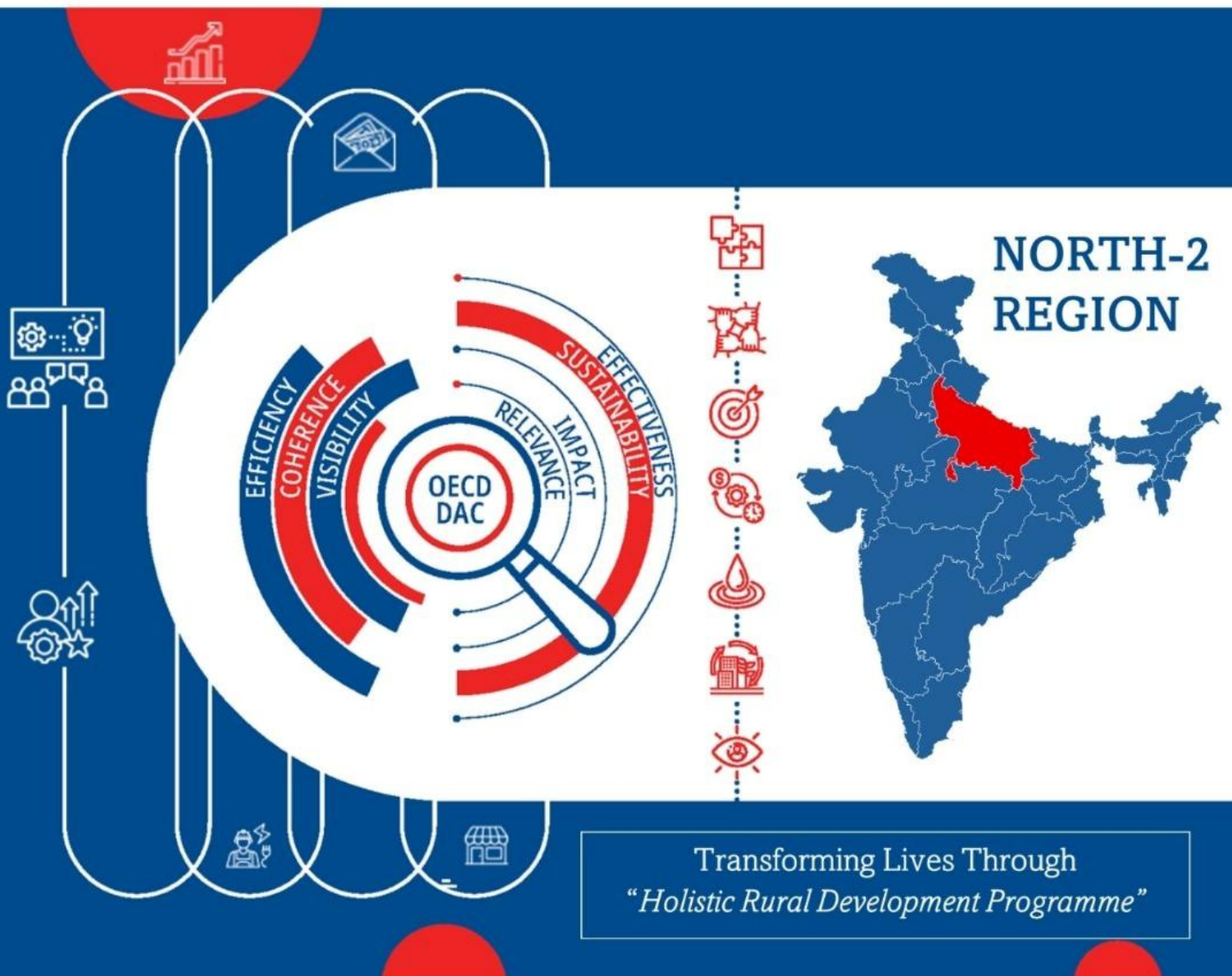




Transforming Lives Through
“Holistic Rural Development Programme”

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Towards A Better Tomorrow

FY 2025-26
(JANUARY)



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PROJECT LEVEL FINDINGS – P0445

Project Summary - P0445 - Aga Khan Foundation

LOCATION
15 Villages of
Lakhimpur Kheri
District, Uttar Pradesh

DURATION
October 2021 to
September 2024



TOTAL BENEFICIARIES
2134 farmers, 22 schools
and 25 Anganwadis

Methodology and Sample



Methodology: Cross-sectional mixed-method design, using HDFC Bank CSR's DMS framework

Sample: 400 quantitative respondents (households, community groups, and institutions, and 18 qualitative interactions (FGDs, KIIs, IDIs, and SGDs)



Project Location: Nakaha
block of district Lakhimpur
Kheri, UP

Key Interventions



SDLE - seed support, irrigation
equipment, tools and SHG
training, enterprise
development



NRM - bio-mass structures,
water-harvesting ponds, and
plantation activities, Solar
streetlights



POE - School renovation and
SMART Classroom, toilet
facilities, libraries, science labs



H&H - Kitchen Garden and
Plantation initiatives

IMPACT AT GLANCE

Livelihoods & Agriculture Improved

92% of farmers reported being able to irrigate more land, while 80% confirmed improved water availability infrastructure, enabling expansion of cultivation and improved crop productivity. Distribution of improved seeds, including vegetables such as torai, kaddu, and other seasonal crops, was widely appreciated by farmers for improving yields and supporting crop diversification, contributing to better incomes and household nutrition.



01

Safer Villages & Clean Energy Access



02

Clean energy interventions improved safety and energy access, with 87% respondents reporting improved village safety and all households confirming benefits of home lighting for children's study.

Improved Learning Environment & School Participation

Education infrastructure upgrades improved school attractiveness and learning conditions, with 80% respondents reporting increased school admissions and 90% reporting improvement in student performance, though challenges in student retention and teacher capacity for science lab usage remain.



03

Improved Sanitation, Health & Nutrition Outcomes



04

Sanitation interventions reduced unsafe practices, with 98% households reporting reduction in open defecation, while kitchen gardens improved access to fresh vegetables and enabled households to earn small supplementary incomes, contributing to improved family health and nutrition.

Overall Project Score

4.3

Theme Wise Impact Scores



Key Achievements

100% households confirmed benefits from clean energy interventions, with solar home lighting supporting children's study at night and biomass chullahs enabling households to convert organic waste into cooking energy, reducing dependence on LPG and firewood while lowering household fuel costs and smoke exposure.

93% of SHG women reported acquiring vocational and entrepreneurial skills, with 87% also reporting increased savings, demonstrating strong women-led livelihood outcomes.

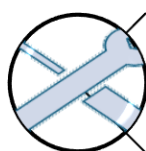
92% of farmers reported being able to irrigate more land, reflecting strengthened farm productivity through improved irrigation support.

98% households reported reduction in open defecation, while all households reported improved nutrition and supplementary income through kitchen gardens, strengthening health and livelihood outcomes.

What Worked and What Did Not

What Worked	What Needs Attention
✓ SHGs effectively strengthened women's skills, savings, and participation in livelihoods. ✓ Solar lighting and biomass chullahs improved household energy access, safety, and reduced fuel costs. ✓ School infrastructure improvements increased enrolment and improved learning environments. ✓ Sanitation and kitchen garden interventions improved hygiene practices and household nutrition.	✗ Student retention remains a challenge despite improved school infrastructure. ✗ Maintenance of assets such as solar systems, RO units, and soak pits remains weak in several locations. ✗ Sustainability of kitchen gardens is affected by water scarcity and limited follow-up support. ✗ Access to improved seeds and farm inputs remains uncertain where seed banks are absent. ✗ Adoption of improved agricultural practices remains uneven among farmers.

Key Recommendations



Ensure Sustainability of Agriculture Support Systems: Promote community seed banks and strengthen input and tool-sharing systems so farmers continue accessing quality inputs beyond project support.



Sustain Health and Sanitation Gains: Introduce regular health camps and community-led mechanisms for cleaning and maintaining soak pits and sanitation facilities to sustain hygiene improvements.



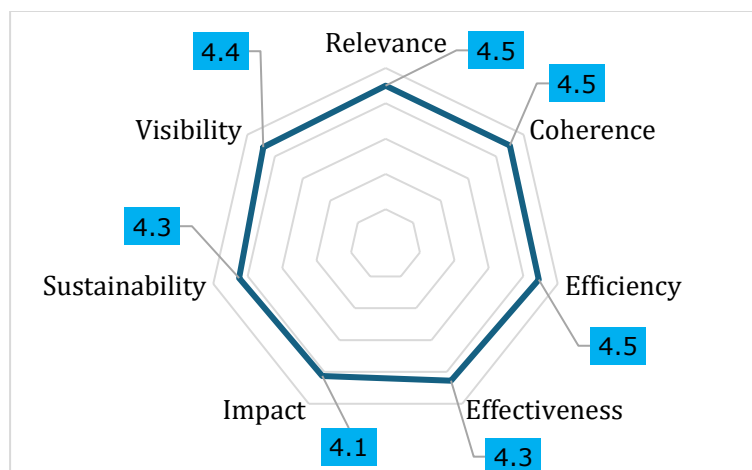
Enhance Utilization of Education Infrastructure: Provide regular teacher training, especially for effective use of science labs and digital facilities, to maximize learning outcomes.

P0445 – Aga Khan Foundation – SDLE, NRM, PoE, H&H

OVERALL PROJECT SCORE

4.4

OECD Parameter wise Scoring



LEGEND:

>= 4.6	Excellent
3.6 to 4.5	Good
2.6 to 3.5	Moderate
<= 2.5	Poor

Findings by OECD Criteria

Relevance (Good) 4.5	SDLE interventions under agriculture inputs, capacity building, and livelihood infrastructure show very high relevance, with around 90–99% respondents rating interventions as highly relevant/sufficient. Irrigation support, seed and input support, and infrastructure interventions are particularly valued, reflecting strong alignment with livelihood needs. However, some variation in sufficiency indicates that demand continues to exceed coverage in certain villages. NRM interventions, especially clean energy, demonstrate near-universal relevance, with almost all respondents (close to 100%) rating them highly relevant and sufficient. Solar lighting and biomass chullahs directly addressed energy and safety needs, as beneficiaries shared that earlier <i>“after it got dark, old-aged people would not come out, but now people can move around in the light.”</i> Households also noted that with home lighting, <i>“children now find it easier to study in the evening,”</i> and women no longer needed candles to cook. Similarly, biomass units helped families reduce LPG and firewood use, resulting in both cost and health benefits. Under PoE, interventions show very strong relevance, with nearly all respondents (around 95–100%) reporting high priority and sufficiency. Libraries, classrooms, and digital learning facilities have responded effectively to gaps in school infrastructure, making learning environments more attractive and functional. Health and hygiene interventions also show very high relevance, with almost all respondents rating interventions highly relevant, particularly sanitation, waste
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	management, and hygiene infrastructure (soak pits). This reflects strong alignment with community health and sanitation needs.
 Coherence (Good) 4.5	The project showed strong coherence with HDFC Bank's CSR framework under the Parivartan program, with activities implemented after reviewing CSR guidelines. As representative from Aga Khan Foundation shared, <i>"before doing any activity, we used to read and understand the description, and we worked according to that description,"</i> while others confirmed they worked within HDFC's holistic rural development approach. The project also aligned with government priorities while avoiding duplication. For example, while the project promoted group-based solar irrigation, farmers also accessed individual government solar schemes with facilitation support. As NGO partner stated, <i>"if we talk about overlaps, then no such activities of overlap happened on our side."</i> Overall, the project complemented government efforts through convergence rather than replication.
 Efficiency (Good) 4.5	SDLE interventions were largely implemented on time, with around 91% of respondents rating capacity-building interventions as highly timely, and agriculture input and irrigation support also showing above 90% positive timeliness ratings. Some seasonal and operational delays were noted but did not significantly affect overall delivery efficiency. NRM interventions show very strong implementation efficiency, with around 95–100% respondents reporting timely delivery of clean energy and community assets. Solar lighting installations, in particular, were delivered efficiently across most villages. Education infrastructure delivery demonstrates very high efficiency, with 95–100% respondents reporting timely completion of classrooms, libraries, and digital facilities. However, certain amenities such as toilets and water facilities show comparatively lower quality outcomes due to maintenance challenges despite timely delivery. H&H interventions also show strong implementation efficiency, with about 95% respondents reporting timely execution of sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. Training and awareness components show slightly lower timeliness, suggesting scope for strengthening follow-up engagement.
 Effectiveness (Good) 4.3	SDLE interventions effectively strengthened agriculture and women's institutions. 92% of farmers reported being able to irrigate more land, and 80% confirmed improved water availability infrastructure, showing tangible farm-level benefits. Women's empowerment outcomes were also strong, with 93% SHG women reporting acquisition of vocational skills, alongside increased savings among members. Outreach also exceeded initial targets, directly and indirectly benefiting far more farmers than originally planned. NRM interventions effectively improved household energy access and village safety. 87% respondents reported feeling safer due to solar streetlights, while 100% households confirmed that solar home lights support children's study at night. Biomass chullah adoption further

	enabled households to use waste for energy, reducing dependence on traditional fuels. Education interventions improved participation and learning outcomes in project schools. 80% respondents reported increased school admissions, and 90% reported improvement in student performance, indicating better learning environments. However, improvements in classroom teaching practices remain limited, with only 33% teachers strongly reporting more dynamic teaching, and student retention challenges persist despite infrastructure improvements. Teachers also highlighted the need for training on use of science labs, as limited technical familiarity is currently constraining optimal utilization of lab facilities. Health and hygiene interventions generated strong household-level benefits. 98% respondents reported reduction in open defecation after toilet construction, while households reported improved health due to consumption of vegetables from kitchen gardens, along with supplementary income from surplus sales. Sanitation improvements were supported through toilet and soak pit construction; however, nearly half of the soak pits are currently not clean or poorly maintained, affecting long-term sanitation outcomes. Continued awareness and maintenance support are therefore needed to sustain sanitation gains.
 Impact (Good) 4.1	SDLE interventions have contributed to improved agricultural productivity and women's economic empowerment. 80% farmers reported improved infrastructure for better water availability, while Majority stated they are now able to irrigate more land, strengthening crop security. Adoption of improved practices is also visible, with 70% farmers applying training knowledge on their farms for better output. Women's empowerment outcomes are particularly strong, with nine in ten SHG women reporting acquisition of new vocational and entrepreneurial skills, and 87% stating that SHG participation has helped increase their savings, indicating strengthened financial resilience. NRM interventions have significantly improved safety and household energy access. 87% respondents reported feeling safer due to improved village lighting through solar streetlights. Educational benefits are also strong, with 100% respondents confirming that solar home lights support children's night-time study. Additionally, all respondents agreed that biomass chullah support has enabled productive use of waste for energy generation, contributing to both cost savings and cleaner household energy use. Education interventions have led to improved school participation and learning outcomes, though impacts vary across dimensions. While only one-third teachers strongly felt that teaching has become more dynamic and interactive, community perception shows improved schooling demand, with 80% respondents reporting increased school admissions. Learning environments show strong improvement, with 90% respondents reporting better student performance in examinations. As reported, after smart classrooms and school improvements, "<i>attendance</i>

	<i>increased because the school became more attractive compared to others."</i> However, retention challenges persist, as 80% respondents disagreed that dropout levels have reduced, including among girl students, indicating that while access and learning quality have improved, long-term retention remains a challenge. H&H interventions have produced strong household-level impacts. 98% respondents reported reduction in open defecation following toilet construction, contributing to improved sanitation practices. Nutrition outcomes are also significant, with all respondents reporting improved family health due to consumption of fresh vegetables from kitchen gardens. Additionally, all respondents confirmed earning small supplementary income from selling surplus vegetables, indicating both health and livelihood benefits at household level.
 Sustainability (Good) 4.2	SDLE interventions show strong sustainability outcomes supported by institutional ownership. SHG interventions show the highest sustained functionality at 97%, while capacity-building interventions maintain around 87% continued adequacy, indicating sustained knowledge and institutional strength. Irrigation and infrastructure assets also show sustained functionality above 90%, whereas sustainability for tools and input systems drops to around 60–70%, reflecting dependence on continued technical and input support. NRM interventions demonstrate moderate-to-strong sustainability. Biomass Chullah maintains about 86% functionality, while home solar lights sustain around 77% functionality. Sustainability declines further for solar streetlights and plantations, where continued functionality falls to around 70–72%, largely due to repair and maintenance constraints once warranties expire. PoE: PoE infrastructure interventions demonstrate very strong sustainability, with classrooms, libraries, and smart classrooms showing over 95% continued usability, supported by asset handover and school ownership. However, sustainability of sanitation facilities shows slightly lower continued usability at around 85%. In addition, almost half of the RO drinking water purifiers provided in schools are currently non-functional or poorly maintained, limiting students' continued access to safe drinking water and highlighting the need for stronger maintenance mechanisms. H&H interventions show moderate sustainability levels. Kitchen gardens remain functional for around 3 in every 4 households, but sustainability declines where water scarcity or continued practice support is weak. Sanitation infrastructure shows higher sustained use, with continued functionality levels around 90%, reflecting long-term behavioural adoption.

 Visibility (Good) 4.4	Visibility across villages is strong, with project assets carrying stickers and boards that make interventions identifiable. Many respondents reported that most villagers recognize the development support, and in several locations it was noted that “<i>everyone knows</i>” about the interventions. However, awareness varies across community groups. Educated and institutionally connected villagers are more aware of HDFC Bank’s support, while non-literate or less engaged groups often recognize the implementing agency or the development work but may not clearly recall the funding partner’s name. Overall, while communities expressed strong satisfaction with village development support, there remains scope to strengthen consistent recognition of the funding partner across all population groups through periodic community-level communication.
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Key Impacts & Evidence of Change:

- **Improved Household Living Conditions:** Access to solar lighting improved night-time mobility and safety, with **87% respondents reporting feeling safer due to solar streetlights**. As community members shared, “*Earlier, we were afraid to go out. Now we are not afraid.*” Improved lighting also enabled elderly residents and women to move safely after dark.
- **Agricultural Productivity and Income Gains:** Farm support interventions strengthened cultivation capacity, with **92% farmers reporting they are now able to irrigate more land**, and 80% confirming improved infrastructure for water availability, leading to better crop security and farm productivity.
- **Women’s Economic Empowerment:** Strengthened SHGs improved women’s economic participation, with 93% SHG women reporting acquisition of new vocational and entrepreneurial skills, and **87% confirming increased savings through SHG involvement**, strengthening household financial resilience.
- **Improved Education Access and Learning Environment:** School upgrades increased participation and performance, with 80% respondents reporting increased school admissions, and **90% reporting improvement in student performance**. As reported, “*attendance increased because the school became more attractive compared to others.*” However, retention challenges persist as dropout reductions remain limited.
- **Enhanced Energy Access and Household Savings:** Clean energy adoption generated both economic and health benefits. 100% households confirmed that solar home lights support children’s night-time study, while families noted that **biomass chullah adoption eliminated LPG dependence and reduced smoke exposure**, enabling faster and cleaner cooking.
- **Improved Health, Nutrition, and Sanitation Practices:** Sanitation infrastructure contributed to behavioural change, with 98% respondents reporting reduction in open defecation. Kitchen gardens also **generated health and livelihood gains**, with all respondents reporting improved family health and small supplementary income from selling vegetables locally.
- **Increased Community Safety and Mobility:** Solar streetlights improved village mobility and security, particularly benefiting women and elderly residents, as communities observed that “*after light installation, people can easily move around even after dark.*”
- **Strong Usage and Adoption of Assets:** Most interventions continue to be regularly used, with **communities reporting clear understanding of asset operation**, reflected in

statements such as “He told me how to charge it and how to turn it on,” and “We are doing the same thing every year.” However, maintenance challenges remain in some locations.

Key Factors influencing Performance

High Performance Drivers

- **Strong SHG-led Women Empowerment:** Women’s self-help groups played a major role in strengthening livelihoods by enabling members to acquire vocational skills, increase savings, and participate more actively in economic activities.
- **Effective Adoption of Clean Energy and Biomass Solutions:** Solar lighting improved household energy access and village safety, while **biomass chullah interventions emerged as a key driver by enabling households to utilize organic waste for cooking energy**, simultaneously addressing waste management challenges and reducing dependence on LPG and firewood. This resulted in fuel cost savings, reduced indoor smoke exposure, and improved household convenience.
- **Improved School Participation and Learning Environment:** Upgrades in school infrastructure and learning facilities made schools more attractive, contributing to increased enrolment and better student learning outcomes.
- **Improved Sanitation and Nutrition Practices:** Construction of toilets and promotion of kitchen gardens improved sanitation behaviour and household nutrition, while surplus vegetable production also provided supplementary income opportunities.

Low Performance Drivers

- **Limited Sustainability of Improved Seeds:** Farmers found improved seeds useful, but continued access remains a challenge where seed banks or local supply systems are absent.
- **Persistent Student Retention Challenges:** School dropout and retention issues continue despite improvements in infrastructure.
- **Maintenance Issues in Sanitation Infrastructure:** Many soak pits and sanitation assets face maintenance challenges, affecting long-term usability.
- **Kitchen Garden Sustainability Challenges:** Water scarcity and limited continued support affect sustained use of kitchen gardens.

Recommendations

Focus Area	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
NRM	<i>No high priority recommendation</i>	Repair and Maintenance of Energy Assets: Conduct village-level audits to repair non-functional solar streetlights and community assets through local caretaker systems, utilizing vendor warranties and convergence with schemes such as MGNREGA to restore functionality. Responsible: IA, PRI, VDC, Vendors	<i>No low priority recommendation</i>
SDLE	Strengthen Community Seed Systems: Promote community-led seed banks or local seed production practices so farmers can continue accessing improved seeds even after project support reduces. Responsible: IA, Farmer Groups, PRI	Ensure Equitable Access to Shared Farm Tools: Replace informal custodian-led sharing with a group-managed tool bank system supported by usage registers and transparent booking schedules to ensure fair access for all farmers and avoid biased distribution. Periodic monitoring by farmer groups or PRI representatives should be introduced to address grievances and improve accountability. Responsible: IA, Farmer Groups, PRI	Promote Low-Cost Water Management Practices: Support farmers to adopt low-cost water conservation practices such as mulching and field-level water management to sustain productivity in water-scarce periods. Responsible: IA, Farmer Groups, PRI
PoE	Teacher Training for Effective Use of Facilities: Conduct refresher training for teachers on effective use of science labs and digital equipment , as limited technical familiarity is currently constraining lab usage and learning benefits. Responsible: IA, Education Department, SMC, School Heads	Ensure Sustainable Operation of RO Systems: Assign responsibility to the School Management Committee for routine upkeep, ensure periodic servicing through local vendors, and provide basic orientation to school staff for timely maintenance and fault reporting. Responsible: IA, SMC, School Heads, PRI, Vendors	<i>No low priority recommendation</i>
H&H	Improve Soak Pit Maintenance and Sanitation Use: Introduce regular cleaning and maintenance mechanisms for soak pits, many of which are currently not clean, to sustain sanitation benefits and wastewater management outcomes. Responsible: IA, PRI, VDC, Community Groups	Introduce Regular Health Camps: Institutionalize periodic general health camps to maintain momentum on health awareness and preventive care at village level. Responsible: IA, Health Department, ASHA, PRI	Promote Kitchen Garden Demonstration Models: Encourage model kitchen gardens to promote peer learning and wider replication across villages. Responsible: IA, Health Department, ASHA, PRI

CASE STUDY

Improving Digital Learning Facilities in Pangi Kala School, Lakhimpur Kheri (P0445)

Figure 1: Digital Smart Classroom



(Aga Khan Foundation (P0445))

In UPS Pangi Kala of Lakhimpur Kheri district, the head teacher reported that earlier the school lacked electronic teaching equipment and digital learning tools. Teaching was mainly conducted through verbal explanations, and students had limited exposure to interactive and visual methods of learning. This affected their understanding and reduced their engagement during classroom activities.

The absence of proper infrastructure and teaching aids made it difficult for teachers to explain concepts effectively. Students relied on traditional learning approaches, which limited their interest and participation in studies. Access to safe drinking water and hygiene-related facilities in the school was also limited.

With support from the Aga Khan Foundation, several improvements were introduced in the school. These included a projector, whiteboard, science lab equipment, science kits, cupboards, teaching-learning materials, and an RO drinking water system. BALA paintings and handwashing stations were also developed. Teachers began using digital tools during classes, which improved the teaching process. According to the respondent, these interventions contributed to increased student attendance and improved engagement in studies.

Improving Farming Practices in Pangi Kala Village, Lakhimpur Kheri (P0445)

Figure 2: improved field productivity



(Aga Khan Foundation (P0445))

In Pangi Kala village of Lakhimpur Kheri district, a farmer reported that earlier agricultural practices mainly involved the use of chemical fertilizers such as urea, and crop production levels were low. Farmers had limited awareness of improved or alternative farming methods, which affected productivity and overall agricultural outcomes.

The reliance on traditional inputs and lack of knowledge about organic practices created challenges in improving crop yield. Farmers faced difficulties in enhancing production using available methods and resources.

Through support from the Aga Khan Foundation's rural development project, farmers received vermicompost and training on preparing organic manure and organic insecticides. The respondent reported that after adopting these practices, wheat production increased. Earlier yields were around two to three quintals, which later increased to approximately four quintals from the same land. Farmers also began cultivating vegetables such as tomato, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, and ridge gourd and selling them in local markets, supporting income generation.

Methodology

Study design and Framework: A cross-sectional, mixed-methods design was adopted to generate robust, triangulated evidence on project **relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability**. The study followed HDFC Bank CSR's DMS framework and applied an **OECD-DAC-aligned analytical framework** contextualized for the **Holistic Rural Development Program (HRDP)**. Quantitative surveys were complemented with qualitative FGDs, KIIs, IDIs, and SGDs to assess outcomes and capture nuanced mechanisms of change across thematic areas such as **NRM, SDLE, H&H, and POE**.

Sampling and Coverage: The sampling approach balanced **statistical validity with fair representation** of geographies and intervention types for N2 projects (P0445).

- **Quantitative sample size** was determined using a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, with proportional allocation across households, community beneficiaries, and institutional actors.
- **Qualitative sampling** was purposive, ensuring that diverse stakeholders were represented for deeper insights.

Table 1: Quantitative Sample Distribution (P0445)

Thematic Area	Target	Achieved
SDLE	165	194
NRM	82	92
POE	31	33
H&H	66	81
Asset Mapping	15	15
Grand Total	359	415

Table 2: Qualitative Sample and Respondent Category (P0445)

Stakeholder Type	Tool	Target	Achieved
NGO Partner (Implementation Manager)	KII	1	1
HDFC Project Manager	IDI	1	1
PRI Members	KII	4	4
Community Members	FGD	4	4
Farmer Groups	FGD	2	2
School Principals	KII	4	4
Students (8th-10th)	SGD	2	2
SHG Lead	IDI	4	4
Total		22	22

Respondents and tools: The standardized **DMS tool of HDFC Bank CSR** was used to collect quantitative data, tailored to the project's different beneficiary categories: households/groups for skill development and livelihoods, community members for natural resource management, and school authorities (principals, teachers, students) for education interventions. Qualitative tools included **FGD, IDI, and KII guides** developed in line with the DMS and **OECD-DAC criteria**, capturing perspectives from community stakeholders, farmer groups, PRI members, implementing partners, and HDFC project manager.

Data analysis, and Reporting: Quantitative analysis employed descriptive statistics and score

analysis as per the OECD-DAC dimension from the DMS; qualitative data were transcribed, coded and synthesized to produce composite scores per OECD-DAC dimension. Both quantitative and qualitative scores are averaged (with different weightages to the indicators) to give a comprehensive project level score. Findings are presented as an integrated outcomes narrative with project-specific sub-analyses, supported by triangulated evidence from surveys, FGDs/IDIs, KIIs, and case studies.

Project Level Scoring- P0445 - Lakhimpur (Heat Map)

Overall Project Score = 4.4 (Good)								
Parameter/ Theme	Relevance	Coherence	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Visibility	Overall Score
SDLE	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4
NRM	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.4
POE	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3
H&H	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3
Overall Score	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4

Legend:

>= 4.6	Excellent
3.6 to 4.5	Good
2.6 to 3.5	Moderate
<= 2.5	Poor

P0445- Indicator Wise Scoring (Theme and Overall)						
OECD parameter	Indicator	SDLE	NRM	H&H	PoE	Overall score
Relevance	Beneficiaries need alignment	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8
	Local context alignment	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Quality of design	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Coherence	Internal Coherence	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	External coherence	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Efficiency	Timeliness-	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.8
	Quality	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.5
	Operational efficiency	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3
	Project design	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1
Effectiveness	Reach (target vs Achievement)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Interim Result (Outputs & Short-term results)-	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7
	Influencing factors (Enablers & Disablers)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Differential results	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3
	Adaptation over time-	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.3
Impact	Significance- (outcome)	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7
	Transformational change-	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
	Unintended change-	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
Sustainability	Potential for continuity	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2
	Sustainability in project design & strategy-	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Visibility	Visibility	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Overall score		4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4



Fig 1 : Solar Light (P0445) - Aga Khan Foundation



Fig 2 : BALA Painting - (P0445)- Aga Khan Foundation



Fig 1 : Smart Classroom (P0445) - Aga Khan Foundation

PROJECT CODES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

PROJECT CODES	IMPLEMENTATION PARTNER	STATES
P0445	Aga Khan Foundation	Lakhimpurr



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