

*“SUCCESS arranged awareness sessions about the role and responsibilities of various government departments for women which helped women to know about us. Unfortunately, government can't arrange these sessions”.*  
(“Social Welfare Officer, district TAY)

### 5.3. Objective 3

-----**Objective 3:** To gauge post-programme sustainability of gains (if any) achieved in women's social, economic and political empowerment and agency during the past six years through critically assessing (i) the perception of the role of women in different spheres by male community members; (ii) the aspirations of female household members of SUCCESS beneficiaries.-----

It can be confidently claimed that SUCCESS has played an excellent role in changing male perception towards women's social, economic, and political empowerment. Men themselves admitted it and women also endorsed this transformation.

*“Earlier women were considered ignorant and treated as second-class citizens. Now, their status has been elevated and men consider them as useful members of household and community.” (Respondent 8, men FGD, district KSK).*

*“Earlier, I didn't allow my wife to go outside home alone or without my permission, but now, I don't restrict her from going out alone or without my permission” (Respondent 8, men FGD, district TAY)*

*“SUCCESS has played an important role in changing the male mindset. Earlier, they did not let us go outside the house but now they have gotten awareness that women have the right to freedom of movement, so they permit us to go out”. (VO2 president, district Dadu)*

SUCCESS has become very successful to inspire other female household members. There is a demand to launch more programmes like SUCCESS in future. LSO president in Dadu shared it in these words,

*“After seeing our progress and the outcomes of learning, they (women not part of SUCCESS Programme) showed their interest to be part of SUCCESS or other programmes like it. Now, when NGO officials visit our village all women gather to listen to them, before SUCCESS the situation was the opposite”.*

### 5.4. Objective 4

-----**Objective 4:** To identify and document examples of good practices, and lessons from the programme implementation.-----

There are many good practices which women have adopted because of joining SUCCESS. Health and hygiene, and especially hand washing are few of them. Women also adopted family planning due to the awareness that they have gotten from SUCCESS. It is a very big change in the lives of rural women in Sindh because birth spacing is considered a huge sin. Women have also been ensuring that children must attend school regularly as they become aware of the importance of education. Besides this, they are planting trees and ensuring registration of birth, death, and marriages. Other good practices are ensure having a valid CNIC and do money savings. Women respondents shared practicing health and hygiene and family planning knowledge said,

Note: Further similar results are given in findings and case studies sections.

*“We didn't have a toilet at our home, through SUCCESS awareness sessions, we learnt the importance of having one and as a result constructed it”.*

*“Earlier every year we got pregnant. Women used to get pregnant even after forty days of delivery. Many children died premature, and women face a lot of health issues because family planning was considered a sin. But now we do family planning”.* (Respondent 3, women FGD, district KSK)

## 5.5. Research Question 1

---**Question 1:** To what extent has the SUCCESS programme, through social mobilisation and other programme interventions, succeeded in providing the different categories of beneficiaries the appropriate and adequate resources to create and expand their agency within themselves, the household, the immediate community, and at the local levels?---

**Change Within Themselves as an Outcome of SUCCESS:** Women reported many positive changes in themselves as an outcome of SUCCESS such as self-confidence, improved mental and physical health, improved decision-making power, and claiming their rights. Rowland (1997) described these changes as Power within<sup>7</sup>.

Figure 4: Change Within Themselves as an Outcome of SUCCESS



<sup>7</sup> Power within is the strength that arises from inside ourselves when we recognize the equal ability within all of us to positively influence our own lives and community. By discovering the positive power within ourselves, we are compelled to address the negative uses of power that create injustice in our communities.



One of the women reported it in this way,

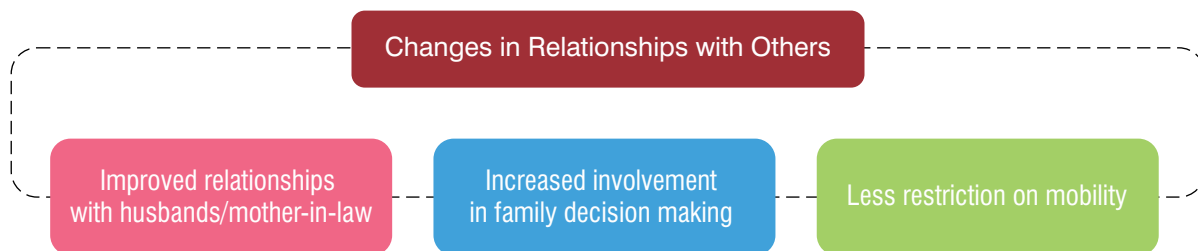
*“Now, I feel good about myself. Earlier I didn't have the confidence to speak with strangers but now whenever any department or NGO official visits, I can easily and confidently talk to them”. (Respondent 1, Female FGD, Dadu)*

Men also reported similar changes in women. One of the men stated,

*“Before SUCCESS Programme women did not know about their rights but now, they ask for it”. (Respondent 1, Male FGD, Sujawal)*

**Change in Relationships with Others as an Outcome of SUCCESS:** Women reported many positive changes in their relationship with others as an outcome of SUCCESS such as improved relationships with husbands/mother-in-law, increase involvement in family decisions, and less restriction on mobility.

**Figure 5: Changes in Relationships with others as an Outcome of SUCCESS**



One of the women reported that,

*“Before SUCCESS, our men didn't let us go outside but now they have allowed us to go to the market and even banks. There is no more restriction on our mobility”. (Respondent 1, Female FGD, TAY)*

Another woman shared it in this way,

*“Before SUCCESS, we had to take permission from our men to go out but now, we just inform them before going”. (Respondent 1, Female FGD, Dadu)*

Men also endorsed women's narratives, one of the men informed about his wife,

*“There is a change in her (his wife) attitude. She was very emotional before and we fought with each other a lot. But now she has become friendly and there are no fight between us”. (Respondent 1, Male FGD, District KSK)*

## 5.6. Research Question 2

---Question 2: How much (quantified) change has the SUCCESS programme brought about in the social, economic, and political empowerment of beneficiaries since the start of programme in 2016?---

SUCCESS led to empowerment for women beneficiaries in most dimensions or sub dimensions related to women as socially, economically, and politically empowered members of the society, as evident from quantitative analysis in addition to qualitative analysis.

Our quantitative analysis provides rigorous evidence of impact on social, economic, and political areas as a result of various SUCCESS interventions such as CIF, IGG, and TVST (see quantitative findings for detail).

Furthermore, quantitative analysis also illustrates evidence of impact of various SUCCESS interventions such as CIF, IGG, and TVST on improving various aspects of women empowerment (amongst programme beneficiaries) that are usually channelized in our Pakistani society through traditional male household members with traditional mind sets. These dimensions of women empowerment included women beneficiaries increased access to economic opportunities such as loans and credits, increased control over economic decision making, increased women's general decision making empowerment within the family, higher prevalence of permission to go outside home (women movability and socialization), increased future political participation in terms of intention to vote in elections, and increase in contact with spiritual/tribal/village elders.

The IGG intervention in particular, also increased beneficiaries' efficacy within their households, and higher chances of permission from family members to go outside home (freedom of movement).

Quantifying the change, the beneficiaries who received CIF, IGG and TVST reported a 7.22% higher level of overall empowerment as compared to those who were mobilised but did not receive any interventions.

### 5.7. Research Question 3

----**Question 3:** Have the platform of community institutions been successful in raising awareness and increasing access (when needed) to public services (including women related services) for regularly participating beneficiaries?----

In Pakistan, there is a huge gap between citizens and public service institutions, even though their mandate is to provide services to the citizens. SUCCESS played an admirable role in reducing this gap. All interviewed presidents of community institutions reported that due to SUCCESS they not only got familiar with service-providing institutions but also build linkages with them. They now avail services from them such as free delivery in government hospitals, visiting local government and Deputy Commissioner offices and launching complaints.

ALSO president in Tando Allahyar shed light in this way,

*“We have a committee (LSO) in our village which takes complaints to the government offices. For example, my village was deprived of clean water of due to which 32 people have died as they suffered from hepatitis C. Due to this tragedy, the committee members filed an application and now we have a water filtration plant which is benefitting nearby villages as well. Similarly, when we needed to get our livestock vaccinated, I wrote an application to Deputy Director, Livestock. He visited with his team and vaccinated animals of all the villages in this UC. Earlier, women were afraid of children's vaccination because of a myth that children might fall ill. I not only gave awareness sessions but also wrote to PPHI and they placed their camps here and the children of this UC were vaccinated. If SUCCESS were not there, these things would not happen”.*

President of a CO in Larkana said,

*"When a teacher was absent from school for too long we sent an application to the DEO and ensured that the teacher was present in school regularly. If we were not part of SUCCESS, we could not do it".*

## 5.8. Research Question 4

---Question 4: Has regular participation in community institutions instilled within beneficiaries (particularly the community institution leaders) the confidence and capabilities for effective citizen-state engagement? If so, has the quality of citizen-state relations, along with government and responsiveness increased since 2016 as a result?---

Almost all the presidents of SUCCESS community institutions admitted that after the SUCCESS programme their relationship with government institutions has improved. They now approach the government departments for their issues and easily get them resolved.

An LSO president in District KSK shared an incident regarding successful contact with government office,

*"There was a case of a girl in our village for which we approached the Human Rights Department, which helped in the resolution of the case. The girl was also provided shelter in a government shelter home free of cost".*

Another VO president in Dadu endorsed importance of CIs and mentioned that,

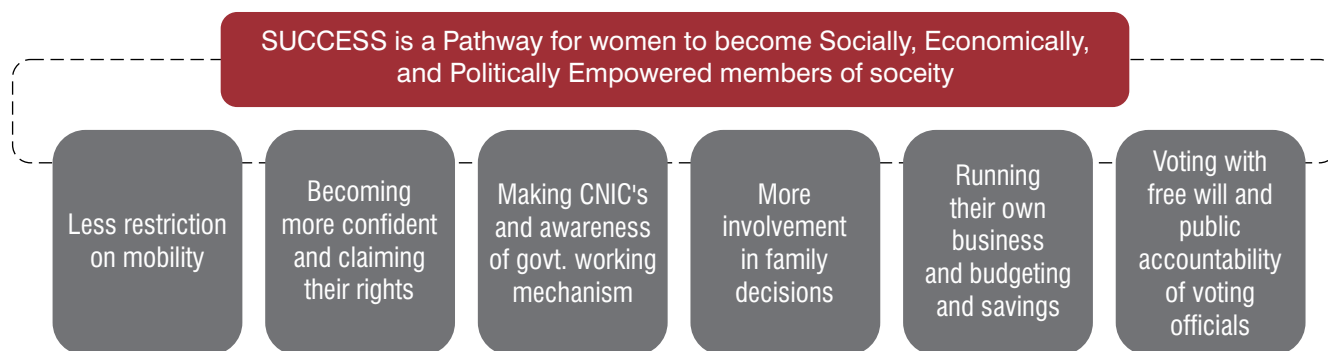
*"Now when we go and meet with the government officials, they listen to us and give good and positive responses". (VO president, Dadu)*

## 5.9. Research Question 5

---Question 5: How much progress has the SUCCESS programme made in gaining recognition for women as socially, economically, and politically empowered members of the society and changing traditional mind sets, particularly among male community members and other stakeholders?---

Almost all the women and men agreed that SUCCESS helped women to become socially, economically, and politically empowered members of society. In terms of social empowerment, they mentioned less restriction on mobility, becoming more confident, claiming their rights, making CNIC, aware of the Government working mechanism, carrying out accountability of Government officials, more involvement in family decisions, sending children especially girls to school and adopt family planning. In terms of economic empowerment, they mentioned running their businesses and practicing money saving and budgeting while in terms of political employment, they mentioned casting their vote according to their own will and carrying out accountability of political representatives.

Figure 6: Socially, Economically, and Politically Empowered Women as an Outcome of SUCCESS



LSO president in Tando Allahyar shared a noticeable example of social empowerment,

*"Earlier the unmarried girls of our community were not allowed to get their CNICs as a tradition. We spread awareness and helped them in getting B-forms and CNICs. Besides this, there was no concept of girls' education. They were not allowed to go to school. They stayed at home or worked in farms. But due to awareness which SUCCESS created 90 girls in our UC are going to school now".*

CO president in Tando Allahyar narrated economic empowerment in this way,

*"We took loans from SUCCESS and purchased cattle (goats) and opened small shops. As a result our financial situation has been improved. We are happy now as we spend our money according to our own free will. Before this, husbands have control over all the finances".*

One of the women shared about political empowerment and described,

*"Politically we have become more aware. Since our grandparents' time, we were giving the vote to a particular landlord (Wadera), he won every time because of our votes, but he never helped us. In the last election, we challenged him and cast a vote for a different candidate and that Wadera was defeated. It was remarkable in our village". (Respondent 1, Female FGD, District KSK)*

Men also endorsed that women have become socially, economically, and politically empowered.

One of the men shared examples of social empowerment in women in this way,

*"Men was used to take all the decisions and women accepted them but now they speak up and occasionally challenge us. Besides this, women were not allowed to go out without accompanying men but now they go freely". (Respondent 4, Male FGD, Jamshoro)*

Economic empowerment was endorsed in this way by another man,

*“I managed all the finances of our household but now she (wife) is also managing and doing saving and budgeting”. (Respondent 1, Male FGD, District KSK)*

Political empowerment was endorsed in this way,

*“Before SUCCESS, we instructed them (their women) whom to vote, but now, they guide us along with informing pros and cons”.  
(Respondent 4, Male FGD, District KSK)*

Almost all the women reported that due to SUCCESS men's perception has been changed towards women empowerment. Now, they do not restrict women's mobility, involve them in family decisions and give respect to their opinions.

One of the women expressed,

*“SUCCESS has played an important role in changing male mindset. Before SUCCESS, they did not let us go outside the house but now they do”. (CO 1, Larkana)*

Another woman said,

*“My brother-in-law works in Saudi Arabia, earlier he was sending money to my husband's account. Now he says that my bhabi (sister-in-law) has become more aware of bank procedures and manages money very sensibly so he started sending money to my account”. (Respondent 2, Female FGD, District KSK)*

Another woman narrates in this way,

*“Earlier my husband used to keep all money with him that he earned from land. Now he gives some portion of it to me and as he says I do better budgeting and money saving”.  
(Respondent 2, Female FGD, District KSK)*

Men also endorsed women's narrative,

*“Previously men were taking all decisions such as marriage and education of children, but now our women have grown intellectually, and they now ask to consider their views while making decisions”. (Respondent 1, Male FGD, Dadu)*

## 5.10. Research Question 6

----**Question 6:**What spillover effects has the SUCCESS programme had in terms of empowering and raising aspirations of other non-community institution's female members of beneficiary households?----

Almost all the presidents of COs, VOs, and LSOs, mentioned that SUCCESS inspired other women (non-beneficiaries) of households and communities to join similar programmes in the future. Regarding the reason for inspiration, they mentioned that when non-members noticed personal and professional improvement in members, they got inspired and showed interest to join programmes like this in future.

A woman narrated it in this way,

*“Because they’ve (non-beneficiaries) seen how the conditions of members (SUCCESS beneficiaries) improved. The benefits of IGG and CIF were also good and most importantly they were impressed by the other women (members) learning new skills and got a lot of awareness”. (VO president, Sujawal)*

### 5.11. Research Question 7

---Question 7: Given the local context and experiences from the field, in retrospect, what aspects of the SUCCESS programme could have been executed differently for further gains in the social, economic, and political empowerment of women in rural Sindh? -----

When we asked the presidents of COs, VOs and LSOs, if they get a chance to implement this programme again what would they do differently, they shared that eliminating poverty scoring method, changing poverty scoring method, establishing permanent training centers in the villages, appointing permanent skilled based trainer in the village, increasing the number of trainings, introducing more interventions, increase the scope of interventions, provide training to specially-abled persons, providing loans for construction of houses, increasing IGG amount. Only one woman said that she will not do anything differently as all went well.

One of the women expressed:

*“In this programme, the schemes were divided, some villages got the facility of water, some villages got health facilities, and some villages got roads. But if I get a chance next time, I would do this at equal level so that everyone could enjoy the same facilities provided by the programme”. (VO1 Sujawal)*

Another woman said,

*“I will abolish the poverty score because limited people benefited because of it. Moreover, I will increase the number of interventions and increase the scope of interventions so more people get benefits”. (LSO president, Dadu)*

The Programme Manager of SUCCESS and District Programme Managers also expressed that they will do many things differently if they get a chance to implement this programme again such as introducing more interventions, improving the quality of products made by women by giving more training and initially giving IGG to the people for a year so they improve financial management capacity leading to reduction in poverty to some extent and after that give CIF loans.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Significant impact of SUCCESS interventions has been found on increasing certain aspects of women's social, political, and economic empowerment. The interventions increased access to economic opportunities for the programme participants in addition to increased economic and general decision-making. Furthermore, the interventions under study also increased freedom of movement to visit friends or attend any socio-political gathering. The programme, especially IGG contributed towards increasing future voting intentions as well as contact with local tribal/village elders/local CO/VO/LSO in case of any community or village problem.

Majority of the respondents of FGDs and interviews were fully aware about the SUCCESS programme and joined it in 2016. Information regarding duration of Programme implementation was shared correctly. Women mentioned various reasons for joining this programme. In some places, women faced resistance while in other places they didn't. Different ways were used by women to overcome resistance. Both awareness and skills of women has been enhanced as result of the SUCCE. Women mentioned many benefits of learning. A big achievement of the SUCCESS programme is that women are applying skills and knowledge which they gained from the SUCCESS in routine life as well during crisis such as natural disasters.

Mostly women were positive that they will recommend programme like SUCCESS to other women in future. COs, VO, and LSOs roles was appreciated by head of the organisations. They were also well aware about the Programme implementation mechanism. CIF was mentioned most frequently for brining change in women social, political and economic empowerment at personal, household and community level followed by TVST, IGG, CPI and Health Cards. Small amount has been charged when CIF was disbursed to ensure sustainability of interventions. DC notified LSOs to allow stakeholders to carry forward the results attained through SUCCESS on gender equality & empowerment of women.

Women gave many recommendations to Improve SUCCESS or other such future programmes for Social, Economic and Political Betterment of women in rural Sindh. These included eliminating the poverty scorecard method of intervention delivery, establishing permanent training centres in the village with skilled trainers always present, increasing the number and scope of interventions provided, increasing the amount of IGG disbursed etc.

The Programme Manager of SUCCESS and District Programme Managers also expressed that they will do many things differently if they get a chance to implement this programme again such as introducing more interventions, improving the quality of products made by women by giving more trainings and initially giving IGG to the people for a year so they improve financial management capacity, leading to reduction in poverty to some extent and after that give CIF loans.

SUCCESS inspired other women (non-beneficiaries) of households and communities to join similar programmes in the future. Male perceptions towards women empowerment have also changed as an outcome of SUCCESS.

SUCCESS has achieved its' objectives to transform rural women of Sindh into a socially economically and politically empowered member of society. Overall, SUCCESS has achieved its objectives to the major extent.

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**Annex I:  
Income, Financial Inclusion, and Economic Empowerment (Access to Economic Opportunities and Control over Them) (without matching)**

Table A1 Access to Economic Opportunities (Loans and Credit) by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.06	3.30	3.61
Comparison	2.60	2.60	2.60
Effect Size	1.46	0.70	1.01
F Statistics	78.32	15.71	28.49
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sample size (n)	641	583	607

Table A2: Economic Decision Making (Purchasing and Selling) by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	0.60	0.54	0.58
Comparison	0.40	0.40	0.40
Effect Size	0.20	0.14	0.18
F Statistics	34.86	18.09	28.90
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sample size (n)	640	580	606

Table A3: Perceived Economic and Health Comparative Situation Compared to 5 Years Ago by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.17	3.34	3.72
Comparison	3.75	3.75	3.75
Effect Size	0.42	-0.41	-0.03
F Statistics	5.51	4.29	0.02
Statistical Significance	0.019	0.039	0.888
Sample size (n)	645	586	610

## Annex II:

### Women Economic and Social Empowerment: Decision-Making(Without Matching

Table A4: General Decision Making Empowerment in the Family 2022 by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	3.82	3.46	3.44
Comparison	3.15	3.15	3.15
Effect Size	0.67	0.31	0.29
F Statistics	33.33	6.62	5.98
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.010	0.015
Sample size (n)	645	586	610

## Annex III:

### Freedom of Movement (Without Matching)

Table A5: Freedom of Movement (Permission from Family Member to Go Out of Home) by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	1.08	0.91	0.85
Comparison	0.66	0.66	0.66
Effect Size	0.42	0.25	0.19
F Statistics	10.08	3.56	2.23
Statistical Significance	0.002	0.060	0.136
Sample size (n)	645	586	610

Table A6: (Freedom of Movement) Authorization to Go Outside of Home alone by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.24	3.80	4.09
Comparison	3.57	3.57	3.57
Effect Size	0.67	0.23	0.52
F Statistics	24.82	2.71	14.67
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.101	0.000
Sample size (n)	644	586	610

**Annex IV:  
Efficacy within Household(Without Matching)**

Table A7: Efficacy within household 2022 by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	9.41	9.35	9.38
Comparison	9.43	9.43	9.43
Effect Size	-0.02	-0.08	-0.05
F Statistics	0.02	0.488	0.15
Statistical Significance	0.888	0.485	0.699
Sample size (n)	639	575	603

**Annex V:  
Attitude and Acceptability of Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

Table A8: Attitude and Acceptability of Gender Based Violence by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.38	4.29	4.32
Comparison	4.50	4.50	4.50
Effect Size	-0.12	-0.21	-0.18
F Statistics	1.25	3.65	2.67
Statistical Significance	0.265	0.056	0.103
Sample size (n)	645	585	609

**Annex VI:  
Women Political Empowerment – Future Voting Participation(Without Matching)**

Table A9: Future Voting Participation by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	4.53	4.38	4.31
Comparison	4.26	4.26	4.26
Effect Size	0.27	0.12	0.05
F Statistics	4.90	0.75	0.11
Statistical Significance	0.027	0.386	0.739
Sample size (n)	557	488	501

## Annex VII:

### Women Political Empowerment - Political Awareness(Without Matching)

Table A10: Political Awareness by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	1.93	1.24	1.59
Comparison	1.32	1.32	1.32
Effect Size	0.61	-0.08	0.27
F Statistics	10.19	0.18	2.04
Statistical Significance	0.001	0.676	0.154
Sample size (n)	532	479	488

Table A11: Political Discussion Frequency by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	2.94	2.39	2.59
Comparison	2.37	2.37	2.37
Effect Size	0.57	0.02	0.22
F Statistics	30.51	0.06	7.03
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.808	0.008
Sample size (n)	596	545	566

Table A12: Frequency of Contact with Politician by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	2.27	2.14	2.16
Comparison	2.13	2.13	2.13
Effect Size	0.14	0.01	0.03
F Statistics	6.22	0.03	0.37
Statistical Significance	0.013	0.873	0.543
Sample size (n)	596	552	579

Table A13: Frequency of Contact with Official by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	2.38	2.08	2.17
Comparison	2.13	2.13	2.13
Effect Size	0.25	-0.05	0.04
F Statistics	19.86	1.88	0.83
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.171	0.363
Sample size (n)	600	562	587

Table A14: Frequency of Contact with Spiritual/Tribal/Village Elder by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	3.32	2.76	2.88
Comparison	2.68	2.68	2.68
Effect Size	0.64	0.08	0.20
F Statistics	32.09	0.71	4.36
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.399	0.037
Sample size (n)	628	578	598

Table A15: Political Participation (Likelihood of Contacting a Politician or a Government Official in case of Problem in the Community/Village/Respondent) 2022 by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	5.00	3.74	4.26
Comparison	3.70	3.70	3.70
Effect Size	1.30	0.04	0.56
F Statistics	40.59	0.05	8.07
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.830	0.005
Sample size (n)	598	544	567

Table A16: Political Participation (Likelihood of Contacting a Village Elder /Tribal Elder/ Family Elder/ Local CO/ VO/ LSO in Case of Problem in the Community/Village/Respondent) by Treatment and Comparison Groups

Without matching			
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	6.92	5.92	6.57
Comparison	5.95	5.95	5.95
Effect Size	0.97	-0.03	0.62
F Statistics	17.96	0.01	6.75
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.908	0.010
Sample size (n)	612	549	570

Table A17: Socio Political Participation at the Village Level by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	0.65	0.53	0.56
Comparison	0.46	0.46	0.46
Effect Size	0.19	0.07	0.10
F Statistics	30.75	3.62	7.50
Statistical Significance	0.000	0.057	0.006
Sample size (n)	628	569	592

### Annex VIII: Beliefs and Attitudes about Women in Politics (with and without Matching)

Table A18: Believes and Attitudes about Women in Politics by Treatment and Comparison Groups

	Without matching		
	CIF	IGG	TVST
Treat	7.75	7.59	7.89
Comparison	7.48	7.48	7.48
Effect Size	0.27	0.11	0.41
F Statistics	3.80	0.46	7.25
Statistical Significance	0.052	0.497	0.007
Sample size (n)	609	529	566

Table A19: Original Poverty Scores Docile 2016 by CIF, IGG, and TVST Treatment Groups and Comparison Group

	CIF	IGG	TVST	Comparison
Most poor	4.3	34.3	3.6	.3
7 to 8	3.6	31.1	3.1	.5
9 to 11	11.1	15.5	14.7	2.2
12 to 15	27.0	5.8	26.0	9.7
16 to 18	19.9	4.0	18.5	10.5
19 to 21	20.9	5.5	20.9	13.6
22 to 23	12.6	3.8	12.7	8.8
24 to 30	.5	0.0	0.0	26.2
31 to 37	.2	0.0	.2	15.5
Least poor	0.0	0.0	.2	12.6
Sample size (n)	422	399	416	580

Table A20: Amended Poverty Scores Docile 2016 by CIF, IGG, and TVST Treatment Groups and Comparison Group

	CIF	IGG	TVST	Comparison
Most poor	1.4	14.3	1.0	.4
5-6	2.9	20.1	2.7	.4
7-8	3.6	31.1	3.1	1.1
9-11	11.2	15.5	14.7	4.9
12-14	17.7	4.3	18.4	15.5
15-16	16.0	4.0	13.3	12.8
17-18	13.6	1.5	13.0	15.8
19-20	11.7	4.0	14.0	21.5
21-22	15.3	4.0	12.8	17.0
Least poor	6.7	1.3	7.0	10.6
Sample size (n)	419	399	414	265

Table A21: Comparison of Background Indicators Before and After Matching by CIF Treatment Group and Comparison Group (Including Poverty Score 2016 as Matching Indicator)

Question label	Before Matching		After Matching	
	Treatment group	Comparison group	Treatment group	Comparison group
<b>Poverty Score 2016</b>				
Most poor	1.60	0.40	1.60	1.60
5-6	2.90	0.40	2.90	2.90
7-8	3.70	0.90	3.70	3.70
9-11	10.60	4.80	10.60	10.60
12-14	18.20	15.80	18.20	18.20
15-16	15.80	12.70	15.80	15.80
17-18	13.20	16.20	13.20	13.20
19-20	11.90	21.10	11.90	11.90
21-22	15.80	16.70	15.80	15.80
Least poor	6.30	11.00	6.30	6.30
<b>District</b>				
Dadu	13.20	21.10	13.20	13.20
Jamshoro	10.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
Kambar Shahdadkot	32.70	17.10	32.70	32.70
Larkana	20.60	7.50	20.60	20.60
Sujawal	14.50	35.50	14.50	14.50
Tando Allahyar	9.00	11.80	9.00	9.00

<b>Education of Head of the Household</b>				
Never attended school	67.00	63.60	67.00	67.00
Less than class 1 to class 5 included	20.60	21.90	20.60	20.60
Class 6 to class 10 included	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.70
Class 11, college or beyond	3.70	5.70	3.70	3.70
<b>Age of Respondent</b>				
20-30	6.10	12.70	6.10	6.10
31-40	32.20	37.70	32.20	32.20
41-50	35.60	25.90	35.60	35.60
51-60	16.90	13.20	16.90	16.90
61-98	9.20	10.50	9.20	9.20
<b>Marital Status of Respondent</b>				
Married	93.90	91.20	93.90	93.90
Widow	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
Separated/Never Married	6.10	8.40	6.10	6.10
<b>Education of Husband</b>				
Illiterate	76.30	71.50	76.30	76.20
Less than Primary	3.70	7.90	3.70	3.70
Primary	10.80	7.00	10.80	10.80
More than Primary	9.20	13.60	9.20	9.30
<b>Respondent Highest Level of Education</b>				
Illiterate	92.40	94.30	92.40	92.40
Less than Primary	2.90	1.80	2.90	2.90
Primary	3.20	2.60	3.20	3.20
More than Primary	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.50



**Table A22: Comparison of Background Indicators Before and After Matching by IGG Treatment Group and Comparison Group (Including Poverty Score 2016 as Matching Indicator)**

Question label	Before Matching		After Matching	
	Treatment group	Comparison group	Treatment group	Comparison group
<b>Poverty Score in 2016</b>				
Most poor	13.70	0.40	13.70	13.60
5-6	20.80	0.40	20.80	20.70
7-8	30.60	0.90	30.60	30.50
9-11	15.40	4.80	15.40	15.40
12-14	4.50	15.60	4.50	4.50
15-16	4.50	12.60	4.50	4.50
17-18	1.80	16.00	1.80	1.80
19-20	4.20	20.80	4.20	4.20
21-22	3.60	17.30	3.60	3.60
Least poor	0.90	11.20	0.90	1.20
<b>Education of Head of the Household</b>				
Never attended school	73.00	63.60	73.00	73.00
Less than class 1 to class 5 included	17.20	21.70	17.20	17.20
Class 6 to class 10 included	8.00	9.10	8.00	8.00
Class 11, college or beyond	1.80	5.60	1.80	1.80
<b>Marital Status of Respondent</b>				
Married	86.70	91.30	86.70	86.70
Widow	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30
Separated/Never Married	13.00	8.30	13.00	13.00
<b>Education of Husband</b>				
Illiterate	81.60	71.40	81.60	81.60
Less than Primary	2.70	7.80	2.70	2.70
Primary	7.70	6.90	7.70	7.70
More than Primary	8.00	13.90	8.00	8.00
<b>Respondent Highest Level of Education</b>				
Illiterate	95.00	94.40	95.00	95.00
Less than Primary	1.80	1.70	1.80	1.80
Primary	1.50	2.60	1.50	1.50
More than Primary	1.70	1.30	1.70	1.70
<b>Mother Education</b>				
Illiterate	99.10	98.70	99.10	99.10
Literate	0.90	1.30	0.90	0.90

**Table A23: Comparison of Background Indicators Before and After Matching by TVST Treatment Group and Comparison Group (Including Poverty Score 2016 as Matching Indicator)**

Question label	Before Matching		After Matching	
	Treatment group	Comparison group	Treatment group	Comparison group
<b>Poverty Score 2016</b>				
Most poor	1.20	0.40	1.20	1.20
5-6	2.60	0.40	2.60	2.60
7-8	3.20	0.90	3.20	3.20
9-11	15.50	4.90	15.50	15.40
12-14	17.30	15.90	17.30	17.20
15-16	14.60	12.80	14.60	14.60
17-18	13.20	15.50	13.20	13.20
19-20	13.70	21.20	13.70	13.90
21-22	12.90	16.80	12.90	12.90
Least poor	5.80	11.20	5.80	5.80
<b>District</b>				
Dadu	20.20	21.20	20.20	20.20
Jamshoro	12.00	7.10	12.00	12.00
Kambar Shahdadkot	18.70	17.30	18.70	18.70
Larkana	9.90	7.50	9.90	9.90
Sujawal	30.70	35.00	30.70	30.70
Tando Allahyar	8.50	11.90	8.50	8.50
<b>Education of Head of the Household</b>				
Never attended school	59.90	63.30	59.90	60.00
Less than class 1 to class 5 included	22.50	22.10	22.50	22.50
Class 6 to class 10 included	11.40	8.90	11.40	11.40
Class 11, college or beyond	6.20	5.70	6.20	6.10
<b>Age of Respondent</b>				
20-30	8.20	12.80	8.20	8.20
31-40	27.80	38.10	27.80	28.00
41-50	38.60	26.10	38.60	38.40
51-60	17.80	13.30	17.80	17.80
61-98	7.60	9.70	7.60	7.60
<b>Marital Status of Respondent</b>				
Married	90.90	92.00	90.90	91.00
Widow	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30
Separated/Never Married	8.80	7.60	8.80	8.70

<b>Education of Husband</b>				
Illiterate	74.00	71.20	74.00	73.90
Less than Primary	5.30	8.00	5.30	5.30
Primary	7.90	7.10	7.90	7.90
More than Primary	12.80	13.70	12.80	12.90
<b>Respondent Highest Level of Education</b>				
Illiterate	87.40	94.30	87.40	87.50
Less than Primary	3.80	1.80	3.80	3.80
Primary	4.70	2.70	4.70	4.60
More than Primary	4.10	1.20	4.10	4.10
<b>Mother Education</b>				
Illiterate	96.80	98.70	96.80	96.80
Literate	3.20	1.30	3.20	3.20
<b>Predominate Occupation of Husband (if married) or Head of the Household (if not married) 2015</b>				
Manual worker or laborer	66.70	59.70	66.70	66.50
Farmer (Tanant)	11.70	12.80	11.70	11.80
Farmer (Own land)	6.70	10.60	6.70	6.80
Unemployed	4.40	6.20	4.40	4.40
Others	10.50	10.70	10.50	10.50
<b>Father Education</b>				
Illiterate	87.10	93.40	87.10	87.20
Less than Primary	3.20	2.20	3.20	3.20
Primary	5.80	3.10	5.80	5.80
More than Primary	3.90	1.30	3.90	3.80

## **Annex IX: Income, Financial inclusion, and Economic Empowerment (Access to Economic Opportunities and Control over Them)**

Table A24: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Access to Economic Opportunities (Loans and Credit) Scale

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	D22	To what extent do you think you can get loan from the banks before recent 2022 floods?	0.8420
2	D23	To what extent do you think you can get loan from the NGOs before recent 2022 floods?	0.8413
3	D24	To what extent do you think you can get loan from the arthi/middleman before recent 2022 floods?	0.6579
4	D25	To what extent do you think you can get loan from the friends or relatives before recent 2022 floods?	0.7326
5	D26	To what extent do you think you can get/use money from the any community savings organizations before recent 2022 floods?	0.7735
6	D27	To what extent do you think you can get loan from your own savings before recent 2022 floods?	0.7735
Cronbach Alpha			0.845

Label	Value
Easily	1
With some difficulty	2
With great difficulty	3
Impossible	4

**Table A25: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Economic Decision Making (Purchasing and Selling)**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	D28	Before recent flood 2022, If you had some money you had earned, could you use that to purchase clothing for yourself or children without asking the permission of anyone else?	0.8528
2	D29	Before recent flood 2022, were you allowed to buy and sell things in the market without asking the permission of someone else?	0.8528
Cronbach Alpha			0.623

Label	Value
Yes	1
No	0

**Table A26: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Perceived Economic and Health Comparative Situation Compared to 5 Years Ago**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	D30	How was the financial situation of your household before recent 2022 floods as compared to 5 years ago (2016)?	0.8911
2	D32	How was the health situation of your household members before recent 2022 floods as compared to 5 years ago (2016)?	0.8641
3	D34	How was the situation of availability of food to eat for your household members before recent 2022 floods as compared to 5 years ago (2016)?	0.8907
Cronbach Alpha			0.8573

Label	Value
Better than 5 years ago	1
Same as 5 years ago	2
Worse than 5 years ago	3

## Annex X: Women Economic and Social Empowerment: Decision-Making)

Table A27: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of General Decision Making Empowerment in the Family 2022

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	E1	Who in your family decided whether to purchase major goods for the household such as a TV/refrigerator/etc., before recent 2022 floods?	0.8095
2	E3	Who in your family decided whether you should work outside the home, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8184
3	E5	Who in your family decided how to spend the money made from income-generating activity where the woman is mainly contributing, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8073
4	E7	Who in your family decided what food to buy and cook for the family, before recent 2022 floods?	0.7758
5	E9	Who in your family decided which cloths to buy for children, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8191
6	E11	Who in your family decided what food items to buy every month, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8435
7	E13	Who in your family approved marriage proposals of children, before recent 2022 floods?	0.7881
8	E15	Who in your family decided if you could visit relatives outside the village, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8470
9	E17	Who in your family decided which person/party you should vote for in national elections, before recent 2022 floods?	0.7039
10	E19	Who in your family decided whether you could participate in community groups, activities or meetings taking place in your community, before recent 2022 floods?	0.7363
Cronbach Alpha			0.933

Label	Value
Respondent alone	1
Respondent along with other household members	2
Household members except respondent	3

## Annex XI: Freedom of Movement

Table A28: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis Freedom of Movement (Permission from family member to go out of home)

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	F1	Did you have to ask your husband or a senior family member for permission to go the local market, before recent 2022 floods	0.7732
2	F2	Did you have to ask your husband or a senior family member for permission to go the local health center, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8508
3	F3	Did you have to ask your husband or a senior family member for permission to go the fields or lands outside the village, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8483
4	F4	Did you have to ask your husband or a senior family member for permission to go the home of friends in the village, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8938
5	F4_1	Did you have to ask your husband or a senior family member for permission to go the home of relatives in the village, before recent 2022 floods?	0.8786
Cronbach Alpha			0.901

Label	Value
Yes	1
No	0

Table A29: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of (Freedom of Movement) Authorization to go outside of home alone

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	F7	Were you usually authorized to go to friends in village the days before recent 2022 floods?	0.7429
2	F10	Were you usually authorized to go to a social gathering in village such as community meetings or a fair the days before recent 2022 floods?	0.8729
3	F11	Were you usually authorized to go to a political gathering in village the days before recent 2022 floods?	0.8704
Cronbach Alpha			0.7739

Label	Value
Alone	1
Only if I'm accompanied	2
Not at all	3

## Annex XII: Efficacy within Household

Table A30: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Efficacy within household 2022

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	G1	Did you feel like an important member of your household the days before recent 2022 floods?	0.9163
2	G3	Did you think the members of your household listened to you and respected your opinion the days before recent 2022 floods?	0.9163
Cronbach Alpha			0.795

Label	Value
No	1
Yes Sometimes	2
Always	3

## Annex XIII: Attitude and Acceptability of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Table A31: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Attitude and Acceptability of GBV

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	H1	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she disobeys her husband or other family members	0.7605
2	H2	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if he suspects that she has been unfaithful	0.7878
3	H3	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she neglects the children	0.8083
4	H4	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she spends her own money without permission?	0.8175
5	H4_1	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she spends his (husband)money without permission	0.8470
6	H5	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she Does not complete housework to satisfaction of the husband	0.8729
7	H6	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she goes to see her family without permission	0.8448
8	H7	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she goes out without telling husband	0.8647

9	H8	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she argues with husband	0.8474
10	H9	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she burns the food	0.7066
Cronbach Alpha			0.943

Label	Value
Yes	1
No	0

#### **Annex XIV: Women Political Empowerment – Future Voting Participation**

Table A32: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Future Voting Participation

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	I4	Do you plan to vote in the next general election whenever held?	0.8419
2	I5	Do you plan to vote in the next upcoming local government elections whenever held?	0.8419
Cronbach Alpha			0.569

Label	Value
Yes	1
No	0

#### **Annex XV: Women Political Empowerment - Political Awareness**

Table A33: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Political Awareness

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	J1	Do you know the name of current MPA of your area?	0.8702
2	J2	Do you know the name of current MNA of your area?	0.8555
3	J3	Do you know the name of Chief Minister of Sindh?	0.8577
4	J4	Do you know the name of Prime Minister of Pakistan	0.8337
Cronbach Alpha			0.869

Label	Value
Yes	1
No	0



## Annex XVI: Women Political Empowerment - Political Participation

Table A34: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis Political Discussion Frequency 2022

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K3	How frequently do you discuss politics with people within your family these days?	0.9291
2	K5	How frequently do you discuss politics with people outside of your family these days?	0.9291
Cronbach Alpha			0.843

Label	Value
Never	1
More than one month	2
Every month	3
Every week	4
Every day	5

Table A35: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Frequency of Contact with Politician

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K7	How often in a year do you speak or meet with your MNA?	0.9250
2	K8	How often in a year do you speak or meet with your MPA?	0.9250
Cronbach Alpha			0.804

Label	Value
Never	1
More than one month	2
Every month	3
Every week	4
Every day	5

**Table A36: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Frequency of Contact with Official**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K9	How often in a year do you speak or meet with a police official?	0.8593
2	K10	How often in a year do you speak or meet with a court official or a lawyer?	0.7622
3	K11	How often in a year do you speak or meet with an official of a government agency?	0.8214
Cronbach Alpha			0.735

Label	Value
Never	1
More than one month	2
Every month	3
Every week	4
Every day	5

**Table A37: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Frequency of Contact with Spiritual/Tribal/Village Elder**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K12	How often in a year do you speak or meet with a religious or spiritual leader?	0.7875
2	K13	How often in a year do you speak or meet with a tribal or biradari leader/elder?	0.9304
3	K14	How often in a year do you speak or meet with a village elder?	0.9105
Cronbach Alpha			0.849

Label	Value
Never	1
More than one month	2
Every month	3
Every week	4
Every day	5

**Table A38: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis Political Participation Likelihood of Contacting a Politician or a Government Official in Case of Problem in the Community/Village/Respondent) 2022**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K17	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to your Union Councilor try to solve the problem?	0.8237
2	K23	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to your MPA try to solve the problem?	0.8862
3	K25	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to your MNA try to solve the problem?	0.9022
4	K27	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to a police official try to solve the problem?	0.9187
5	K29	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to a court official or a lawyer try to solve the problem?	0.9038
6	K31	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to any other government official try to solve the problem?	0.9007
Cronbach Alpha			0.943

Label	Value
Very likely	5
Somewhat likely	4
Neither likely nor unlikely	3
Somewhat unlikely	2
Very unlikely	1

**Table A39: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis Political Participation Likelihood of Contacting a Village Elder /Tribal Elder/ Family Elder/ Local CO/ VO/ LSO in Case of Problem in the Community/Village/Respondent) 2022**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K19	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to a village elder try to solve the problem?	0.9210
2	K21	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to a tribal or family elder to solve the problem?	0.9283
3	K33	If there is a problem in the village/community/ or yourself, how likely is it that you will approach to your local CO/VO/LSO try to solve the problem?	0.7662
Cronbach Alpha			0.842

Label	Value
Very likely	5
Somewhat likely	4
Neither likely nor unlikely	3
Somewhat unlikely	2
Very unlikely	1

**Table A40: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Socio Political Participation at the Village Level**

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	K35	In the past 12 months, did you try to get together with people from your village to solve a problem in your community/village?	0.8730
2	K36	In the past 12 months, did you attend any village meetings?	0.8730
Cronbach Alpha			0.685

Label	Value
Yes	1
No	0

## Annex XVII: Beliefs and Attitudes about Women in Politics

Table A41: Items, Factor Loading, and Reliability Analysis of Beliefs and Attitudes about Women in Politics

S#	Q.no	Indicator	Factor loading
1	L1	Up to what extent do you agree or disagree with the statements women can be good politicians and should be encouraged to contest in elections?	0.9267
2	L3	Up to what extent do you agree or disagree with the statements It would be a good idea to elect a woman as the Prime Minister of Pakistan	0.9598
3	L4	Up to what extent do you agree or disagree with the statements It would be a good idea to elect a woman as the Chairperson of your Union Council.	0.9576
Cronbach Alpha			0.934

Label	Value
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

## Annex XVIII: List of Field Staff

Sr. No.	District	Name	Gender	Training Designation
1	Jamshoro	Aftab Ahmed Mangi	Male	Supervisor
2	Jamshoro	Ayesha Bangash	Female	Enumerator
3	Jamshoro	Mahnour mallah	Female	Enumerator
4	Jamshoro	Farzana Waseem	Female	Enumerator
5	Jamshoro	Sania Parveen	Female	Enumerator
6	Jamshoro	Ayesha Mustaqeem	Female	Enumerator
7	Jamshoro	Sawera Memon	Female	Monitor
8	Qambar Shahdadkot	Arsalan Mugheri	Male	Supervisor
9	Qambar Shahdadkot	Iqra Jarwar	Female	Enumerator
10	Qambar Shahdadkot	Nawab Khatoon	Female	Enumerator

Sr. No.	District	Name	Gender	Training Designation
11	Qambar Shahdadkot	Sadaf Zahra	Female	Enumerator
12	Qambar Shahdadkot	Samreen	Female	Enumerator
13	Qambar Shahdadkot	Shazia Jarwar	Female	Enumerator
14	Qambar Shahdadkot	Ambreen Jarwar	Female	Monitor
15	Sujawal	Javed Hussain	Male	Supervisor
16	Sujawal	Saima Shah	Female	Enumerator
17	Sujawal	Rani Shah	Female	Enumerator
18	Sujawal	Aisha Shah	Female	Enumerator
19	Sujawal	Sana Tufail	Female	Enumerator
20	Sujawal	Shamshad afzal	Female	Enumerator
21	Sujawal	Shaheen Umer	Female	Monitor
22	Dadu	Irfan Ali	Male	Supervisor
23	Dadu	Zahida Jamali	Female	Enumerator
24	Dadu	Mehrul Hassan	Female	Enumerator
25	Dadu	Ishrat Qamar	Female	Enumerator
26	Dadu	Sumbal Bhand	Female	Enumerator
27	Dadu	Naeema Batool	Female	Enumerator
28	Dadu	Rehana Somro	Female	Monitor
29	Larkana	Aqeel Ahmed	Male	Supervisor
30	Larkana	Shahida Shaikh	Female	Enumerator
31	Larkana	Seema Naaz	Female	Enumerator
32	Larkana	Qurat ul Ain	Female	Enumerator
33	Larkana	Mehwish Chana	Female	Enumerator
34	Larkana	Fatima Chana	Female	Monitor
35	Tando Allayar	Zamin Ali	Male	Supervisor
36	Tando Allayar	Tehmina	Female	Enumerator
37	Tando Allayar	Sofia Mirjat	Female	Enumerator
38	Tando Allayar	Sanobar Ashraf	Female	Enumerator
39	Tando Allayar	Sumera Kandhro	Female	Enumerator
40	Tando Allayar	Uzma Somroo	Female	Enumerator
41	Tando Allayar	Mahnoor Sheezad	Female	Monitor





SUCCESS Programme is based on the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilisation approach to Community-Driven Development (CDD). Social Mobilisation centres around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves; that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs under the SUCCESS Programme provide social guidance, as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor in Sindh.

SUCCESS is a six-year long (2015-2021) programme funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in eight districts of Sindh, namely: Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan.



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SUCCESS

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

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