

Community-Based Development under a Women-Focused NGO in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

<Overview>

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Aim: A database has been compiled on the basis of primary surveys in order to analyze the economic performance of an NGO that implements community-based development interventions in Haripur District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

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Coverage: All villages of Haripur District; all community organisations (COs); sample households comprising CO member households and non-members.

Primary surveys:

1. Village benchmark survey (September–October 2010)—105 villages.
2. CO benchmark survey (September–October 2010)—90 COs.
3. Household benchmark survey (November–December 2010)—583 sample households (249 CO members, 234 non-members living in CO villages, and 100 non-members living in non-CO villages).
4. Second-round village survey (November–December 2011)—41 villages where sample households lived.
5. Second-round household survey (November–December 2011)—583 sample households (569 re-surveyed households and 14 replacement households).
6. CO meeting records (meeting proceedings of all registered COs held between October 2010 and November 2011, in which a CO resolution was approved)—253 records.
7. Third-round village survey (November–December 2012)—41 villages where sample households lived.
8. Third-round household survey (November–December 2012)—583 sample households (the same households as those covered by Survey 5).

Major research findings:

The NGO was able to reach out to poorer villages and households with lower levels of adult literacy, poor access to basic amenities to areas, and higher susceptibility to natural disasters. Although the matching level between preferences of CO members, CO-proposals, and PHKN interventions was not high, CO activities were found free from elite capture and the influence of NGO facilitators.

CO membership improved the welfare of member households in terms of women's empowerment, credit access, and the resilience to withstand micro-shocks; nonetheless, the membership had a minimal impact on the consumption growth of members.

The NGO's intervention for enhancing the household's capacity to reduce income loss due to wild boar attacks (conducted as a randomized controlled trial) was highly effective in mitigating crop income loss of treated households, although its impact on a number of consumption measures was insignificant.