



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

Socio-Economic Endline Survey SUCCESS Programme

February 2023



UNIVERSITY OF
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Apex Consulting

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List of Acronyms

APEX	APEX Consulting Pakistan
COs	Community Organizations
CPI	Consumer Price Index
HHs	Households
LSOs	Local Support Organizations
NADRA	National Database & Registration Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
RSPN	Rural Support Programme Network
RSPs	Rural Support Programs
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
TAY	Tando Allahyar
TMK	Tando Muhammad Khan
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UCBPRP	Union Council-Based Poverty Reduction Program
UCs	Union Councils
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VOs	Village Organizations

1. Executive Summary

Programme Background: In 2015, upon the request of the Government of Sindh, the European Union agreed to finance an 8-year (2015-2022) project called the “Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS)”¹, with an 82 million EUR budget. The SUCCESS program was implemented by three Rural Support Programs (RSPs) in eight districts of Sindh. To monitor the SUCCESS Programme, baseline, and end-line Socio-Economic Surveys (SES) were planned.

End-line Survey: The purpose of the assignment was to conduct a follow-up household socio-economic baseline survey covering 4,421 households to make a comparison with the baseline status of SUCCESS Programme beneficiaries. 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. 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). This report compares the data collected through baseline surveys collected in November and December 2016 with endline data collected from June 1 to August 31, 2022.

RESULTS

The socio-economic profile of households is bifurcated by enrollment status into the SUCCESS programme (SUCCESS vs. non_SUCCESS households) and the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) measure, specifically using the score ranges of 0-23 and 24-100 to categorize households. Results are described in terms of the socio-economic profile of households, use of services and facilities, and poverty incidence, intensity, and severity.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Demographic Structure: SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households’ overall population number has not increased much from the baseline. However, the male to female ration has slightly decreased across the respondent type and PSC score levels. At baseline, there were 16,307 persons in sampled SUCCESS households and at the endline, the same households have 16,776 persons. Most of the population was young at baseline and it remains the same at the endline.

Work Status: Overall, the male-female ratio of the workforce has not changed compared to the baseline. At baseline 51% of SUCCESS household members aged 14-64 were not working and this proportion has increased to 56% at the endline which means 5% of the labor force has lost their jobs. Although over 70% of those not working are females of various age groups, it is encouraging to see an increase in working females. At baseline, 72% of female members of SUCCESS households were not working, which has reduced to 68% at the end line.

Child Labor: It is encouraging to see a visible decline in child labor in the SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households in the below table. At baseline, children were consisting of 7% of the working population and it has reduced to 4% at the endline. At baseline, male children were mainly working as unskilled labor and raising livestock; it remained the same at the end line. Children of non-SUCCESS households

¹ <http://www.success.org.pk/>

were working as unskilled labor and it has not changed since baseline either. However, children of SUCCESS households have moved from unskilled labor to skilled labor and farm labor.

Adult Literacy: Adult literacy has improved in the targeted areas and major improvement is seen in households with PSC 24 and above. At baseline, 84% of SUCCESS households were not literate and this proportion has decreased to 78% at the end line. Unfortunately, this improvement is not gender inclusive as female adult literacy level improved by 4% in comparison to the male improvement of 7%. This change was visible across districts and for non-SUCCESS households as well. While comparing baseline and endline results, there were no significant variations in SUCCESS households' adults' level of education.

Children Education: The primary enrollment ratio was 33% for SUCCESS household children in 2016 and it has remained almost the same (32%) at the end line. The non-SUCCESS households' children primary enrollment increased from 36% to 40%. Non-SUCCESS household's children's middle enrollment ratio also increased from 8% at baseline to 15% at the end line and this increase was consistent across PSC scores. At the matriculation level, the enrollment ratios dropped for both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. At baseline, 70% of children of SUCCESS households were not studying in school and at the end line it has increased to 72% and this reduction was seen across PSC scores. On the other hand, the number of children not going to school has decreased in non-SUCCESS households.

State of Health and Physical Environment: At baseline 77% of SUCCESS households reported to be in good health and at the end line, it reduced to 73%. This reduction is visible for both male and female household members. This reduction could be linked to COVID-19 or the prevalent rains and flood situation during survey activity. Non-SUCCESS household's health status has remained almost the same as the baseline (baseline 73%, endline 74%). Both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above reported better health in comparison to households with PSC 0-23. A lot of variation is visible in the health status across districts with Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, and Tando Allahyar remaining above the overall average at baseline and endline. A sharp decline was visible in Kambar Shahdadkot (baseline 96%, end line 57%) and a major improvement was seen in Tando Muhammad Khan (baseline 52%, end line 72%).

Children Vaccination: Overall, a positive change was seen as the proportion of children vaccinated was slightly more visible in SUCCESS households. In a response to general questions about children's vaccination (including polio), a 5% increase from baseline was seen in SUCCESS households (baseline 89%, end line 94%) and a 4% increase in non-SUCCESS households (baseline 83%, endline 87%). Households with PSC 0-23 reported a higher increase in comparison to households with PSC 24 and above. It is encouraging to see an increase in households' possession of vaccination cards. At baseline, 60% of SUCCESS households possessed vaccination cards and it has increased to 68% at the end line. As an expected trend, a reduction was seen in coverage moving from BCG to Penta and from Penta to Pneumonia and Measles.

Structure of Housing and Availability of Utilities: There is a slight improvement from the baseline but generally, the quality of life remains low in the surveyed households in terms of housing structure and access to facilities. At baseline, 17% of SUCCESS households were living in Paka houses and it increased to 19% at the endline. Similarly, households living in Kacha and Paka mix structures also increased from 18% to 20%. The end-line survey saw an improvement in the sanitation situation as more SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households have latrines inside their homes and have access to drainage. At baseline, 72% of SUCCESS households had a latrine inside the home and it has increased to 78% at the end line.

Household Income: All surveyed households reported almost twice the income from the baseline. Interestingly households with PSC 0-23 reported higher increases in income compared with households that have PSC 24 and above, which could possibly be an outcome of SUCCESS financial interventions targeted towards this category of households, although a deeper analysis would be required to ascertain causation. At baseline SUCCESS household average per capita income was Rs. 30,983 which has increased to Rs. 63,776 at the end line showing an increase of more than 100%. A major increase was reported in Jamshoro, Sujawal, Tando Muhammad Khan, and Tando Allah Yar. On the other hand, income inequality has also increased rapidly. At baseline, the top 20% of SUCCESS households were holding 50% of total income, which has now increased to 62% at the end line.

Household Consumption and Expenditure: Similar to income, household consumption expenditure has also doubled since the baseline. At baseline SUCCESS household's annual average household expenditure was Rs. 168,555, which increased to Rs. 312,233 at the end line. Household per capita monthly expense also increased by 90% (baseline 2,157, end line 3,913). SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households spent almost two-thirds of their money on food-items, and this trend has not changed since the baseline. Households with different PSC levels follow an almost similar pattern. Inequality in terms of household consumption expenditure has increased overtime. At baseline, the top 20% of SUCCESS households were spending 37% of the total expenditure, which increased to 41% at the end line. Similarly, the bottom 20% spending proportion has decreased by 2.2% (baseline 9.5%, end line 7.3%).

Household Assets: There is a visible difference between SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS household assets retention as SUCCESS household assets have increased by almost 50% while the non-SUCCESS households have remained almost the same. At baseline, the per household asset value of SUCCESS households was Rs. 100,315 and at the end line, it has increased to Rs. 149,013 and this change is visible across PSC scores. It is encouraging to see a 54% increase in the assets of SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 compared to a 42% increase in households with PSC 24 and above. At baseline, 20% of SUCCESS households sold some assets in the last 12 months and at the end line, only 13% of SUCCESS households said they sold some assets in the last 12 months. The asset distribution among households' quintiles is highly unequal and this inequality has increased from the baseline. At baseline, the top 20% of SUCCESS households were holding 79% of assets and it has increased to an alarming 85% at the end line. On the other hand, the assets holding of the top 20% has decreased in non-SUCCESS households from 80% to 74%. The overall Gini Coefficient based on asset holding is much higher than the income. It means the asset's holding inequality is much higher than the income inequality. At baseline, the SUCCESS households' assets distribution inequality was 67% and it has increased to 71% at the end line. This increase is visible across the PSC level and respondent type.

Households Land and Livestock Ownership: At baseline, 81% of SUCCESS households did not own land. This proportion has been reduced to 75% at the end line. Interestingly, the 5% increase in SUCCESS households' land ownership status is reported by households with PSC 0-23, which is encouraging. The land holding of 5 to 12.5 acres has increased by 51% in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. The average size of SUCCESS household's land holding per household has increased from 3.7 acres at baseline to 9.6 acres at the end line, which is significantly higher as compared to non-SUCCESS households and seen mainly in households with PSC 24 and above. Although there is an increase in household livestock ownership but the average number of livestock per household has reduced. At baseline, 71% of SUCCESS households did not own livestock and it has decreased to 67% at the end line.

Household Loan: The proportion of households that took loans has increased three times for SUCCESS households and almost two times for non-SUCCESS households. At baseline, 7% of households took

a loan in the last 12 months and it has increased to 20% at the end line. The average amount of loan per SUCCESS household has remained almost similar for households with PSC 0-23 and increased by about 10% in households with PSC 24 and above. A similar situation is noticed in non-SUCCESS households. The average amount of loan per household has remained the same but the source of loans has diversified from the baseline. Interestingly households with PSC 0-23 are spending more loans on productive purposes compared to households with PSC 24 and above.

USE OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Health-Related Services: At the time of baseline, 44% of SUCCESS households were visiting Basic health Units (BHUs), which increased to 60% at the end line (this is consistent across PSC scores). There is a visible improvement in using LHWs services across SUCCESS and Non-SUCCESS households as well. Use of LHW services increased from 56% in baseline to 67% in endline for SUCCESS households. Similarly, for non-SUCCESS households, this increase was from 55% to 66%, being more visible in households with PSC 24 and above. Though family planning services are relatively less used in the targeted areas, there still is a clear improvement from the baseline values. At the time of baseline, about 22% of SUCCESS households were availing of family planning services which increased to 33% at the endline.

Education-Related Services: The utilisation of school-related services and facilities shows a negative trend for both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. There is a visible (14%) reduction in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households sending their children to school and utilizing school-related services, and this is more visible in households with PSC 0-23. The SUCCESS households use 'School services and facilities' relatively more frequently than non-SUCCESS households. As expected, most of the respondents do not directly use district education department services and it has not changed much from the baseline.

Agriculture-Related Services: SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households have reported a decrease in the utilization of agriculture department services. At the baseline, 19% of SUCCESS households were using agriculture services either regularly or occasionally. This proportion has reduced to 14% at the endline. This trend is consistent across PSC scores. Similar to agriculture services, a reduction is observed in the utilization of veterinary clinic services. At the baseline, 21% of SUCCESS households were using veterinary clinic services, which has reduced to 17% at the end line (a similar trend in non-SUCCESS households).

Services and Facilities of the Law Department: About 10% of SUCCESS households were using Police services at the time of baseline, which decreased to 5% at the endline. Furthermore, only a handful of people access court services. The SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households reported reduced utilisation of local magistrate services in comparison to the baseline. At the baseline, about 11% of households were availing of local magistrate services at some frequency, which decreased to 5% at the endline.

Services and Facilities by Local Government: A large majority of respondents use road services consistently across respondent types. At baseline, 92% of households were using road service and this has reduced to 89% at the end line. More than 80% of households are satisfied with drinking water facilities but there is a mixed response to changes in the quality of service. The utilization of local government services and facilities has remained almost the same over the years at 7% for SUCCESS and 8% for non-SUCCESS households. About 90% of the users reported being satisfied with local government services.

POVERTY INCIDENCE, INTENSITY, AND SEVERITY

Poverty Head Count: To compute poverty headcount, the end-line survey follows the same approach as used in the baseline. Overall, there has been a significant reduction in the poverty headcount ratio as seen consistent across the respondent type and PSC score levels. At baseline 82% of SUCCESS households were poor and it reduced to 75% at the endline. This reduction is mainly noticed in Dadu, Kambar Shahdadt, Larkana, Matiari, and Tando Muhammad Khan. Contrary to this improvement, the poverty headcount ratio has increased in Tando Allahyar and Jamshoro districts and remained the same in the Sujawal district.

Intensity and Severity of Poverty: The intensity of poverty reflected by the poverty gap measures the average shortfall in the consumption of the poor from the poverty line. The overall intensity of poverty reflected by P1 has increased from the baseline for almost all respondent types and is more visible in households with PSC 24 and above. At baseline poverty gap in SUCCESS households from the average was 32% and it has increased to 42% at the end line. This proportion increased by 5% in households with PSC 0-23 however it has doubled in households with PSC 24 and above (Baseline 21% and endline 41%). The overall severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 has remained almost the same, however, it varies by respondent type and PSC scores. At baseline, the poverty severity index was 24% for SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above and has decreased to 21% at the endline. However, poverty severity has remained the same for SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23.

Changes in PSC levels: Overall 25% of households have moved beyond the poverty band of PSC 0-23 and into the PSC 24 and above category. This improvement is more visible in SUCCESS households (26%) in comparison to non-SUCCESS households (21%). The COVID-19 pandemic pushed people further into poverty and this is also visible in terms of a lower PSC value at Endline as compared to the baseline. Overall, 47% of the households with PSC 24-100 at baseline have moved to PSC 0-23. This increase is more visible in non-SUCCESS households compared to SUCCESS households.

2. Background

The Sindh Union Council and Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme was based on the experiences of the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) of the Government of Sindh (GoS) that was launched in 2008. SUCCESS aimed to support the GoS in developing its local Community Driven Development (CDD) policy, allowing for wider geographical outreach and providing financial means to impact poverty reduction in rural Sindh. To monitor the SUCCESS Programme, baseline and end-line Socio-Economic Surveys (SES) were planned. The purpose of the endline survey was to compare the status of the household's socioeconomic attributes, poverty status, and other living standard indicators with the baseline. This report compares the data collected through baseline surveys collected in November and December 2016 with endline data collected from June 1 to August 31, 2022.

The organization of the report is as follows: The subsequent sections in this chapter discuss the programme background, the scope of the assignment, the methodology concerning the survey design, the sample framework, the survey instrument (questionnaire), and the plan of the analysis. The next chapter presents the results of the baseline survey in two parts. The first section presents the socio-economic profile of households comparing baseline and endline results of the comparison group (those having baseline and endline) and one additional Union Council (UC) per programme district that is covered only in the endline. The analysis also segregates the households based on their enrollment status into the SUCCESS programme (SUCCESS vs. non-SUCCESS households) and the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) measure using the score ranges of 0-23 and 24-100 to categorize households. The second section analyzes the level of poverty in terms of change in poverty incidence, its intensity, and severity in the comparison group and additional Ucs households.

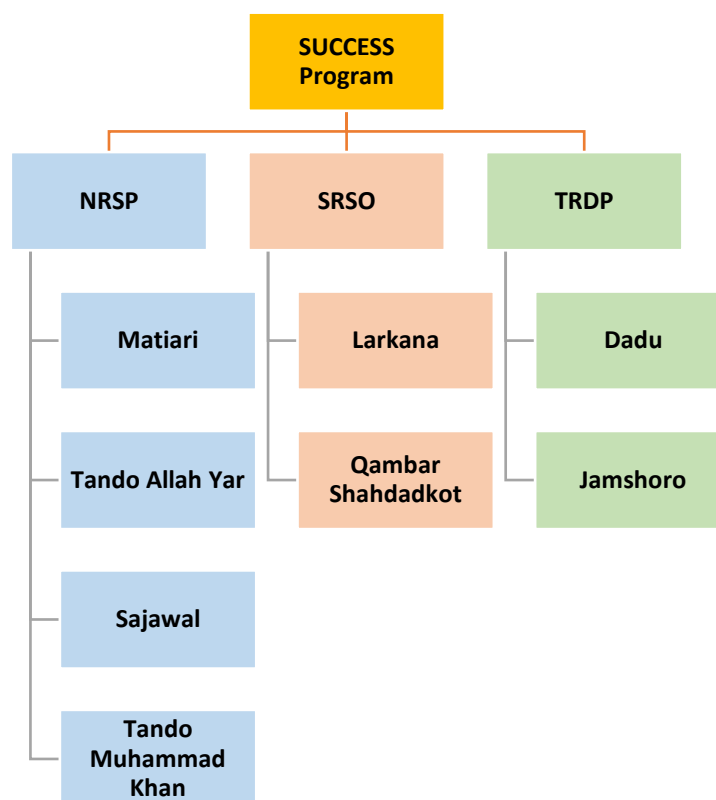
2.1. Programme Background

In 2015, upon the request of the Government of Sindh, the European Union agreed to finance an 8-year (2015-2022) project called the "Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS)"², with an 82 million EUR budget. The project aimed to reduce poverty at the household level in eight districts of Sindh implemented by three RSPs as mentioned in figure 1. The SUCCESS programme was based on the UCBPRP approach and focused on the social mobilization of women in rural areas of the target districts, intending to enable communities to lift themselves out of poverty, through the active participation of women in the decision-making processes at the local level.³ SUCCESS is seen as the sister project of the Peoples Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP) under the common umbrella of the community-driven local development (CDLD) policy of the Government of Sindh.

² <http://www.success.org.pk/>

³ In 2017-18, the UCBPRP is renamed as Peoples Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP) and was expanded to a further 8 districts of Sindh (Khairpur, Sanghar, Umerkot, Mirpur Khas, Badin and Thatta, Sukkur and Ghotki), bringing the PPRP coverage to a total of 12 districts. Together, PPRP and SUCCESS are bringing a CDLD-based approach to 20 districts of Sindh.

Figure 1: RSP-wise Programme Districts



2.2. Scope of Assignment

The purpose of the assignment was to conduct a follow-up household socio-economic baseline survey covering 4,221 households to make a comparison with the baseline status of SUCCESS Programme beneficiaries. With the technical support of the University of Mannheim, RSPN designed the sampling strategy and survey instruments. After a competitive bidding process, APEX Consulting Pakistan (APEX) was selected to conduct the baseline survey in the eight selected districts.

SUCCESS programme surveyed 7,280 households in 27 research Ucs of eight targeted districts of Sindh. The baseline survey was conducted in 2016 and collected data from 3,965 households. 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. RSPN provided the list of the 3,965 households covered in baseline including the name of RSPs, district, tehsil, UCs, settlement, respondent, and HH address.

In addition to this RSPN provided lists of 2080 households to be covered in 08 additional UCs of the same districts. 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.

3. Methodology

This section provides a brief about survey design, sample size, survey instrument, data collection process, and analysis approach.

3.1. Survey Design

The survey was primarily quantitative with few close-end options to capture the why and how elements. The survey objective, key indicators, and method remain consistent with the baseline (to ensure comparability). Table 1 presents a summary of the objectives, key indicators, tools, and survey methods used for data collection.

Table 1: Survey Objectives, Key Indicators, and Methods

No.	Objective	Key Indicators	Method	Tools
1	Estimating the change in the income, source of income, asset ownership, incidence, depth, and severity of poverty, with associated social characteristics of the poor people (households) in program-targeted districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic information (age, education status, health status, work status of household members) ▪ Income levels and sources ▪ Expenditure level and expenditure heads ▪ Assets – quantity, value, and ownership ▪ The liabilities-loan amount and sources, debt amount and sources ▪ Poverty incidence ▪ Depth and Severity of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods ▪ Consumption based headcount ratio/ multidimensional poverty index ▪ Sen’s inequality index/Gini coefficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HH roster ▪ HH questionnaire
2	Estimating the change in targeted poor households’ access to and use of public services, such as access to water and sanitation, education, health, civil acts registration, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability, use, and sources of household facilities (water, sanitation, fuel) ▪ Availability, access, and use of public facilities (education, health, sanitation, civil acts registration, etc.) 	Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods Public facilities access and use survey	Household questionnaire on access, use, and functionality of public services

3.2. Sample Size

The end-line survey was a longitudinal survey in the comparison group UCs hence it interviewed the same households. The additional UCs sample was drawn by RSPN and shared with the team. The additional UCs sample design, power calculations, and household selection process are described in Annex. The endline survey covered a total of 4,221 households from the eight sample districts.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the endline survey sample size:

Table 2: Households covered in Endline Survey

District	Comparison Group		Additional UCs
	Baseline 2016	Endline 2022	Endline 2022

		Total	SUCCESS	Non-SUCCESS	Total	SUCCESS	Non-SUCCESS	Total
TRDP	Dadu	800	415	70	485	150	27	177
	Jamshoro	400	124	40	164	141	19	160
SRSO	KSK	600	381	77	458	160	44	204
	Larkana	600	348	123	471	192	37	229
NRSP	Matiari	400	293	39	332	190	38	228
	Sujawal	400	254	66	320	153	35	188
	Tando Allah Yar (TAY)	400	196	47	243	160	30	190
	Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK)	400	282	45	327	34	11	45
TOTAL		4,000	2,293	507	2,800	1,180	241	1,421

At the start, the SUCCESS programme surveyed 7,280 households in 27 research UCs of eight targeted districts of Sindh. The baseline survey was conducted in 2016 and collected data from 3,965 households. The endline panel survey aimed at reinterviewing any member of the same household in addition to covering 2080 additional households from eight additional UCs. The endline survey covered only 2,800 of the 3,965 baseline households because of the 2022 floods. The floods damaged the main and link roads and stagnant water made some targeted areas inaccessible in almost all SUCCESS targeted districts. The survey was halted multiple times to monitor the situation and assess the accessibility and viability of completing the data collection. However, after multiple efforts and attempt the data collection efforts were stopped because areas were inaccessible and targeted households migrated to other areas.

3.3. Survey Instrument

The questionnaire comprised three distinct modules.

Module I - Household Income and poverty: Sections on various socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. This module of the questionnaire included the following sections:

- i. Age, education, and profession of respondent
- ii. The demographic composition of households (age and gender distribution)
- iii. Work status of household members (by age and gender)
- iv. Educational achievement of adults including any technical/vocational skills training
- v. Schooling of children (by age and gender)
- vi. Health status of household members (by age and gender)
- vii. Household income with sources of income
- viii. Food consumption (by major commodities every week)
- ix. Household expenditure on different needs
- x. Number and value of household assets (consumer durables, productive, and housing)
- xi. Value of loans taken from informal and formal sources use of loans for different purposes (production, consumption, etc.)
- xii. Household debt (loans outstanding at present)
- xiii. Membership in any existing CO (duration, savings, etc.) and its benefits
- xiv. Poverty scorecard indicators

Module II - Availability, accessibility, and use of public sector social and economic services: The following sections were included in this module:

- i. Housing facilities (structure, drinking water, sources, drainage, electricity, fuel, etc.)
- ii. Availability, access, and use of irrigation water

- iii. Availability, access, and use of education facilities
- iv. Availability, access, and use of health facilities
- v. Availability, access, and use of agriculture extension services
- vi. Availability, access, and use of civil act registration services
- vii. Identification and perceptions of major problems at the household and village

The questionnaire used in the endline survey is attached as annexure I.

3.4. Survey Planning, Execution, and Quality Control

Training plan, field pretesting,

To train field staff, APEX conducted training from May 15, 2022, to May 22, 2022, in district Hyderabad. Two simultaneous training sessions were carried out. A total of 85 field staff including reserve staff were trained. On the 6th day of training, a field pre-testing was conducted to check questionnaire understanding, the average duration of the interview, CAPI checks and consistency, etc. The training days were extended from six to eight to properly cover each topic.

Field Teams Deployment

A total of 10 teams were deployed in the targeted districts. Two teams each were deployed in districts Dadu, Larkana, and Kambar Shahdad Kot, while districts Matiari, Sujawal, Jamshoro, and Tando Allahyar had one team each. However, due to staff turnover after training, a team was not deployed in the district of Tando Muhammad Khan. Instead, teams from neighboring districts completed survey activity in Tando Muhammad Khan after completing work in their respective districts. Each team comprised four enumerators led by a supervisor. On average one interview took about an hour to complete.

Quality Assurance Mechanism

To ensure the quality of data, Quality Control Officers (QCOs) were deployed with each team. The main role of QCO was to conduct spot and back checks and observation of interviews conducted by the enumerators. The QSOs regularly shared their observations with team supervisors and enumerators. Two regional coordinators were also appointed – one for the Hyderabad region and a second for the Larkana region. Both regional coordinators also conducted monitoring visits.

Teams conducted daily morning and evening meetings to discuss the challenges and conceptual understanding of the questionnaire. Further, WhatsApp groups were made to address their queries and questions related to question understanding, respondent selection, verifications, and other field-related issues.

Almost at the mid-point of survey data collection, APEX organized two re-orientation sessions with field teams to review and share findings of collected data and re-orient on misconceptions. One session was organized in Hyderabad on July 29, 2022, where Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Jamshoro, and Sujawal districts' teams attended, while the second session was organized in district Larkana on August 01, 2022, for Larkana, Kambar Shahdad Kot, and Dadu field teams.

Dashboard for reviewing progress and key indicators

A comprehensive Power BI-based dashboard was developed to see the daily base survey progress (target sample vs achieved sample) by districts, RSPs, enumerators, etc. Further to keep an eye on key survey indicators such as household average size, agriculture, livestock, household assets indicators, annual income and expenditures, and women empowerment-related indicators were also analyzed in form of graphs and charts. The dashboard access was also given to the client for survey updates.

Data uploading and Sorting

Collected data was uploaded to a dedicated APEX server and reviewed daily. Both household and roster files had a unique matching ID of locations as well as household and individual household members. After downloading, data were checked in terms of completeness. For open-ended responses (e.g. others), post-coding activity was performed under the supervision of a Data Analyst. Datasets were cleaned by using count check, coding, and data distributions comparison of interdependent questions, outliers, etc. The data outliers were identified by using mean, median, maximum, and minimum values, etc. To rectify outliers, phone calls were made to the supervisors and enumerators for clarification. Before syntax writing, a tabulation plan was developed and shared with the client for approval. After the finalization of tabulation structures, the data analyst started preparing syntax as per the approved tabulation structure and analysis plan.

3.5. Endline Survey Analysis Approach

The endline survey compared the current situation and profile of sample households with baseline status to identify change. This analysis is likely to provide benchmarks of key socio-economic indicators so the RSPN could compare the SUCCESS programme achievement against the Log frame outcome indicators. The endline survey team analyzed all data by district, Programme enrollment status, and poverty scorecard while comparing baseline and end-line results. However, to ensure better readability the body of the report includes baseline and end-line comparisons, and respondents' poverty scorecards, and discussed wherever a major difference is observed by the district. The detailed district-wise tables are attached as a separate annex and referred to in the body of the report. Following is a brief outline of the end-line survey results section.

Socio-economic Profile of Households

Demographic Structure of Households and Work Status of Household Members

- **Population:** A population pyramid that compares baseline and end line and comparison group population structure and identifies if there is any change.
- **Poverty Status:** A poverty matrix that shows households entering poverty and those that graduated out of poverty. This analysis provides an overall as well as analysis of the district and comparison groups.
- **Employment Status:** Comparing household employment status with baseline and disaggregating by districts and poverty scores, also comparing intervention and comparison groups. The analysis also explores household members' gender, age, and type of work (skilled, unskilled, etc.) to identify any patterns or outliers and discuss them in the analysis.
- **Literacy and Schooling:** Comparing literacy and schooling with baseline by poverty scorecard, district, gender, and level of education, also comparing intervention and comparison groups. In addition to this, comparing the proportion of school-going age children with enrollment rate, attendance, and problems faced by students with the baseline and by intervention and comparison groups to determine the results of any efforts undertaken to improve literacy and schooling.
- **Health:** Comparing household health with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, household member gender, and age. This section also compares illness/injuries and treatment, the proportion of households that consult a doctor at the time of need, and what sort of problems they faced in accessing health facilities.
- **Vaccination:** Comparing vaccination status and possession of vaccination card with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by household poverty scorecard, district, child gender, and head of household literacy.

- **Structure of household:** Comparing the household structure, water source, sanitation services, etc. with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard.

Household Income: Source and Inequality in Distribution

- **Income:** Comparing per capita annual income and share of crops, livestock, skilled/unskilled labor, etc. with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups. The data is disaggregated by district, poverty scorecard, and head of the household gender.
- **Distribution of income:** Gini coefficient based on income and consumption expenditure compared with baseline, by intervention and comparison groups, and disaggregated by districts.

Household Consumption and Expenditure

- **Expenditure:** Comparing per capita annual expenditure and share of expenditure in terms of food, clothing, education, healthcare, etc. with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups disaggregated by district, and poverty scorecard.
- **Distribution of household expenditure:** Comparing household consumption expenditure with baseline disaggregated by poverty scorecard and income quintiles.

Household Assets – Value and Inequality in Distribution

- **Household Assets:** Comparing possession of household and per capita assets, percentage productive assets ownership, and purchase and selling of assets with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups disaggregated by poverty scorecard and district.
- **Distribution of household assets:** The analysis compares the household assets ownership by income quintiles and by intervention and comparison groups to determine the distribution of household assets by income groups disaggregated by districts.
- **Household Land and Livestock Ownership:** Comparing the percentage of households owning land, landholding size, and livestock ownership with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups disaggregated by poverty scorecard and district.

Household Loans - Source and Uses:

- **Loan:** Comparing the percentage of households taking the loan, the average amount of loan, loan source, and use of loan with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups disaggregated by poverty scorecard and district.

Use of Services and Facilities

- Comparing the utility of **health-related services and facilities** in terms of frequency of use, quality of services, and satisfaction level with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, and type of service provider.
- Comparing the utility of **education-related services and facilities** in terms of frequency of use, quality of services, and satisfaction level with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, and type of education services.
- Comparing the utility of **agriculture-related services and facilities** in terms of frequency of use, quality of services, and satisfaction level with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, and type of agriculture service provider.
- Comparing the utility of **law-related services and facilities** in terms of frequency of use, quality of services, and satisfaction level with baseline and by intervention and comparison

groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, and type of law service provider (police, magistrate, and court).

- Comparing the utility of **local government services** in terms of frequency of use, quality of services, and satisfaction level with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, and type of service provider (road, drinking water, Union Council Office, and other local government offices).
- Comparing the utility of **provincial and federal government services** in terms of frequency of use, quality of services, and satisfaction level with baseline and by intervention and comparison groups and disaggregating by district, poverty scorecard, and type of services (railway, post office, NADRA office, and electricity and gas departments).

Analysis of Poverty

Poverty, Incidence, Intensity, Severity, and Transition

- The absolute poverty headcount is based on the official poverty line for rural Sindh in the eight districts compared with the baseline and by intervention and comparison groups to determine the incidence of poverty.
- The intensity of poverty reflected by the poverty gap measure and severity of poverty at the time of baseline compared with the end line as well compared across intervention and comparison groups disaggregated by the district.
- The poverty scorecard at the endline is compared with baseline values to identify the transition within the PSC levels.

4. Results

This section provides a socio-economic profile of households bifurcated by enrollment status and Poverty Scorecard (PSC) measure, specifically using the score ranges of 0-23 and 24-100 to categorize households. In the PSC measure, households with a score of 0 are the poorest, and those with a score of 100 are likely to be the least poor. This serves the purpose of being able to establish the socioeconomic baseline status of households within the 0-23 range at the onset of the Programme and track the changes in their socio-economic indicators at the end of the Programme. This is pertinent as the households within the 0-23 range are being specifically targeted for household-level interventions in the SUCCESS Programme.

Results are described in terms of the socio-economic profile of households, use of services and facilities, and poverty incidence, intensity, and severity.

4.1. Socio-economic Profile of Households

4.1.1. Demographic Structure of Households and Work Status of Household Members

This section provides information and data on the demographic structure of households and the work status of members. Table 3 includes baseline and endline population distribution by children and adults and gender. SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households' overall population number has not increased much from the baseline. However, the male-to-female ratio has slightly decreased across the respondent type and PSC score levels. The proportion of adults has increased from the baseline. At baseline, 48.5% of the SUCCESS household population was adult and it has increased to 49.5% at the end line. Similarly, the adult proportion has increased by 6.3% in non-SUCCESS households as well. This increase is mainly reported by households with PSC 0-23.

The children (0-17 years) proportion has slightly decreased from the baseline in SUCCESS households and significantly decreased in non-SUCCESS households. Of the total children, about two-thirds are between the age of 0 to 10 years. These trends are consistent across respondent types and PSC score levels.

Table 3: Demographic Composition of Households - Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Total Population	3,581	3,405	16,309	16,673	2,404	633	1,177	2,772	11,124	12,972	5,185	3,701
Female	47.1%	48.0%	47.7%	47.8%	47.1%	48.0%	47.1%	48.0%	47.5%	47.5%	48.0%	49.1%
Male	52.9%	52.0%	52.3%	52.2%	52.9%	52.0%	52.9%	52.0%	52.5%	52.5%	52.0%	50.9%
Male : Female	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.04
Adults #	1,727	1,857	7,914	8,258	1,076	308	651	1,549	4,955	6,183	2,959	2,075
Adults %	48.2%	54.5%	48.5%	49.5%	44.8%	48.7%	55.3%	55.9%	44.5%	47.7%	57.1%	56.1%
Male	52.1%	51.1%	52.1%	51.9%	52.8%	51.6%	50.8%	51.0%	52.1%	52.3%	52.2%	50.8%
Female	47.9%	48.9%	47.9%	48.1%	47.2%	48.4%	49.2%	49.0%	47.9%	47.7%	47.8%	49.2%
18-55 Adult	90.3%	86.4%	88.1%	87.0%	91.8%	86.7%	87.9%	86.4%	88.4%	87.8%	87.5%	84.8%
56-Above	9.7%	13.6%	11.9%	13.0%	8.2%	13.3%	12.1%	13.6%	11.6%	12.2%	12.5%	15.2%
Children #	1,854	1,548	8,395	8,415	1,328	325	526	1,223	6,169	6,789	2,226	1,626
Children %	51.8%	45.5%	51.5%	50.5%	55.2%	51.3%	44.7%	44.1%	55.5%	52.3%	42.9%	43.9%
Male	53.7%	53.0%	52.5%	52.3%	53.0%	52.3%	55.5%	53.2%	52.8%	52.6%	51.7%	51.1%
Female	46.3%	47.0%	47.5%	47.7%	47.0%	47.7%	44.5%	46.8%	47.2%	47.4%	48.3%	48.9%
0-10 Child	67.2%	65.9%	66.7%	60.0%	66.6%	61.5%	68.8%	67.0%	67.5%	58.6%	64.6%	65.9%
11-17 Child	32.8%	34.1%	33.3%	40.0%	33.4%	38.5%	31.2%	33.0%	32.5%	41.4%	35.4%	34.1%

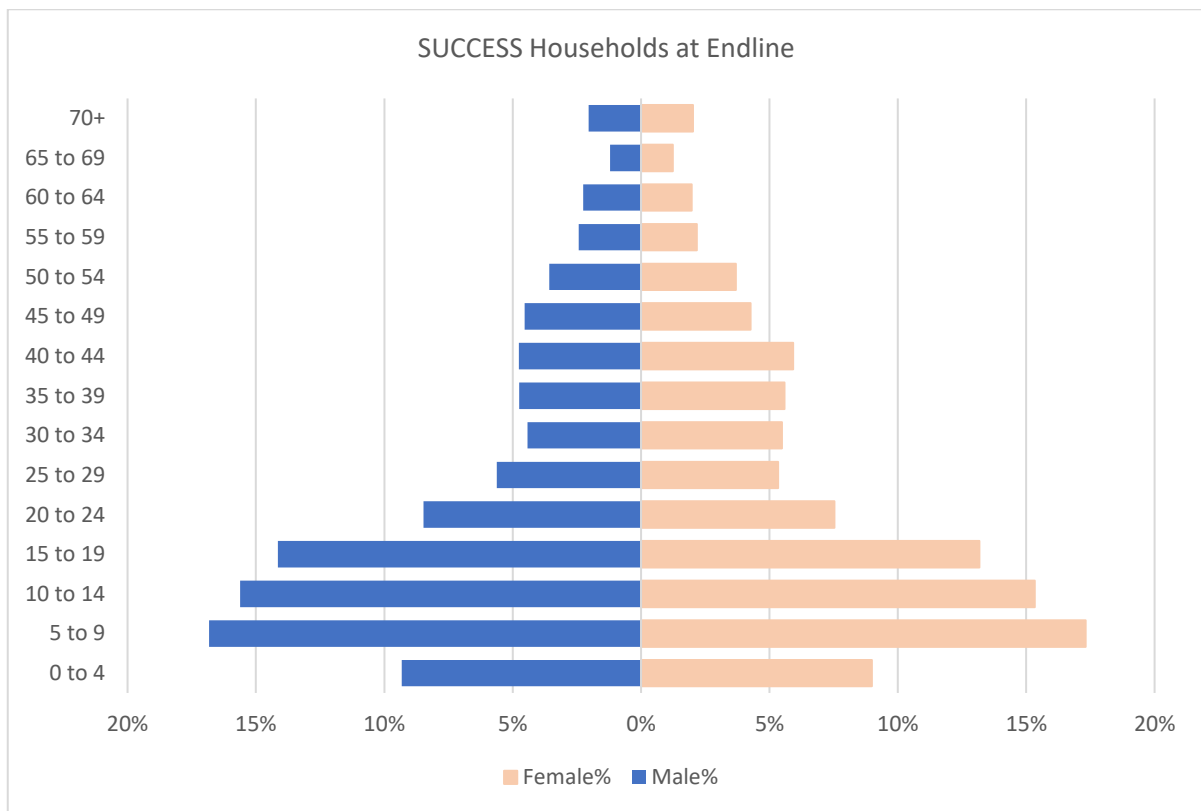
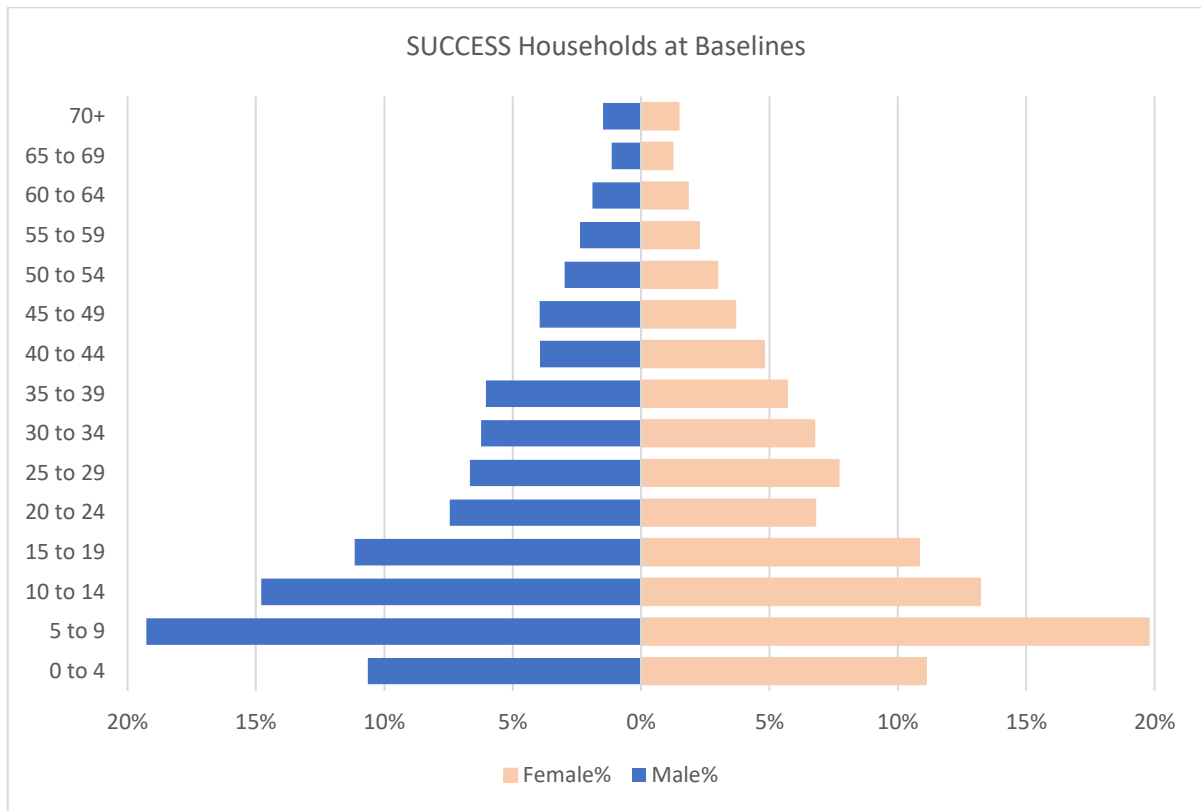
Population demographics in additional UCs are almost similar to those of comparison UCs. There is an outlier in non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 where the male-to-female ratio is 1.27 compared with an overall ratio of 1.06. In addition to this, the proportion of adults is higher in non-SUCCESS households compared with SUCCESS households. Adults to gender proportion in additional UCs is similar to comparison UCs.

Table 4: Demographic Composition of Households – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Total Population	1,248	8,715	143	1,105	6,542	2,173
Female	48.6%	48.2%	44.1%	49.2%	48.1%	48.5%
Male	51.4%	51.8%	55.9%	50.8%	51.9%	51.5%
Male : Female	1.06	1.07	1.27	1.03	1.08	1.06
Adults #	664	4,279	68	596	3,112	1,167
Adults %	53.2%	49.1%	47.6%	53.9%	47.6%	53.7%
Male	49.7%	51.7%	54.4%	49.2%	51.8%	51.5%
Female	50.3%	48.3%	45.6%	50.8%	48.2%	48.5%
18-55 Adult	86.3%	86.9%	88.2%	86.1%	87.7%	85.0%
56-Above	13.7%	13.1%	11.8%	13.9%	12.3%	15.0%
Children #	584	4,436	75	509	3,430	1,006
Children %	46.8%	50.9%	52.4%	46.1%	52.4%	46.3%
Male	53.3%	51.9%	57.3%	52.7%	52.0%	51.6%
Female	46.7%	48.1%	42.7%	47.3%	48.0%	48.4%
0-10 Child	63.7%	60.1%	64.0%	63.7%	57.8%	67.7%
11-17 Child	36.3%	39.9%	36.0%	36.3%	42.2%	32.3%

Figure 2 illustrates a population pyramid that shows the distribution of SUCCESS households' age groups at the baseline and endline. At baseline, there were 16,307 persons in sampled SUCCESS households and at the endline, the same households have 16,776 persons. Most of the population was young at baseline and it remains the same at the endline. At baseline, 62% of the population was under 24 years of age and it has remained the same at the endline, the male-female ratio has also remained the same. At the endline population age of more than 70 has increased by 1%.

Figure 2: Overall Population by Age and Gender – SUCCESS Households



4.1.2. Work status of household members

Baseline and endline analyses probed household members aged 14-64 years about their work status. Overall, the male-female ratio of the workforce has not changed compared to the baseline. The below table presents the work status by age and gender. At baseline 51% of SUCCESS household members aged 14-64 were not working and this proportion has increased to 56% at the endline which means 5% of the labor force has lost their jobs. On the other hand, non-SUCCESS household members saw almost twice the (11%) reduction in the proportion of households working. This reduction was consistently visible across age groups and respondent gender but more prominent in households with PSC 0-23.

Over 70% of those not working are females of various age groups however it is encouraging to see an increase in working females. At baseline, 72% of female members of SUCCESS households were not working and it has reduced to 68% at the end line. A similar 6% reduction was seen in non-SUCCESS households as well. This improvement is consistently observed across age groups and PSC scores. See [Table 5](#).

Table 5: Work Status of Households – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
HH Members 14-64 Years	Number	1981	2021	9076	9751	1277	366	704	1655	5808	7490	3268	2261
	Male %	52%	52%	52%	52%	53%	54%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	50%
	Female %	48%	48%	48%	48%	47%	46%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	50%
Not working													
Overall	Total not working	996	1227	4610	5495	615	202	381	1025	2843	4223	1767	1272
	% not working	50%	61%	51%	56%	48%	55%	54%	62%	49%	56%	54%	56%
	14-18 Years %	30%	28%	32%	36%	34%	39%	23%	26%	34%	38%	28%	28%
	19-55 Years %	64%	65%	61%	58%	60%	54%	70%	67%	59%	57%	64%	64%
	56-64 Years %	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	5%	8%	8%
Male	not working	263	387	1283	1767	161	62	102	325	766	1376	517	391
	% not working	26%	32%	28%	32%	26%	31%	27%	32%	27%	33%	29%	31%
	14-18 Years %	51%	44%	52%	50%	57%	60%	41%	42%	59%	54%	42%	38%
	19-55 Years %	41%	48%	39%	42%	36%	32%	48%	50%	33%	39%	47%	52%
	56-64 Years %	9%	8%	9%	8%	7%	8%	11%	8%	8%	7%	10%	10%
Female	Not female working	733	840	3327	3728	454	140	279	700	2077	2847	1250	881
	% Female not working	74%	68%	72%	68%	74%	69%	73%	68%	73%	67%	71%	69%
	14-18 Years %	23%	21%	24%	29%	26%	29%	16%	19%	25%	31%	23%	23%
	19-55 Years %	72%	73%	69%	66%	69%	64%	78%	74%	68%	65%	71%	70%
	56-64 Years %	5%	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	6%	7%
Working													
Overall	Total working	985	794	4466	4256	662	164	323	630	2965	3267	1501	989
	% Working	50%	39%	49%	44%	52%	45%	46%	38%	51%	44%	46%	44%
	14-18 Years %	13%	7%	13%	13%	14%	11%	11%	6%	15%	14%	9%	9%
	19-55 Years %	83%	90%	83%	82%	82%	87%	84%	90%	82%	81%	87%	87%
	56-64 Years %	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	2%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%
Male	Male working	772	664	3439	3289	510	134	262	530	2255	2546	1184	743
	% Male working	78%	84%	77%	77%	77%	82%	81%	84%	76%	78%	79%	75%
	14-18 Years %	13%	7%	11%	13%	14%	9%	10%	6%	13%	14%	8%	9%
	19-55 Years %	83%	89%	84%	82%	82%	89%	85%	90%	83%	81%	87%	87%
	56-64 Years %	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	2%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%
Female	Female working	213	130	1027	967	152	30	61	100	710	721	317	246
	% Female working	22%	16%	23%	23%	23%	18%	19%	16%	24%	22%	21%	25%

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
14-18 Years %	15%	7%	17%	15%	14%	20%	16%	3%	19%	16%	12%	11%
19-55 Years %	81%	90%	80%	81%	82%	80%	79%	93%	78%	80%	83%	85%
56-64 Years %	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	0%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%

A similar situation is noticed in additional UCs where 58% of SUCCESS and 62% of non-SUCCESS household members aged 14-64 do not work. Members of non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 work more in comparison to households with PSC 24 and above. Women comprise almost two-thirds of the non-working labor force (Table 6).

Table 6: Work Status of Households – Additional UCs

All HH	Number	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
All Members 14-64 Years	Total	740	4999	75	655	3746	1253
	Male %	50%	52%	59%	49%	52%	51%
	Female %	50%	48%	41%	51%	48%	49%
	%						
Not working							
Overall	Total #	459	2882	36	423	2165	717
	Overall %	62%	58%	48%	64%	58%	57%
	14-18 Years %	28%	35%	28%	28%	38%	26%
	19-55 Years %	65%	59%	72%	65%	57%	67%
	56-64 Years %	7%	6%	0%	8%	6%	7%
Male	Male #	145	922	13	132	718	204
	Male %	32%	32%	36%	31%	33%	28%
	14-18 Years %	42%	50%	46%	42%	52%	44%
	19-55 Years %	48%	43%	54%	48%	42%	48%
	56-64 Years %	10%	7%	0%	11%	6%	8%
Female	Female #	314	1960	23	291	1447	513
	Female %	68%	68%	64%	69%	67%	72%
	14-18 Years %	21%	28%	17%	21%	30%	19%
	19-55 Years %	73%	67%	83%	73%	64%	74%
	56-64 Years %	6%	6%	0%	6%	5%	6%
Working							
Overall	Total #	281	2117	39	242	1581	536
	Overall %	38%	42%	52%	36%	42%	43%
	14-18 Years %	10%	12%	18%	8%	14%	6%
	19-55 Years %	84%	82%	72%	86%	81%	87%
	56-64 Years %	6%	5%	10%	6%	5%	7%
Male	Male #	227	1667	31	196	1226	441
	Male %	81%	79%	79%	81%	78%	82%
	14-18 Years %	8%	11%	16%	7%	13%	5%
	19-55 Years %	86%	83%	71%	88%	81%	88%
	56-64 Years %	6%	6%	13%	5%	5%	7%
Female	Female #	54	450	8	46	355	95
	Female %	19%	21%	21%	19%	22%	18%
	14-18 Years %	17%	16%	25%	15%	17%	12%
	19-55 Years %	76%	79%	75%	76%	79%	80%
	56-64 Years %	7%	5%	0%	9%	4%	8%

The endline survey aimed at assessing the type of skilled labor and changes from the baseline skills. Overall, there has not been much change in the type of skills in SUCCESS households except a 14% increase in handicraft workers (baseline 37%, end line 51%). Clear variation was seen in non-SUCCESS household working members as there is a 13% increase in the tailor profession (baseline 21%, endline 34%), an 11% decrease in masons, and a 5% decrease in the driver profession. See [Table 7](#).

Table 7: Type of Skilled Labour - Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Tailor	21%	34%	23%	21%	16%	46%	30%	18%	22%	21%	26%	32%
Mason	11%	0%	8%	3%	13%	0%	6%	4%	11%	3%	3%	0%
Metal work	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Carpenter	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Plumber	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Electrician	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%
Mechanic	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%	0%	3%	3%	5%	2%	3%	4%
Driver	19%	14%	17%	15%	16%	8%	24%	15%	17%	15%	16%	16%
Cook	5%	3%	2%	2%	4%	0%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Mobile repair	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Handicraft	33%	37%	37%	51%	38%	38%	24%	52%	36%	51%	39%	37%
Beautician/barber	1%	4%	%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%	%	1%	0%	5%
others labor (specify)	2%	0%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%

Almost half of the working population in additional UCs work in the Handicraft industry but the remaining distribution of skilled labor is mixed ([Table 8](#)).

Table 8: Type of Skilled Labour - Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Tailor	15%	22%	50%	13%	24%	17%
Mason	3%	5%	0%	3%	6%	3%
Metal work	0%	%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Carpenter	3%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Plumber	8%	2%	0%	8%	1%	5%
Electrician	3%	1%	0%	3%	0%	3%
Mechanic	10%	5%	0%	11%	4%	6%
Driver	10%	15%	0%	11%	13%	22%
Cook	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mobile repair	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Handicraft	50%	47%	50%	50%	48%	44%
Beautician/barber	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%
others labor (specify)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Child Labor: It is encouraging to see a visible decline in child labor in the SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households in the below table. As noted in [Table 9](#), at baseline, children were consisting of 7% of the working population and it has reduced to 4% at the endline. At baseline, male children were mainly working as unskilled labor and raring livestock; it remained the same at the end line as well. Children of non-SUCCESS households were working as unskilled labor and it has not changed since baseline.

However, children of SUCCESS households have moved from unskilled labor to skilled labor and farm labor.

Table 9: Child Labor (10-13 years) – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
% of Working Population	6%	1%	7%	4%	6%	4%	4%	0%	8%	5%	5%	3%
MALE												
Unskilled labor/mazdoor	78%	67%	67%	56%	85%	50%	60%	100%	71%	56%	50%	50%
Farm labor	0%	33%	7%	26%	0%	50%	0%	0%	6%	27%	14%	13%
Cultivation on partnership	6%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Skilled labor	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Self-cultivator/own farm	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Livestock only	17%	0%	13%	9%	15%	0%	20%	0%	12%	8%	21%	13%
Private Job	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	7%	0%
Begging	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
FEMALE												
Unskilled labor/mazdoor	100%	100%	68%	52%	100%	100%	0%	0%	69%	52%	63%	50%
Farm labor	0%	0%	14%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	24%	25%	0%
Cultivation on partnership	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Skilled labor	0%	0%	14%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	19%	13%	0%
Household chores/work	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%

In the additional UCs, a similar trend is visible where non-SUCCESS households are appearing to be better than SUCCESS households. Child labor consists of 3% of the working population in non-SUCCESS households and 5% in SUCCESS households with more prevalence in households with PSC 0-23. Male children mainly work as unskilled labor and farm labor while female children work as unskilled labor, farm labor, and begging (Table 10).

Table 10: Child Labor (10-13 years) – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
% of Working Population	3%	5%	5%	2%	5%	1%
MALE						
Unskilled labor/mazdoor	67%	66%	0%	100%	66%	0%
Farm labor	33%	13%	100%	0%	13%	0%
Skilled labor	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Business/trade	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Livestock only	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Private Job	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Begging	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
FEMALE						
Unskilled labor/mazdoor	0%	53%	0%	0%	53%	50%
Farm labor	0%	16%	0%	0%	18%	0%
Business/ trade	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Begging	0%	11%	0%	0%	12%	0%

4.1.3. Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children

Education has been identified as a key component of human capital quality essential for achieving higher incomes and sustainable economic growth⁴. Studies also recognize it as an essential ingredient in poverty eradication. One of the outcomes of basic education is literacy (the ability to read and write with understanding in any language and perform simple arithmetic). Adult literacy has improved in the targeted areas and major improvement is seen in households with PSC 24 and above. At baseline, 84% of SUCCESS households were not literate and this proportion has decreased to 78% at the end line. Unfortunately, this improvement is not gender inclusive as female adult literacy level improved by 4% in comparison to the male improvement of 7%. This change was visible across districts and for non-SUCCESS households as well (Table 11).

Although it is encouraging to see improvement in adult literacy however the overall not literate SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households still remain much higher than the Rural Sindh average of 37% (male 52% and female 20%)⁵. It may be due to the fact that SUCCESS sample households belong to the poorest of the poor groups in rural Sindh.

Table 11: Adult Literacy in Households (Not Literate) – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Overall	Overall	87%	68%	84%	78%	91%	85%	81%	65%	88%	82%	76%	68%
	Male	80%	56%	76%	69%	85%	79%	71%	51%	81%	74%	66%	55%
	Female	95%	82%	93%	89%	97%	92%	91%	80%	95%	91%	88%	82%

There are more illiterate adults in additional UCs than in comparison-to-comparison group UCs. In the additional UCs, 76% of SUCCESS household adults are not literate as compared to 62% non-SUCCESS. As expected, households with PSC 0-23 have more illiterate adults in comparison to households with PSC 24 and above. More females are not literate in comparison to males (Table 12).

Table 12: Adult Literacy in Households (Not Literate) – Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022		
Overall	Overall	62%	76%	75%	60%	79%	68%		
	Male	49%	64%	72%	46%	68%	54%		
	Female	75%	89%	79%	74%	91%	82%		

In a follow-up question, the respondents were probed about the education level of adults. While comparing baseline and endline results, there were no significant variations in SUCCESS households' adults' level of education. While analyzing SUCCESS households by PSC level (Table 13) it was observed that the proportion of no formal schooling increased from 3% to 7% in households with PSC 0-23.

⁴ Papadenos, Lucas (2007), "Human Capital and Economic Growth" speech in 35th Economic Conference by National bank Vienna. Also see Keuger, Alan, B and Mikael Lindhal (2001), "Education for Growth: Why and for Whom?" Journal of Economic Literature 6(2): 289339.

⁵ Based on not literate adults > 15 years, PSLM, 2019-20. Analyzing sampled households' adult literacy based on > 15 years would hardly make any difference.

Table 13: Percent of Literate Population with Level of Education – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Overall	Primary School	39%	29%	41%	39%	43%	48%	35%	27%	49%	39%	33%	38%
	Middle School	15%	13%	12%	13%	13%	15%	17%	13%	12%	15%	13%	11%
	High School	25%	26%	25%	23%	26%	25%	24%	26%	23%	23%	26%	23%
	Post Matriculation	18%	30%	20%	19%	15%	8%	20%	32%	14%	15%	25%	26%
	No Schooling	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%	7%	2%	2%

Adults in additional UCs have better education levels compared with adults in comparison UCs. Both for SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households there are more adults with post-matriculate and high school education. Overall, about one-third of adults have a primary school level of education, however, this proportion is almost double in the non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23. There are more adults with high school and post-matriculation education in Dadu, Jamshoro, Larkana, Matiari, and Sujawal districts in comparison to Qambar Shahdadkot, Tando Allah Yar, and Tando Muhammad Khan (Table 14).

Table 14: Percent of Literate Population with Level of Education – Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Overall	Primary School	32%	34%	58%	31%	36%	32%
	Middle School	12%	15%	8%	13%	17%	12%
	High School	24%	27%	17%	24%	25%	29%
	Post Matriculation	27%	21%	17%	28%	18%	26%
	No Schooling	5%	3%	0%	5%	4%	2%

Table 15 shows the gross enrollment ratios⁶ of the primary, middle, and matric levels. The primary enrollment ratio was 33% for SUCCESS household children and it has remained almost the same (32%) at the end line. The non-SUCCESS households' children primary enrollment increased from 36% to 40%. Non-SUCCESS household's children's middle enrollment ratio also increased from 8% at baseline to 15% at the end line and this increase was consistent across PSC scores. At the matriculation level, the enrollment ratios dropped for both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. At baseline 5% of SUCCESS household children aged 13-14 were enrolled in matric and it decreased to 3% at the end line, a similar reduction was reported by non-SUCCESS households. A major reduction in matric enrollment was reported by households with PSC 24 and above.

⁶ The gross enrolment ratios at the primary, middle, and matric levels are defined as children studying in schools divided by the population with age 5-9 for primary, with age 10-12 for middle and with age 13-14 for matric, respectively.

Table 15: Gross primary, middle, and matric levels enrolment ratios – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Primary	36%	40%	33%	32%	31%	30%	50%	43%	30%	29%	42%	43%
Middle	8%	15%	9%	7%	5%	8%	15%	18%	6%	7%	17%	12%
Matric	6%	4%	5%	3%	2%	0%	13%	7%	3%	3%	10%	7%

In additional UCs, more children are enrolled in non-SUCCESS households compared with SUCCESS households. Overall, 37% of SUCCESS and 39% of non-SUCCESS households children are enrolled in the primary grade (Table 16). In the middle, 13% of non-SUCCESS household children are enrolled and all of these are from households with PSC 24 and above. Similarly, all 5% of matric enrolled children from non-SUCCESS households are from households with PSC 24 and above. Contrary to this SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 have children enrolled in middle and matric grades.

Table 16: Gross primary, middle, and matric levels enrolment ratios – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Primary	39%	37%	33%	40%	34%	46%
Middle	13%	9%	0%	16%	7%	19%
Matric	5%	4%	0%	6%	3%	8%

Table 17 describes the children's school attendance status, reasons for not attending school, and the problem faced by school-going children. The analysis covers all the children in sampled households aged 5 to 18. At baseline, 70% of children of SUCCESS households were not studying in school and at the end line it has increased to 72% and this trend was seen across PSC scores. On the other hand, the number of children not going to school has decreased in non-SUCCESS households. At the time of baseline, 72% of children were not going to school and it has reduced to 63% at the endline. This improvement is visible for both male and female children however for female students this improvement was reported by households with PSC 24 and above.

The respondents were also probed about reasons for not attending school. At baseline, 61% of SUCCESS households mentioned poverty as the primary reason for not sending children to school and it reduced to 38% at the end line. Parents do not permit to attend school was the second most common reason for not sending children to school as reported by 21% of respondents at baseline, which reduced to 10% at the endline. The third major reason at baseline was 'child is not ready as reported by 17% of respondents and it reduced to 10% at the endline. Being of minor age and helping in housework was reported by 12% of parents for not sending children to school and at endline, this increased to 19% and 18% respectively. These reasons remained almost similar across PSC scores.

The survey also probed households whose children are going to school about problems they face at school. An overwhelming majority of 75% of SUCCESS households were satisfied with school at baseline and it reduced slightly to 71% at the end line. Shortage of teachers was a concern at baseline as reported by 17% and it has reduced to 11% at the end line. Being far away was a concern at baseline and it is still a concern. At baseline, about 10% of SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 mentioned education is costly and it has increased to 17% at the endline.

Table 17: School attendance – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
All Children (5-18 Years)	1559	1291	7074	7466	1128	308	431	983	5230	61	1844	403
Children Not in School												
% Overall	72%	63%	70%	72%	76%	76%	62%	60%	74%	72%	62%	58%
% Male	62%	52%	61%	64%	68%	67%	50%	49%	65%	67%	50%	46%
% Female	83%	74%	81%	80%	86%	86%	76%	71%	84%	79%	75%	70%
Reasons for not attending school												
Minor/aged	12%	20%	12%	19%	12%	19%	12%	20%	13%	18%	12%	18%
Education Completed	2%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	1%	0%	4%	4%
Education is costly	11%	16%	10%	16%	11%	23%	10%	14%	10%	12%	8%	15%
Far Away	13%	12%	12%	12%	14%	13%	10%	12%	13%	5%	11%	9%
Household chores	12%	15%	11%	16%	13%	17%	9%	15%	11%	14%	12%	24%
Helping in work	12%	17%	12%	18%	10%	14%	14%	18%	11%	16%	14%	22%
Not Useful	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%
ill/incapacitated	3%	4%	3%	5%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%	7%
Marriage/pregnancy	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	5%	2%	4%
employment/Work	3%	8%	4%	8%	3%	6%	4%	8%	4%	8%	5%	10%
Substandard School	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%	2%	4%	4%	5%	7%	3%	4%
Shortage of male/female teachers	5%	2%	3%	4%	4%	1%	5%	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%
Parents do not permit	21%	8%	21%	10%	19%	10%	26%	8%	20%	9%	22%	11%
Child is not ready	19%	12%	17%	14%	20%	10%	17%	13%	18%	16%	16%	12%
Poverty	58%	40%	61%	38%	58%	55%	57%	36%	62%	44%	58%	30%
Others	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Children in School												
% Overall	28%	37%	30%	28%	24%	24%	38%	40%	26%	28%	38%	42%
% Male	38%	48%	39%	36%	32%	33%	50%	51%	35%	33%	50%	54%
% Female	17%	26%	19%	20%	14%	14%	24%	29%	16%	21%	25%	30%
Problems faced in school												
Satisfied	72%	78%	75%	71%	69%	73%	75%	78%	74%	78%	76%	73%
Shortage of teachers	17%	5%	17%	11%	17%	2%	18%	6%	18%	6%	15%	13%
Shortage of Books	14%	6%	14%	8%	15%	0%	12%	7%	15%	17%	12%	7%
Substandard Education	10%	9%	7%	9%	10%	7%	10%	10%	9%	6%	5%	12%
Far away	19%	15%	16%	16%	19%	20%	20%	14%	14%	11%	20%	21%
Education is Costly	14%	7%	12%	10%	16%	6%	11%	7%	10%	17%	15%	7%
Latrine/water not available	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	9%	5%	5%	6%	22%	4%	6%
shortage/unavailability of Water	-	8%	-	7%	-	13%	-	7%	-	0%	-	8%
electricity issues	-	19%	-	15%	-	23%	-	18%	-	0%	-	13%
Others	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

The school attendance situation is relatively better in additional UCs compared to comparison UCs. About 68% of children of SUCCESS households do not go to school (male 59%, female 77%). Overall, 82% of children of SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 do not go to schools and it is 18% higher than children of households with PSC 24 and above. In additional UCs, reasons for not going to school and problems faced in schools are similar to comparison group UCs Table 18.

Table 18: School attendance and problems faced by students – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
All Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All Children (5-18 Years)	3862	400	3070	792	90	310
Children Not in School						
% Overall	68%	68%	71%	60%	82%	64%
% Male	58%	59%	61%	48%	76%	56%
% Female	79%	77%	81%	72%	89%	74%
Reasons for not attending schools						
Minor/aged	16%	18%	15%	19%	10%	21%
Education Completed	2%	2%	1%	4%	0%	3%
Education is costly	16%	19%	17%	15%	30%	16%
Far Away	12%	11%	13%	11%	14%	10%
Household chores	21%	20%	22%	18%	20%	21%
Helping in work	18%	18%	19%	17%	25%	17%
Not Useful	4%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%
ill/incapacitated	6%	3%	6%	6%	5%	3%
Marriage/pregnancy	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	4%
employment/Work	10%	7%	9%	10%	5%	8%
Substandard School	4%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Shortage of male/female teachers	4%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%
Parents do not permit	8%	10%	8%	10%	10%	10%
Child is not ready	13%	16%	13%	14%	9%	18%
Poverty	35%	38%	38%	29%	53%	34%
Others	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Children in School						
% Overall	32%	32%	29%	40%	18%	36%
% Male	42%	41%	39%	52%	24%	44%
% Female	21%	23%	19%	28%	11%	26%
Problems faced in school						
Satisfied	74%	78%	74%	74%	70%	79%
Shortage of teachers	13%	7%	13%	13%	0%	8%
Shortage of Books	8%	9%	7%	12%	5%	10%
Substandard Education	9%	5%	8%	11%	0%	5%
Far away	19%	20%	20%	16%	30%	18%
Education is Costly	12%	7%	12%	12%	10%	7%
Latrine/water not available	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
shortage/unavailability of Water	4%	8%	5%	2%	10%	8%
electricity issues	13%	11%	14%	11%	10%	11%
Others	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%

4.1.4. State of Health and Physical Environment

Health is considered a key component of human capital. A health individual is likely to pursue the social, economic, and political aspects of society. In particular ill health results in loss of earning opportunities and is considered a contributing factor to poverty. Thus, achieving good health is considered to be an important component in many poverty alleviation⁷ programmes.

To assess the health status of the sample population, the respondents were asked to place the status of each member of the household in one of the three given categories: good, fair, and poor. At baseline 77% of SUCCESS households reported to be in good health and at the end line, this has

⁷ For example, Benazir Income Support Program.

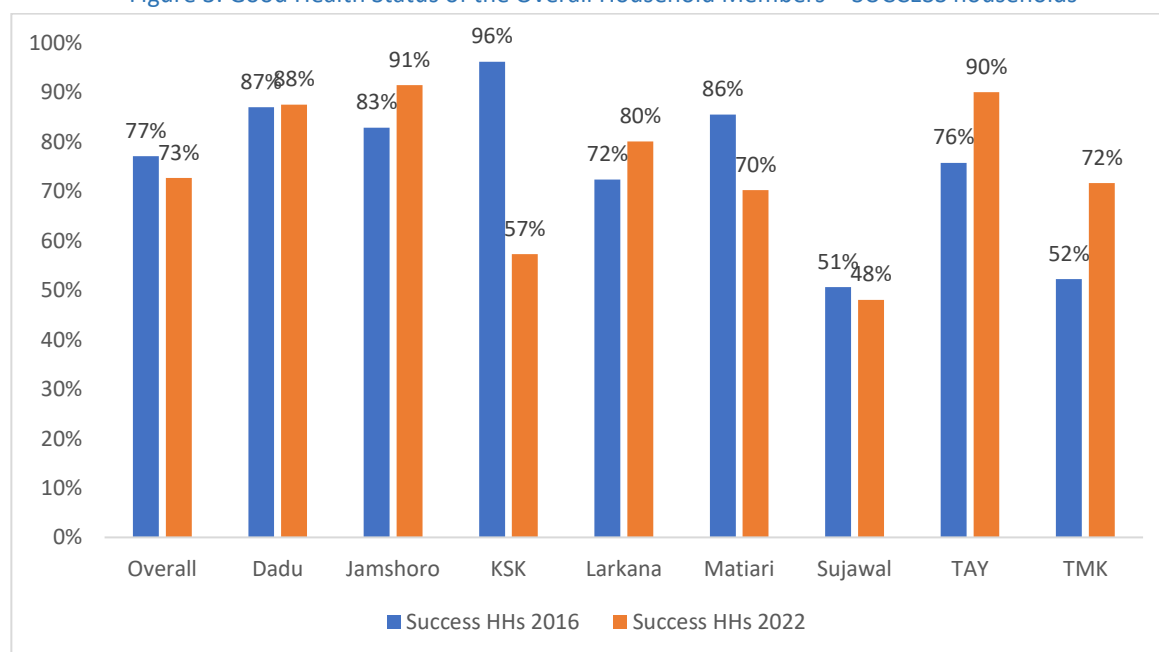
reduced to 73%. This change is visible for both male and female household members. This reduction could be linked to COVID-19 as it affected health status across the country. Non-SUCCESS household's health status has remained almost the same as the baseline. Both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above reported better health in comparison to households with PSC 0-23 (Table 19).

Table 19: Health Status of the Household Members – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Percent in Good Health	73%	74%	77%	73%	72%	79%	76%	73%	77%	72%	78%	74%
Male	74%	74%	78%	73%	72%	79%	78%	73%	77%	73%	78%	75%
Female	72%	74%	76%	72%	71%	80%	74%	73%	76%	71%	77%	74%
Children	77%	79%	81%	76%	75%	85%	82%	77%	81%	75%	84%	79%
Adults	70%	74%	74%	73%	68%	79%	72%	73%	73%	72%	74%	74%
Percent in Fair Health	25%	22%	21%	23%	26%	14%	22%	24%	21%	24%	19%	21%
Male	24%	22%	20%	22%	26%	13%	20%	24%	21%	23%	19%	20%
Female	26%	22%	21%	24%	27%	14%	24%	24%	22%	25%	20%	22%
Children	22%	20%	18%	23%	24%	13%	17%	23%	19%	23%	15%	19%
Adults	27%	22%	23%	23%	29%	14%	25%	24%	24%	24%	22%	21%
Percent in Bad Health	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	7%	2%	3%	2%	4%	3%	5%
Male	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	7%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	5%
Female	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	6%	2%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Children	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Adults	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	7%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%

A lot of variation is visible in the health status across districts with Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, and Tando Allah Yar remaining above the overall average at baseline and endline. A sharp decline was visible in Kambar Shahdadt (baseline 96%, end line 57%) and a major improvement was seen in Tando Muhammad Khan (baseline 52%, end line 72%), see Figure 3.

Figure 3: Good Health Status of the Overall Household Members – SUCCESS households



The health situation is better in additional UCs compared with the comparison group. Overall, 78% of SUCCESS households reported being in good health compared with 80% of non-SUCCESS households (Table 20). Unexpectedly non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 reported better health in comparison to those with PSC 24 and above.

Table 20: Health Status of the Household Members – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Percent in Good Health	80%	78%	83%	79%	76%	81%
Male	81%	78%	86%	81%	77%	81%
Female	78%	77%	79%	78%	76%	81%
Children	84%	81%	84%	84%	80%	88%
Adults	80%	78%	83%	79%	76%	81%
Percent in Fair Health	18%	18%	15%	18%	19%	15%
Male	17%	18%	14%	18%	19%	15%
Female	19%	19%	17%	19%	20%	15%
Children	15%	17%	16%	15%	18%	11%
Adults	18%	18%	15%	18%	19%	15%
Percent in Bad Health	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%	4%
Male	2%	4%	0%	2%	4%	4%
Female	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Children	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%
Adults	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%	4%

The households were probed about illness, and facilities were visited for consultation and treatment. An improvement was seen in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households’ health status. At the time of baseline 37% of SUCCE households were getting ill or injured in the last one year, this has reduced to 33% at the endline, and households with PSC0-23 constitute reported this improvement more in comparison to households with PSC 24 and above. A more visible reduction was seen in non-SUCCESS households as well (Table 21).

The proportion of SUCCESS households that consult someone for treatment has remained almost similar (95%) however it has reduced in non-SUCCESS households (baseline 98% and endline 95%). Private clinics, hospitals, or chemists were most frequently consulted, followed by Government Taluka or District Hospitals and Basic Health Units. SUCCESS households reported a 3% reduction in the use of private clinics/hospitals and a 6% reduction in visiting Government Taluka/District Hospitals while they reported a 3% increase in visiting BHUs and a 4% increase in visiting Government Dispensaries. Visiting nearby facilities reflects better awareness of SUCCESS household about the type of disease and services available in the nearby vicinity.

A positive trend is seen in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households’ satisfaction with health facilities. At baseline, 38% of SUCCESS households were satisfied with health facilities and it has increased to 42%. A more visible improvement was seen in non-SUCCESS households as their satisfaction level increased from 36% at baseline to 46% at the endline.

Table 21: Illness and Treatment – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
All Households												
% of Illness/injury during last year (Yes)	41%	31%	37%	33%	41%	32%	40%	30%	37%	32%	36%	34%

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
% of the population consulted for treatment (Yes)	98%	95%	96%	95%	98%	97%	99%	94%	96%	94%	97%	96%
% of who was consulted for treatment?												
LHW/LHV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Govt. Dispensary	12%	10%	12%	16%	15%	6%	5%	11%	11%	18%	14%	13%
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)	10%	11%	7%	10%	10%	12%	10%	10%	8%	11%	7%	7%
Rural Health Centre	3%	7%	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%	8%	4%	4%	2%	5%
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)	28%	20%	29%	23%	27%	34%	30%	16%	32%	25%	24%	16%
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist	47%	51%	47%	44%	44%	40%	52%	54%	45%	40%	51%	57%
Hakeem	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Homoeopath	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other (Please Specify)	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
% Problems in health facilities												
Satisfied	36%	46%	38%	42%	35%	46%	40%	46%	38%	41%	39%	45%
Doctor not present	3%	10%	2%	12%	3%	6%	2%	11%	2%	14%	1%	6%
Staff non-cooperative	5%	4%	3%	5%	5%	1%	6%	5%	4%	5%	3%	3%
Lady staff not present	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Lack of cleanliness	2%	3%	1%	5%	2%	5%	2%	3%	1%	5%	1%	4%
Long wait	18%	12%	17%	14%	19%	13%	16%	11%	17%	14%	16%	14%
Costly treatment	24%	16%	25%	15%	24%	15%	23%	16%	25%	14%	26%	19%
Staff untrained	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Medicines not available	6%	4%	6%	4%	6%	2%	6%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%
Unsuccessful Treatment	3%	5%	4%	3%	3%	10%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Other	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%	0%

The SUCCESS households in additional UCs reported illness/injury more than non-SUCCESS households. Almost all (95%) of those that get ill/injured consult someone for treatment. Private clinics/hospitals/chemists are most commonly consulted followed by BHU, Government Dispensaries, and Government Taluka/District level hospitals. Overall, more than 40% of households are satisfied with health services. Those not satisfied reported costly treatment (about 16%), long waits (12%), and lack of cleanliness as the main problems in health facilities, see [Table 22](#).

Table 22: Illness and Treatment - Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
% of Illness/injury during last year (Yes)	29%	34%	35%	29%	34%	31%
% of population consulted for treatment (Yes)	94%	95%	94%	94%	95%	94%
% of who was consulted for treatment?						
LHW/LHV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Govt. Dispensary	17%	17%	30%	15%	18%	13%
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)	20%	17%	15%	20%	18%	13%
Rural Health Centre	2%	5%	6%	2%	4%	9%
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)	14%	16%	21%	13%	17%	15%
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist	46%	41%	28%	49%	40%	45%

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall				PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2022		2022		2022		2022	
Hakeem	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Homoeopath	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other (Please Specify)	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	3%		
% Problems in health facilities								
Satisfied	41%	41%	44%	40%	39%	48%		
Doctor not present	7%	7%	9%	7%	8%	5%		
Staff non-cooperative	4%	6%	0%	4%	6%	3%		
Lady staff not present	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%		
Lack of cleanliness	7%	6%	8%	6%	7%	4%		
Long wait	11%	12%	18%	10%	13%	10%		
Costly treatment	17%	15%	12%	18%	15%	17%		
Staff untrained	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%		
Medicines not available	5%	5%	8%	4%	5%	5%		
Unsuccessful Treatment	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	5%		
Other	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%		

Table 23 provide baseline and endline comparison group status of children’s vaccination. Overall, a positive change was seen, as the proportion of children vaccinated was more in SUCCESS households. In a response to general questions about children’s vaccination including polio, a 5% increase from baseline was seen in SUCCESS households (baseline 89%, end line 94%) and a 4% increase in non-SUCCESS households (baseline 83%, endline 87%). Households with PSC 0-23 reported more increase in comparison to households with PSC 24 and above. Vaccination proportions are higher in Dadu, Jamshoro, Larkana, and Matiari, in comparison to Tando Muhammad Khan, Sujawal, Tando Allah Yar, and Kambar Shahdadkot (Table 23).

To understand the change in the routine vaccination status the households were probed for the availability of vaccination cards. It is encouraging to see an increase in households' possession of vaccination cards. At baseline, 60% of SUCCESS households possessed vaccination cards and it has increased to 68% at the end line. Similarly, 60% of non-SUCCESS households had a vaccination card at baseline and this has increased to 73%. This increase was consistent across PSC scores.

The household was then probed about BCG, Penta, Pneumonia, and Measles vaccines. As an expected trend, a reduction was seen in coverage moving from BCG to Penta and from Penta to Pneumonia and Measles. To avoid any recall or understanding biases the analysis is only presenting changes in vaccination as per card. At baseline 47% of SUCCESS households, children got BCG vaccination as per card and it has increased to 55% at the end line with a consistent increase across PSC scores. Moving from BCG to Penta 1 the vaccination coverage was 43% at baseline and it has increased to 52% at the end line. At baseline, 34% of SUCCESS household children got Pneumonia 1 vaccination and it increased to 43% at the endline. A similar increasing trend was also seen in non-SUCCESS households.

Table 23: Vaccination of children – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
% Vaccination Status	Yes	83%	87%	89%	94%	82%	94%	85%	86%	87%	94%	92%	94%
	No	17%	13%	11%	6%	18%	6%	15%	14%	13%	6%	8%	6%

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	60%	73%	60%	68%	61%	82%	58%	72%	60%	67%	62%	71%
	No	40%	27%	40%	32%	39%	18%	42%	28%	40%	33%	38%	29%
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children													
BCG	Yes, according to card	43%	67%	47%	55%	41%	73%	47%	66%	47%	53%	48%	61%
	Yes, according to memory	44%	29%	42%	39%	45%	27%	43%	29%	39%	39%	46%	37%
	Yes, during polio campaign	6%	1%	6%	2%	8%	0%	4%	2%	7%	3%	2%	1%
	No	6%	3%	6%	4%	6%	0%	6%	4%	7%	5%	4%	1%
Penta 1	Yes, according to card	42%	62%	43%	52%	38%	71%	48%	60%	42%	49%	46%	61%
	Yes, according to memory	40%	27%	37%	34%	42%	27%	35%	27%	36%	35%	41%	32%
	Yes, during polio campaign	10%	2%	7%	3%	12%	0%	5%	2%	10%	3%	3%	1%
	No	9%	10%	12%	11%	8%	2%	12%	11%	12%	13%	10%	5%
Penta 2	Yes, according to card	38%	60%	40%	50%	35%	69%	45%	58%	39%	47%	43%	58%
	Yes, according to memory	35%	26%	35%	33%	38%	27%	31%	26%	33%	32%	39%	33%
	Yes, during polio campaign	11%	1%	9%	2%	14%	0%	6%	1%	11%	3%	4%	0%
	No	15%	14%	16%	16%	14%	4%	18%	15%	17%	18%	15%	8%
Penta 3	Yes, according to card	35%	57%	38%	47%	34%	69%	37%	54%	37%	44%	39%	56%
	Yes, according to memory	32%	25%	32%	31%	34%	27%	28%	25%	31%	31%	34%	31%
	Yes, during polio campaign	13%	2%	9%	2%	16%	0%	8%	2%	11%	2%	5%	1%
	No	19%	17%	21%	20%	16%	4%	26%	19%	21%	22%	22%	12%
POLIO	Yes, according to card	28%	51%	32%	42%	27%	65%	30%	48%	31%	38%	32%	52%
	Yes, according to memory	26%	25%	25%	29%	26%	27%	25%	25%	24%	29%	29%	28%
	Yes, during polio campaign	27%	9%	26%	12%	30%	2%	21%	10%	30%	13%	19%	8%
	No	19%	15%	16%	17%	17%	6%	25%	17%	15%	19%	20%	12%
Pneumonia 1	Yes, according to card	32%	51%	34%	43%	28%	67%	40%	48%	33%	40%	36%	53%
	Yes, according to memory	30%	23%	31%	30%	31%	27%	29%	23%	30%	30%	34%	31%
	Yes, during polio campaign	14%	2%	10%	2%	17%	0%	7%	2%	12%	3%	6%	%
	No	24%	24%	24%	25%	24%	6%	24%	27%	25%	27%	24%	17%
Pneumonia 2	Yes, according to card	29%	49%	33%	42%	27%	65%	33%	46%	32%	39%	33%	51%
	Yes, according to memory	28%	23%	31%	30%	28%	27%	29%	22%	29%	29%	34%	31%
	Yes, during polio campaign	14%	2%	10%	2%	17%	0%	8%	3%	11%	2%	6%	1%
	No	29%	26%	27%	26%	29%	8%	30%	30%	27%	29%	27%	17%

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Pneumonia 3	Yes, according to card	28%	49%	31%	41%	26%	65%	31%	46%	31%	37%	32%	51%
	Yes, according to memory	26%	22%	29%	29%	26%	27%	26%	22%	28%	29%	30%	30%
	Yes, during polio campaign	14%	2%	9%	2%	17%	0%	8%	3%	11%	3%	5%	%
	No	32%	26%	31%	28%	30%	8%	35%	30%	30%	31%	33%	19%
Measles 1	Yes, according to card	28%	48%	32%	39%	25%	65%	34%	44%	31%	36%	33%	48%
	Yes, according to memory	29%	22%	31%	29%	29%	24%	30%	21%	30%	29%	35%	29%
	Yes, during polio campaign	13%	4%	10%	5%	15%	0%	9%	5%	11%	6%	6%	2%
	No	30%	27%	27%	28%	31%	10%	27%	30%	28%	30%	26%	21%
Measles 2	Yes, according to card	25%	45%	28%	36%	23%	61%	29%	41%	28%	33%	29%	44%
	Yes, according to memory	27%	21%	28%	27%	27%	20%	26%	21%	27%	28%	31%	26%
	Yes, during polio campaign	12%	3%	10%	4%	13%	0%	9%	4%	12%	5%	5%	2%
	No	36%	31%	34%	32%	36%	18%	35%	34%	34%	34%	34%	28%

Vaccination status trends in the additional UCs are similar to the comparison group. Overall, 95% of SUCCESS households' children are vaccinated in comparison to 89% of non-SUCCESS. Possession of vaccination cards of SUCCESS households in additional UCs is more than households in comparison group UCs (Table 24). As a consistent trend, households in additional UCs appear to be doing well on almost all the indicators including vaccination. As per the vaccination card, overall, 60% of SUCCESS household children got BCG vaccination according to the card, 55% received Penta 1, 48% received Pneumonia, and 42% Measles 1. Vaccination status in Jamshoro, Sujawal, and Kambar Shahdadkot was relatively lower in comparison to other districts.

Table 24: Vaccination of children - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
% Vaccination Status	Yes	89%		95%		100%	88%	95%	96%
	No	11%		5%		0%	12%	5%	4%
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	76%		73%		75%	76%	74%	72%
	No	24%		27%		25%	24%	26%	28%
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children									
BCG	Yes, according to card	61%		60%		50%	63%	60%	59%
	Yes, according to memory	36%		36%		50%	34%	35%	38%
	Yes, during polio campaign	1%		2%		0%	1%	2%	2%
	No	1%		2%		0%	2%	2%	1%
Penta 1	Yes, according to card	57%		55%		40%	60%	55%	55%
	Yes, according to memory	34%		35%		45%	32%	35%	35%

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	Yes, during polio campaign	4%	3%	0%	4%	3%	4%
	No	5%	6%	15%	3%	7%	6%
Penta 2	Yes, according to card	56%	53%	40%	58%	53%	53%
	Yes, according to memory	34%	34%	45%	32%	33%	36%
	Yes, during polio campaign	3%	3%	0%	3%	3%	2%
	No	7%	11%	15%	6%	11%	9%
Penta 3	Yes, according to card	50%	51%	40%	52%	50%	51%
	Yes, according to memory	33%	32%	40%	31%	33%	32%
	Yes, during polio campaign	3%	3%	0%	3%	2%	4%
	No	14%	14%	20%	13%	15%	13%
POLIO 4	Yes, according to card	47%	43%	40%	49%	44%	43%
	Yes, according to memory	30%	32%	40%	29%	31%	33%
	Yes, during polio campaign	10%	11%	5%	10%	12%	10%
	No	13%	14%	15%	12%	14%	14%
Pneumonia 1	Yes, according to card	50%	48%	40%	51%	47%	48%
	Yes, according to memory	30%	33%	45%	27%	32%	33%
	Yes, during polio campaign	4%	3%	0%	4%	2%	4%
	No	17%	17%	15%	17%	18%	14%
Pneumonia 2	Yes, according to card	49%	46%	40%	50%	45%	48%
	Yes, according to memory	29%	31%	45%	26%	31%	33%
	Yes, during polio campaign	4%	3%	0%	4%	3%	3%
	No	19%	20%	15%	19%	21%	16%
Pneumonia 3	Yes, according to card	48%	45%	40%	50%	44%	47%
	Yes, according to memory	30%	30%	40%	28%	30%	31%
	Yes, during polio campaign	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	3%
	No	20%	23%	20%	20%	24%	19%
Measles 1	Yes, according to card	47%	42%	35%	49%	42%	42%
	Yes, according to memory	25%	30%	45%	22%	30%	31%
	Yes, during polio campaign	7%	5%	0%	9%	5%	4%
	No	21%	23%	20%	21%	22%	24%
Measles 2	Yes, according to card	44%	39%	35%	46%	38%	40%
	Yes, according to memory	27%	28%	45%	23%	28%	28%

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
Yes, during polio campaign	6%	5%	0%	7%	5%	5%
No	23%	28%	20%	23%	29%	27%

Structure of Housing and Availability of Utilities: Studies often use housing structure and access to basic utilities to assess the household’s quality of life. There is a slight improvement from the baseline but generally, the quality of life remains lower in the surveyed households in terms of housing structure and access to facilities. Table 25 shows improvement in housing structure for SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households.

At baseline, 17% of SUCCESS households were living in Paka houses and it increased to 19% at the endline, similarly, households living in Kacha and Paka mix structures also increased from 18% to 20%. This improvement is more visible in non-SUCCESS households with a 6% increase in Paka structures living. There is almost no change in households’ possession of rooms as almost 93% of SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households live in houses with up to 2 rooms. As expected, a large majority of these are households with PSC 0-23. With an average household size of 7 persons, the living space is congested.

Table 25: Structure of Housing - Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Housing Structure												
% Pucca Structure	15%	21%	17%	19%	11%	17%	21%	29%	12%	14%	26%	29%
% Katcha Structure	63%	61%	65%	61%	70%	68%	49%	48%	72%	68%	53%	49%
% Pucca and Katcha Structure	23%	18%	18%	20%	19%	15%	29%	22%	16%	18%	21%	22%
% Household with												
Up to 2 Rooms	93%	93%	94%	93%	97%	96%	86%	89%	95%	96%	91%	88%
3-4 Rooms	6%	6%	6%	6%	2%	4%	13%	11%	4%	4%	8%	11%
5 or more rooms	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

In additional UCs, more SUCCESS households live in Paka structures in comparison to non-SUCCESS. A clear trend is visible that households with PSC 24 and above are more likely to live in the Paka structure. Similar to the comparison group, about 93% of SUCCESS households and 96% of non-SUCCESS households lives in households with up to 2 rooms (Table 26).

Table 26: Structure of Housing - Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
% Pucca Structure	23%	26%	19%	33%	18%	38%
% Katcha Structure	51%	53%	57%	39%	61%	40%
% P+K Structure	26%	21%	25%	29%	21%	22%
% Household with						
Up to 2 Rooms	96%	93%	96%	95%	96%	89%

3-4 Rooms	3%	6%	3%	4%	4%	10%
5 or more rooms	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%

The quality of life is also dependent upon the availability of clean drinking water and proper drainage and sewerage systems, which is rarely the case in most rural areas of the province. Provision of drinking water by the Government has worsened in comparison to group UCs depicted through a reduction in piped water into the property, along with a fall in public tap/standpipe by SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. Overall, both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 have increased the utilization of hand pumps in the dwelling (Table 27).

The end-line survey saw an improvement in the sanitation situation as more SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households have latrines inside their homes and have access to drainage. At baseline, 72% of SUCCESS households had a latrine inside the home and it has increased to 78% at the end line. A similar improvement was seen in access to drainage as it has increased by 7% (baseline 53%, end line 60%). Encouragingly these improvements were seen across PSC score levels.

Table 27: Drinking water, Latrine, and Drainage – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
% Drinking Water Supply												
Piped Water piped into property	7%	3%	6%	4%	7%	4%	7%	2%	6%	4%	7%	4%
Hand Pump in the dwelling	65%	74%	63%	69%	62%	74%	71%	75%	63%	67%	63%	74%
Public tap / standpipe	11%	4%	12%	6%	12%	4%	8%	5%	12%	6%	14%	5%
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	3%	5%	4%	6%	4%	5%	2%	6%	4%	7%	3%	4%
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Protected Well (including dug well)	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Unprotected well (including dug well)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Surface Water	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Filtration Plan/Unit	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%
Underground Water Tube well	6%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	6%	0%	6%	1%	3%	0%
Piped into dwelling	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	2%	8%	2%	8%	2%	9%	1%	7%	2%	9%	3%	7%
Latrine												
% Inside	78%	81%	72%	78%	75%	80%	83%	83%	67%	75%	81%	84%
% No latrine	22%	19%	28%	22%	25%	20%	17%	17%	33%	25%	19%	16%
Drainage												
% Yes	58%	61%	53%	60%	55%	58%	63%	64%	49%	57%	62%	66%
% No	42%	39%	47%	40%	45%	42%	37%	36%	51%	43%	38%	34%

In the additional UCs, 65% of SUCCESS and 70% of non-SUCCESS households have a hand pump in their dwellings. More households with PSC 24 and above have hand pumps in their dwelling compared with PSC 0-23 households (Table 28).

Table 28: Drinking water, Latrine, and Drainage – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
% Drinking Water Supply						
Piped Water piped into property	4%	6%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Hand Pump in the dwelling	70%	65%	68%	75%	63%	70%
Public tap / standpipe	7%	7%	9%	4%	7%	6%
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Protected Well(including dug well)	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Unprotected well (including dug well)	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Protected Spring	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rainwater collection	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Surface Water	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Filtration Plan/Unit	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Tanker Truck	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Underground Water Tube well	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Piped into dwelling	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Other	7%	8%	7%	6%	9%	7%
Latrine						
% Inside	78%	76%	73%	86%	73%	81%
% No latrine	22%	24%	27%	14%	27%	19%
Drainage						
% Yes	59%	56%	57%	64%	55%	58%
% No	41%	44%	43%	36%	45%	42%

4.1.5. Household Income: Sources and Distribution

Household income was assessed at baseline and end line to understand the changes in household well-being in terms of monetary income (including in-kind). All surveyed households reported almost twice the income from the baseline. Interestingly households with PSC 0-23 reported higher increases in income compared with households that have PSC 24 and above, see [Table 29](#). This could be because during COVID SUCCESS and other social protection programs were targeted toward the poorest of poor households.

At baseline SUCCESS household average income was Rs. 207,053 which has almost doubled to Rs. 433,662 similarly per capita/month has also increased by 100%. Households with PSC 24 and above have more average household income as well as higher per capita/month. There is a consistent shift in the source of income as households have migrated from unskilled labor to cropping practices. At baseline, crops were contributing 15% of household income and it has increased to 46% at the end line. This shift is consistently visible across PSC scores and also in non-SUCCESS households.

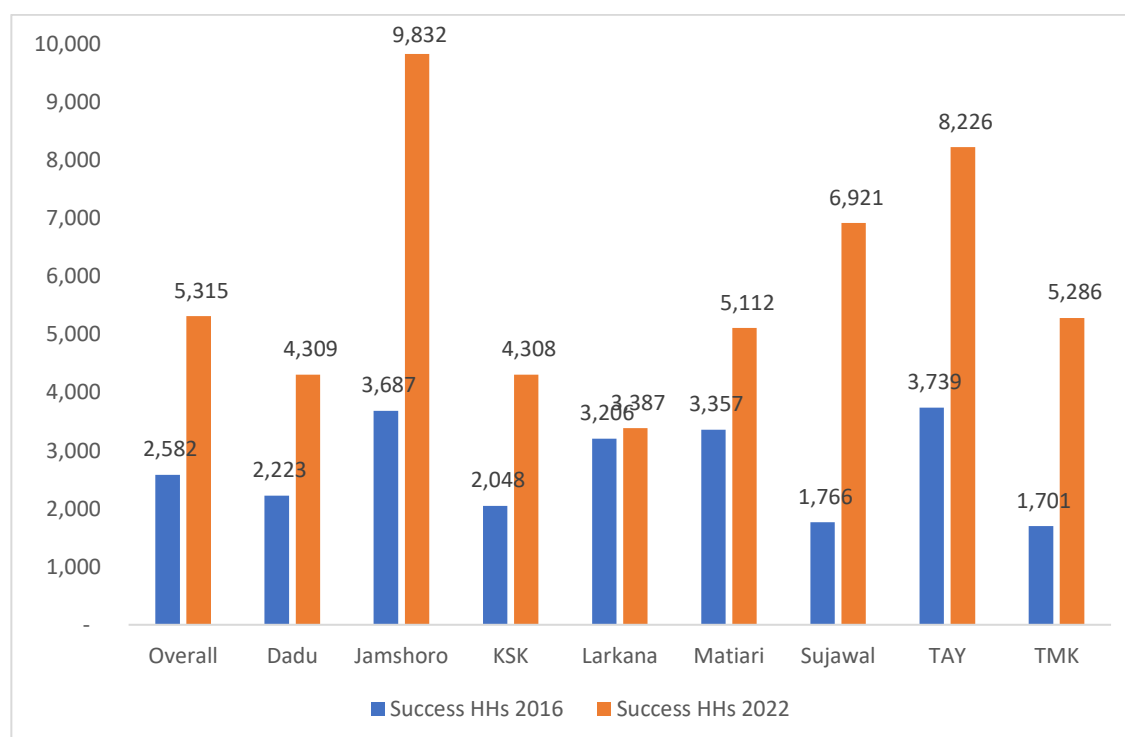
Table 29: Household Income - Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Average/house hold (Rs.)	209,869	450,982	207,053	433,662	199,313	441,316	229,046	468,542	187,012	421,098	245,403	457,706
Average/Capita (Rs.)	31,106	63,486	30,983	63,776	27,771	61,386	37,165	67,300	26,683	59,702	39,212	71,572
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	2,592	5,290	2,582	5,315	2,314	5,116	3,097	5,608	2,224	4,975	3,268	5,964

% Share in Household Income												
Crop	11%	47%	15%	46%	11%	47%	12%	48%	12%	45%	19%	46%
Livestock	11%	11%	6%	11%	9%	11%	13%	11%	7%	10%	5%	12%
Unskilled labor	54%	24%	52%	26%	60%	26%	45%	21%	59%	29%	42%	20%
Skilled labor	5%	2%	6%	3%	6%	1%	4%	2%	6%	3%	5%	2%
Business/ trade	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Govt./Private Job	8%	4%	8%	4%	4%	3%	13%	5%	5%	3%	13%	8%
Pension	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Rental Income	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Remittances	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
BISP	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%
Other sources	4%	7%	2%	6%	2%	8%	5%	6%	2%	6%	2%	7%

Per capita, monthly income has doubled from baseline to end line. The figure below presents district-wise income increases with major increases reported in Jamshoro, Sujawal, Tando Muhammad Khan, and Tando Allah Yar.

Figure 4: Per Capita Monthly Income (Rs.) – SUCCESS Households



SUCCESS households in additional UCs earn more income compared to non-SUCCESS households. The average household income in SUCCESS households is Rs. 333,857 which is almost 50,000 more than non-SUCCESS households. The same pattern is visible in per capita per month. As expected, households with PSC 24 and above earn more income compared with other groups. In additional UCs, crops, unskilled labor, and livestock are three major contributors to household income (this is different than comparison UCs), see Table 30.

Table 30: Household Income – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022

Average/household (Rs.)	286,480	333,857	292,472	274,420	298,979	394,915
Average/Capita (Rs.)	45,577	50,533	43,707	49,342	43,262	63,261
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	3,798	4,211	3,642	4,112	3,605	5,272
% Share in Household Income						
Crop	34%	36%	36%	29%	34%	39%
Livestock	9%	11%	5%	18%	11%	11%
Unskilled labor	30%	28%	32%	25%	34%	20%
Skilled labor	6%	4%	6%	6%	4%	3%
Business/ trade	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	5%
Govt./Private Job	7%	8%	7%	8%	6%	11%
Pension	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Remittances	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
BISP	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%
Other sources	8%	7%	9%	5%	7%	8%

Distribution of Household Income: Although the income of SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households has almost doubled from baseline however income inequality has also increased rapidly. Table 31 presents income distribution in quintiles⁸. At baseline, the top 20% of SUCCESS households were holding 50% of total income and it increased to 62% at the end line. Similarly, the top 20% of non-SUCCESS households were holding 52% of income and it has increased to 65% at the end line. The bottom 20% of SUCCESS households were holding 5% income at baseline which has decreased to 2% at the end line. There could be multiple factors leading to this income inequality, but COVID is a major among all other factors leading to income inequality. During COVID-19 the rich became richer, and the poor lost their sources of income and moved further toward poverty and debt⁹.

The Gini coefficient, a well-known measure of inequality is used for the measurement of inequality of income among households. The value of the Gini Coefficient ranges between 0 and 1. The 0 value represents absolute equality while 1 represents absolute inequality. The values between 0 and 1 represent different degrees of inequality. As seen in Table 31 the value of the Gini coefficient has increased significantly over time depicting an increase in income inequality. At baseline, the value of the Gini coefficient was 41% for SUCCESS households, at the endline it has increased to 51% showing a 10% increase in income inequality. More visible income inequality is seen in PSC 0-23.

Table 31: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income – Baseline Endline Comparison

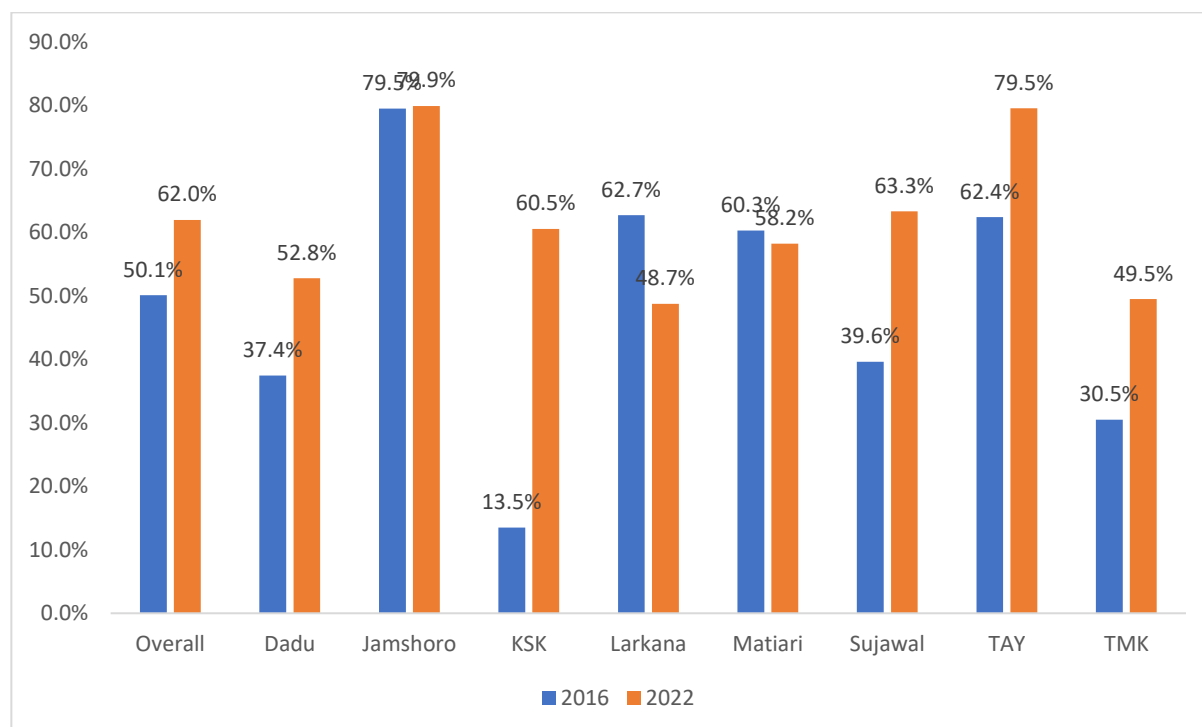
	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Bottom 10%	1.6%	0.5%	2.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	2.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%
Bottom 20%	4.6%	2.0%	5.3%	1.8%	4.7%	2.1%	4.5%	1.9%	6.6%	1.7%	3.3%	1.9%
Middle 60%	43.8%	32.8%	44.6%	36.2%	46.6%	33.8%	39.5%	30.9%	49.7%	38.3%	37.3%	32.6%
Top 20%	51.5%	65.2%	50.1%	62.0%	48.7%	64.0%	56.0%	67.2%	43.7%	60.0%	59.4%	65.5%
Top 10%	37.5%	51.8%	34.6%	45.2%	34.9%	51.3%	41.7%	52.6%	28.6%	42.4%	43.2%	50.1%
Gini Coefficient	39.5%	53.2%	41.3%	51.1%	38.6%	56.1%	36.8%	46.5%	38.8%	50.4%	40.5%	51.0%

⁸ Quintiles are any of five equal groups into which a population can be divided according to the distribution of values of a particular variable.

⁹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8301493/>

By district, analysis reveals that income inequality has drastically increased in Kambar Shahdadkot, Tando Muhammad Khan, and Sujawal districts. Dadu, Sujawal, and Tando Allah Yar reported a relatively lower increase in income inequality (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Percentage share of top 20% of households' income by district – Baseline Endline Comparison



As for the additional UCs, the top 20% of SUCCESS households hold 57% of income and non-SUCCESS households hold 45% of total income. The bottom 10% of households of additional UCs hold only 1% of total income (Table 32). The Gini coefficient values of additional UCs are similar to comparison UCs.

Table 32: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100		
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
	N/%	N/%	N/%	N/%	N/%	N/%	N/%	N/%
Bottom 10%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%		
Bottom 20%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.0%		
Middle 60%	51.1%	39.3%	51.9%	49.6%	44.8%	32.1%		
Top 20%	45.3%	57.1%	44.7%	46.8%	51.1%	65.0%		
Top 10%	20.8%	39.2%	23.8%	14.4%	31.5%	49.4%		
Gini Coefficient	52.0%	55.2%	54.5%	44.5%	52.3%	56.4%		

4.1.6. Household Consumption and Expenditure

The socio-economic survey assesses households' consumption expenditures to assess the overall well-being of households. Generally, poor households are more likely to spend a larger proportion of total income on food items and expense on non-food items is used as a proxy measure to understand the well-being of households. The consumption expenditure refers to all money spent

by the household and individual members on goods intended for consumption plus the expenses on services. It also includes the value of goods and services received "in kind" or "own produced" and consumed by the household. Same as for income, household consumption expenditure has doubled since the baseline. At baseline SUCCESS household's annual average household expenditure was Rs. 168,555 and increased to Rs. 312,233 at the end line. Household per capita monthly expense has also increased by 90% (baseline 2,157, end line 3,913), see Table 33.

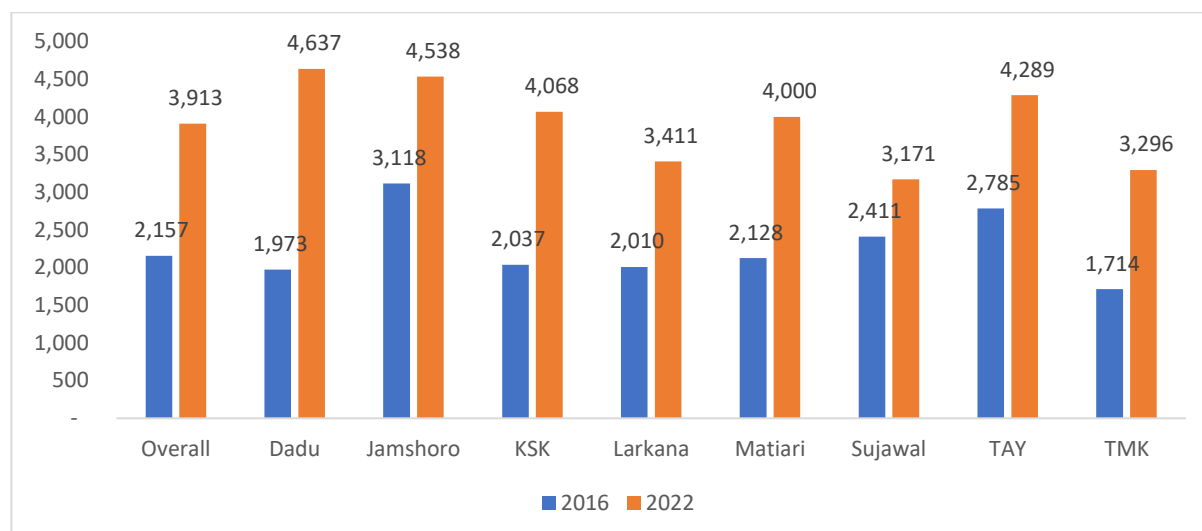
SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households spent almost two-thirds of their money on food items, similar to the baseline. Households with different PSC levels follow an almost similar pattern. There is a reduction seen in clothing and footwear expenditure and an increase in expenditure on 'durable goods and services and transportation.

Table 33: Household Expenditures, 2022 – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	169,149	310,553	168,555	312,233	163,919	304,835	178,651	320,940	162,146	301,901	180,820	332,004
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	25,951	46,301	25,883	46,952	23,562	43,035	30,291	52,233	23,635	43,480	30,186	53,596
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	2,166	3,858	2,157	3,913	1,969	3,586	2,524	4,353	1,970	3,623	2,516	4,466
% Share of Household Expenditure												
Food	63%	60%	61%	60%	64%	61%	60%	58%	63%	61%	59%	58%
Clothing and Footwear	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Durable Goods and Services	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Housing	3%	0%	2%	1%	3%	0%	3%	0%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Education	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Healthcare	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Transportation	0%	5%	0%	6%	0%	5%	0%	7%	0%	5%	0%	6%
Fuel	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	4%
Social Functions	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Telephone & Internet	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%
Other Expenditures	1%	17%	1%	17%	1%	17%	1%	17%	1%	17%	1%	16%

The overall per capita monthly expenditure of SUCCESS households at baseline was Rs. 2,157 and has increased to Rs. 3,913 at the end line. Households with PSC 24 and above have slightly more per capita expenditure. Dadu, Kambar Shahdaktot, and Tando Muhammad Khan reported a higher increase in per capita monthly expenditure.

Figure 6: Per Capita Monthly Consumption Expenditure (Rs.) by District – SUCCESS Households



A similar situation is seen in additional UCs where SUCCESS households have Rs. 4,112 per capita monthly expenditure and non-SUCCESS reports Rs. 3,993. The percentage share of household expenditure on food items is almost the same as comparison group UCs however the percentage of spending on housing is higher in the additional UC's household expenditure basket (Table 34).

Table 34: Household Expenditures, 2022 – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs			
	Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022		
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	305,745	316,656	283,689	350,134	302,663	341,151				
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	47,921	49,340	42,314	59,205	44,536	57,750				
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	3,993	4,112	3,526	4,934	3,711	4,812				
% Share of Household Expenditure										
Food	59%	58%	63%	51%	59%	57%				
Clothing and Footwear	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%				
Durable Goods and Services	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%				
Housing	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%				
Education	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%				
Healthcare	4%	2%	3%	5%	2%	2%				
Transportation	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%				
Fuel	6%	5%	5%	8%	5%	5%				
Social Functions	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%				
Telephone & Internet	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%				
Other Expenditures	17%	18%	16%	18%	18%	18%				

Distribution of Household Consumption Expenditure: Inequality has increased in comparison group UCs as evident from the household consumption expenditure distribution from the total expenditure. Table 35 presents the quintile distribution of household consumption expenditure. At baseline, the top 20% of SUCCESS households were spending 37% of the total expenditure and it has increased to 41% at the end line. Similarly, the bottom 20% spending proportion has decreased by 2.2% (baseline 9.5%, end line 7.3%). This pattern is visible across PSC levels and in non-SUCCESS households as well.

The inequality in consumption expenditure has also increased across respondent types and PSC scores. At baseline, the GINI coefficient or household consumption expenditure was 33% for SUCCESS households and it increased to 37% at the end line. Inequality has increased more in households with PSC 0-23 scores compared to households with PSC 24 and above.

Table 35: Household Consumption Expenditure: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Bottom 10%	4.0%	3.0%	3.8%	2.6%	3.8%	3.1%	4.4%	2.7%	3.9%	2.5%	3.6%	2.8%
Bottom 20%	8.7%	7.4%	9.5%	7.3%	8.3%	7.6%	9.3%	7.0%	10.1%	7.5%	8.4%	6.9%
Middle 60%	54.0%	50.4%	53.4%	51.5%	59.2%	54.5%	45.3%	43.4%	57.2%	54.9%	46.9%	45.6%
Top 20%	37.4%	42.2%	37.1%	41.2%	32.5%	37.9%	45.5%	49.5%	32.7%	37.6%	44.8%	47.5%
Top 10%	22.2%	26.8%	23.4%	25.4%	16.4%	23.3%	31.7%	32.9%	19.0%	21.8%	30.9%	31.8%
Gini Coefficient	30.9%	35.8%	33.0%	37.3%	27.6%	34.5%	32.5%	35.7%	30.0%	35.3%	34.6%	38.4%

Almost a similar situation of household consumption expenditure is seen in additional UCs. The top 20% of SUCCESS households spend 41% and non-SUCCESS households spend 37% of the total (Table 36). In additional UCs, the value of the Gini coefficient depicting household consumption expenditure is similar to comparison UCs.

Table 36: Household Consumption Expenditure: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Bottom 10%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.1%		
Bottom 20%	6.4%	6.2%	7.6%	4.5%	6.7%	5.4%		
Middle 60%	57.0%	52.9%	62.4%	48.2%	56.7%	46.8%		
Top 20%	36.6%	41.0%	30.0%	47.2%	36.6%	47.8%		
Top 10%	25.6%	25.7%	18.3%	37.4%	22.5%	30.5%		
Gini Coefficient	38.9%	37.4%	38.3%	31.7%	35.1%	37.5%		

4.1.7. Household Assets – Value and Distribution

Household asset holding is an indirect indicator of well-being, as generally, the households that possess more assets are considered well-off and have the ability to cope with economic losses and difficult times. There is a visible difference between SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS household assets retention as SUCCESS household assets have increased by almost 50% while the non-SUCCESS households have remained almost the same. At baseline, the per household asset value of SUCCESS households was Rs. 100,315 and at the end line, it has increased to Rs. 149,013 and this change is visible across PSC scores. It is encouraging to see a 54% increase in the assets of SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 compared to a 42% increase in households with PSC 24 and above (Table 37).

Household assets are categorized into three categories a) productive assets comprising agricultural land and livestock, b) consumer durables, and c) savings in terms of cash, jewelry, and loans given.

Consumer durables constitute almost two-thirds of the total assets owned by SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. SUCCESS household’s consumer durable assets possession has slightly increased from 62% at baseline to 63% at the endline. The possession of productive assets has not changed in SUCCESS households and remained at 31% of the total assets. However, the non-SUCCESS households’ productive assets ownership has increased from 28% at baseline to 31% at the endline. Most of the SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households’ productive assets are in the form of livestock. Saving possessions have also decreased slightly for SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. Households with PSC 24 and above lost savings more in comparison to households with PSC 0-23.

Almost all households have purchased some assets in the last 12 months of baseline and at the endline, about 90% purchased assets in the last 12 months. At baseline, 20% of SUCCESS households sold some assets in the last 12 months and at the end line, only 13% of SUCCESS households said they sold some assets in the last 12 months.

Table 37: Households Assets – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Value of Assets (Rs.)												
Per Household	89,710	89,837	100,315	149,013	62,843	92,883	137,928	84,379	84,443	130,628	128,377	182,779
Per Capita	11,982	12,008	13,709	20,068	8,741	12,193	17,798	11,677	11,260	17,569	18,040	24,657
Value of Assets												
% Productive Assets	28%	31%	30%	30%	26%	30%	31%	32%	29%	30%	31%	29%
Agricultural Land	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%
Livestock	25%	28%	27%	27%	24%	28%	27%	29%	27%	27%	27%	26%
Consumer durable	64%	63%	62%	63%	68%	63%	59%	64%	63%	62%	59%	66%
% Saving	8%	6%	8%	7%	6%	7%	11%	4%	7%	8%	10%	5%
Cash Account	4%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	6%	1%	3%	2%	4%	1%
Jewellery	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%
Loan Given	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	2%
Value of Assets per Household												
Purchased Assets (Rs.)	18,006	30,841	21,125	44,708	13,377	28,461	26,344	35,046	17,158	30,578	28,089	69,811
Sold Assets (Rs.)	41,921	142,507	47,217	432,189	32,099	202,249	53,444	54,088	42,792	342,738	56,401	599,424
Percent Households												
Purchased Assets (%)	100%	89%	100%	89%	100%	88%	100%	90%	100%	88%	100%	91%
Sold Assets (%)	22%	14%	20%	13%	19%	13%	29%	15%	20%	13%	19%	13%

In additional UCs the non-SUCCESS households possess almost 20% more assets compared with SUCCESS households. In other words, non-SUCCESS households are relatively more well-off as compared to SUCCESS households. This difference is visible in asset value per household (SUCCESS Rs. 106,77 and non-SUCCESS Rs. 121,187) and per capita (SUCCESS Rs.16,413 and non-SUCCESS Rs. 18,917). A large portion of assets value comprises consumer durable (SUCCESS 64%, non-SUCCESS 63%) and savings (SUCCESS 9%, non-SUCCESS 10%). More SUCCESS households purchased assets in the last 12 months compared with non-SUCCESS households, see [Table 38](#).

Table 38: Assets of Households – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs			
	Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Value of Assets (Rs.)										
Per Household	121,187	106,766	68,504	218,690	95,612	124,882				
Per Capita	18,917	16,413	9,069	37,144	13,429	21,260				
Value of Assets:										
% Productive Assets	27%	27%	30%	23%	27%	29%				
Agricultural Land	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%				
Machinery equipment	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				
Livestock	25%	25%	27%	22%	25%	26%				
Consumer durable	63%	64%	61%	66%	65%	63%				
% Saving	10%	9%	9%	11%	9%	8%				
Cash Account	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%				
Jewelry	3%	5%	2%	5%	5%	5%				
Loan Given	4%	2%	6%	1%	2%	2%				
Value of Assets per Household										
Purchased Assets (Rs)	26,807	50,062	23,531	32,554	33,131	76,340				
Sold Assets (Rs)	644,738	385,905	270,584	1,355,630	372,580	410,617				
Percent Households:										
Purchased Assets (%)	84%	87%	82%	88%	85%	91%				
Sold Assets (%)	15%	16%	15%	14%	17%	15%				

Distribution of Assets: The asset distribution among households’ quintiles is highly unequal and this inequality has increased from the baseline. At baseline, the top 20% of SUCCESS households were holding 79% of assets and it has increased to an alarming 85% at the end line. On the other hand, the assets holding of the top 20% has decreased in non-SUCCESS households from 80% to 74%. At baseline, the middle 60% of SUCCESS households were holding 21% of assets and at the endline, it has increased to 15%. Contrary to this assets holding of the non-SUCCESS middle 60% increased by 6%. These trends are similarly observed across PSC scores.

Table 39 also reports Gini Coefficients for the sampled households. The overall Gini Coefficient based on asset holding is much higher than the income. It means the asset’s holding inequality is much higher than the income inequality. At baseline, the SUCCESS households’ assets distribution inequality was 67% and it has increased to 71% at the end line. This increase is visible across the PSC level and respondent type.

Table 39: Quintile Distribution of Assets – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Bottom 10%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bottom 20%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Middle 60%	19.6%	25.3%	20.7%	15.1%	28.6%	24.0%	12.2%	28.0%	24.4%	18.0%	16.5%	11.2%
Top 20%	80.1%	74.2%	79.0%	84.6%	70.8%	75.6%	87.6%	71.6%	75.3%	81.6%	83.4%	88.6%
Top 10%	59.0%	54.1%	63.0%	71.1%	43.9%	58.8%	71.4%	44.8%	58.9%	67.7%	67.8%	75.4%
Gini Coefficient	65.8%	66.7%	67.4%	70.6%	69.7%	70.7%	54.8%	58.4%	70.1%	72.4%	60.7%	66.2%

Assets holding among the top 20% and bottom 20% is almost similar in additional UCs compared with comparison UCs. The top 20% of SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households possess more than 80% of assets and the bottom 20% hold almost no assets (0.4% SUCCESS and 0.3% non-SUCCESS). The assets holding inequality in additional UCs is higher than the comparison UCs, see the Gini coefficient in Table 40.

Table 40: Quintile Distribution of Assets – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall				PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2022		2022		2022		2022	
All Households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Bottom 10%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Bottom 20%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Middle 60%	17.5%	18.2%	35.8%	6.9%	19.7%	16.2%		
Top 20%	82.2%	81.4%	63.7%	92.9%	79.8%	83.5%		
Top 10%	71.5%	65.0%	47.4%	85.4%	62.1%	68.6%		
Gini Coefficient	79.1%	71.4%	73.4%	74.7%	73.9%	66.1%		

4.1.8. Household Land and Livestock Ownership:

Pakistan is preliminary an agrarian country and land and livestock ownership are considered the main source of income generation in a rural economy. At baseline, 81% of SUCCESS households were not owning land and this proportion has reduced to 75% at the end line. The 5% increase in SUCCESS households and land ownership is reported by households with PSC 0-23 which is encouraging. There is significant variation in the size of land holding because at baseline 31% of SUCCESS households were holding less than one acre of land and it has reduced to 9% at the end line (a similar trend seen for non-SUCCESS households). On the other than the land holding of 5 to 12.5 acres has increased by 51% in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. The average size of SUCCESS household's land holding per household has increased from 3.7 acres at baseline to 9.6 acres at the end line which is a significantly higher increase compared with non-SUCCESS households. The land holding per owner has increased mainly for households with PSC 24 and above (Table 41).

Although there is an increase in household livestock ownership but the average number of livestock per household has reduced. At baseline, 71% of SUCCESS households were not owning livestock and it has decreased to 67% at the end line. However, at baseline SUCCESS households were owning 3.1 livestock per household on average and at the end line, it has decreased to 2.6. This reduction is visible across PSC levels and among non-SUCCESS households as well.

Table 41: Land and Livestock Holdings of Households – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
% of Households not owning land	82%	80%	81%	76%	84%	82%	77%	76%	83%	76%	76%	76%
% of owner Households												
Up to 1 Acre	26%	10%	31%	9%	33%	10%	17%	10%	32%	7%	32%	12%
>1-2 Acres	32%	10%	26%	14%	31%	5%	32%	17%	27%	15%	24%	12%
>2-5 Acres	30%	19%	28%	12%	28%	20%	34%	17%	29%	10%	25%	17%
>5-12.5 Acres	10%	61%	12%	63%	6%	65%	15%	55%	12%	68%	12%	54%
>12.5-25 Acres	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%
> 25 Acres	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
Average size of holding per owner	3.4	5.4	3.7	9.6	2.9	5.5	4.1	5.3	3.1	5.8	4.6	16.5
% of household not owning livestock	73%	65%	71%	67%	77%	66%	66%	64%	72%	66%	68%	68%
Average number of Livestock/households	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.8

In additional UCs 83% of SUCCESS and 79% of non-SUCCESS households do not own land, this proportion is relatively less in households with PSC 24 and above. Almost 42% of households possess 5-12.5 acres of land and the average size of land holding per owner is 5.1 acres for SUCCESS households and 4.6 acres for non-SUCCESS households. Almost three-quarters of households do not own livestock and the average amount of livestock per household is 2.7 for SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households Table 42.

Table 42: Land and Livestock Holdings of Households – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
% of Households not owning land	79%	83%	78%	80%	84%	83%
% of owner Households						
Up to 1 Acre	10%	19%	9%	13%	20%	18%
>1-2 Acres	18%	18%	17%	19%	19%	18%
>2-5 Acres	29%	17%	26%	38%	14%	22%
>5-12.5 Acres	43%	42%	49%	31%	46%	35%
>12.5-25 Acres	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	6%
> 25 Acres	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Average size of holding per owner	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.5	6.2
% of household not owning livestock	72%	72%	71%	75%	74%	68%
Average number of Livestock/household	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.8	2.8	2.6

4.1.9. Household Loans: Source and Uses

Poverty is one of the major causes of indebtedness for poor and vulnerable households. The low level of income of the poor and its uncertainty make it difficult to meet the needs required for their living. Households that are poor or on the borderline of poverty usually take loans to meet their needs. The proportion of households that took loans has increased three times for SUCCESS households and almost two times for non-SUCCESS households (Table 43). At baseline, 7% of households took a loan in the last 12 months and it has increased to 20% at the end line. The average amount of loan per SUCCESS household has remained almost similar for households with PSC 0-23 and increased by about 10% in households with PSC 24 and above. A similar situation is noticed in non-SUCCESS households.

The average amount of loan per household has remained the same but the source of loans has diversified from the baseline. At baseline, 55% of SUCCESS households took a loan from friends and relatives and it decreased to 32% at the endline. The proportion of loans from shopkeepers and banks has increased which shows the potential increase in households' social capital. Particularly a 11% increase in households taking a loan from Banks is considered a positive aspect as more households are reaching out to formal institutions.

Table 43: Loans Taken by Households – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	49,708	74,261	61,656	61,377	30,500	70,706	76,600	81,484	54,432	51,432	75,742	84,434
% HH taken loans	9%	19%	7%	20%	9%	19%	11%	17%	7%	21%	7%	17%
% of the loan amount from:												
Friends & relatives	49%	44%	55%	32%	61%	44%	42%	44%	66%	34%	39%	29%
Shopkeepers	12%	27%	17%	24%	17%	28%	10%	24%	8%	28%	28%	19%

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Banks	29%	11%	16%	27%	0%	4%	46%	23%	9%	16%	26%	43%
NGOs	4%	11%	4%	7%	6%	14%	3%	5%	5%	7%	3%	6%
Community org.	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Other sources	5%	7%	8%	7%	15%	9%	0%	4%	11%	10%	3%	3%

A similar pattern is seen in additional UCs where SUCCESS households’ average amount of loan per household is more than the non-SUCCESS households. More SUCCESS households take a loan from friends and family (43%) compared with non-SUCCESS (25%). Banks are the second major source of loans for non-SUCCESS households as 27% said they took a loan from banks in the last 12 months, this is 15% higher than the SUCCESS households (Table 44).

Table 44: Loans Taken by Households – additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022		2022		2022	2022	2022	2022
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	46,012		54,683		37,061	75,550	54,309	55,490
% HH taken loans	17.8%		18.5%		20.5%	12.5%	19.8%	16.1%
% of loan amount from:								
Friends & relatives	25%		43%		32%	13%	39%	50%
Shopkeepers	36%		30%		13%	75%	28%	34%
Banks	27%		12%		37%	12%	11%	13%
NGOs	5%		4%		7%	0%	7%	0%
Community org.	7%		2%		11%	0%	3%	2%
Other sources	0%		9%		0%	0%	13%	1%

Taking a loan is one aspect but more important is the utilization of a loan because the loan amount spent on productive purposes pays back in long term compared with the amount spent on non-productive aspects like social functions. SUCCESS households spending loans on productive purposes has increased (baseline 18%, endline 20%). Interestingly households with PSC 0-23 are spending more loans on productive purposes compared to households with PSC 24 and above. The major chunk of the loan spent on productive purposes is for livestock purchases, see Table 45.

Both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households have reported a reduction in loan utilization for education and health purposes and reported an increase in utilizing it for consumption and social functions. The availability of cash and using the loans to repay existing loans has also reduced across respondent types.

Table 45: Use of Loan – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Productive Purpose	20%	18%	18%	20%	22%	20%	17%	15%	15%	21%	23%	17%
-Land	4%	8%	7%	6%	7%	6%	0%	11%	7%	6%	5%	4%
-Business	9%	4%	4%	4%	9%	3%	9%	4%	2%	4%	8%	3%
-Farm Input	2%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%	1%	4%	1%
-Livestock	2%	6%	3%	8%	2%	9%	3%	0%	2%	8%	6%	5%
-Machinery	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Housing	24%	20%	23%	20%	24%	18%	23%	23%	21%	20%	25%	19%
Education and health	33%	28%	35%	23%	31%	31%	34%	25%	38%	22%	27%	24%
Consumption & Social Functions	15%	22%	16%	24%	15%	22%	14%	23%	16%	23%	16%	26%
Other Uses	1%	11%	4%	10%	0%	8%	3%	15%	5%	11%	4%	10%
Repay Loans	6%	0%	4%	3%	6%	0%	6%	0%	4%	3%	5%	3%

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Cash Available	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%

More SUCCESS households in additional UCs use the loan for productive purposes compared with non-SUCCESS households as they reported using loans for a mix of land, business, and livestock. Contrary to the comparison group, SUCCESS households in additional UCs with PSC 24 and above use less proportion of loans on consumption and social functions. Almost no one has cash available in additional UCs (Table 46).

Table 46: Use of Loan – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Productive Purpose	17%	21%	20%	8%	23%	18%		
-Land	4%	5%	2%	8%	6%	3%		
-Business	6%	5%	7%	0%	4%	6%		
-Farm Input	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	4%		
-Livestock	6%	5%	7%	0%	6%	4%		
-Machinery	2%	3%	2%	0%	4%	1%		
Housing	24%	25%	22%	31%	24%	27%		
Education and health	39%	31%	34%	54%	28%	37%		
Consumption & Social Functions	20%	16%	24%	8%	18%	14%		
Other Uses	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%		
Repay Loans	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	3%		
Cash Available	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		

4.1.10. Household Debt

The respondents were asked to report the amount of current debt from different sources. Table 47 reports data on the current debt of all households along with its sources. The average amount of debt per household has decreased from the baseline for SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households with a major reduction in households with PSC 24 and above. At baseline on average each SUCCESS household had Rs. 52,560 debt and it reduced to Rs. 44,761 at the endline. A relatively higher reduction was seen in non-SUCCESS households.

The debt-to-income ratio has also improved for all households. At baseline debt to income ratio was 11% for SUCCESS households and it reduced to 3% at the endline, a similar reduction was noticed in non-SUCCESS households and across PSC scores. A similar trend was seen in the source of debt as noticed in the loan section as mostly SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households are indebted to shopkeepers, friends, and relatives.

Table 47: Current debt of households – Baseline Endline Comparison

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	60,782	39,706	52,560	44,761	60,904	34,202	60,517	47,791	38,340	40,400	85,550	54,878
Debt to Income ratio	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.21	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.03
% of households in debt	7%	16%	7%	18%	8%	15%	7%	19%	8%	20%	6%	16%
% of debt to:												
friends & relatives	38%	34%	42%	28%	38%	30%	36%	42%	44%	27%	37%	31%
Shopkeepers	48%	40%	41%	43%	46%	37%	50%	44%	40%	42%	43%	46%
Banks	5%	9%	9%	12%	0%	9%	14%	8%	7%	11%	14%	13%
NGOs	3%	10%	2%	9%	4%	15%	0%	3%	2%	11%	2%	5%

Community org.	5%	1%	1%	4%	8%	2%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	1%
Other sources	3%	6%	5%	4%	4%	7%	0%	3%	6%	4%	4%	4%

The debt situation in additional UCs is almost similar to comparison UCs with only a difference of a higher debt-to-income ratio of 8%. More people in additional UCs take debt from banks and NGOs compared to comparison UCs. Households with PSC 0-23 take more loans from NGOs compared to households with PSC 24 and above (Table 48).

Table 48: Current debt of households – Additional UCs

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	43,268	40,742	44,264	41,056	35,175	57,094
Debt to Income ratio	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.08
% of household in debt	13%	17%	13%	12%	20%	12%
% of debt to:						
friends & relatives	25%	31%	26%	23%	26%	43%
Shopkeepers	34%	38%	29%	46%	37%	41%
Banks	20%	16%	19%	23%	16%	15%
NGOs	14%	10%	16%	8%	14%	0%
Community org.	5%	2%	6%	0%	3%	0%
Other sources	2%	3%	3%	0%	3%	1%

4.2. Use of Services and Facilities

A key focus of the baseline and end-line surveys was to understand respondents' perceptions about access to and utility of different services available in their vicinity. The survey probed about some key services and asked questions about several times household use them, reasons for using them less frequently, satisfaction level with the service, and changes they found in the available services in the last 12 months. At the time of baseline, this information was useful to understand a starting point and at the end line, various groups are compared with each other to observe change. The body of the report discusses the overall status of these services and if there is any significant variation among districts. The district-wise tables are included in Annex 2.

4.2.1. Health-Related Services and Facilities

The respondents were probed about a series of health-related services including Basic Health Units (BHUs), Lady Health Workers (LHWs), Family planning units, and vaccinators services. Overall LHWs and vaccinators were reported as the most frequently used services and the satisfaction level remains almost similar across different services.

Basic Health Units

While comparing the baseline with the endline, one could see a visible increase in the usage of BHU services. At the time of baseline, 44% of SUCCESS households were visiting BHUs and it has increased to 60% at the end line (this is consistent across PSC scores). Similarly, the non-SUCCESS households have also started visiting BHUs more frequently with 41% of households visiting at baseline and 61% at the end line. In terms of satisfaction, the SUCCESS households are relatively more satisfied with BHU services with 65% satisfied at baseline and 90% satisfied at the endline. The households were also probed about any change they saw in the quality of services and facilities in the last 12 months. An overwhelming increase was reported by SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. There was a 23% increase in SUCCESS households that rated BHU service as 'better than before' similarly 25% increase was seen in non-SUCCESS households' opinion about BHU services becoming better than before. This rating was consistent across respondent PSC scores, see [Table 49](#).

The households were probed about reasons for not using BHUs or using it less often, the most common reason was 'BHU services do not suit our needs' and it has remained similar or even increased in comparison to baseline (consistent across SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households but more commonly reported by households with PSC 24 and above). At the same time, a considerable reduction was seen in households that rated BHUs as 'far away' at baseline. A 12% reduction was seen in SUCCESS households (baseline 33% and endline 21%) that said BHU is far away. A relatively less change (7%) was seen in non-SUCCESS households that rated BHU as 'far away' (baseline 28% and endline 21%).

Table 49: Services and Facilities – Basic Health Units – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success is		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	59%	39%	56%	40%	57%	40%	62%	37%	54%	41%	59%	38%
	Once in a while	9%	8%	11%	10%	8%	9%	12%	6%	12%	10%	10%	10%
	Often	23%	42%	26%	39%	24%	41%	21%	45%	27%	38%	24%	41%
	Always	9%	10%	7%	12%	11%	10%	6%	12%	7%	11%	7%	12%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	32%	13%	35%	10%	32%	14%	32%	12%	34%	10%	38%	11%
	Satisfied %	68%	87%	65%	90%	68%	86%	68%	88%	66%	90%	62%	89%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	20%	6%	19%	9%	22%	7%	14%	5%	20%	9%	19%	10%
	Like before %	67%	56%	66%	56%	66%	54%	68%	60%	67%	58%	65%	52%
	Better than before %	10%	35%	11%	34%	10%	36%	12%	34%	10%	33%	13%	35%
	Don't know %	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	3%	6%	1%	4%	1%	3%	2%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28%	21%	33%	21%	29%	19%	27%	26%	35%	21%	30%	21%
	Very costly %	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%

	Lack of tools/staff %	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	1%	4%	3%	4%	2%
	Not enough facilities %	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%	16%	14%	8%	14%	16%	13%	10%
	Does not suit/NA %	48%	53%	43%	50%	48%	50%	48%	59%	41%	47%	47%	56%
	Other %	5%	8%	4%	11%	6%	9%	4%	6%	3%	11%	4%	10%

In the additional sampled Ucs, there was not much variation in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households’ responses with almost half of the respondents do not visit BHUs at all. An overwhelming majority of 85% are satisfied with BHU services and almost one-third see the BHU services as better than before in the last 12 months. In the additional Ucs, ‘does not suit’ and far away’ were reported the as most common reasons for no or low usage of BHU services and facilities (consistent across SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households but more prominent in households with PSC 24 and above). Health facilities being far away and not having enough facilities were the main reasons for not visiting health facilities (Table 50).

Table 50: Services and Facilities – Basic Health units – Additional Ucs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	49%	49%	45%	59%	49%	51%
	Once in a while	12%	10%	14%	6%	11%	8%
	Often	29%	32%	30%	28%	32%	32%
	Always	10%	9%	11%	8%	8%	9%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	15%	15%	12%	21%	18%	10%
	Satisfied %	85%	85%	88%	79%	82%	90%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	11%	10%	11%	12%	12%	6%
	Like before %	54%	53%	57%	45%	56%	46%
	Better than before %	34%	37%	31%	39%	31%	47%
	Don’t know %	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28%	23%	31%	23%	24%	23%
	Very costly %	5%	2%	7%	0%	3%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	5%	3%	6%	4%	4%	2%
	Not enough facilities %	9%	11%	9%	8%	13%	8%
	Does not suit/NA %	48%	53%	41%	62%	50%	58%
	Other %	5%	7%	5%	4%	6%	9%

Lady Health Workers

There is a visible improvement in using LHWs services across SUCCESS and Non-SUCCESS households. At the time of baseline, 56% of SUCCESS households were using LHW services and it has increased to 67%. Similarly, the non-SUCCESS households have been 55% at baseline and now improved to 66% (more visible in households PSC 24 and above). Satisfaction with LHW services has also improved in comparison to the baseline across respondent types. Both success and non-success households saw an improvement in LHW services in the last 12 months as at the end line 39% of SUCCESS households said ‘LHW services are better than before’ in comparison to the baseline value of 29% (Table 51).

Table 51: Services and Facilities – Lady Health Workers – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	45%	34%	44%	33%	44%	33%	47%	34%	45%	35%	43%	30%

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
	Once in a while	10%	5%	10%	6%	9%	4%	12%	6%	10%	6%	10%	5%
	Often	28%	48%	28%	45%	29%	50%	27%	44%	28%	44%	26%	47%
	Always	17%	14%	18%	16%	18%	13%	14%	17%	17%	15%	21%	18%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	16%	7%	14%	7%	18%	8%	13%	4%	14%	7%	13%	7%
	Satisfied %	84%	93%	86%	93%	82%	92%	87%	96%	86%	93%	87%	93%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	12%	4%	7%	6%	16%	4%	4%	4%	8%	6%	6%	7%
	Like before %	63%	54%	63%	54%	64%	54%	60%	55%	63%	56%	62%	50%
	Better than before %	22%	41%	29%	39%	17%	41%	32%	40%	28%	37%	31%	42%
	Don't know %	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	39%	14%	43%	14%	35%	12%	46%	17%	44%	14%	42%	15%
	Very costly %	3%	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%	3%	0%	4%	1%	5%	2%
	Lack of tools/staff %	5%	5%	5%	2%	5%	6%	6%	3%	5%	2%	5%	3%
	Not enough facilities %	35%	16%	29%	16%	38%	19%	31%	10%	30%	19%	28%	10%
	Does not suit/NA %	10%	54%	13%	54%	11%	49%	9%	62%	13%	52%	14%	58%
	Other %	7%	11%	5%	12%	8%	13%	5%	8%	5%	12%	6%	13%

A similar trend was seen in the additional Ucs. The only exception was that more people in additional Ucs are satisfied with LHW services in comparison-to-comparison group Ucs, see table below.

Table 52: Services and Facilities – Lady Health Workers – Additional Ucs

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022		
Frequency of use	Not at all	41%	39%	40%	43%	41%	34%		
	Once in a while	9%	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%		
	Often	41%	39%	43%	36%	38%	41%		
	Always	10%	15%	8%	14%	14%	17%		
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	7%	7%	8%	4%	6%	8%		
	Satisfied %	93%	93%	92%	96%	94%	92%		
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	8%	6%	6%	13%	7%	5%		
	Like before %	55%	55%	61%	43%	57%	53%		
	Better than before %	36%	37%	32%	43%	35%	40%		
	Don't know %	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%		
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27%	21%	25%	30%	22%	20%		
	Very costly %	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	2%		
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	3%	1%	0%	3%	3%		
	Not enough facilities %	11%	11%	13%	8%	13%	7%		
	Does not suit/NA %	54%	55%	54%	53%	53%	59%		
	Other %	8%	6%	6%	10%	5%	9%		

Family Planning Unit

Family planning services are relatively less used in the targeted areas, however, still, we can see a clear improvement from the baseline values. At the time of baseline, about 22% of SUCCESS households were availing of family planning services which have increased to 33% at the endline. The non-SUCCESS household also reported a similar trend and household PSC score also did not make any difference. An important observation is an improvement in the satisfaction level of SUCCESS households as it increased from 82% (baseline) to 87% (endline) while it remained similar for non-SUCCESS households. Similar to BHU and LHW services, the survey noted improvement in the quality of family planning services and facilities as more households rated services to be ‘better than before in the last 12 months (Table 53).

Table 53: Services and Facilities – Family Planning Units – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	77%	64%	78%	67%	75%	61%	80%	70%	79%	68%	76%	65%
	Once in a while	6%	9%	8%	8%	5%	9%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%
	Often	13%	24%	10%	22%	14%	26%	10%	19%	10%	21%	10%	23%
	Always	5%	3%	4%	4%	6%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	16%	16%	18%	13%	19%	17%	8%	13%	17%	13%	19%	14%
	Satisfied %	84%	84%	82%	87%	81%	83%	92%	87%	83%	87%	81%	86%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	14%	11%	13%	9%	17%	11%	8%	11%	14%	10%	10%	9%
	Like before %	73%	49%	68%	48%	71%	51%	78%	46%	69%	49%	66%	45%
	Better than before %	9%	38%	17%	40%	8%	37%	11%	43%	15%	39%	20%	43%
	Don't know %	3%	1%	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	0%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24%	15%	27%	15%	23%	16%	25%	14%	28%	15%	25%	14%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	11%	6%	13%	6%	10%	8%	12%	4%	13%	7%	14%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	58%	67%	54%	66%	58%	64%	58%	72%	53%	64%	54%	70%
	Other %	5%	9%	3%	11%	6%	10%	3%	7%	3%	11%	4%	9%

A mixed trend was observed in the additional UC for utilizing the family planning unit services. Generally, SUCCESS households in additional UCs use family planning services more frequently than non-SUCCESS households. At the same time SUCCESS households reported 9% more improvement in family planning services in comparison to 12 months ago (Table 54).

Table 54: Services and Facilities – Family Planning Units – Additional Ucs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall	Overall	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	78%	75%	76%	83%	76%	73%
	Once in a while	6%	7%	7%	3%	7%	7%
	Often	14%	15%	16%	11%	13%	17%
	Always	2%	3%	1%	4%	3%	3%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied	10%	12%	8%	14%	14%	10%
	Satisfied %	90%	88%	92%	86%	86%	90%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	10%	9%	11%	7%	11%	6%
	Like before %	46%	37%	50%	36%	40%	32%
	Better than before %	42%	51%	37%	57%	46%	59%
	Don't know %	2%	3%	3%	0%	3%	4%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	23%	18%	26%	16%	19%	17%
	Very costly %	0%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%
	Lack of tools/staff %	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%
	Not enough facility %	5%	7%	4%	6%	7%	6%
	Does not suit/NA %	63%	61%	59%	71%	61%	62%
	Other %	7%	9%	7%	6%	8%	11%

Vaccinator

A positive change was seen in the utilization of vaccinator services in the SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS respondents and this trend remain consistent across PSC scores. Overall, 45% of SUCCESS households

at the time of baseline were using vaccinator services and now it has increased to 69%. Satisfaction with vaccinator services has also improved over time. The major change is the 16% increase in households that say ‘vaccinator services are better than before’ (baseline 22% and endline 41%).

Table 55: Services and Facilities – Vaccinator – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Vaccinator													
Frequency of use	Not at all	54%	33%	55%	31%	54%	33%	55%	32%	55%	33%	55%	28%
	Once in a while	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%	6%	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%
	Often	25%	52%	26%	52%	25%	53%	24%	52%	26%	50%	25%	54%
	Always	15%	9%	13%	11%	15%	9%	15%	10%	13%	10%	14%	11%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	13%	8%	11%	8%	13%	7%	12%	10%	11%	7%	13%	8%
	Satisfied %	87%	92%	89%	92%	87%	93%	88%	90%	89%	93%	87%	92%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	4%	6%	4%	6%	5%	7%	2%	5%	4%	5%	4%	7%
	Like before %	80%	50%	73%	51%	78%	48%	84%	53%	75%	53%	68%	49%
	Better than before %	14%	43%	22%	41%	14%	44%	14%	41%	20%	41%	26%	42%
	Don't know %	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31%	11%	31%	15%	31%	11%	31%	12%	33%	14%	28%	15%
	Very costly %	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	3%	1%	5%	2%	4%	0%	1%	1%	4%	1%	6%
	Not enough facilities %	12%	16%	14%	12%	12%	18%	13%	12%	14%	14%	14%	10%
	Does not suit/NA %	46%	64%	44%	61%	45%	62%	48%	67%	43%	60%	46%	62%
	Other %	8%	5%	7%	6%	9%	4%	6%	7%	6%	6%	9%	6%

There was no difference in response between SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households living in additional UCS. Nearly 60% of households use vaccinator services and more than 90% are satisfied with services (PSC 0-23 being more satisfied) and almost 40% see vaccinator services ‘better than 12 months before’ with PSC 24 and above being more appreciative of vaccinator services.

Table 56: Services and Facilities – Vaccinator – Additional Ucs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall	Overall	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	41%	40%	39%	45%	41%	38%
	Once in a while	12%	10%	15%	6%	10%	10%
	Often	40%	41%	40%	40%	40%	44%
	Always	7%	9%	7%	9%	10%	8%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	6%	7%	3%	11%	7%	6%
	Satisfied %	94%	93%	97%	89%	93%	94%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	10%	7%	8%	16%	7%	6%
	Like before %	46%	51%	52%	34%	55%	45%
	Better than before %	42%	40%	39%	48%	36%	47%
	Don't know %	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31%	20%	35%	24%	20%	19%
	Very costly %	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%	3%
	Lack of tools/staff %	6%	3%	6%	5%	4%	2%
	Not enough facilities %	9%	8%	9%	10%	9%	5%
	Does not suit/NA %	46%	58%	44%	49%	57%	59%

	Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Other %	6%	8%	5%	10%	6%	11%

4.2.2. Education-Related Services and Facilities

This section provides a brief comparison of respondents’ opinions about education-related services and facilities in their vicinity.

Schools

The utilization of school-related services and facilities shows a negative trend for both SUCCE and non-SUCCESS households. There is a visible (14%) reduction in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households that were ‘always’ using the school services and facilities and this is more visible in households with PSC 0-23. Contrary to this statement the satisfaction level of households has increased from the baseline, which means they are using schools less frequently and are more satisfied with services and facilities. Similarly, there is about a 10% increase in households that believe school services have ‘become better than before’.

Table 57: Service and Facilities – School – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	42%	41%	38%	48%	44%	43%	39%	38%	39%	49%	37%	46%
	Once in a while	5%	4%	6%	3%	3%	4%	7%	2%	6%	4%	5%	2%
	Often	24%	38%	24%	30%	24%	39%	24%	36%	25%	30%	23%	31%
	Always	30%	18%	32%	18%	29%	14%	31%	24%	30%	17%	35%	20%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied	22%	18%	24%	17%	21%	19%	24%	16%	25%	18%	24%	15%
	Satisfied	78%	82%	76%	83%	79%	81%	76%	84%	75%	82%	76%	85%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst	14%	13%	14%	12%	17%	14%	9%	13%	15%	13%	10%	10%
	Like before	59%	51%	59%	51%	58%	51%	60%	50%	60%	52%	57%	49%
	Better than before	25%	35%	26%	36%	24%	34%	27%	36%	23%	34%	30%	40%
	Don’t know	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away	29%	19%	30%	17%	28%	20%	29%	18%	30%	18%	28%	15%
	Very costly	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	3%	5%	0%	4%	2%	3%	1%
	Lack of tools/Staff	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%
	Not enough facility	11%	8%	13%	5%	15%	8%	4%	8%	15%	6%	9%	3%
	Does not suit/NA	50%	61%	45%	65%	48%	58%	54%	66%	42%	62%	51%	71%
	Other	7%	10%	6%	9%	6%	11%	7%	7%	6%	10%	8%	7%

The SUCCESS households use ‘School services and facilities’ relatively more frequently than non-SUCCESS households. The major difference is seen in households that said ‘always use school services (non-SUCCESS 12% and SUCCESS 16%)’. Households with PSC 24 and above utilize school services more frequently. Like earlier patterns, SUCCESS households are more satisfied with school services (83%) and households with PSC 24 and above reported more satisfaction (87%) than households with PSC 0-23 (81%). About 33% of SUCCESS households reported improvement in school services by selecting ‘schools have become better than before in last 12 months in comparison to 28% response of non-SUCCESS households. Reasons for not utilizing education services are consistent across SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households and these include ‘being far away’ and ‘does not suit’.

Table 58: Service and Facilities – Schools – Additional Ucs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	57%	54%	58%	55%	57%	50%
	Once in a while	5%	4%	6%	1%	4%	3%
	Often	26%	26%	27%	24%	24%	30%
	Always	12%	16%	9%	20%	15%	17%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	23%	17%	21%	28%	19%	13%
	Satisfied %	77%	83%	79%	72%	81%	87%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	13%	13%	9%	19%	16%	8%
	Like before %	57%	53%	62%	47%	52%	54%
	Better than before %	28%	33%	25%	33%	30%	38%
	Don't know %	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%	0%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	19%	19%	20%	16%	19%	19%
	Very costly %	5%	3%	5%	4%	3%	2%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	5%	6%	7%	2%	7%	5%
	Does not suit/NA %	61%	65%	57%	71%	64%	67%
	Other %	8%	6%	9%	7%	6%	7%

District Education Department

The baseline and end-line surveys also probed for respondents’ opinions about district education department services (Table 59). As expected, most of the respondents do not directly use district education department services and it has not changed much from the baseline. At the time of baseline, 91% of SUCCESS households were not using baseline services and now it has remained almost the same at 92%. There is a major difference by respondent type and income group. The limited use is also got reflected in the satisfaction level with services which has reduced quite significantly from the baseline. At the time of baseline 73% of SUCCESS, households were satisfied with education department services and now it has reduced to 48%. A similar trend can be seen for non-SUCCESS households. This reduction could be because respondents have become more aware of education services and now have relatively higher expectations. This reduction is more visible in Qambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Matiari, and Tando Allah Yar districts (see annex 2 data tables).

Table 59: Service and Facilities – District Education Department – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	89%	92%	91%	92%	89%	93%	89%	91%	92%	93%	89%	90%
	Once in a while	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	1%	4%	2%
	Often	3%	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	6%
	Always	5%	2%	3%	2%	6%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied	25%	13%	27%	9%	24%	9%	25%	19%	24%	11%	33%	5%
	Satisfied	75%	41%	73%	48%	76%	43%	75%	38%	76%	45%	67%	53%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst	19%	38%	18%	41%	22%	43%	15%	31%	16%	42%	20%	41%
	Like before	74%	8%	73%	2%	73%	4%	75%	13%	77%	2%	67%	1%
	Better than before	7%	10%	8%	10%	5%	0%	10%	25%	6%	12%	11%	6%
	Don't know	0%	90%	1%	90%	0%	100%	0%	75%	1%	88%	1%	94%

Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away	29%	19%	33%	17%	31%	18%	26%	22%	34%	18%	30%	15%
	Very costly	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	No enough facility	10%	3%	12%	3%	9%	4%	13%	2%	12%	2%	12%	3%
	Does not suit/NA	53%	66%	49%	68%	52%	66%	54%	66%	48%	67%	51%	70%
	Other	5%	9%	5%	11%	6%	10%	4%	8%	5%	11%	6%	10%

The respondents from additional Ucs use district education department services less frequently than those living in comparison group Ucs. SUCCESS households are relatively more satisfied with education department services with households PSC 0-23 being more satisfied than others. The additional Ucs respondents also noted similar reasons for not using district education department services.

Table 60: Service and Facilities – District Education Department – Additional Ucs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	94%	94%	94%	95%	94%	94%
	Once in a while	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%
	Often	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%
	Always	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	21%	11%	30%	0%	15%	4%
	Satisfied %	43%	49%	40%	50%	52%	42%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	36%	35%	30%	50%	29%	46%
	Like before %	0%	6%	0%	0%	4%	8%
	Better than before %	7%	17%	10%	0%	17%	17%
	Don't know %	93%	83%	90%	100%	83%	83%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25%	22%	29%	17%	22%	22%
	Very costly %	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	5%	3%	5%	5%	3%	2%
	Does not suit/NA %	60%	63%	56%	68%	64%	62%
	Other %	9%	10%	10%	8%	9%	12%

4.2.3. Agriculture-Related Services and Facilities:

SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households have reported an increase in the non-utilization of agriculture department services. At the baseline, 19% of SUCCESS households were using agriculture services either regularly or occasionally. This proportion has reduced to 14% at the endline. A similar trend was observed in non-SUCCESS households as their utilization dropped from 20% at baseline to 12% at the end line. This trend is consistent across PSC scores. Although utilization is low, but households are generally satisfied with agriculture department services. Satisfaction with agriculture services has increased in SUCCESS households with 84% at baseline and 91% at the end line. This increase is more visible in SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above. A positive trend was seen in households reporting that agriculture department services have become 'better than before'. There is a considerable reduction in the households that reported agriculture services being 'far away'. At the time of baseline, 32% of SUCCESS households noted that agriculture services are far away, and this has reduced to 15% at the end line. This reduction was seen across SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households as well as PSC scores.

Table 61: Service and Facilities -Agriculture Services – Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	80%	88%	81%	86%	79%	88%	81%	88%	79%	86%	84%	86%
	Once in a while	4%	2%	5%	2%	3%	3%	5%	1%	5%	3%	4%	2%
	Often	10%	8%	9%	8%	11%	8%	8%	9%	11%	7%	5%	8%
	Always	7%	2%	6%	4%	7%	2%	6%	2%	5%	4%	7%	4%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	13%	13%	16%	9%	13%	10%	12%	18%	16%	12%	15%	5%
	Satisfied %	87%	87%	84%	91%	87%	90%	88%	82%	84%	88%	85%	95%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	17%	11%	12%	16%	23%	8%	6%	18%	12%	17%	14%	15%
	Like before %	62%	53%	68%	57%	61%	53%	65%	55%	69%	58%	66%	54%
	Better than before %	19%	31%	18%	25%	14%	33%	29%	27%	18%	24%	18%	28%
	don't know %	1%	5%	1%	2%	1%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28%	18%	32%	15%	27%	17%	29%	19%	34%	16%	30%	14%
	Very costly %	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	15%	4%	15%	4%	16%	4%	14%	4%	15%	4%	15%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	49%	68%	46%	68%	50%	67%	49%	69%	45%	66%	48%	71%
	Other %	4%	7%	4%	10%	5%	8%	4%	5%	3%	11%	5%	10%

The utilization of agriculture services is relatively lower in additional UCs. Only 8% of SUCCESS and 7% of non-SUCCESS households use agriculture services at regular or occasional frequency. Although use is less but still SUCCESS households are more satisfied with agriculture services in comparison to non-SUCCESS households and households with PSC 24 and above reported more satisfaction.

Table 62: Service and Facilities – Agriculture Services - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	93%	92%	94%	91%	93%	89%
	Once in a while	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%
	Often	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	7%
	Always	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	18%	6%	30%	0%	10%	2%
	Satisfied %	82%	94%	70%	100%	90%	98%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	12%	8%	20%	0%	8%	8%
	Like before %	35%	57%	40%	29%	56%	58%
	Better than before %	47%	33%	40%	57%	35%	31%
	Dont know %	6%	2%	0%	14%	2%	2%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25%	21%	28%	19%	21%	21%
	Very costly %	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	63%	64%	61%	68%	64%	63%
	Other %	7%	10%	7%	7%	8%	12%

Veterinary Clinic

Similar to agriculture services, a reduction is observed in the utilization of veterinary clinic services. At baseline, 21% of SUCCESS households were using Veterinary clinic services and this has reduced to 17% at the end line (a similar trend in non-SUCCESS households). The satisfaction rate has

increased by 10% for SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. A large majority of respondents believe that veterinary clinic services have remained ‘like before in the last 12 months.

Table 63: Service and Facilities – Veterinary Clinic - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	78%	85%	79%	83%	76%	85%	82%	84%	80%	83%	76%	83%
	Once in a while	3%	5%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%
	Often	14%	10%	12%	12%	15%	9%	13%	11%	11%	12%	14%	12%
	Always	4%	1%	5%	2%	5%	0%	2%	2%	4%	2%	5%	2%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	19%	9%	21%	11%	23%	10%	9%	7%	21%	11%	21%	11%
	Satisfied %	81%	91%	79%	89%	77%	90%	91%	93%	79%	89%	79%	89%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	8%	3%	12%	8%	10%	4%	3%	0%	13%	8%	10%	8%
	Like before %	72%	64%	65%	52%	71%	69%	73%	57%	68%	52%	59%	52%
	Better than before %	18%	32%	22%	38%	16%	27%	24%	39%	18%	38%	29%	37%
	Don't know %	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29%	20%	33%	16%	29%	20%	30%	21%	35%	17%	31%	15%
	Very costly %	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	13%	4%	15%	4%	13%	5%	13%	3%	14%	4%	15%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	50%	63%	46%	69%	50%	63%	48%	65%	45%	67%	47%	72%
	Other %	5%	9%	3%	9%	5%	9%	4%	7%	3%	9%	4%	9%

The utilization of veteran clinics is lower in additional UCs compared to comparison group UCs. Almost 10% of SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households utilize the veteran clinic services and almost 90% of them are satisfied with the services. There is significant variation in the way SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households see the change in the quality of veterinary clinic services.

Table 64: Service and Facilities – Veterinary Clinic - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall	Overall	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	91%	90%	91%	91%	91%	89%
	Once in a while	1%	3%	2%	0%	3%	4%
	Often	7%	6%	7%	8%	5%	7%
	Always	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	10%	9%	14%	0%	9%	8%
	Satisfied %	90%	91%	86%	100%	91%	92%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	5%	10%	7%	0%	11%	8%
	Like before %	43%	58%	43%	43%	53%	63%
	Better than before %	52%	27%	50%	57%	30%	24%
	Dont know %	0%	5%	0%	0%	6%	4%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	22%	22%	25%	15%	21%	23%
	Very costly %	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Not enough facility %	7%	5%	7%	7%	6%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	63%	63%	59%	71%	64%	63%
	Other %	7%	8%	7%	5%	7%	10%

4.2.4. Services and Facilities of Law Departments

The respondents were probed about their utilization and satisfaction with police and court services.

Police

About 10% of SUCCESS households were using Police services at the time of baseline and it has decreased to 5% at the endline (Table 65). A similar trend was visible in non-SUCCESS households and across the PSC levels. There is an interesting variation in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households' satisfaction with police services. At based 58% of SUCCESS households were satisfied with police service and it has now increased to 80% showing an almost 22% increase. However, the non-SUCCESS households noted only a 10% increase (baseline 32% and endline 42%). Both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households reported improvements in Police services in the last 12 months, but it was more visible in SUCCESS households with 21% saying it has been 'better than before'.

Table 65: Service and Facilities - Police - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	88%	95%	90%	95%	88%	94%	88%	96%	90%	95%	91%	94%
	Once in a while	5%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	7%	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%
	Often	4%	3%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%
	Always	3%	0%	2%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	32%	42%	42%	20%	28%	47%	41%	29%	39%	20%	46%	20%
	Satisfied %	68%	58%	58%	80%	73%	53%	59%	71%	61%	80%	54%	80%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	23%	19%	35%	21%	20%	21%	27%	14%	31%	21%	44%	22%
	Like before %	66%	54%	58%	48%	63%	58%	73%	43%	63%	49%	49%	45%
	Better than before %	10%	27%	6%	28%	15%	21%	0%	43%	6%	28%	7%	27%
	Dont know %	2%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	6%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	20%	16%	23%	15%	22%	16%	18%	18%	24%	16%	20%	13%
	Very costly %	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	11%	3%	12%	2%	11%	3%	11%	3%	11%	2%	13%	2%
	Does not suit/NA %	61%	72%	58%	71%	59%	72%	63%	71%	58%	70%	59%	74%
	Other %	6%	8%	5%	11%	6%	8%	5%	7%	4%	12%	6%	10%

Almost no one uses the Police services in additional UCs. Most people believe that services have remained the same and about two-thirds do not use police service because they do not need it.

Table 66: Service and Facilities - Police - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	99%	97%	98%	100%	97%	97%
	Once in a while	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
	Often	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%
	Always	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	33%	30%	33%	0%	33%	23%
	Satisfied %	67%	70%	67%	0%	67%	77%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	67%	24%	67%	0%	29%	15%
	Like before %	33%	43%	33%	0%	42%	46%
	Better than before %	0%	30%	0%	0%	29%	31%
	Dont know %	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	22%	19%	24%	18%	20%	18%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	65%	66%	62%	73%	67%	66%
	Other %	8%	9%	9%	5%	9%	11%

Courts

Only a handful of people access court services. There is no change in SUCCESS respondent's use of court service and facilities (4% baseline and endline) however the non-SUCCESS beneficiaries' court service use has decreased from 7% at baseline to 3% at endline.

Table 67: Service and Facilities - Courts - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	93%	97%	96%	96%	92%	97%	93%	98%	96%	97%	96%	95%
	Once in a while	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%
	Often	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	0%	2%	2%	1%	2%
	Always	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	8%	13%	15%	15%	12%	9%	0%	25%	13%	17%	18%	11%
	Satisfied %	92%	87%	85%	85%	88%	91%	100%	75%	87%	83%	82%	89%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	3%	7%	10%	20%	4%	0%	0%	25%	9%	23%	12%	17%
	Like before %	86%	53%	82%	42%	80%	45%	100%	75%	85%	38%	76%	47%
	Better than before %	8%	33%	7%	34%	12%	45%	0%	0%	6%	35%	9%	33%
	Dont know %	3%	7%	1%	3%	4%	9%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	3%
Reason for not using/ or using	Far away %	25%	18%	26%	14%	27%	18%	22%	18%	28%	15%	24%	14%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
once in a while	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	11%	1%	13%	2%	11%	1%	11%	2%	13%	2%	13%	2%
	Does not suit/NA %	58%	70%	55%	71%	56%	69%	62%	70%	54%	71%	56%	73%
	Other %	5%	9%	5%	12%	5%	11%	4%	7%	4%	12%	6%	11%

The situation of court use is almost similar in additional UCs as about 3% of SUCCESS and 1% of non-SUCCESS households use court services and facilities. The reasons for not using court services are the same as reported by comparison group respondents.

Table 68: Service and Facilities - Court (Additional UCs)

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	99%	97%	99%	99%	97%	98%
	Once in a while	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Often	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Always	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0%	44%	0%	0%	46%	40%
	Satisfied %	100%	56%	100%	100%	54%	60%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	67%	24%	100%	0%	25%	20%
	Like before %	33%	44%	0%	100%	46%	40%
	Better than before %	0%	26%	0%	0%	25%	30%
	Don't know %	0%	6%	0%	0%	4%	10%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	23%	19%	25%	19%	19%	19%
	Very costly %	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	64%	66%	61%	70%	66%	64%
	Other %	10%	10%	11%	6%	9%	12%

Local Magistrate

The SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households reported reduced utilization of local magistrate services in comparison to the baseline. At the baseline, about 11% of households were availing of local magistrate services at some frequency and it has decreased to 5% at the endline. Almost all types of respondents reported a reduction in utilizing services. The ones utilizing magistrate services are generally satisfied with the services.

Table 69: Service and Facilities - Local Magistrate - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	88%	93%	89%	95%	89%	91%	87%	97%	89%	95%	90%	95%
	Once in a while	2%	4%	4%	2%	1%	5%	3%	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%
	Often	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Always	6%	0%	4%	1%	6%	0%	6%	0%	4%	1%	3%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	13%	14%	9%	14%	11%	16%	17%	0%	8%	12%	12%	17%
	Satisfied %	87%	86%	91%	86%	89%	84%	83%	100%	92%	88%	88%	83%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	8%	14%	10%	9%	8%	13%	9%	20%	8%	10%	16%	7%
	Like before %	62%	53%	57%	45%	62%	61%	61%	0%	61%	43%	47%	49%
	Better than before %	27%	22%	30%	40%	30%	16%	22%	60%	29%	40%	32%	41%
	Don't know %	3%	11%	3%	6%	0%	10%	9%	20%	2%	7%	5%	2%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30%	18%	32%	15%	30%	17%	30%	20%	33%	16%	28%	14%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	12%	5%	13%	4%	13%	6%	10%	3%	12%	5%	14%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	51%	67%	49%	68%	50%	67%	52%	67%	49%	67%	50%	70%
	Other %	5%	8%	5%	11%	5%	9%	6%	7%	4%	11%	6%	11%

Only 3% of SUCCESS and 1% of non-SUCCESS households use magistrate services in additional UCs.

Table 70: Service and Facilities – Local Magistrate - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
Frequency of use	Not at all	98%	97%	97%	100%	97%	97%
	Once in a while	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
	Often	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%
	Always	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0%	32%	0%	0%	27%	40%
	Satisfied %	100%	68%	100%	0%	73%	60%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	40%	16%	40%	0%	18%	13%
	Like before %	40%	38%	40%	0%	45%	27%
	Better than before %	20%	35%	20%	0%	36%	33%
	Don't know %	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	27%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	23%	20%	25%	19%	20%	21%
	Very costly %	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	4%	4%	3%	6%	4%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	64%	65%	61%	71%	66%	63%
	Other %	8%	10%	11%	4%	8%	13%

4.2.5. Services and Facilities by the Private Sector

The baseline and endline results show an increase in the utilization of Bank services. SUCCESS households reported a higher increase in bank use frequency (baseline 15% and endline 27%) in comparison to non-SUCCESS households (baseline 19% and endline 25%). Surprisingly SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 reported a 14% increase in Bank use frequency in comparison to a 9% increase in households with PSC 24 and above. On average 90% of households are satisfied with bank services and this trend is consistent across SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households and PSC levels (Table 71).

Table 71: Service and Facilities – Banks - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	81%	75%	85%	73%	81%	71%	81%	81%	87%	73%	83%	74%
	Once in a while	4%	8%	3%	8%	4%	9%	3%	7%	3%	9%	4%	7%
	Often	7%	14%	7%	16%	7%	17%	7%	9%	7%	17%	9%	15%
	Always	8%	3%	4%	2%	8%	3%	9%	3%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	11%	10%	11%	8%	15%	7%	6%	18%	11%	9%	12%	6%
	Satisfied %	89%	90%	89%	92%	85%	93%	94%	82%	89%	91%	88%	94%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	11%	10%	9%	6%	15%	9%	6%	12%	10%	7%	9%	6%
	Like before %	72%	53%	69%	55%	75%	54%	66%	50%	71%	53%	66%	59%
	Better than before %	17%	33%	20%	37%	10%	33%	29%	35%	19%	39%	23%	33%
	Don't know %	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%	4%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28%	20%	30%	20%	28%	21%	26%	20%	31%	20%	27%	19%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	14%	2%	15%	2%	14%	2%	13%	3%	15%	2%	16%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	52%	67%	49%	66%	49%	67%	56%	66%	48%	64%	51%	68%
	Other %	6%	9%	4%	11%	7%	10%	4%	7%	5%	12%	4%	10%

About 80% of households use bank services in additional UCs. Non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23 use banks less frequently (73%) in comparison to PSC24 (84%). However, for SUCCESS households, there is no difference in response by household PSC scores. Overall, more than 90% of households are satisfied with the banking services (consistent across respondent types. About 40% of non-SUCCESS see that ‘banking services are better than before’ while only 32% of SUCCESS households see improvement in banking services in the last 12 months (Table 72).

Table 72: Service and Facilities – Banks - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Bank							
Frequency of use	Not at all	77%	78%	73%	84%	77%	79%
	Once in a while	10%	8%	12%	5%	9%	7%
	Often	12%	12%	14%	8%	11%	12%
	Always	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	9%	8%	12%	0%	9%	6%
	Satisfied %	91%	92%	88%	100%	91%	94%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	9%	9%	9%	8%	11%	5%
	Like before %	50%	57%	51%	46%	57%	57%
	Better than before %	41%	32%	40%	46%	30%	35%
	Dont know %	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29%	24%	33%	21%	24%	25%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	6%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	58%	62%	53%	69%	62%	61%
	Other %	6%	8%	8%	3%	8%	9%

4.2.6. Services and Facilities by Local Government

This section presents the use of services and facilities provided by the Local Government. These include roads, drinking water, local magistrate, and other local government services.

Roads

A large majority of respondents use road services consistent across respondent types. At baseline, 92% of households were using road service and this has reduced to 89% at the end line (Table 73). A similar reduction of 3% was observed in the non-SUCCESS households. This reduction was mainly reported by SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households with PSC 0-23.

Over time respondent satisfaction has increased with road services. At baseline, 60% of SUCCESS households were satisfied with road services and it has increased to 72% at the endline. The satisfaction improvement was more visible in non-SUCCESS households with 58% of households satisfied at baseline and 76% at endline. This improvement was consistently reported by households with different PSC scores. There has been a significant increase in households that see road services becoming better than before in the last 12 months. At baseline, 16% of SUCCESS households said they saw road services improving and it has increased to 30% at the end line.

Table 73: Service and Facilities – Roads - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	8%	11%	8%	11%	7%	12%	11%	11%	9%	12%	8%	9%
	Once in a while	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
	Often	30%	44%	29%	42%	31%	46%	28%	41%	32%	43%	23%	39%
	Always	61%	43%	61%	46%	61%	41%	60%	46%	57%	44%	67%	51%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	42%	24%	40%	28%	45%	25%	37%	24%	41%	26%	39%	31%
	Satisfied %	58%	76%	60%	72%	55%	75%	63%	76%	59%	74%	61%	69%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	32%	21%	32%	23%	36%	20%	25%	22%	33%	21%	30%	26%
	Like before %	51%	43%	51%	46%	47%	42%	58%	45%	52%	47%	50%	43%
	Better than before %	16%	35%	16%	30%	16%	37%	16%	32%	14%	31%	19%	30%
	Dont know %	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29%	39%	40%	38%	42%	38%	14%	42%	41%	37%	36%	40%
	Very costly %	2%	3%	9%	3%	0%	2%	5%	4%	8%	3%	12%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	3%	0%	4%
	Not enough facilities %	11%	6%	5%	4%	8%	5%	14%	8%	6%	4%	5%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	49%	44%	43%	46%	38%	50%	62%	33%	42%	47%	44%	44%
	Other %	9%	6%	3%	7%	13%	5%	5%	8%	2%	6%	4%	9%

The households in the additional UCs use Road service relatively lower than the comparison group households. The satisfaction level, change in the quality of service, and reasons are almost similar to the ones discussed above for the comparison group (Table 74).

Table 74: Service and Facilities - Roads - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022		2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	17%	18%	17%	19%	17%	19%
	Once in a while	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%
	Often	46%	43%	50%	39%	42%	45%
	Always	33%	37%	30%	39%	37%	35%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	23%	24%	22%	25%	25%	21%

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Change in quality of service and facility	Satisfied %	77%	76%	78%	75%	75%	79%
	Worst %	25%	24%	22%	32%	25%	21%
	Like before %	44%	43%	49%	32%	44%	42%
	Better than before %	29%	32%	28%	31%	30%	36%
	Don't know %	2%	1%	1%	5%	1%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	46%	42%	50%	39%	42%	43%
	Very costly %	2%	3%	0%	6%	3%	3%
	Lack of tools/staff %	2%	2%	3%	0%	3%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	6%	7%	6%	6%	9%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	42%	45%	38%	50%	44%	45%
	Other %	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	5%

Drinking Water

More than 90% of SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households use drinking water service at the baseline and endline and this utilization remains consistent across PSC scores. More than 80% of households are satisfied with drinking water facilities but there is a mixed response to changes in the quality of service (Table 75).

Table 75: Service and Facilities – Drinking Water - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	7%	7%	9%	10%	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%	9%	9%
	Once in a while	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Often	19%	43%	16%	36%	19%	46%	20%	39%	18%	37%	14%	34%
	Always	73%	48%	72%	52%	73%	46%	72%	51%	71%	50%	75%	55%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	23%	16%	23%	20%	25%	15%	20%	17%	24%	20%	20%	19%
	Satisfied %	77%	84%	77%	80%	75%	85%	80%	83%	76%	80%	80%	81%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	19%	15%	17%	15%	23%	13%	13%	19%	19%	15%	14%	16%
	Like before %	50%	47%	52%	51%	50%	49%	50%	43%	53%	51%	51%	49%
	Better than before %	29%	37%	30%	33%	27%	37%	35%	37%	27%	33%	34%	34%
	Don't know %	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	50%	35%	39%	31%	62%	28%	29%	47%	42%	30%	35%	34%
	Very costly %	3%	4%	6%	2%	0%	3%	7%	6%	6%	3%	7%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	8%	11%	15%	10%	12%	10%	0%	12%	16%	12%	13%	6%
	Does not suit/NA %	38%	39%	38%	48%	27%	55%	57%	12%	36%	48%	42%	48%
	Other %	3%	11%	2%	8%	0%	3%	7%	24%	1%	8%	2%	10%

Drinking water facility usage is lower in additional UCs (about 80%) in the comparison-to-comparison group (more than 90%). Similarly, a relatively lower percentage of additional UCs households (nearly

80%) are satisfied with drinking water. Non-SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above are relatively more satisfied in comparison to others (Table 76).

Table 76: Service and Facilities – Drinking Water - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	20%	22%	17%	28%	20%	25%		
	Once in a while	7%	6%	7%	5%	6%	4%		
	Often	36%	29%	39%	29%	30%	27%		
	Always	37%	43%	37%	39%	43%	44%		
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	22%	23%	24%	19%	23%	23%		
	Satisfied %	78%	77%	76%	81%	77%	77%		
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	18%	16%	16%	22%	16%	16%		
	Like before %	57%	55%	62%	47%	55%	56%		
	Better than before %	25%	28%	22%	31%	28%	28%		
	Don't know %	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	38%	37%	41%	35%	38%	35%		
	Very costly %	5%	5%	8%	0%	5%	6%		
	Lack of tools/staff %	3%	1%	3%	4%	1%	1%		
	Not enough facilities %	9%	9%	5%	15%	11%	6%		
	Does not suit/NA %	40%	42%	38%	42%	41%	45%		
	Other %	5%	6%	5%	4%	5%	6%		

Union Council Office

About 14% of households reporting visiting the UC office which is a slight increase(1%) from baseline (remains consistent across respondent types). The SUCCESS households reported a 14% increase in satisfaction with UC office services and facilities (baseline 74%, endline 88%) while the non-SUCCESS household reported a 5% increase in satisfaction (baseline 82%, endline 87%). The major improvement was seen in SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above as they reported a 21% increase in satisfaction level in comparison to baseline. At the time of baseline, only 4% of SUCCESS households rated UC office services as ‘better than before’ in the last 12 months, this proportion has increased to 39% at the endline (Table 77).

Table 77: Service and Facilities – Union Council Office - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	88%	86%	87%	86%	88%	86%	87%	87%	87%	86%	86%	86%
	Once in a while	4%	4%	6%	3%	3%	4%	6%	5%	5%	4%	8%	3%
	Often	6%	9%	5%	9%	6%	10%	5%	7%	6%	9%	4%	9%
	Always	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	18%	13%	26%	12%	18%	13%	17%	13%	22%	12%	33%	12%
	Satisfied %	82%	87%	74%	88%	82%	87%	83%	87%	78%	88%	67%	88%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	11%	6%	14%	9%	11%	4%	13%	9%	10%	10%	21%	7%
	Like before %	84%	55%	79%	47%	87%	48%	79%	70%	82%	45%	73%	51%
	Better than before %	3%	33%	5%	39%	3%	39%	4%	22%	6%	41%	4%	36%
	Don't know %	2%	6%	2%	4%	0%	9%	4%	0%	2%	3%	2%	5%
Reason for not using/ or	Far away %	28%	19%	31%	18%	29%	17%	27%	20%	32%	19%	30%	16%
	Very costly %	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
using once in a while	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	14%	5%	15%	5%	14%	6%	15%	5%	15%	5%	14%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	50%	69%	45%	68%	50%	70%	50%	68%	44%	66%	45%	71%
	Other %	5%	6%	6%	9%	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	9%	6%	9%

A similar trend was seen in additional UCs as the utilization of UC officer services and facilities was lower compared to comparison group UCs. About 7% of households in additional UCs utilize the UC office services and nearly 80% are satisfied with the services. The majority of households in additional UCs do not see an improvement in UC office services as they believe that services are ‘like before’ in the last 12 months (Table 78).

Table 78: Service and Facilities – Union Council Office - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	93%	93%	95%	90%	93%	93%
	Once in a while	4%	4%	2%	6%	4%	3%
	Often	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%
	Always	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	25%	18%	13%	38%	23%	9%
	Satisfied %	75%	82%	88%	63%	77%	91%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	19%	19%	13%	25%	16%	25%
	Like before %	69%	60%	63%	75%	61%	59%
	Better than before %	13%	19%	25%	0%	21%	16%
	Don't know %	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25%	23%	29%	17%	23%	24%
	Very costly %	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	58%	62%	52%	71%	63%	62%
	Other %	10%	9%	12%	6%	9%	9%

Local Government

The utilization of local government services and facilities has remained almost the same over the years as 7% of SUCCESS and 8% of non-SUCCESS households utilize them. About 90% of the users are satisfied with local government services. Both SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households reported an improvement in local government services in the last 12 months. At the time of baseline, only 4% of SUCCESS households said ‘local government services are better than before’ and it has increased to 31% at the endline. The non-SUCCESS households also reported a similar response, and this has remained consistent across household PSC scores (Table 79).

Table 79: Service and Facilities – Local Government - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	92%	92%	93%	93%	92%	92%	92%	91%	92%	94%	93%	92%
	Once in a while	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%
	Often	3%	5%	2%	5%	3%	5%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	5%
	Always	3%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	10%	12%	17%	10%	4%	15%	20%	6%	15%	8%	20%	13%
	Satisfied %	90%	88%	83%	90%	96%	85%	80%	94%	85%	92%	80%	87%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	2%	7%	15%	9%	4%	4%	0%	12%	14%	11%	18%	7%
	Like before %	90%	63%	79%	53%	92%	62%	87%	65%	82%	54%	73%	52%
	Better than before %	2%	30%	4%	31%	0%	35%	7%	24%	3%	31%	7%	33%
	Dont know %	5%	0%	2%	6%	4%	0%	7%	0%	2%	5%	2%	8%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30%	18%	34%	15%	32%	17%	26%	20%	35%	16%	30%	13%
	Very costly %	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	11%	4%	12%	4%	10%	4%	13%	3%	11%	3%	12%	5%
	Does not suit/NA %	52%	69%	48%	69%	51%	68%	54%	70%	47%	69%	49%	70%
	Other %	5%	8%	5%	11%	5%	9%	5%	7%	5%	11%	6%	10%

The households in additional UCs hardly utilize local government facilities as only 4% of SUCCESS and 2% of non-SUCCESS households reported utilization.

Table 80: Service and Facilities – Local Government - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall	Overall	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	98%	96%	96%	100%	95%	96%
	Once in a while	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%
	Often	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	3%
	Always	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	50%	37%	50%	0%	43%	24%
	Satisfied %	50%	63%	50%	0%	57%	76%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0%	27%	0%	0%	29%	24%
	Like before %	83%	54%	83%	0%	54%	53%
	Better than before %	17%	19%	17%	0%	17%	24%
	Don't know %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	23%	21%	26%	16%	20%	23%
	Very costly %	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	5%	3%	4%	5%	4%	2%
	Does not suit/NA %	62%	66%	57%	73%	66%	64%
	Other %	9%	9%	11%	4%	8%	11%

4.2.7. Services and Facilities by Provincial & Federal Government

This section provides data on services and facilities provided by provincial and federal government departments. These include Railway, Post Office, NADRA office, and Electricity and Gas Services.

Railway

About 10% of respondents use the Railway service. The usage has remained the same for non-SUCCESS households. However, it has reduced by 3% in SUCCESS households with a major reduction in households with PSC 24 and above. This change could be linked to improvement in SUCCESS household income and well-being as traveling by Railway is generally considered less desirable for relatively well-off people. A large majority of travelers are satisfied with the Railway service as 19% of SUCCESS and 17% of non-SUCCESS households see Railway services as ‘better than before. Being far away is the major reason for not using Railway services (Table 81).

Table 81: Service and Facilities – Railway - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	91%	91%	93%	90%	90%	91%	92%	93%	92%	91%	94%	89%
	Once in a while	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	Often	5%	4%	3%	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	5%	2%	8%
	Always	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	8%	16%	17%	14%	6%	16%	13%	15%	19%	15%	13%	12%
	Satisfied %	92%	84%	83%	86%	94%	84%	87%	85%	81%	85%	88%	88%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	8%	5%	16%	6%	9%	3%	7%	8%	15%	7%	21%	4%
	Like before %	83%	61%	70%	60%	79%	58%	93%	69%	74%	60%	60%	60%
	Better than before %	8%	25%	12%	31%	12%	29%	0%	15%	11%	31%	15%	31%
	Don't know %	0%	9%	1%	3%	0%	10%	0%	8%	0%	2%	4%	4%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26%	21%	26%	17%	28%	21%	24%	20%	29%	17%	22%	16%
	Very costly %	6%	5%	6%	4%	6%	6%	5%	3%	6%	5%	5%	3%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Not enough facilities %	18%	1%	20%	2%	18%	1%	18%	1%	20%	2%	21%	2%
	Does not suit/NA %	47%	65%	44%	67%	45%	64%	49%	68%	42%	65%	48%	70%
	Other %	4%	8%	3%	10%	4%	9%	3%	8%	2%	11%	4%	9%

The utilization of Railway services is lower in additional UCs compared with comparison UCs as 5% of SUCCESS and 3% of non-SUCCESS households use Railway service.

Table 82: Service and Facilities – Railway - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	97%	95%	98%	96%	95%	94%
	Once in a while	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%
	Often	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
	Always	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	14%	24%	0%	33%	22%	28%
	Satisfied %	86%	76%	100%	67%	78%	72%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	14%	11%	0%	33%	8%	16%
	Like before %	29%	39%	50%	0%	46%	28%
	Better than before %	43%	40%	25%	67%	41%	40%
	Don't know %	14%	10%	25%	0%	5%	16%

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall				PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022		
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24%	25%	27%	18%	25%	26%		
	Very costly %	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%		
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		
	Not enough facility %	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	3%		
	Does not suit/NA %	61%	67%	57%	69%	67%	66%		
	Other %	6%	9%	6%	4%	8%	10%		

Post Office

The post office services are becoming redundant with time. The same is visible in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households’ utilization of postal services. At baseline, 8% of SUCCESS households were using postal services and now only 4% are using them. Similarly, at baseline 10% of non-SUCCESS households were using postal services and now only 4% are using them. Those using services are satisfied and 11% of SUCCESS and 17% of non-SUCCESS households see an improvement in postal services in the last 12 months. The main reasons for not using services are being far away and having not enough facilities (Table 83).

Table 83: Service and Facilities – Post Office - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	90%	96%	92%	94%	90%	97%	91%	94%	91%	94%	92%	94%
	Once in a while	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%
	Often	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Always	3%	0%	2%	1%	3%	0%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	10%	0%	16%	13%	9%	0%	12%	0%	17%	14%	14%	10%
	Satisfied %	90%	100%	84%	87%	91%	100%	88%	100%	83%	86%	86%	90%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	6%	5%	9%	11%	6%	9%	6%	0%	9%	12%	8%	8%
	Like before %	82%	62%	75%	62%	82%	45%	82%	80%	79%	64%	67%	58%
	Better than before %	12%	29%	12%	23%	12%	45%	12%	10%	9%	20%	20%	27%
	Don’t know %	0%	5%	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	4%	5%	6%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30%	19%	32%	17%	33%	20%	24%	18%	33%	18%	29%	16%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Not enough facility %	13%	3%	13%	2%	12%	3%	14%	3%	13%	2%	14%	1%
	Does not suit/NA %	52%	69%	49%	69%	50%	68%	55%	70%	48%	68%	49%	72%
	Other %	4%	8%	4%	11%	4%	9%	4%	7%	3%	11%	5%	10%

Almost no one in additional UCs uses postal services.

Table 84: Service and Facilities – Postal Services - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall				PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022		
Frequency of use	Not at all	99%	98%	99%	99%	97%	99%		
	Once in a while	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%		
	Often	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%		
	Always	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	33%	14%	50%	0%	13%	17%		

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Change in quality of service and facility	Satisfied %	67%	86%	50%	100%	87%	83%
	Worst %	33%	7%	50%	0%	4%	17%
	Like before %	33%	69%	0%	100%	78%	33%
	Better than before %	33%	21%	50%	0%	13%	50%
	Don't know %	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	22%	21%	24%	16%	21%	22%
	Very costly %	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Not enough facility %	6%	4%	5%	9%	4%	4%
	Does not suit/NA %	81%	76%	80%	86%	78%	73%
	Other %	8%	10%	10%	3%	9%	12%

NADRA Office

There is a visible increase in household utilization of National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) office services. At baseline, almost 70% of SUCCESS households were using NADRA office services and it has increased to about 75% at the end line. The most visible increase is in the 'often use' category (baseline 23% and endline 45%) and this change is consistent across PSC scores. A similar change is seen in non-SUCCESS households as well. Satisfaction level with NADRA services has increased by 17% in SUCCESS households and by 12% in non-SUCCESS households and 16% of households see NADRA office services become 'better than before' in the last 12 months (Table 85).

Table 85: Service and Facilities – NADRA Office - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Frequency of use	Not at all	43%	26%	41%	26%	45%	27%	41%	26%	40%	26%	43%	25%
	Once in a while	29%	24%	31%	20%	25%	23%	35%	26%	31%	19%	31%	22%
	Often	21%	41%	23%	45%	21%	42%	21%	39%	24%	45%	22%	44%
	Always	7%	9%	6%	9%	9%	9%	4%	9%	6%	10%	5%	9%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	25%	13%	27%	10%	25%	14%	25%	13%	25%	11%	31%	9%
	Satisfied %	75%	87%	73%	90%	75%	86%	75%	87%	75%	89%	69%	91%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	22%	11%	19%	9%	24%	14%	18%	6%	19%	9%	18%	9%
	Like before %	54%	49%	55%	51%	51%	48%	59%	51%	56%	52%	53%	50%
	Better than before %	23%	39%	23%	39%	25%	37%	19%	41%	22%	38%	26%	40%
	Don't know %	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	5%	2%	3%	0%	3%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	40%	39%	44%	37%	39%	37%	41%	42%	46%	38%	40%	35%
	Very costly %	3%	4%	6%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	6%	3%	6%	2%
	Lack of tools/staff %	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	11%	3%	11%	2%	11%	3%	12%	2%	11%	2%	13%	2%
	Does not suit/NA %	41%	48%	35%	50%	42%	48%	40%	48%	34%	48%	37%	53%
	Other %	5%	6%	3%	8%	5%	7%	4%	4%	3%	8%	4%	8%

Almost similar frequency of NADRA service usage was found in additional UCS as nearly 60% of households use the services. More than 80% are satisfied with services, non-SUCCESS households with

PSC 0-23 are more satisfied while SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above are more satisfied. Nearly one-third of the respondents believe that NADRA office services have ‘become better than before’ in the last 12 months. Being far away remains the main reason for not using the NADRA services (Table 86).

Table 86: Service and Facilities – NADRA Services - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall				PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
NADRA Office									
Frequency of use	Not at all	41%	39%	43%	39%	38%	41%		
	Once in a while	19%	22%	20%	16%	22%	22%		
	Often	34%	33%	32%	38%	33%	33%		
	Always	5%	6%	4%	8%	6%	5%		
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	16%	19%	14%	18%	21%	16%		
	Satisfied %	84%	81%	86%	82%	79%	84%		
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	16%	13%	14%	18%	13%	11%		
	Like before %	50%	53%	54%	43%	54%	51%		
	Better than before %	33%	33%	32%	35%	32%	35%		
	Don't know %	1%	2%	0%	4%	1%	2%		
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	45%	41%	47%	41%	41%	39%		
	Very costly %	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%		
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%		
	Not enough facility %	7%	6%	6%	9%	5%	7%		
	Does not suit/NA %	25%	31%	30%	%	29%	35%		
	Other %	3%	2%	5%	0%	2%	3%		

Electricity and Gas Departments

The utilization of the electricity and gas department has not changed much since the baseline (Table 87). At baseline, 27% of SUCCESS households were using electricity and gas department services at some frequency. However, it has reduced to 25% at the endline (the major reduction in households with PSC 0-23). For non-SUCCESS households, the utilization has remained almost the same overall, however, it has reduced for households with PSC 24 and above. While the utilization has remained the same or decreased, the satisfaction level has increased. At baseline, 54% of SUCCESS households were satisfied with electricity and gas department services which have increased to 71% at the endline. Similarly, the non-SUCCESS households’ satisfaction level has also increased from 60% to 71%. The major reason for non-usage is being far away.

Table 87: Service and Facilities - Electricity and Gas Department - Baseline Endline Comparison

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall				PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
Electricity & Gas Departments													
Frequency of use	Not at all	74%	75%	73%	75%	77%	76%	69%	74%	74%	78%	72%	69%
	Once in a while	11%	3%	11%	4%	9%	4%	14%	3%	11%	3%	11%	4%
	Often	9%	16%	11%	15%	9%	16%	11%	14%	11%	14%	13%	18%
	Always	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%	8%	5%	5%	4%	8%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	40%	29%	46%	29%	39%	28%	42%	33%	47%	30%	44%	29%
	Satisfied %	60%	71%	54%	71%	61%	73%	58%	67%	53%	70%	56%	71%
Change in quality of	Worst %	26%	20%	31%	16%	25%	20%	27%	20%	31%	16%	33%	17%
	Like before %	63%	49%	59%	61%	64%	45%	62%	57%	60%	62%	58%	58%

service and facility		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
service and facility	Better than before %	9%	29%	9%	21%	8%	34%	11%	20%	9%	19%	8%	24%
	Don't know %	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26%	18%	31%	16%	24%	16%	30%	22%	33%	16%	28%	15%
	Very costly %	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
	Not enough facilities %	13%	7%	12%	5%	15%	7%	11%	6%	12%	5%	12%	6%
	Does not suit/NA %	53%	67%	49%	69%	54%	69%	51%	64%	48%	69%	51%	69%
	Other %	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	6%	4%	6%	5%	7%	5%	8%

The frequency of utility is even less in additional UCs where about 16% of households use the electricity and gas department services. The satisfaction level is also lower in additional UCs as 64% of SUCCESS and 56% of non-SUCCESS households are satisfied with services.

Table 88: Service and Facilities – Electricity and Gas departments - Additional UCs

		Non-Success HHs	Success HHs	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Electricity & Gas Departments							
Frequency of use	Not at all	84%	83%	83%	86%	85%	80%
	Once in a while	4%	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%
	Often	11%	10%	11%	10%	9%	11%
	Always	2%	4%	2%	0%	3%	5%
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	44%	36%	43%	45%	35%	38%
	Satisfied %	56%	64%	57%	55%	65%	62%
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	31%	18%	32%	27%	22%	14%
	Like before %	59%	49%	57%	64%	48%	50%
	Better than before %	10%	31%	11%	9%	28%	35%
	Dont know %	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24%	20%	27%	19%	18%	23%
	Very costly %	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%
	Lack of tools/staff %	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Not enough facility %	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	3%
	Does not suit/NA %	71%	68%	71%	71%	72%	59%
	Other %	6%	7%	7%	3%	7%	7%

4.3. Poverty, Incidence, Intensity, and Severity

To estimate absolute poverty in the eight districts, different sections of the baseline and endline surveys were designed to collect information on income and consumption expenditure at the household level. While the income of a household clearly reflects its social and economic status, income components are often underreported. Therefore, current consumption expenditure on all nondurables is used as a proxy for income for measuring poverty in this report.

To compute poverty headcount, the end-line survey follows the same approach as used in the baseline. This approach follows the official method of measurement of poverty¹⁰ and then computes the adult equivalent scale for each household to take an account of economies of scale in household consumption as follows: a multiplication factor of "1" for each adult, and a multiplication factor of "0.8" for children aged 0-18. Table 89 reports the absolute poverty headcount based new official poverty line with inflation-adjusted for rural Sindh districts. Overall, there has been a significant reduction in the poverty headcount ratio as seen consistent across the respondent type and PSC score levels.

Table 89: Poverty Headcount (%) based on Consumption Poverty Line

	Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
	Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
overall	82%	76%	82%	75%	86%	79%	76%	70%	86%	79%	72%	68%
Dadu	81%	69%	87%	70%	79%	77%	85%	56%	90%	79%	82%	55%
Jamshoro	58%	63%	60%	65%	67%	67%	50%	59%	72%	66%	49%	63%
KSK	96%	78%	87%	73%	100%	80%	91%	75%	95%	76%	75%	69%
Larkana	88%	80%	84%	77%	91%	77%	81%	86%	90%	79%	73%	73%
Matiari	85%	79%	82%	76%	93%	86%	60%	60%	86%	81%	70%	62%
Sujawal	82%	74%	79%	80%	86%	76%	67%	67%	82%	81%	63%	76%
TAY	62%	72%	58%	71%	61%	82%	63%	58%	62%	76%	51%	63%
TMK	89%	87%	91%	84%	93%	89%	83%	83%	93%	85%	87%	83%

Figure 7 presents the SUCCESS household's poverty headcount at baseline and endline. At baseline 82% of SUCCESS households were poor and it reduced to 75% at the endline. This reduction is mainly noticed in Dadu, Kambar Shahdadt, Larkana, Matiari, and Tando Muhammad Khan. Contrary to this improvement, the poverty headcount ratio has increased in Tando Allah Yar and Jamshoro districts and remained the same in the Sujawal district.

¹⁰ See Government of Pakistan (2016), Economic Survey, 2015-16, Finance Division, Islamabad.

Figure 7: SUCCESS Households Poverty Headcount

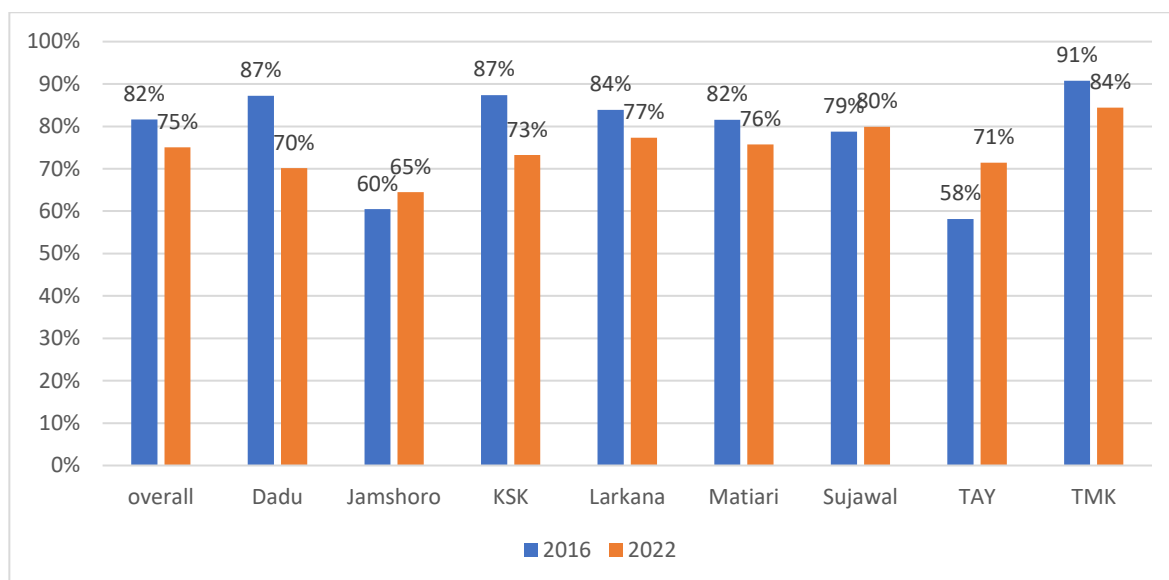


Table 90 reports the intensity of poverty reflected by the poverty gap measure (P1) and the severity of poverty captured by the FGT P2 measure based on the new official poverty line for the sampled households. The intensity of poverty reflected by the poverty gap measures the average shortfall in the consumption of the poor from the poverty line. The overall intensity of poverty reflected by P1 has increased from the baseline for almost all respondent types and is more visible in households with PSC 24 and above. At baseline poverty gap in SUCCESS households from the average was 32% and it has increased to 42% at the end line. This proportion increased by 5% in households with PSC 0-23 however it has doubled in households with PSC 24 and above (Baseline 21% and endline 41%).

FGT P2 measure captures the severity of poverty by measuring the degree of inequality among the poor. The overall severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 has remained almost the same, however, it has varied by respondent type and PSC scores. At baseline, the poverty severity index was 24% for SUCCESS households with PSC 24 and above and it has decreased to 21% at the endline. However, poverty severity has remained the same for households with PSC 0-23.

Table 90: Poverty Intensity and Severity (%)

		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Non-Success HHs		Success HHs		Success HHs	
		Overall		Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
overall	Poverty Gap Index	32%	41%	32%	42%	38%	42%	21%	38%	38%	43%	21%	41%
	Poverty Severity Index	22%	22%	23%	22%	20%	23%	25%	19%	23%	23%	24%	21%
Dadu	Poverty Gap Index	33%	37%	38%	33%	38%	43%	27%	25%	42%	34%	31%	29%
	Poverty Severity Index	23%	19%	23%	15%	21%	23%	26%	8%	24%	16%	22%	12%
Jamshoro	Poverty Gap Index	11%	25%	2%	38%	28%	25%	-3%	25%	16%	42%	-12%	34%
	Poverty Severity Index	22%	10%	32%	18%	14%	10%	28%	10%	17%	21%	47%	15%
KSK	Poverty Gap Index	38%	43%	36%	41%	43%	40%	33%	47%	42%	41%	26%	41%
	Poverty Severity Index	19%	23%	20%	22%	21%	19%	17%	28%	22%	22%	16%	22%
Larkana	Poverty Gap Index	38%	44%	37%	50%	42%	45%	29%	44%	43%	50%	26%	52%
	Poverty Severity Index	20%	25%	22%	30%	23%	26%	14%	23%	25%	29%	17%	31%
Matiari	Poverty Gap Index	32%	38%	33%	40%	39%	42%	13%	19%	40%	42%	14%	33%
	Poverty Severity Index	21%	20%	29%	20%	21%	23%	21%	6%	29%	21%	28%	14%
Sujawal	Poverty Gap Index	29%	46%	24%	51%	35%	46%	8%	46%	29%	51%	4%	50%
	Poverty Severity Index	19%	26%	17%	31%	19%	26%	18%	26%	16%	31%	23%	31%
TAY	Poverty Gap Index	22%	32%	13%	34%	21%	38%	24%	21%	20%	34%	-1%	33%
	Poverty Severity Index	14%	15%	15%	15%	10%	18%	20%	8%	9%	15%	26%	15%
TMK	Poverty Gap Index	35%	45%	46%	46%	49%	44%	13%	48%	50%	45%	40%	48%
	Poverty Severity Index	47%	25%	29%	25%	30%	23%	72%	27%	31%	24%	27%	26%

4.4. Changes in Poverty Scores

The ultimate purpose of all development efforts is to reduce the poverty and improve the well-being of targeted households. The poverty Score Card (PSC) approach was used at baseline to determine the household's poverty status. While social mobilisation under the SUCCESS programme was aimed at all rural households, other interventions were targeted towards households with PSC 0-23. The endline survey assessed the households' PSC scores again to determine the changes in targeted households with PSC 0-23 versus the rest with 'PSC 24-100'. The purpose was to assess the household's graduation or inclusion across these poverty bands.

Overall 25% of households that were poor at baseline (PSC 0-23) have improved their poverty band at the endline by moving into PSC 24 and above category. This improvement is more visible in SUCCESS households (26%) in comparison to non-SUCCESS households (21%), see Table 91. As discussed in earlier sections, COVID-19 Pandemic pushed people further into poverty and this is also visible in terms of a large number of households falling into a lower poverty band. Overall 47% of the households with PSC 24-100 at baseline have moved to PSC 0-23. This increase is more visible in non-SUCCESS households compared to SUCCESS households.

Table 91: Changes in poverty scores – baseline endline comparison

			Endline 2022								
			Overall			Non-SUCCESS HHs			SUCCESS HHs		
			PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	Total	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	Total	PSC 0-23	PSC 24-100	Total
Baseline 2016	PSC 0-23	N	1,369	464	1,833	258	69	327	1,111	395	1,506
		%	75%	25%	100%	79%	21%	100%	74%	26%	100%
	PSC 24-100	N	459	508	967	90	90	180	369	418	787
		%	47%	53%	100%	50%	50%	100%	47%	53%	100%
	Total	N	1,828	972	2,800	348	159	507	1,480	813	2,293
		%	65%	35%	100%	69%	31%	100%	65%	35%	100%

5. SUCCESS Log-Frame Indicators

One of the objectives of the baseline and endline surveys is to measure the change in key socio-economic indicators as identified and defined by the SUCCESS Log-frame. Although many of these have already been discussed in the previous chapter, there is one distinction between how these indicators are presented in this report and how they are covered under the Log-Frame; while this report breaks down all results with regards to a household’s enrolment status within the SUCCESS programme (i.e as “SUCCESS” or “Non-SUCCESS” households), the Log-frame does not do so and looks at the average performance of all households. In this section we therefore present findings on Log-frame indicators measured through the baseline and endline surveys by poverty status.

With regards to individual characteristics reported in Table-92, for individuals reporting possession of CNICs, overall, the percentage increased from 75% in 2016 to 79% in 2022, with households falling in both poverty categories reporting a 4% increase.

Surprising trends were seen for the indicator capturing school-aged children going to school. Although overall the indicator recorded an increase of 5%, from 29% in 2016 to 39% in 2022, for children in households with poverty score 24-100, this percentage fell from 39% in 2016 to 30% in 2022.

Vaccination status of children has improved across the board for all households as the percentage of eligible children vaccinated increased from 87% in 2016 at baseline to 93% in 2022 at endline. Encouragingly, the bulk of this increase came from households with PSC 0-23, where the vaccination rate of eligible children increased 9% between baseline and endline. As for seeking healthcare facilities for treatment at time of need, not much improvement was recorded as the percentage, at 96% overall, was already quite high at baseline.

Table 92: SUCCESS Log-Frame Indicators

	Overall		PSC 0-23		PSC 24-100	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
1. Individuals with CNIC	75%	79%	73%	77%	77%	81%
2. School Aged Children Going to School	29%	34%	25%	32%	39%	30%
3. Eligible children vaccinated	87%	93%	86%	95%	90%	94%
4. Consulted for treatment at time of need	96%	95%	95%	95%	97%	95%
Household Characteristics						
5. Access to Improved Drinking Water	67%	74%	66%	74%	70%	73%
6. Presence of Latrine in House	69%	78%	64%	77%	79%	75%
7. Drainage of Water Disposal from House	52%	59%	48%	58%	59%	56%
Household Income						
8. Per Capita/month (PKR) – Nominal	2,406	5,091	2,096	4,549	3,029	6,105
9. Per Capita/month (PKR) – Real ¹¹	2,406	3,262	2,096	2,915	3,029	3,911

Coming to household characteristics, all three characteristics covered under the SUCCESS log-frame recorded improvement. Access to drinking water improved from 67% at baseline to 74% at endline overall, with the most improvement coming from households in PSC 0-23 group. Presence of latrine in household also improved overall and for the PSC 0-23 group, but fell 4% for households in PSC 24-

¹¹ Using Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Base Year 2015-16=100) as reported in the Economic Survey of Pakistan, the real income is calculated as [(nominal income in 2022)/(CPI in 2022) *100]

100. Similarly, drainage from water disposal from the dwelling has improved overall, from 52% to 59%, but decreased for PSC 24-100 households from 59% to 56%.

Finally, a positive trend was seen in the overall household income, which more than doubled between the baseline in 2016 and endline in 2022 in nominal terms. As seen in Table 93, the per capita nominal monthly income in 2016 was recorded as PKR 2,406, which rose to PKR 5,091 in 2022. Similarly, for PSC 0-23, the nominal per capita per month income increased from PKR 2,096 to PKR 4,549, where for PSC 24-100, it increased from PKR 3,029 to PKR 6,105 at endline.

Translating these values into real income, an overall 36% increase is recorded. Interestingly, the households with PSC 24-100 recorded an increase of 29% over their baseline values, from PKR 3,029 to PKR 3,911, while their counterparts in PSC 0-23 reported a greater increase of 39% over their baseline incomes, from PKR 2,096 to PKR 2,915.

As one of the interventions under the SUCCESS programme was micro health insurance, the endline survey included questions regarding household healthcare seeking behaviour, specifically hospitalisation. Households reporting hospitalisation of at least one family member spent an average of PKR 45,461 on healthcare. For households with SUCCESS health insurance, PKR 25,000 per family member per annum was covered under the insurance. Thus, the households utilising the micro-health insurance saw a reduction of 45% in their health expenditures.

Table 93: Household Health Expenditures and Insurance Coverage

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%

6. Conclusions

The study compares the baseline and endline status of SUCCESS beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the comparison group and additional UCs to determine the changes in key social, economic, and demographic variables of the targeted audience of eight rural Sindh districts. The following key conclusion emerges from the end-line survey:

- SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households' overall population number has not increased much from the baseline. However, the male-to-female ratio has slightly decreased across the respondent type and PSC score levels. Overall, the male-female ratio of the workforce has not changed compared to the baseline. It is encouraging to see an increase in working females. It is encouraging to see a visible decline in child labor in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households. Children of non-SUCCESS households were working as unskilled labor and it has not changed since baseline. However, children of SUCCESS households have moved from unskilled labor to skilled labor and farm labor.
- Adult literacy has improved in the targeted areas and major improvement is seen in households with PSC 24 and above. Unfortunately, this improvement is not gender inclusive as female adult literacy level improved by 4% in comparison to the male improvement of 7%. There is a mixed trend in school enrollment ratio as the primary school enrollment ratio has not changed from the baseline, the middle enrollment ratio has increased, while matriculation enrollment has decreased.
- The health status of SUCCESS households has deteriorated compared with the baseline. This reduction could be linked to COVID-19 as it affected health status across the country. There is a slight improvement from the baseline but generally, the quality of life remains lower in the surveyed households in terms of housing structure and access to facilities.
- All surveyed households reported almost twice the income from the baseline. Interestingly households with PSC 0-23 reported higher increases in income compared with households that have PSC 24 and above. However, income inequality has also increased rapidly.
- Similar to income, household consumption expenditure has doubled since the baseline. Inequality has increased in comparison group UCs as evident from the household consumption expenditure distribution from the total expenditure. There is a visible difference between SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS household assets retention as SUCCESS households almost retained their assets while the non-SUCCESS households lost over half of the value of their assets.
- The proportion of households that took loans has increased three times for SUCCESS households and almost two times for non-SUCCESS households as compared to the baseline. The average amount of loan per SUCCESS household has remained almost the same for households with PSC 0-23 and increased by about 10% for households with PSC 24 and above. A similar situation is noticed in non-SUCCESS households. The average amount of loan per household has remained the same but the source of loans has diversified from the baseline.
- The utilization of health and education-related services is higher compared to agriculture, law enforcement, and local government departments. Compared to the baseline, there has been an increase in the utilization of services provided by local and district governments and

the private sector. utilization. Survey respondents are appreciative of BHUs, LHWs, Vaccinators, family planning services, schools, education facilities, and agriculture department services. The increased utilization and satisfaction with services depict an increased social mobility of targeted communities and interaction with various departments at the local and district levels.

- Poverty has been reduced in SUCCESS and non-SUCCESS households which is mainly noticed in Dadu, Kambar Shahdaskot, Larkana, Matiari, and Tando Muhammad Khan. Contrary to this improvement, the poverty headcount ratio has increased in Tando Allah Yar and Jamshoro districts and remained the same in the Sujawal district. The overall intensity of poverty reflected by P1 has increased from the baseline for almost all respondent types and is more visible in households with PSC 24 and above.
- COVID-19 has pushed communities into poverty and the endline survey noted about half of the households in PSC 24-100 have fallen into the lower PSC category. On the other hand, 25% of the households have improved their poverty band as well. Overall, SUCCESS households performed relatively better in terms of improving the PSC scores or not slipping further into poverty.

ANNEX: Comparison Group Sample Size Determination and Household Selection Process

The baseline survey was primarily quantitative with few close-end options to capture the why and how elements. The survey objective, key indicators and method remain consistent with the baseline (to ensure comparability). Due to programmatic limitations and the unavailability of reliable controls, the design of the baseline and endline assessments were limited to measuring overall development impact in the programme area using a before and after intervention design. Table 1 presents a summary of the objectives, key indicators, tools and survey methods used for data collection.

Table 1: Survey Objectives, Key Indicators and Methods

No.	Objective	Key Indicators	Method	Tools
1	Estimating the change in the income, source of income, asset ownership, incidence, depth and severity of poverty, with associated social characteristics of the poor people (households) in programme-targeted districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic information (age, education status, health status, work status of household members) ▪ Income levels and sources ▪ Expenditure level and expenditure heads ▪ Assets – quantity, value and ownership ▪ The liabilities-loan amount and sources, debt amount and sources ▪ Poverty incidence ▪ Depth and Severity of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods ▪ Consumption based headcount ratio/ multidimensional poverty index ▪ Sen’s inequality index/Gini coefficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HH roaster ▪ HH questionnaire
2	Estimating the change in targeted poor households’ access to and use of public services, such as access to water and sanitation, education, health, civil acts registration, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability, use and sources of household facilities (water, sanitation, fuel) ▪ Availability, access and use of public facilities (education, health, sanitation, civil acts registration etc.) 	<p>Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods</p> <p>Public facilities access and use survey</p>	<p>☒ Household questionnaire on access, use and functionality of public services</p>

The power and sample size calculation followed the evaluation objectives formulated above. The intention was to measure the change of several key indicators over time precisely enough to confirm a significant trend. The following objectives were therefore taken as given:

- The sample share from each district was to be roughly proportional to its number of Union Councils (see description of sampling below)

- Within the lowest sampling stage (the revenue village), about 50 households were to be sampled to maximize the cost-effectiveness of the survey logistics.
- The district-level analysis needed to be sufficiently precise. At the district level, there was a desire to be able to detect changes in indicators of roughly 20% relative to the baseline level. For the extremely poor, even higher effects were expected.

Given that there was a need to evaluate changes over time, sample sizes needed to be computed using paired samples as observations could be expected to be correlated over time. Differencing out these common error components over time would result in lower standard errors. At the same time, there might be time-specific effects that were correlated at the village level. This would again increase standard errors compared to conventional levels. Combining both effects in power calculations was not trivial, but we believed that in our setting correlation of measurements over time needed to be at least as relevant as the (time-specific) correlation within villages. In actuality, both were ignored within village correlation and correlation over time and replaced with a simple version of the power calculations. Hence, the Stata command "power two means"|| ("power two proportions"|| for binary variables) was used.

The power calculation presented in below table indicated that at least 388 observations per district needed to be obtained to reach an acceptable precision per district, thus a minimum sample of 400 households in each district was taken. This number would suffice to detect significant changes of 10 percentage points or even less. This also meant that the precision for analyses on the RSP or overall level would be higher.

Table 94: Power Calculations by district

	Poverty Headcount	Extreme Poverty Headcount
MEAN AT BASELINE	0.5	0.32
MDES	0.1	0.09
MDES / BSL MEAN	20%	28%
N	388	386

Similarly, Power Calculations at the RSP level were as follows:

Table 95: Power Calculations by RSP

	Poverty Headcount	Extreme Poverty Headcount
MEAN AT BASELINE	0.5	0.32
N	1200	1200
MDES	0.057	0.052
MDES / BSL MEAN	11.4%	16.3%

Error! Reference source not found. suggests that at the RSP level changes of about five percentage points can be detected.

Sample Selection Process

Universe: All rural union councils within the eight targeted districts of the SUCCESS Programme were considered as the universe of this survey. Urban union councils were excluded as the programme will be implemented in rural union councils only.

Sample Selection Strategy: In each district, a three-stage sampling was used.

Stage 1: Selection of Union Councils: In districts where the total numbers of union councils were up to 40, two union councils were selected at random; where the total numbers of union councils were between 40 to 50, three union councils were selected at random, and finally where total union councils number was more than 50, four union councils were selected. This guaranteed that districts' representation was roughly proportional to their number of union councils.

Stage 2: Selection of Revenue Villages: Within each selected union council, four revenue villages were selected at random.

Stage 3: Selection of Households: A fixed number of 50 households were selected from each sampled revenue village. Within the sampled villages all the households were listed based on the poverty score band of below 23 scores and the rest. Forty households (80%) from each revenue village were selected completely at random and 10 additional households (20%) were selected from 0-23 PSC score households. This means from the 0-23 PSC category a 20% oversampling was done as most of the SUCCESS programme household level interventions are focused on the 0-23 PSC score category so was the measurement of the change in their socio-economic indicators.

The total sample includes 4,000 households from 80 Revenue Villages and 20 union councils. The following table represents the total number of UCs, Revenue Villages, and households and the corresponding number of samples for the baseline survey in targeted districts. The same sampling plan will be repeated in the follow-up survey at the end of the programme.

Table 96: Baseline Sampled UCs, RVs, and HHs

RSP	District	Overall UCs	Overall RVs	Sampled UCs	Sampled RVs	Sample 1 (overall random)	Sample 2 PS (0-23)	Total Sample
NRSP	Matari	30	107	2	8	320	80	400
	Sujawal	37	388	2	8	320	80	400
	TAY	25	79	2	8	320	80	400
	TMK	29	158	2	8	320	80	400
Sub-Total		121	732	8	32	1,280	320	1,600
SRSO	Larkana	47	180	3	12	480	120	600
	KSK	43	248	3	12	480	120	600
Sub-Total		90	428	6	24	960	240	1,200
TRDP	Dadu	66	355	4	16	640	160	800
	Jamshoro	30	157	2	8	320	80	400
Sub-Total		96	512	6	24	960	240	1,200
G-Total		307	1,672	20	80	3,200	800	4,000