

## END OF PROJECT PROGRESS ON OVERALL LOGFRAME INDICATORS





**SINDH UNION COUNCIL AND COMMUNITY  
ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING SUPPORT  
(SUCCESS) PROGRAMME**

**END OF PROJECT PROGRESS ON OVERALL  
LOGFRAME INDICATORS**

**JANUARY 2023**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The European Union (EU) funded Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) programme (2015-2022) aimed to reduce household poverty through community-driven development (CDD) based on the social mobilisation approach. Under the SUCCESS programme, living conditions are expected to improve by building local social capital for better access to basic social and economic services, and by providing income generating and diversification opportunities. The SUCCESS programme was implemented in eight districts of Sindh, where rural poor households were mobilised through the formation of a three-tier community institutions structure (Community Organisation (COs), Village Organisations (COs) and Local Support Organisations (LSOs)), and provided with interventions such as the Community Investment Fund (CIF), Income Generating Grants (IGG), Micro Health Insurance (MHI), Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST), Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Training (ALNS) and Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI). More information about the programme and interventions can be found in Annex 1.

## Evaluation under the SUCCESS Programme

As part of the SUCCESS programme's overall evaluation, six thematic research studies and assessments were conducted on the different interventions. The Programme also carried out comprehensive household level baseline and endline surveys in years 2016 and 2022 respectively to measure progress on outcome and impact indicators. These surveys captured the socioeconomic characteristics of households, including household members information (such as age, work and health status over the past year, possession of computerised national identity cards (CNICs) and birth registration certificates etc.), dwelling characteristics, and household income, expenditures and assets over the past year. A brief description of each report / study methodology is given in Annex-II. Full reports can be accessed at <https://success.org.pk/index.php/research/>.

**This report outlines the progress made by the SUCCESS programme over the seven years of implementation on log-frame indicators of the programme, as measured through the thematic studies and household surveys.**

## 2. PROGRESS ON KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS

As detailed in Annex-1, the SUCCESS Programme was based upon the three-tiered social mobilisation approach of RSPs, which aims to build capacities of people to organise, manage their own organisations, and increase the outreach of government and other development actors for effective supply and genuine demand of public goods and services. Households were organised and various community institutions were formulated and fostered over the seven years of implementation.

As given in Table-2-1, with a representation of one adult female per household, the SUCCESS programme organised 607,943 households, marginally overshooting the initial target of 607,270 households. As first step, these households were organised into the initial community institution tier, termed as 'community organisation (CO)' which consisted of clusters of around 20 households each. Unsurprisingly, the situation on ground with regards to the dispersion of households within settlements and villages varied, due to which some

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement (June 2022)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No. of households organised	607,270	607,943	100%
No. of COs formed	31,015	30,274	97.6%
No. of VOs formed	3,474	3,460	99%
No. of LSOs formed	314	314	100%
No. of community members trained in Community Management Skills Training (CMST)	67,005	62,214	92.9%
No. of community members trained in Leadership Management Skills Training (LMST)	9,221	9,027	97.9%
No. of community members trained as Community Resource Persons (CRPs)	5,449	5,236	96.1%
No. of women provided basic literacy	35,100	35,330	101%

villages had a higher, while others had lower numbers of COs formulated than planned, thus resulting in the targeted number of COs to be formed being under-met by 2.4%. This spilled over into the number of second-tier community institution, termed as the 'village organisation (VO)', being formed as well, and 15 less VOs were formed than planned. However, as the final tier of community institution – the Local Support Organisation (LSO) – was formed at union council level, all 314 LSOs were formed, thus meeting the target by 100%.

After setting up the community institution structure, it was imperative to train elected leaders from each institution in key management and leadership skills. Two sets of multi-day trainings were designed and delivered, namely the Community Management Skills Trainings (CMST) for leaders of COs, and the Leadership Management Skills Training for LSO leaders. Targets were achieved at 92.9% and 97.9% for the trainings respectively, the minimal under-achievement mainly due to the number of community institutions formulated and the number of women holding leadership positions.

In addition to training community institution leaders, the SUCCESS programme inducted local educated females from the community as resource persons and paid them a monthly stipend to carry out various programme activities in their respective communities, including conducting monthly awareness session on various issues at the CO meetings. Of the targeted goal, 96% of the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were inducted and trained and 100% of the

awareness sessions were conducted.

Added later on in the programme, the component of adult literacy and numeracy skills training (ALNS) was introduced to enable rural adult women to read and write simple sentences and perform basic arithmetic for aid in everyday life. The programme ran only during the last year of implementation and managed to provide basic literacy skills to 101% of the targeted women.

In addition to social mobilisation and formation of three-tiered community institutions, the SUCCESS programme also carried out various other interventions through the CO/VO/LSO platforms, some targeted at households falling within a specific poverty score range, while others for all rural households enrolled into the SUCCESS programme.

Being women centric and striving for the ultimate outcome of women empowerment along with poverty reduction, one key intervention under the SUCCESS programme was easy access to financial services. Interest-free loans were given out to households under the community investment fund (CIF) to poor households to invest in income generating activities. For the poorest of the poor who were unlikely to meet loan repayments, a one-time grant, known as the income generating grant (IGG) was given instead. Of the targets set, about 45% of CIF loans were given out to unique households, while 99% of the target set for IGG disbursement was met (Table-2-2). A third-party research study conducted on SUCCESS financial access interventions



revealed that against the targeted 70%, an impressive 98% of the representatively sampled CIF and IGG beneficiaries invested the funds received in income generating activities.

The SUCCESS programme provided opportunities for technical and vocational skills training (TVST) to not only the women enrolled into the programme, but also to other members (both male and female) of their households. As seen in Table-2-2, of the targeted 46,041 individuals to be trained, about 95% were successfully trained under this initiative in skills ranging from embroidery, clothes stitching, and hair cutting and makeup, to plumbing, basic mechanic work, and electrician skills. One challenge that remained throughout the programme however was the absorption of TVST graduates into the job market. Although the trainings provided were market based, designed, and offered after conducting a market assessment study, the rate of employment (self-employment or in formal/ informal sectors) remained at 50% as compared to the targeted 70%.<sup>1</sup>

Realising the burden sudden health shocks pose for rural poor households, the poorest households were provided micro-health insurance. About 99% of the targeted

number of SUCCESS households (and individual members) were insured under this intervention.

Finally, one intervention different than the others was that of community physical infrastructure (CPI), which was provided at village level rather than to individual households, and thus also benefitted any household that did not enrol in the SUCCESS programme. During the initial years of implementation, each VO was given the agenda of carrying out a needs assessment regarding a public infrastructure most needed within its coverage area. Needs varied from drinking water supply, latrine facilities, pavement of dirt walkways /streets, improving agricultural infrastructure, etc. At the rate of one CPI scheme under each VO, 2,680 different schemes were constructed, meeting almost 99% of the target. As each infrastructure was constructed in line with what the community required and demanded, great enthusiasm was observed for the maintenance and upkeep of these schemes; against the target of 70%, all schemes were fully operated and maintained by communities by the end of SUCCESS implementation. At 229,414 households, the CPI schemes benefit double the number of households initially targeted.

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1. A deeper assessment of the TVST component can be accessed at <https://success.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Assessment-of-TVST-and-ED-Component.pdf>.

<b>Table 2-2: Progress on Various Interventions</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement (June 2022)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST)</b>			
No. of community members trained in technical and vocational skills	46,041	43,632	94.8%
Percent of women and men (TVST beneficiaries) employed in formal and informal sectors and/or in micro business.	70%	50% <sup>2</sup>	
No. of households provided with enterprise grants	5035	4356	87%
<b>Community Investment Fund (CIF) and Income Generating Grant (IGG)</b>			
No. of targeted households benefiting from CIF	264,690	118,730	44.9%
No. of targeted households benefiting from IGG	65,208	64,377	98.7%
Percentage of women CIF and IGG beneficiaries investing in income generating activities and livelihood assets	70%	98% <sup>3</sup>	-
<b>Micro Health Insurance (MHI)</b>			
No. of targeted households received micro health insurance.	138,566	137,508	99.2%
No. of people insured	937,315	929,909	99.2%
<b>Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)</b>			
No. of CPI schemes initiated & completed	2,719	2,680	98.6%
No. of households benefiting from completed CPI schemes	117,837	229,414	194.7%
Percentage of implemented community physical infrastructure schemes operated and maintained by communities.	70%	100% <sup>4</sup>	-

2. <https://success.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Assessment-of-TVST-and-ED-Component.pdf>

3. <https://success.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Impact-of-Financial-Access-Interventions-Report.pdf>

4. <https://success.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Assessment%20of%20CPI%20Projects.pdf>

### 3. PROGRESS ON SUCCESS OUTCOME INDICATORS

Table 3-1: Progress on Key Socio-Economic Indicators as per the SUCCESS Baseline and Endline Household Survey									
	Target (For PSC 0-23 Group)	Baseline (2016)			Endline (2022)				
		Overall	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	Overall	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Individuals with CNIC (%age)*	90%	75%	73%	77%	79%	77%	81%		
School Aged Children Going to School (%age)	29%	29%	25%	39%	34%	32%	30%		
Eligible children vaccinated (%age)	99%	87%	86%	90%	93%	95%	94%		
Consulted for treatment at time of need (%age)*	62%	96%	95%	97%	95%	95%	95%		
<b>Household Characteristics</b>									
Access to Improved Drinking Water (%age)*	79%	67%	66%	70%	74%	74%	73%		
Presence of Latrine in House (%age)	74%	69%	64%	79%	78%	77%	75%		
Drainage of Water Disposal from House (%age)*	68%	52%	48%	59%	59%	58%	56%		
<b>Household Income</b>									
Per Capita/month (PKR) - Nominal	-	2,406	2,096	3,029	5,091	4,549	6,105		
Per Capita/month (PKR) – Real <sup>5</sup>	2,725	2,406	2,096	3,029	3,262	2,915	3,911		

Baseline figures for these indicators in this table vary from those reported in the SUCCESS log-frame as the figures for log-frame were taken from a PSC census data. However, to compare the same set of households pre and post SUCCESS, we report the SUCCESS Baseline Survey values here.

5. Paired t-test and Wilcoxon Test for mean-difference report the difference in overall as well as disaggregated income significant at the 5% level between the baseline and endline.

Table-3-1, compares results for SUCCESS log-frame indicators tracked through the baseline and endline surveys. The indicators are listed in column-1 followed by the targets at programme end for the population targeted through various SUCCESS interventions (households with poverty scores from zero to 23). Columns 3 to 5 give baseline values for each indicator overall and across the two poverty bands, while columns 6 to 8 present the same information at the endline. While this report discusses baseline and endline results across the poverty bands, it should be noted that for programme evaluation, the log-frame only concerns itself with progress of targeted group at endline (column-7) vis-a-vis the targets defined at programme design.

### ***Possession of Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs)***

Birth registration and computerised national identity cards (CNIC) are important documentation that facilitate households' access to various services, such as education and welfare programmes, as well as mandatory requirement for opening bank accounts etc. At baseline, possession of CNICs was fairly decent, at 75% overall with little difference across the poverty bands. Disaggregating by gender, however, told a different story; 11% more men (80% men; 69% women) reported possessing a CNIC than women overall, with similar variation across the poverty bands. Interestingly, the results did not vary much for each gender across the poverty bands, meaning a woman falling

in PSC 0-23 was just as likely to have a CNIC made as her counterpart from a household with PSC 0-24.

The SUCCESS programme laid great emphasis on possession identification documents and though the local support organisations, assisted female beneficiaries in obtaining CNICs. Despite these efforts, possession of CNICs within the sampled group increased by only 4% overall as well as across the poverty bands. However, a gender breakdown reveals that only 2% additional men reported having a CNIC at endline (82%), while the percentage of women with CNICs increased by 6%, reaching 75% at endline. Only 77% of the men and women surveyed falling in PSC 0-23 reporting having a CNIC, thus missing pre-defined target of 90%

### ***School-aged Children Going to School***

Rural areas in Pakistan have historically lagged in terms of literacy rates, and the situation in Sindh is no better. For children of school-going age, the Baseline Survey revealed only 29% of children of school-going age in survey households to be attending school. Aside from poverty, the major reasons reported for children not going to school included non-availability of teachers, lack of basic school infrastructure and facilities, school being too far away, substandard education, and a general negative disposition towards education.

One key deliverable under SUCCESS programme was to sensitise, train and capacitate community members on twelve

key topics, one of which is education. Information sessions, using pre-designed Community Awareness Toolkits (CAT) are regularly held and matters such as the importance of education, the consequences of illiteracy, and the reasons behind low education attainment are discussed. Women are also made aware of the rights of children and about the Government's responsibility to provide free and compulsory quality education for all between the ages of five and sixteen.

Moreover, as a major function of community institutions fostered under the SUCCESS Programme was to discuss and solve local community issues, members were assisted in forming linkages with local government line departments to improve public services. Recognising the importance of education and equipped with the knowledge and confidence to demand their rights, various communities across Programme districts succeeded in getting teachers appointed to local public schools, making ghost schools re-functional, and getting boundary walls constructed, among other activities.

As a result of these efforts, the Endline survey reported 34% children of school-going age now attending school – an increment of 5% overall. The results were skewed in favour of the targeted household belonging to PSC 0-23 (25% at Baseline, and 32% at Endline), while the percentage of school-going children in households with PSC 24-100 surprisingly dropped from 39% at Baseline to 30% at Endline. The six-years of SUCCESS programme overlapped with the closure of schools due to COVID-19 as well as the devastating floods of 2022

during the final months of implementation, both of which could have affected school attendance. However, with 32% of the children in households with PSC 0-23 going to school, the log-frame target of 29% was well exceeded.

### ***Eligible Children Vaccinated***

Vaccination coverage for eligible children at Baseline was 87% overall, with 86% for children from households in PSC 0-23 and 90% for those in households in PSC 24-100 category. The vaccination target for children in the lower band was set at 99%, which – at 95% - was marginally missed. Vaccination rate overall, as well as for children in PSC 24-100 category saw an increase and remained above 90% at Endline.

### ***Dwelling Characteristics***

Coming to the physical characteristics of households, the log-frame tracked progress on household access to improved drinking water (defined as piped water or handpump in dwelling), presence of latrine in household, and presence of water disposal drainage in household.

The Endline survey revealed overall progress on all three indicators, albeit variation across the poverty bands. Access to improved drinking water increased for all households from 67% to 74%. Most of the gains were recorded by households in PSC 0-23, with an 8% increase in access to improved water, from 66% at Baseline to 74% at Endline. However, the log-frame target of

79% remained unachieved. For households with PSC 24-100, the 3% increase in access to improved drinking water was less impressive.

The presence of latrines in household increased from 69% at Baseline to 78% at Endline. Interestingly, although households with PSC 0-23 reported an increase in presence of latrine in household (from 64% to 77%, thus also achieving the target percentage), 4% less households with PSC 24-100 reported having a latrine. A similar pattern was also seen for households reporting presence of drainage for water disposal; 10% more households from PSC 0-23, while 3% less households with PSC 24-100 reported having some system for water drainage at the Endline as compared to Baseline. Unfortunately, the questionnaire did not probe reasons for this change, hence it remains unclear why these facilities are no longer available at the household. Regardless of the gains achieved by PSC 0-23 households, only 50% progress was made on achieving the predefined log-frame target.

### **Household Income**

An integral part of the SUCCESS programme was its financial access interventions in terms of loans and grants. These loans (CIF) and grants (IGG) were granted after approval of a micro-investment plan drafted by the household stating the income-generating activity for which the loan/grant was being requested. Technical and vocational skills trainings were also provided under SUCCESS to not only the beneficiary women but also

the men in their households.

The SUCCESS programme aimed at a 30% increase in real incomes as a result of various programme activities. With a baseline real income of PKR 2,096 per capita per month for households in the PSC 0-23 category, the Endline target was PKR 2,725. Household in this poverty band exceeded the target by 7% and recorded a per capita monthly income of PKR 2,915.

Real incomes also increased for households in the PSC 24-100 category from PKR 3,029 to PKR 3,911 per capita per month. Interestingly, the households with PSC 24-100 recorded an increase of 29% over their baseline values, while their counterparts in PSC 0-23 reported a greater increase of 39% over their baseline incomes.

### **Health Expenditures**

Another intervention provided under the SUCCESS programme was micro health insurance (MHI). 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.

Of the households surveyed during the Endline Household survey, 37% of the eligible households had received the MHI intervention, and out of which 33% households reported at least one family member being hospitalised during the past

5 years. Hence, to gauge the impact of MHI on the overall health expenditures, health spending behaviour of these households was studied.

The average cost incurred by households due to hospitalisation average at PKR

45,461. Households utilising MHI reported PKR 25,000, or 55% of the total cost, being covered under the insurance. In other words, against the target of a 30% reduction in health expenditures, for the households utilising MHI, a 45% decrease in out-of-pocket health expenditures was reported.

<b>Table 3-2: Household Health Expenditure Patterns</b>	
Average Annual Household Expense Incurred (PKR) on Health	45,461
Average Expense Covered by Health Insurance (PKR) for those who used the MHI card	25,000
Reduction in Health Expenditure for Households that utilised the MHI card	45%

### **Women Empowerment**

Being central to the SUCCESS programme, the empowerment of female beneficiaries through social mobilisation and other programme interventions was gauged through every study survey / thematic study carried out during the Programme. In 2018 a qualitative study was conducted to assess the impact of social mobilisation on women empowerment. The study offers specific insights about the potential contributions of SUCCESS to women's empowerment (Enclude Limited 2018, p. 25):

"The programme aims at uplifting the socio-economic situation of impoverished and vulnerable women in the localities of rural Sindh in Pakistan. Its community mobilisation process is central to promoting community driven local development, and organising the

households in the targeted districts into a network of community institutions. The marginalised, vulnerable are then mainstreamed in the development process through targeted interventions on micro health insurance, loans, grants, technical and vocational skills and infrastructural schemes. Lastly, the programme facilitates a link between the public service providers and community institutions, so that the community's articulated demand for public goods and services can be effectively met. Thus, in SUCCESS women's empowerment is both a process and an outcome."

During the last year of SUCCESS, a separate study on the political, social, and economic empowerment of women was also carried out to quantify the incremental impact of selected interventions on the empowerment of women when layered atop social

mobilisation. 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 (social, political, economic) empowerment on the empowerment index used in this study.

The findings further suggested that all three interventions assessed 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.

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 believes about women in politics amongst CIF and TVST programme participants.

During qualitative sessions, 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, 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 like this programme in future.

### **Poverty**

Although enrolment into the SUCCESS programme was open to all rural households, but all the household level interventions (CIF, IGG, MHI, TVST, Enterprise grants) were exclusive to those falling into the category of PSC 0-23 only as these were the households being targeted under for poverty graduation.

As seen in Table-3-3, 25% of the households that fell in the PSC 0-23 category at baseline moved to PSC 24-100. On the other hand, 47% of households that previously were in PSC 24-100 fell into the lower band at



endline, which highlights the vulnerability to poverty in rural area of the country. It also draws attention to the overall economic context that prevailed during programme implementation and noted in the SUCCESS Synthesis Report 2023. 'The key factors that mattered included macroeconomic policies, the stabilisation programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund in July 2019, the lockdowns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020, and natural disasters. Specific factors that need to be highlighted as part of this context include:

- Pakistan's gross domestic product growth rate was 5.5% per annum in fiscal year 2017-18, which slowed down to 2% percent in 2018-19 and was minus 0.5 percent in 2019-20, before recovering from this drop to 3.9% in 2020-21 (State Bank of Pakistan 2020, Chapter 1.3).
- Double-digit inflation prevailed during the programme implementation period, and unemployment and poverty increased substantially.<sup>6</sup>

- As explained in Section 5.2 (on the sustainability of benefits), at least 5 of the 8 SUCCESS districts (Kambar Shahdad Kot, Dadu, Jamshoro, Tando Muhammad Khan and Sujawal) have been affected by drought and floods during programme implementation.

Overall, 1,833 of the sampled households at baseline and 1,828 households at endline are in the PSC 0-23 category. In conclusion, while the SUCESSS programme was able to push one-fourth of its targeted households above the PSC 23 line, overall no change in poverty is recorded.

It should be noted that by design, sampling for the baseline and endline surveys was carried out such that two-thirds of the surveyed households fell in the PSC 0-23 category. Hence the baseline and endline surveys should be utilised with caution when trying to gauge the status of poverty in programme areas.

<b>Table-3-3: Movement of Households Across Poverty Bands</b>					
<b>Endline 2022</b>					
<b>Baseline 2016</b>	PSC 0-23		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	Total
		N	1,369	464	1,833
	%	75%	25%	100%	
	PSC 24-100	N	459	508	967
%		47%	53%	100%	

6. As assessment made in October 2020 (Tashin 2020) observed that "In 2018, Pakistan suffered a macroeconomic crisis. The economic growth slowed significantly. The recent COVID-19 pandemic has further brought the economy to an almost standstill. The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected the poverty-stricken citizens in Pakistan.

## ANNEX I: ABOUT THE SUCCESS PROGRAMME AND INTERVENTIONS

### **The Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme**

The Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme was a seven-year long (2015-2023) 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: Kampar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan.

SUCCESS programme was based on the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD). Social Mobilisation centers 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 provided social guidance, technical and financial assistance to the rural poor in Sindh.

### **Social Mobilisation (COs, VOs, LSOs)**

The centre-piece of the RSPs' approach is

mobilisation of the poor in order to enable them to participate directly in decisions that affect their lives and prospects. The concept is to build capacities of people to organise, manage their own organisations, and increase the outreach of government and other development actors for effective supply and genuine demand. RSPs provide social guidance as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor based on a standard three-tiered social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD).

Once people are organised into properly functioning institutions of their own, they find the platform to harness their potential, address their problems and fulfil their needs. When such institutions of the people are fostered at the neighbourhood, village and union council levels, they become a vehicle through which all kinds of community development initiatives can be effectively implemented. These institutions serve as the primary partners in fulfilling the nation's development agenda by extending outreach to the household level across the country, for it is at the household level that poverty is experienced on a daily basis. The SUCCESS Programme built upon this three-tiered social mobilisation approach of RSPs, which includes:

1. Fostering of Community Organisations (COs) at neighbourhood or muhalla level. A CO is participatory institution with

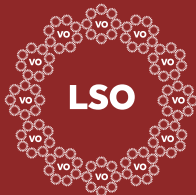
membership of 10-25 households who live together in a particular geographic locality sharing common interests. The members are like-minded people (in the SUCCESS Programme, the focus was particularly on women), who are ready to tap their common resources collectively with cooperation and unity amongst themselves to overcome their common and individual household's social and economic constraints.

2. Federating COs into Village Organisations (VOs) at village level, A VO is federation of the Community Organisations (COs) for planning and coordination at the village level. The key function of a VO is to ensure mobilisation of maximum number

of households into COs, supportive supervision of COs and implementation of village level development activities.

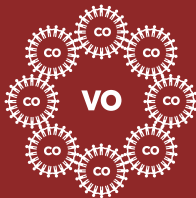
3. Federating VOs into Local Support Organisations (LSOs) at Union Council (UC) level Community Organisations (COs) are the foundation of the three-tiered institutional network. At the third tier, representatives from all VOs in a Union Council form a Local Support Organisation (LSO). Under the SUCCESS Programme, LSOs at district level were formed District LSO Networks to interact with government at higher levels and to encourage member LSOs to interact and exchange information amongst themselves and with other civil society organisations.

## The RSP's Three-Tiered Social Mobilisation Approach



### Local Support Organisations - LSO

- Federation of all Village Organisations in the Union Council
- All villages represented in LSO
- Decisions taken by Executive Committee (EC) and General Body (GB)
- EC (Leaders of all VOs), GB (Members of All VOs)
- Implementation of Union Council level development activities
- Linkages with Govt/donors/CSOs and market
- Guidance and support to VOs and COs



### Local Support Organisations - LSO

- Federation of all Community Organisations in the Village
- All mohalls/settlements represented in VO
- Decision taken jointly by VO Office Holders and General Body
- Office Holders (VO Leaders) and General Body (all CO Presidents and Managers)
- 100% inclusion of poorest households through COs
- Implementation of Village level development activities



### Community Support Organisations - CO

- Each CO to have 15-25 members
- Participatory body (decisions taken jointly by all members)
- Separate COs for Men and Women
- Implementation of household/mohallah level activities

## **Key interventions under the SUCCESS Programme included:**

### **Community Investment Fund (CIF)**

The main purpose of Community Investment Fund (CIF) was to provide a capital grant by the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) to Community Institutions (CIs) i.e. COs, VOs, and LSOs. 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.

### **Income Generating Grants (IGGs)**

Main purpose of Income Generating Grants (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 along with guidance 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.

### **Micro Health Insurance (MHI)**

Micro Health Insurance (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. Hospitalisation costs up to PKR 25,0000 per family member per year were covered under the MHI.

### **Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST)**

One of the key activities under the SUCCESS Programme was to provide Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST) to poor community members, especially 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.

### **Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)**

The purpose of Community Physical Infrastructure (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 VO's, thus building their institutional capacity and ownership, and meeting their needs.

## ANNEX II: SUCCESS RESEARCH STUDIES/ REPORTS

### Socio-Economic Baseline Survey for SUCCESS Programme

Socio Economic Baseline survey report reveals the Socio-Economic Profile of Households, the Status of households' access and use of public social sector services, the Status of availability and functionality of public social sector facilities available in sample villages and Union Councils of the eight targeted districts of rural Sindh: Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK), Tando Allahyar (TAY), Dadu, Larkana, Kamber Shahdadkot (KSK), Matiari, Jamshoro, and Sujawal. It set a scale of the key socioeconomic indicators for the SUCCESS programme Logframe.

The survey used quantitative methods and included supplementary qualitative information and analysis, In each district, a three-stage sampling was used. In the first stage, the districts were represented roughly proportional to their number of UCs. In the second stage, within each selected UC, 4 revenue villages have been selected at random. In the third stage, a fixed number of 50 households were selected from each sampled revenue village. Within the sampled villages all households were listed based on the poverty score band of 0-23 and 24-100. From each sampled revenue village, 40 (80%) households were selected completely at random and 10 (20%) more households from the PSC score of 0-23. The total sample this way turned out to be 4000 households with sample population of 28,300 and average household size of 7.1 persons.

<p><b>Socio Economic Endline Survey for SUCCESS Programme</b></p>	<p>The purpose of the assignment was to conduct a follow-up household socio-economic baseline survey households to make a comparison with the baseline status of SUCCESS Programme beneficiaries. The targeted sample thus included the 4000 households surveyed during Baseline, along with an additional 2080 households from each of the eight selected districts (However, field data collection had to conclude early due to the flood situation in summer of 2022, due to which some households could not be surveyed).</p> <p>The end-line survey objective was to measure the change in income, poverty level, and social characteristics of the target households. The endline was a panel survey at the household level but not at the individual level, households remained the same, but the respondents could be the same or different.</p> <p>Consistent with the baseline, the end-line survey focused on household demography health, education status, work status, household income and expenditure, household assets and facilities, loans taken and usage, access to local government and services, civic engagement, civic engagement, trust on the communities, political participation, and local government systems. The survey objective, key indicators, and method were kept consistent with the baseline (to ensure comparability).</p>
<p><b>The Impact of Financial Access Interventions of Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme on Poor Households'</b></p>	<p>The study on the impact of financial access interventions of SUCCESS programme on poor households' used both quantitative methods, by conducting a household survey, and qualitative method, by holding focus group discussions and key informant interviews, to assess the impact of CIF and IGG on poor households.</p> <p>The sample beneficiaries within sample villages or union councils were taken from each of the eight districts of the SUCCESS Programme, namely Dadu, Jamshoro, Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar, and Tando Muhammad Khan. For the data collection random sampling technique was used and in total 4023 households were surveyed along with 16 focus group discussions and 24 key informant interviews with beneficiaries, community leaders, and programme implementers were conducted.</p>

<p><b>The Assessment of the Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Schemes Initiated Under the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme</b></p>	<p>The assessment of the Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes initiated under the SUCCESS Programme study was carried out in eight programme districts. A mixed methodology of quantitative and qualitative research tools were applied including the desk review of relevant documents; semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). Simple random sampling technique was applied to select samples from the completed schemes and from the ongoing scheme. A sample size of 101 schemes was calculated (based on the parameters such as the total number of CPIs, CPIs Completed, Ongoing CPIs, Confidence level, and Margin of error, as well as a 10% adjustment factor to take into account non-response and other risk factors) and was distributed among the completed and ongoing schemes in the ratio of their share in the total number of schemes. Hence, 65 completed CPIs and 36 ongoing CPIs were covered in the study.</p>
<p><b>Assessment of Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST) and Enterprise Development (ED) Components</b></p>	<p>The Assessment of Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST) &amp; Enterprise Development (ED) component of the SUCCESS programme was conducted in all eight districts of SUCCESS Programme.</p> <p>For the collection of primary and secondary data a multi-stage stratified sample technique was created, and the sampling frame was stratified by the several trades in which beneficiaries were trained. The sample was further divided across the several trades in a proportion that matched the number of beneficiaries in each trade. The strategy ensured that the sample that was chosen was representative of all the trades undertaken in the SUCCESS components under review. Primary data was collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). In total 2890 KIIs were collected with beneficiaries respectively divided into 32 Talukas of eight districts and in the 12 trades along with 48 FGDs with BDGs, Six FDGs with LSOs, 3 FGDs with the implementing RSPs, 12 FGDs with Employers of Beneficiaries of SUCCESS Programme, and 3 FGDs with the 3 training providers.</p>

<p><b>Assessment of the Adult Literacy &amp; Numeracy Skills (ALNS) Component under the SUCCESS Programme</b></p>	<p>The 'Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Assessment Report' used a mixed methods approach which employed qualitative and quantitative research tools for data collection. A total of 16 centres - 2 from each of the eight districts of the SUCCESS Programme - were selected for quantitative data collection. At each of the 16 centres, one teacher and seven learners were interviewed, thus bringing the total up to 16 teachers 112 learners.</p> <p>Focus group discussions were also conducted with these teachers and learners at each centre. As part of the Learning Outcomes Assessment, 80 learners were assessed for English, Mathematics and Sindhi subjects at the selected centres. Selection of centres was done by the respective RSPs while the learners were randomly selected from different age groups by the assessment team.</p>
<p><b>Study on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women under SUCCESS Programme</b></p>	<p>The Study on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women under SUCCESS Programme used both qualitative and quantitative data collection and carried out a series of FGDs and KIIs along with a household level survey of 1800 beneficiaries of various SUCCESS interventions (social mobilisation, CIF, IGG, TVST).</p> <p>The evaluation for the study consisted of a quasi-experimental design as programme beneficiaries were selected using a certain criterion, i.e. household poverty scores. For analysis multi-item empowerment scales as the outcome variables were developed.</p>



## ANNEX III: REVISED GLOBAL LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE SUCCESS PROGRAMME [REVISED IN FEB 2020]

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Enable the Government of Sindh from 2018 to support and sustain community-driven local development initiatives throughout the province, through the provincial budget, based on a dedicated and costed policy in partnership with Community Institutions. <sup>7</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of the households with PSC 0-23</li> <li>Average monthly per capita income of targeted poor households</li> <li>Level of empowerment reported by targeted female beneficiaries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65%<sup>8</sup></li> <li>PKR 2,096</li> <li>No baseline</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65%<sup>9</sup></li> <li>PKR 2,915 (37% increase)</li> <li>7.2% increase<sup>10</sup> (Women Empowerment Study 2023)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40%</li> <li>PKR 2,725 (at constant prices – 30% increase over the baseline)</li> <li>Improved level of empowerment reported in Women Empowerment Matrix (2022)<sup>11</sup></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Third party baseline and end line sample surveys;</li> <li>Third party baseline and end line sample surveys;</li> <li>Women Empowerment Study</li> </ol> <p>1-3: Final Evaluation Report</p>	

7. This reads as an output level statement. Building the capacity of the GoS or supporting it is an output of SUCCESS. That the government then plans and implements better in terms of community driven development would be an outcome. That because of this outcome, poverty levels go down would be an impact. The statement should simply read "To contribute to poverty reduction in Sindh", though this statement may not be changed at this stage.

8. In the logframe this baseline is 56%. This was based on the overall census data of PSC. However to measure the change we have used sample baseline and end data. In the sample due to oversampling from the PSC 0-23 category the % of households in the poor category were 65%. Therefore we have used here the sample survey results.

9. Out of the 1,833 households sampled in the survey, 464 in the poor category moved up to the non-poor (PSC 24-100) category, while approximately the same number of non-poor households (459) moved into the poor category.

10. CO members who benefitted from CIF, IGG or TVST reported a 7.2% higher level of political, economic and social empowerment on the overall empowerment index than those CO members who did not receive any of these interventions.

11. The improvement will be measured using the women empowerment framework and associated indicators used in the women empowerment study (<https://success.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Women-Empowerment-Final.pdf>). The indicators include personal level changes, relational level changes and societal level changes. The study is divided into two rounds first round done in 2018 and the second round will be done at the end of the programme to see the changes over time.

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Specific objective(s): SO 1: Stimulate community-driven local development initiatives to reduce poverty in eight poor rural districts in Sindh, paying particular attention to empowering women</p>	1.1. Percent of technically and financially viable women led (COs/VOs/LSOs) - "Scoring 70% or above on the Institutional Maturity Index".	1.1. 0%	1.1. 80% CIs [IMI 2022]	1.1. 70% CIs	1.1 Sample based Annual Institutional Maturity Index Survey	The province does not suffer major calamities or insecurity
	1.2. Percentage of women CIF and IGG beneficiaries investing in income generating activities and livelihood assets	1.2. 0%	1.2. 98% [Impact of Financial Access Interventions 2020]	1.2. 70%	1.2. Thematic sectoral study on CIF and IGG in 2020	Increased capacities of district authorities for service delivery are sustainable after the Programme;
	1.3. Percent of women and men (TVST beneficiaries) employed in formal and informal sectors and/or in micro business.	1.3. 0%	1.3. 50% [Assessment of TVST and ED 2022]	1.3. 70%	1.3. Thematic sectoral study on TVST in 2022	1.4. SUCCESS Endline Survey 2023
	1.4. Percent change in health expenditure of MHI users.	1.4. 0%	1.4. 45%	1.4. 30% reduction	1.5. Thematic sectoral study on CPIs Annual Interim Report and EU External Monitoring Mission reports	Programme benefits are spread over to all the households fall in poverty score of 0-23
	1.5. Percentage of implemented community physical infrastructure schemes operated and maintained by communities.	1.5. 0%	1.5. 100% [CPI Assessment Study 2021]	1.5. 70%	1.6. PRS and CDD policy implemented by government of Sindh as per the sequencing in the Roadmap.	GoS commits sufficient resources to implement the PRS and CDLD
	1.6. Implementation status of GoS's PRS and CDLD policy with budgetary allocation	1.6. SPDC formed	1.6. GoS PRS including CDLD policy formulated and approved by CM Sindh, CDLD expanded to 6 more districts and rural growth centres pilot started	1.6. (a) TA components annual reports 1.6 (b) Updated Roadmap for Implementation of the Sindh Poverty Reduction Strategy	Economic growth and inflation remains stable	

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): SO 1: Stimulate community-driven local development initiatives to reduce poverty in eight poor rural districts in Sindh, paying particular attention to empowering women	<p>1.7. Percentage of targeted poor households (poverty score of 0- 23) which have:</p> <p>(i) CNIC</p> <p>(ii) School-aged children going to school</p> <p>(iii) Eligible children vaccinated</p> <p>(iv) Consulted public health facility at time of illness/injury</p> <p>(v) Access to improved drinking water sources (piped water or hand pump in dwelling)</p> <p>(vi) Latrine in the house</p> <p>(vii) Drainage for water disposal from houses</p> <p>1.8. Percent of women adult literacy learners able to read and write simple sentences in Sindhi/Urdu and perform two-digit numeric operations of plus, minus and multiplication.</p>	<p>1.7.</p> <p>i) 73%</p> <p>ii) 25%</p> <p>iii. 86%</p> <p>iv) 36%</p> <p>v) 66%</p> <p>vi) 64%</p> <p>vii) 48%</p>	<p>1.7.</p> <p>i) 77%</p> <p>ii) 32%</p> <p>iii. 95%</p> <p>iv) 33%</p> <p>v) 74%</p> <p>vi) 77%</p> <p>vii)58%</p> <p>[Endline survey 2022]</p>	<p>1.7.</p> <p>i) 90%</p> <p>ii) 29%</p> <p>iii) 99%</p> <p>iv) 62%</p> <p>v) 79%</p> <p>vi) 74%</p> <p>vi) 68%</p>	<p>1.7. Baseline and end line survey and Poverty Scorecard survey</p>	
		<p>1.8. 0%</p>	<p>1.8. 98%</p> <p>[Assessment of Adult Literacy component 2022]</p>	<p>1.8. 70% of the Adult Literacy Centre graduates</p>	<p>1.8. Tests results of learners at the time of graduation and monitoring reports</p>	

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Result/OP 1: Approximately 600,000 rural households in 8 districts identified, mobilised into a three-tier system of community institutions (COs, VOs and LSOs) and capacitated</p>	<p>1.1. Number/percent of rural households (represented by women household member) actively mobilised disaggregated by districts</p>	<p>1.1. [0]</p>	<p>1.1. 607,943 households (72% of the total households)</p>	<p>1.1. 607,270 households (i.e 70% of the total households in targeted districts)</p>	<p>1.1 – 1.11. Annual Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Report, Annual Interim Report and EU External Monitoring Mission reports</p>	<p>Project targeted areas have unhindered access for service providers,</p> <p>Climate conditions are conducive and macro-economic situation is stable</p> <p>Provincial government continues to remain committed to reforms towards community driven local development approaches</p> <p>District authorities give priority to poverty reduction and good governance</p>
	<p>1.2. Number of Community Organisations (COs) fostered</p>	<p>1.2. [0]</p>	<p>1.2. 30,274 COs</p>	<p>1.1 31,015 COs,</p>		
	<p>1.3. Number of Village Organisations (VOs) fostered</p>	<p>1.3. [0]</p>	<p>1.3. 3,460 VOs</p>	<p>1.2 3,474 VOs</p>		
	<p>1.4. Number of Local Support Organisations fostered</p>	<p>1.4. [0]</p>	<p>1.4. 314 LSOs</p>	<p>1.3 314 LSOs</p>		
	<p>1.5. Number of LSO Networks formed at district level</p>	<p>1.5. [0]</p>	<p>1.5. 8 LSONs</p>	<p>1.4 8 LSONs</p>		
	<p>1.6. Number of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) trained, disaggregated by sex;</p>	<p>1.6. [0]</p>	<p>1.6. 5,236 CRPs</p>	<p>1.6. 4,217 CRPs</p>		
	<p>1.7. Percentage of COs provided awareness sessions on cross cutting issues on adopting coping mechanisms and resilience, DRR, planning, savings and cross cutting themes (nutrition, WASH, gender, civic rights, environmental awareness, etc.) disaggregated by districts</p>	<p>1.7. [0]</p>	<p>1.7 100%</p>	<p>1.7 100%</p>		

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	1.8. Number of women provided with basic literacy skills	1.8.[0]	1.8. 35,330	1.8. 35,100 women		
	1.9. Number of Joint Development Committees (JDCs) comprised of local authorities and community representatives established and functioning at district and Taluka levels	1.9.[0]	1.9. 8 District JDCs and 33 Taluka JDCs formed	1.9. 8 District JDCs and 33 Taluka JDCs		

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Result/OP 2: Community Investment Fund, income-generating grants, technical/vocational training and micro health insurance provided to poor households	1.9.8 District JDCs and 33 Taluka JDCs formed	1.9.8 District JDCs and 33 Taluka JDCs formed	2.1. 118,730 poor households	2.1. 264,690 poor households [56% of the poor households]	2.1-2.5. Annual KPI Report, Annual Interim Report and EU External Monitoring Mission reports	Macro-economic conditions remain conducive for economic activities and not negatively impact the gains of the project
	1.9.8 District JDCs and 33 Taluka JDCs	2.2. 64,377 poorest households	2.2. 65,208 poorest households [14% of the poor households]			
	2.3. Number of poor community members trained in technical, vocational and micro enterprise development skills disaggregated by sex and districts	2.3. [0]	2.3. Total 43,632 with 78% women trained	2.3. 46,041 with at least 50% women trained		
	2.4. Number/percent of poor households provided with enterprise development grants to initiate micro enterprises	2.4. [0]	2.4. 4,356 households	2.4. Total of 5,035 households		
	2.5. Number/Percent of poorest families (disaggregated by gender and districts) insured with micro-health insurance	2.5. [0]	2.5. 137,508 poorest households	2.5. 90,380 households [25% of poorest households (PSC 0-23)]		

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Result/OP 3: Community-identified infrastructure built or improved with community involvement	3.1.Number of community infrastructure schemes built by the communities, disaggregated by districts	3.1 [0]	3.1. 2,680 CPIs	3.1. 2,719 CPIs	3.1. Annual KPI Report, Annual Interim Report and EU External Monitoring Mission reports	Floods and other disasters do not damage CPIs.
Result/OP 4: GoS supported in Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and Community Driven Local Development (CDLD) policy formulation, budget framework and implementation	4.1. Status of GoS's PRS and CDLD policy and budget framework	4.1. Not existing	4.1. Drafted in 2018 and approved in 2019	4.1. Approved	4.1 SPDC minutes GoS's approved PRS and CDLD policy and budget framework. Annual Interim Report and EU External Monitoring Mission reports	GoS continues to pursue relevant and credible progress on PFM reform; GoS approves PRS and CDLD policy and budget framework GoS has sufficient resources to implement the PRS and CDLD

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (2015-16)	Current value [Nov-2022]	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Results/OP 5: SUCCESS programme delivery, efficiency and impact measured and reported timely</p>	<p>5.1. Status of a common approach for undertaking baselines by the implementing RSPs for the targeted districts</p> <p>5.2. Status of common M&amp;E framework for the programme</p> <p>5.3. Status of research project (RCT on the impact of household poverty)</p> <p>5.4. Number and status of thematic/sector studies</p>	<p>5.1. None</p> <p>5.2. None</p> <p>5.3. None</p> <p>5.4. None</p>	<p>5.1. Common approach and methodology for baseline and end line developed and baseline/endline survey conducted</p> <p>5.2. Common M&amp;E framework developed and being used by RSPs</p> <p>5.3. RCT established in two union councils. Baseline conducted in 2016, Midline in 2020 and endline in 2022</p> <p>5.4. Nine studies completed:</p> <p>(i) CPI assessment (ii) Impact of Financial Access interventions (CIF/IGG/Savings)</p> <p>(iii) TVST and ED assessment</p> <p>(iv) Assessment of ALNS</p> <p>(v) Women Empowerment (a and b)</p> <p>(vi) MHI study</p> <p>(i) Study on JDCs</p> <p>(ii) Synthesis Report</p>	<p>5.1. Baseline survey conducted by end of the inception phase and endline survey conducted by end of the project.</p> <p>5.2. Common M&amp;E framework developed</p> <p>5.3. Research completed in 2022</p> <p>5.4. 5 studies completed on (a) women's empowerment, (b) CPI, (c) MHI, (d) IGG/CIF/savings, TVST and (e) synthesis of these.</p>	<p>5.1. Baseline survey methodology and approaches document and Baseline Survey Report</p> <p>5.2. M&amp;E framework document</p> <p>5.3. Baseline, midline and end line survey reports and final research papers</p> <p>5.4. Thematic/Sectoral Study Reports</p>	





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SINDH UNION COUNCIL AND  
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC  
STRENGTHENING SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME

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