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BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT (BAP) FINAL EVALUATION

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ACRONYMS

AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
AusABBA	Australian Assistance to Agricultural Development in Balochistan Border Areas
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AWP	Assignment Work Plan
BAP	Balochistan Agriculture Project
CO	Community Organization
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DO	Development Objective
DoA	Department of Agriculture
EGA	Economic Growth and Agriculture Office, USAID/Pakistan
EQ	Evaluation Question
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FMC	Farmers' Marketing Collective
GI	Group Interview
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GVAP	Gross Value of Agricultural Product
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Result
KII	Key Informant Interview
MAXQDA	Max Qualitative Data Analysis (software program)
MCO	Men's Community Organization
MIS	Management Information System
MMO	Mutual Marketing Organization
MNFSR	Ministry of National Food Security and Research (GoP)
MSI	Management Systems International
NARC	National Agriculture Research Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PERFORM	Performance Management Support Contract
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
Rs.	Pakistan Rupees
SOW	Scope of Work
USABBA	United States Assistance to Balochistan Border Areas
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCO	Women's Community Organization

PROJECT SUMMARY

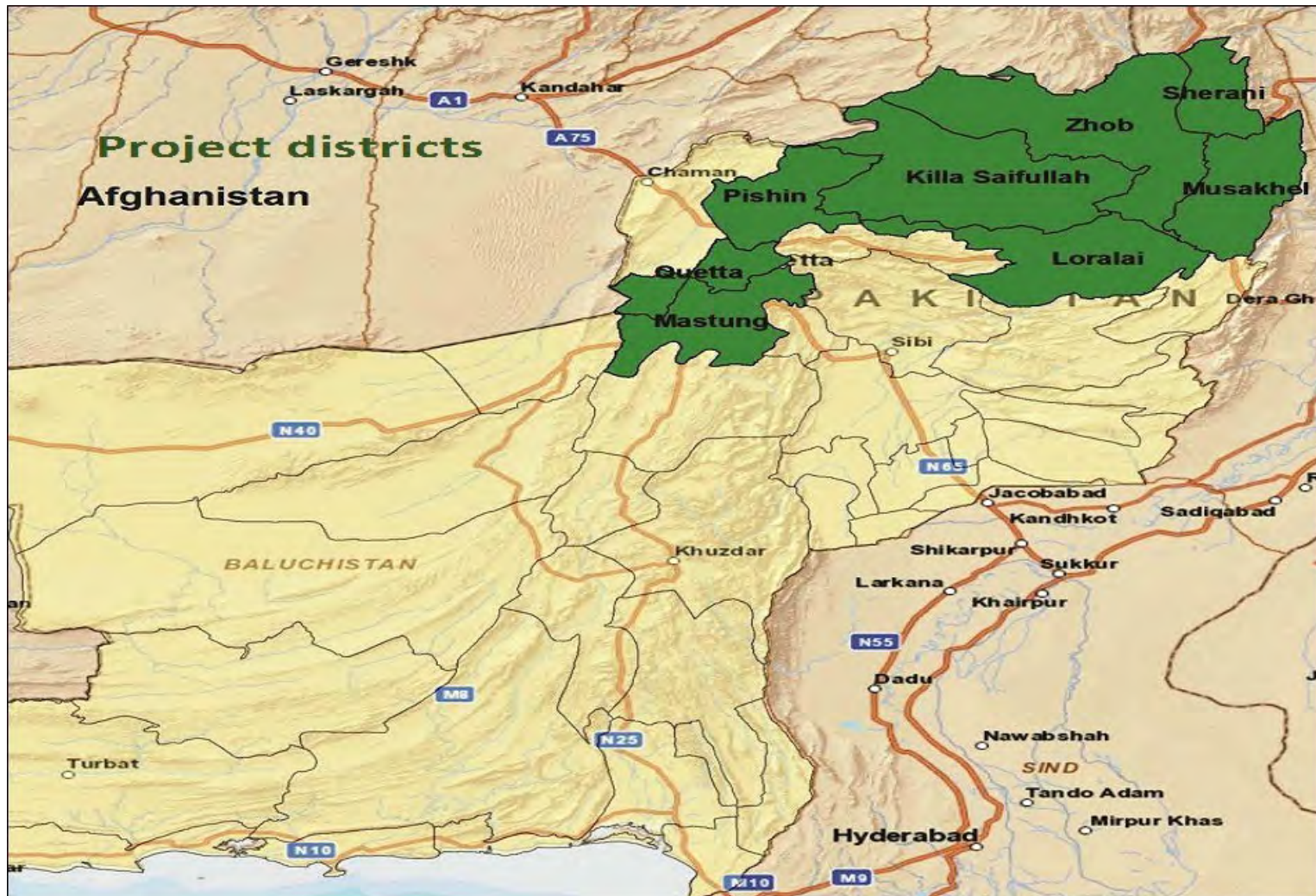
Table I summarizes basic information about the Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP).

TABLE I: PROJECT SUMMARY

Title/Field	Project/Activity Information
Contract/agreement numbers	Cooperative Agreement #: 391-A-00-09-01122
Contracting/Agreement Officer's Representative (COR/AOR)	-
Start date	January 1, 2009
Completion date	December 31, 2016
Location	Eight districts of province Balochistan border areas
Implementing partner(s)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
USAID/Pakistan Mission Strategic Framework objectives addressed	DO 2: Improved economic status of focus populations IR 2.1: Improved economic performance of focus enterprises IR 2.1.2: Improved skill development and job placement IR 2.1.3: Increased use of modern technology and management practices IR 2.2.2: Strengthened private sector and civil society engagement in policy-making
Budget	-

The map in Figure I illustrates (in green) the districts in which the Balochistan Agricultural Project (BAP) operates. The districts of Mustang, Loralai, and Killa Saifullah represented those in the pilot phase. Quetta and Zhob were added in phase I and Pishin, Musakhel, and Sherani in phase 2.

FIGURE I: MAP OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES FOR ALL PHASES



Source: BAP, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Evaluation Purpose and Questions

PERFORM's final evaluation of the Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP) provided an independent third party assessment of the project's achievements and the extent to which promising results reported in the midterm and previous evaluations have been sustained. USAID/Pakistan will use recommendations and lessons learned to inform future agricultural development programming in Pakistan.

The evaluation was designed to determine the extent to which the project design and implementation contributed to, or detracted from, effectiveness, relevance, engagement of women, and replication and sustainability of results. The evaluation questions were phrased in terms of the relevance of design choices and the effectiveness of implementation approaches in the context of achieving expected results in the Balochistan context. Each question was designed to highlight what worked and what did not work and identified unanticipated results and lateral impact on non-beneficiaries.

Project Background

BAP is the third phase of a 10-year agricultural development project that evolved through a pilot phase focused on community development and food security, to a second phase focused on increasing surpluses and connecting farmers to markets, to a third phase that emphasized transitioning beneficiary farmers to commercially oriented business enterprises. To implement this strategy, the project focused on developing community organizations; introducing technologies and practices relevant to increasing crop and livestock productivity, including activities specifically designed to engage and benefit women; and developing value chains and markets.

Key Findings and Conclusions

Question 1: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results?

Relevance: The project focused on numerous beneficiary types including members of community organizations (COs), entrepreneur members of farmers' marketing collectives (FMCs), and government. The evaluation concluded that the project had focused on and adapted interventions to the needs of all three, gaining the greatest success and perception of relevance from members of COs. In terms of support to FMC members, the project was particularly relevant as they moved from informal organizations to businesses with a high potential for sustainability. Over 915 COs were formed, of which around 75 are FMCs, and a further 7 or 8 have become mutual marketing organizations (MMOs), with a more formal, registered organizational structure than FMCs.

Effectiveness: In terms of meeting its objectives for income growth (men and women) and increasing crop and livestock productivity, the project has shown positive results. Beneficiaries' average annual income has increased by 189 percent in nominal terms (from Rs. 395,557 to Rs. 1,141,361), crop productivity has increased by 296 percent on average (from 4.13 to 16.38), and livestock productivity has increased by an average of 296 percent (from 9.69 to 38.37).¹ Fruit and vegetable crops, rather than staples, drove advances in crop productivity. Beneficiaries attributed their gains largely to new skills, improved access to markets, and improved inputs. Additionally, the improvement in crop productivity is

¹ The analysis defined productivity as the ratio of gross revenue to production costs.

in part plausibly attributable to water-related project activities. The project generated \$61.0 million in increased incomes for poor, rural households with a total outlay of \$28.2 million (both expressed in 2015 dollars)—a net present value of \$32.8 million and a return of \$2.17 for every dollar spent. This increase in income is plausibly attributable to the project activities.

Question 2: To what extent has the project design resulted in sustainable impacts?

Three-quarters or more of beneficiaries believed they would continue project activities. When asked in qualitative interviews to describe how activities would continue, however, beneficiaries and stakeholders were less optimistic. More than half believed crop and livestock activities were sustainable, while less than half believed women’s activities and water activities would continue. It is notable that respondents viewed activities that required little or no investment (e.g., capacity building) as more sustainable than those that required relatively large investments (e.g., water infrastructure).² Community development and improved market access emerged as the most-mentioned contributors to sustaining results.

While project activities have succeeded in enhancing capacity within some relevant government departments, the sustainability of the improvements remains in doubt due to lack of money, motivation, and governments’ limited involvement in project implementation.

Prospects for replication were also correlated with the level of investment required to adopt a practice or technology. Respondents reported observing more replication of crop, livestock, and women-oriented activities than of water-related activities. Most replication occurred organically through personal contacts with neighbors or relatives. It is also notable that another project, Australian Assistance to Agricultural Development in Balochistan Border Areas (AusABBA), funded by the Australian government, has replicated the development approach of BAP.

Question 3: To what extent did interventions improve the empowerment of women in the target regions?

Sixty percent or more of women respondents reported improvements in their economic empowerment related to increased income and greater participation in household asset and expenditure decisions, but not in their ability to work or access markets outside the home. The project was less successful in empowering women socially with respect to their ability to express disagreement in the community or to assume leadership roles. Two-thirds, however, believed they had greater control over their future. Given the conservative nature of the Balochistan culture, even small improvements in women’s social empowerment represent important achievements.

Summary of Recommendations

Community and market development: COs are a useful entry mechanism for working in remote, isolated, and undeveloped areas, but the capacity of COs should be strengthened to make them more sustainable in future projects if their purpose as a social or economic instrument can be harnessed. FMCs were an effective approach, but future projects should begin these activities earlier and expand the activity to cover the entire value chain, including financial and market information services.

Women’s empowerment: Future projects should place greater emphasis on progressively introducing innovative and market-focused women’s economic activities. There is a need to widen the inclusivity of

² The evaluation team did not ask about sustainability over a given period of time and instead asked if the activity was sustainable without donor support. Farmers may have viewed water infrastructure as unsustainable if the community could not afford to replace or rehabilitate the infrastructure without external support even if they believed the infrastructure would last for decades.

technological use by all community members, including women, to raise participation leading to female empowerment and emancipation socially and politically. Future projects should adopt an integrated approach towards social empowerment through building alliances with other relevant organizations.

Strengthening public sector: Development projects cannot operate in isolation of national or local institutions, including those of government. Working with governments that have limited budgets or limited qualified personnel remains a challenge, but provides legitimacy and a framework for anchoring the changes that are needed. Despite their capacity constraints, governments have an implementation role to reinforce ownership, sustain their commitment, and continue the work beyond external financing and technical assistance. To this end, the Balochistan Agricultural Sector Policy and Strategy prepared by the project needs to be updated and the Government of Balochistan (GoB) encouraged to approve it quickly.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND QUESTIONS

Evaluation Purpose

PERFORM's final evaluation of BAP provides an independent third party assessment of the project's achievements and the extent to which promising results reported in the midterm and previous evaluations have been sustained. This final evaluation examines the effectiveness of the project's development approach to determine whether and under what conditions it could be replicable and extracts lessons for ongoing and future USAID/Pakistan agricultural development activities.

Evaluation Questions

In collaboration with the USAID/Pakistan Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA) team, the evaluation team refined the evaluation questions defined in the scope of work (SOW) (Annex 1) and agreed to the following questions as documented in the assignment work plan (Annex 2).

Question 1: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results?

a. Relevance: How well was the project focused on the needs of beneficiaries?

The question assessed relevance from the perspectives of the GoB's development priorities, the priority agriculture-oriented needs of target communities, and increasing women's economic and social empowerment, all within the context of Balochistan's political, economic, and social environment.

b. Effectiveness: Did the project accomplish its objectives, especially given the shift from livelihoods to a more business-oriented approach?

The evaluation assessed effectiveness relative to the five key anticipated outcomes identified in the project logframe (contained in the SOW in Annex 1): (1) increasing the incomes of target households by at least 20 percent; (2) increasing women's income by at least 20 percent; (3) increasing crop productivity by at least 35 percent; (4) increasing livestock productivity by at least 20 percent; and (5) building the capacity of target communities to identify needs and problems collectively and seek external assistance. The evaluation examined the effectiveness of key project components, including crops, livestock, water, women-focused activities, and community and market development.

Question 2: To what extent has the project design resulted in sustainable impacts?

a. Are the activities and results likely to be sustained after the project is completed?

The evaluation assessed the extent to which beneficiaries are likely to continue employing project-promoted practices and sustain results in the absence of project support. It also identified conditions and factors that may enhance or deter prospects for sustainable results.

b. Is the project “institutionalizing” or building local capacity to undertake similar activities?

The evaluation explored whether project-supported GoB line departments have institutionalized the policies and practices that the project promoted, and the factors and conditions that contribute to or hinder prospects for sustainability. It also examined the extent to which participatory organizations—such as COs, FMCs, and MMOs—created under the project are likely to continue functioning after the project ends, and the factors and circumstances that may enhance or deter their sustainability.

c. Replication: To what extent are the activities and results of the project replicable/replicated?

The evaluation assessed the replicability of project activities and the conditions under which they are replicated and replicable. It explored the frequency and magnitude with which farmers, community organizations, and others have benefitted indirectly from project activities.

Question 3: To what extent did interventions improve the empowerment of women in the target regions?

The evaluation examined women’s empowerment from the perspectives of economic opportunity, economic empowerment, social empowerment, and social change, and also assessed whether women’s community organizations (WCOs) have played a role in increasing women’s empowerment.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

BAP is the current iteration of a three-phase agricultural development project that began in 2005. The pilot phase was a food production initiative designed to alleviate food insecurity and poverty. In phase 1 (United States Assistance to Balochistan Border Areas – USABBA), the project continued activities designed to increase food production but also started to work on market development initiatives to enhance incomes. In phase 2 (BAP), the project emphasized transitioning project-supported community organizations (COs) to formal business-oriented agricultural and livestock enterprises. The project reports engaging about 17,162 households directly and benefitting an additional 28,600 households indirectly. These households represented about 320,000 individuals, or 2.5 percent of the total Balochistan population of 13 million.³

BAP works in eight districts of Balochistan close to the Afghan border.⁴ It started in three districts during the pilot phase in 2005 (Killa Saifullah, Loralai, and Mastung), and added two more districts (Quetta and Zhob) in the USABBA phase, and three more (Sherani, Musakhail, and Pishin) in the BAP phase. It focused on capacity building, technological innovation, farm management, and value chain

³ Maqbool Ahmed, Ghulam Dastageer, Sher Ali Khan, and Mahvish Ahmad, “A numbers game: Is census delayed justice denied?,” *Herald*, September 02, 2016, <http://herald.dawn.com/news/1153406>.

⁴ At the time of the final evaluation, BAP was still operative.

development. In addition, the project added a policy component to work with the GoB in light of the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, which devolved many responsibilities in agriculture and livestock to the provincial government. BAP program activities cover the following major domains: community organizing; community and market development; and water, crops, and livestock. (See Annex I for the logical framework.)

Development Hypothesis and Theory of Change

The economic opportunities for poor agricultural households in the border areas of Balochistan are limited. Crop and livestock productivity is low, markets are highly undeveloped, household food insecurity is common, and household livelihoods are vulnerable and fragile. However, agriculture will remain the mainstay of household livelihoods in these areas of the province in the coming years. As a result, there is a need and scope to increase household incomes by improving crop and livestock productivity and strengthening market access and linkages. Thus, the overall development objective of the project has been to reduce poverty and increase peace and stability in the border areas of Balochistan. Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by poor Balochistan farmers, such as low productivity levels (particularly due to crop failures and poor animal health); limited access to water and inefficient use of water; poorly managed, overgrazed, and degraded rangelands; a weak research and extension system; high post-harvest losses; weak and underdeveloped value chains; and a lack of market access and market connections. BAP made particular efforts to ensure that men and women shared equitably in project benefits.

Along with introducing key interventions covering crop, livestock, water, and women-focused activities, the project formed and strengthened COs as the platforms through which it implemented activities. It formed separate COs for men and women to ensure that both could receive capacity-building support permissible in the context of Balochistan. COs also provided the vehicle for gathering people together to discuss community, household, social, and livelihood needs. The livelihoods approach, focused on increasing production through community organizations, was subsequently transformed into a market development approach, which focused on creating market opportunities for COs that had started producing surpluses and transforming some of the COs into registered, commercially oriented agricultural and livestock enterprises—farmers’ marketing collectives (FMCs) and mutual marketing organizations (MMOs).⁵

FMCs and MMOs cover numerous agricultural sub-sectors, including apples, grapes, mulberries, and wool. Members who came together to form these organizations received technical assistance, including business planning, organization techniques, financial accounting practices, packaging, and transport training. In terms of engagement with the market, the project has engaged beneficiaries in “walk the value chain” exercises and introduced them to potential buyers. So far, the project has supported around 80 FMCs, of which 7 have become registered MMOs.

EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

Data Collection

The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach that included collecting quantitative and qualitative data from multiple sources (i.e., project documents, research papers, beneficiaries, stakeholders, and

⁵ The only difference between FMCs and MMOs is that MMOs are formally registered organizations.

experts). The evaluation team collected primary data through a survey of CO, FMC, and MMO members; group interviews (GIs) with beneficiaries, GoB line departments, and BAP field staff; and key informant interviews (KIIs) with various stakeholders. The mixed-methods approach ensured multiple levels of triangulation to help answer the evaluation questions. In total, the team developed seven data collection instruments which included two survey questionnaires (one for men and one for women) and five interview guides (Annex 3).

Survey of Beneficiaries

The evaluation team conducted a survey of a large number of project beneficiaries to ensure that findings are generalizable to the beneficiary population of the sampled districts. Since the project covered a large and remote geographic region with poor transportation infrastructure, the team adopted a multi-stage approach to select a sample of project beneficiaries it could feasibly visit within the fieldwork timeframe.

In the first stage, the team purposively selected one district from each project phase (i.e., pilot, phase 1, and phase 2): Killa Saifullah (pilot), Zhob (phase 1 – USABBA), and Sherani (phase 2 – BAP). The selection process considered issues such as security, distance from Quetta, and the suitability of lodging for the team. In the second stage, the team randomly selected 14 women’s community organizations (WCOs), 14 men’s community organizations (MCOs), and all FMCs/MMOs in each selected district. In the third stage, the team randomly selected five beneficiaries (CO, FMC, and MMO members) from each selected cluster. Additionally, to get a better representation of beneficiaries involved in the project’s market-oriented approach, the team surveyed all FMC and MMO members in Quetta, Mastung, Loralai, Sherani, and Zhob districts. Thus, the team selected a sample of 693 project beneficiaries to get estimates with a 5 percent margin of error with a 95 percent confidence level (Table 2). The sample for the survey included 220 women and 473 men. The survey instruments covered questions relating to the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the project; respondents’ household income and expenditure; crop and livestock productivity; and perceptions regarding women’s empowerment. Annex 7 contains profiles of survey respondents.

TABLE 2: PROJECT BENEFICIARIES SURVEY SAMPLE DESIGN

District	FMC and MMO Members	CO Members	
		MCO Members	WCO Members
Killa Saifullah (pilot district)	79	70	70
Zhob (USABBA district)	56	70	70
Sherani (BAP district)	41	70	70
Loralai, Mastung, Quetta	97	0	0
Totals	273	210	210
	273	420	
	693		

Key Informant Interviews

The team conducted 40 semi-structured individual interviews with key informants associated with the project and external sector experts who could provide feedback on the project’s design, implementation, and results. The evaluation team purposively selected stakeholders and experts to capture specific expertise, experience, or perspectives. Stakeholders included representatives from

USAID, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the National Agriculture Research Council (NARC), the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), and the GoB (Annex 7). These interviews focused on developing a comprehensive understanding of the relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and replicability of project components (crops, livestock, water, women-focused activities, and community and market development), unintended results, and changes in women's empowerment. The evaluation team designed two instruments for these interviews, one for sector specialists, and one for managerial staff (Annex 3).

Group Interviews

The evaluation team conducted 23 semi-structured group interviews (GIs) with project beneficiaries (21 groups), district government officials (1 group), and an FAO project district team (1 group). The GIs with beneficiaries were conducted in the three sampled districts (Killa Saifullah, Zhob, and Sherani). In total, the team conducted seven group interviews in each sampled district including two each with MCO and WCO members and three with FMC/MMO members. The team used a project-generated enumeration list of each CO to randomly select four community members for each GI, and they purposively selected the district government officials and project staff. For a summary of GIs conducted, see Annex 7.

GIs consisted of 4 participants each, except for the GI with the FAO project district team, which included 10 participants. In total, the GI sample included 98 participants, of which 74 were men and 24 were women. The team conducted GIs with male and female beneficiaries separately. These GIs focused on developing a deeper understanding of the relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and replicability of project components (crops, livestock, water, women-focused activities, and community and market development), unintended results, and changes in women's empowerment. The team designed four instruments for the GIs, one each for MCOs, WCOs, FMCs and MMOs, and district government and FAO staff (Annex 3).

Case Studies

The evaluation team also used case studies to capture unintended positive or negative and spillover effects. During the fieldwork, the team identified promising case studies with the help of information from KIs, GIs, and project documents. For two case studies, see Annex 6.

Secondary Review

Besides collecting primary data, the evaluation team consulted secondary information maintained by the project (see Annex 4 for a bibliography). This included project documents, the project's management information system (MIS), project-supported research reports, and the project calculations on the gross value of agricultural product (GVAP)⁶ to estimate the effects of activities on household and women's income.

⁶ GVAP is a measure of the gross revenue attributable to project activities and serves as a practical proxy for the project's contribution to household income. Its construction provides a plausible causal connection between individual project activities and household income. GVAP for each activity is the difference between GVAP with the intervention and what it would have been without the intervention—both estimates based on research (e.g., on differences in yields between local and improved seed varieties), field-validated assumptions about what farmers would have done without the interventions, and current market prices for agricultural and livestock products. The following example from the project's documentation illustrates GVAP.

“Suppose that the project provides a farmer with improved wheat seed sufficient to plant one hectare of land and that he would have planted a local variety of wheat on the same land if he had not received the improved variety. Further assume that one hectare of the local variety produces (on average) Rs. 30,000 of wheat and straw per hectare. This is the GVAP associated with what the farmer would have done without

Data Analysis

The survey yielded quantitative information regarding relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of project activities; women's empowerment; crop and livestock productivity; and household income and expenditures. The qualitative data provided additional depth of understanding, answering the questions of how and why project activities influenced intended outcomes. The evaluation team used descriptive statistics (frequencies, averages, and cross-tabulations) of the quantitative data to describe beneficiary characteristics and perceptions by type of CO. They used relevant statistical tests, such as the chi-squared test and *t*-test, to see whether differences between disaggregate levels were significant. To calculate changes in income and productivity between 2009 and 2015, they compared the evaluation's survey findings with those of the project's 2009 baseline study.

To undertake qualitative data analysis, the evaluation team used MAXQDA, a qualitative data analysis package, which facilitated coding, organizing, and extracting patterns from the qualitative data. They employed both deductive and inductive coding systems. *Deductively*, they developed a provisional code list based upon the conceptual framework, background documents, evaluation questions, and data collection instruments. As the team coded interview transcripts against this provisional list, other (*inductive*) codes emerged progressively from the data itself. Such inductive codes were empirically grounded in the data and helped identify data patterns.

To integrate quantitative and qualitative data, the evaluation team used an *explanatory* approach. In this analysis, qualitative findings helped *explain* trends and findings in the quantitative data. That is, the quantitative data gave the “*what*” part of the information, and the team used the qualitative data to explain the “*why*” and “*how*” parts. The integration was designed to triangulate the quantitative with the qualitative data and help explain how and why project interventions affected the welfare of beneficiaries or how project interventions worked—or failed to work—as expected.

Evaluation Limitations

Notwithstanding the efforts of the evaluation team to obtain valid and reliable data, the evaluation has the following limitations.

- 1) Measuring incomes of small-scale farmers was difficult, as not all farmers held relevant written records, and survey respondents might not have given accurate income information due to response bias.
- 2) Agricultural production and income questions in the survey required a recall of up to one year or more—e.g., crop productivity in the last *kharif* season—which might have caused recall bias.
- 3) Findings from the survey are generalizable to the sampled districts only.

The evaluation team took the following measures to mitigate these limitations.

- 1) To mitigate potential response bias, the evaluation team avoided directly asking questions about respondents' household income. Instead, they asked about the respondents' landholding, various inputs, quantities produced and sold, and market prices during the last year, and calculated household income based on this information. To mitigate the large variation in reported prices,

the improved seed. Now assume that the GVAP associated with the improved [higher-yielding] variety is Rs. 44,000. The GVAP associated with distributing improved wheat seed is thus Rs. 14,000 – the difference between the GVAP for improved wheat and that for local wheat.” (Taken as it is from an internal USABBA Mission Report, pp. 9-10).

For a detailed description of GVAP and the method used, see the internal USABBA Mission Report 2010.

they used average market prices of livestock and crops to compute household income.

- 2) As suggested by Hassan (2005),⁷ the team mitigated potential recall bias by structuring questions to facilitate recall and by training the survey enumerators to give the respondents enough time before answering the survey questions involving recall.
- 3) To mitigate the issue of generalizability, the team used other sources of data, such as GVAP, which apply to all project districts.

During the analysis, the team found little reason to question the overall validity of the quantitative data and is confident in its quality. Moreover, the evaluation did not rigorously attribute observed changes to project activities but instead aimed for plausible attribution, i.e., providing a plausible rationale for ruling out other causes of changes in an indicator or a plausible explanation for how project activities contributed to changes in the indicator.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation Question I: Relevance and Effectiveness

Question I: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results?

Relevance

How well was the project focused on the needs of beneficiaries?

The evaluation examined relevance from the perspectives of the project's relevance to government development priorities, the needs of the target communities, and the wider political and socio-economic context in which the project was implemented.

Relevance to Household Needs

The surveys of MCO and WCO members presented a list of project activities and asked respondents whether they had participated in each activity, and if so, whether the activity was relevant to addressing their household needs. Almost all (98 to 100 percent) of male and female respondents who participated in an activity identified the activity as relevant to their household needs (Annex 8).

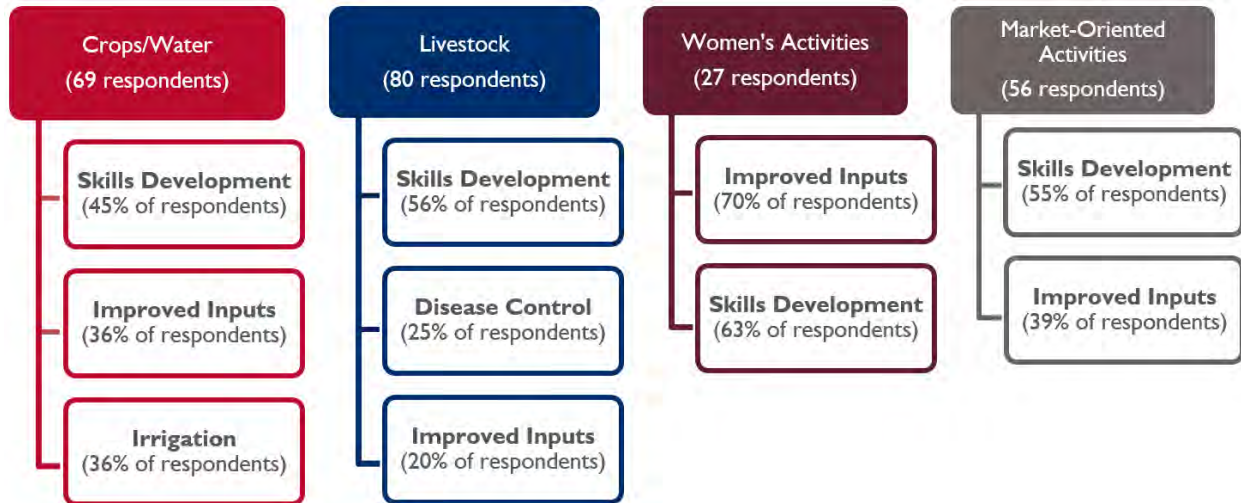
“Post-harvest losses result in 35 to 40 percent losses in fresh fruits and vegetables. FAO has brought more awareness to the farmers on the market side and has introduced new methods and good packaging materials, such as cardboard boxes to replace the old wooden boxes. So, I would say, the project has done much more on the marketing side, and farmers have benefitted more from reducing their post-harvest losses and are now selling their produce for good prices both in local markets and in other cities and provinces.” – *KII, senior government officer, GoB*

To elicit more nuanced perceptions of the relevance of project activities, the evaluation team asked MCO and WCO members in group interviews an open-ended question about how project activities addressed community problems. The most frequently mentioned crop- and water-related activities were skill development (training and capacity building) and improved inputs (e.g., seeds, plants, and poultry chicks) (Figure 2). For women-focused activities, respondents were most likely to identify improved

⁷ Eman Hassan, “Recall Bias Can Be a Threat to Retrospective and Prospective Research Designs,” *The Internet Journal of Epidemiology* 3, no. 2 (2006): 339-412.

inputs and skill development as relevant interventions. In livestock, respondents were most likely to mention skill development, disease control, and improved inputs. For market-oriented activities, they mentioned skill development and improved inputs most frequently.

FIGURE 2: RELEVANCE OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS



Note: The percentages reflect the percentage of the n respondents who mentioned the intervention.
 Source: Group interviews with MCO, WCO, FMC, and MMO members, August–September 2016.

Relevance to GoB Needs and Development Priorities

The evaluation team conducted 36 KIIs with representatives of the MNFSR, relevant Government of Pakistan (GoP) departments, and federal agricultural research organizations (such as NARC) to inquire about the relevance of project activities to development priorities. Although the project operated largely autonomously from the provincial government, FAO-government cooperation at the district level was good. Both the federal and provincial governments believed project activities were highly relevant to their development priorities. Half of 36 key informants whom the evaluation team asked about the project’s relevance to the GoB believed that the project addressed the GoB’s development priorities in the agricultural sector. Fifty-eight percent of the 12 of these respondents who directly represented the GoB felt that the project was relevant to government priorities.

“The project has created awareness among small farmers about their resource potential, technology for increasing productivity, value addition, and marketing. The livestock mandi [market] and the live weight [pricing] idea are examples. So I can say that the project has made a significant contribution in reviving the livestock sector, and has taken practical steps. Now it’s up to people in government, communities, and local business people to build on this foundation.” – *KII, senior government officer, livestock*

To ensure its relevance to government priorities, the project consulted with government ministries, departments, and research and policy organizations. At the strategic level it gave the federal and provincial governments key roles on the project steering committee which met annually. With the help of the GoB Department of Agriculture (DoA), the project developed a “Provincial Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy” with a roadmap for agrarian change. The purpose of this strategy was, as the former international project manager was quoted as saying, “to put intellectual thought on to the table.”

The project also introduced innovative approaches such as farmer field schools (FFSs) to the extension services with the expectation that the GoB DoA would adopt this as part of its common practice. Project managers, however, made a conscious decision not to involve government directly in field

implementation. They explained that, because of budget constraints, the GoB spent most of the budget allocated to agriculture on salaries (93 percent of the DoA budget, according to BAP senior KII interviews) and very little to support field operations, a situation that undermined desirable changes. This situation has not changed over the decade that BAP and its predecessor projects have been implemented.

“The most important contribution of the FAO project is that it has helped us in formulating the provincial agriculture policy. ... This was our need, FAO helped us, and now our provincial agriculture policy is in its final shape ... The credit for this also goes to the project.” – *KII informant, Quetta*

Conclusions: Relevance

The project’s interventions over its long period of implementation appear highly relevant and appropriate to raising farmer production and encouraged, through capacity building, a greater awareness of commercializing agriculture and livestock practices. Training and inputs were particularly relevant across all project components. This is not surprising given that, on average, beneficiaries earned 69 percent of their household income from agricultural and livestock activities.

The GoB also found project activities relevant to its development priorities and needs. The project’s approach, i.e., consultation with government departments and research and policy organizations, and engaging the DoA in strategic planning, contributed to its relevance. The agricultural strategy the project developed with the GoB addressed a pressing need and, in the absence of any other plan or documented strategy, this has provided a framework for discussion and an entry for the GoP and donors to support agricultural development in Balochistan.

During design and development of the Provincial Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy, FAO intensively cooperated with relevant GoB departments. Generally, FAO-GoB cooperation at the district level was good, and at the provincial level it could have been more intensive.

“Definitely, activities were relevant. The best thing in the project was the formation of community organizations—men’s COs and women’s COs. They engaged with men first because it’s not an easy task to involve women in Balochistan. Women are confined to their homes; they don’t have enough mobility because of the existing systems in place. More so in Pashtun districts which are stricter in this regard. They formed men’s community organizations and built rapport with them, who then allowed the female facilitators to meet up with community women. Then, they gradually formed women’s COs in the villages.” – *KII informant*

Effectiveness

Did the project accomplish its objectives, especially the shift from livelihoods to a more business-oriented approach?

The evaluation assessed effectiveness from the perspective of the project’s five key anticipated outcomes as identified in the logframe. These included increasing household income, increasing women’s income, increasing crop productivity, increasing livestock productivity, and improving the capacity of community members to identify needs and solve problems collectively. It also addressed the effectiveness of the project’s sequential development approach, which progressed from community development and livelihoods to a business-oriented approach. The analysis relies largely on survey data (the project’s 2009 baseline and the evaluation survey conducted in August 2016), the project’s GVAP estimates, and GIs with project beneficiaries to determine if and how activities were effective.

Household and Women's Income

Table 3 shows the comparison of reported incomes between 2009 and 2015 in nominal and real terms disaggregated by income source.⁸ Average household income increased by 189 percent in nominal terms (that reflect the combined effect of inflation, changes in product prices, and the impact of the project) and 66 percent in real (inflation adjusted) terms. Women's income increased by 100 percent in nominal terms and 15 percent in real terms. Income from agricultural activities, the project's primary focus, also increased substantially—by 261 percent (nominal)—while income from livestock increased by 59 percent in nominal terms. Based on average household sizes estimated from the survey data, per capita income increased from \$1.31⁹ to \$2.18 per day, which moved the average household out of extreme poverty.¹⁰

Table 3 also shows an increase in agriculture's contribution to total household income from 49 percent in 2009 to 62 percent in 2015, while livestock's share fell from 12 percent to 7 percent. The greater growth in agricultural income relative to livestock reflects the project's greater focus on crop (and water-related) activities relative to livestock. As Figure 3 illustrates, 52 percent of the total GVAP the project generated between 2009 and 2016 came from agriculture (34 percent from water-related activities and 18 percent from crop activities) and 36 percent came from livestock. The low contribution of livestock relative to agriculture also reflects the fact that households treat livestock as an asset and intend it for household consumption more than as a source of income. In fact, only 12 percent of respondents to the evaluation's household survey reported income from livestock.

TABLE 3: CHANGES IN AVERAGE INCOME BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015

Income Source	2009 Baseline			2015 Final Evaluation		% Change in Nominal Income	% Change in Real Income
	Rs. 2009 (Nominal)	Rs. 2015 ^a (Real)	% of Total	Amount	% of Total		
Total income	395,557	688,269	100%	1,141,361	100%	189%	66%
Agriculture	195,587	340,321	49%	706,462	62%	261%	108%
Livestock	47,419	82,509	12%	75,339	7%	59%	-9%
Women's income	42,715	74,324	11%	85,231	7%	100%	15%
Other sources	109,836	191,115	28%	274,329	24%	150%	44%

Source: BAP 2009 baseline report and BAP survey.

a. Values from 2009 are inflated using a factor of 1.74 based on reported CPI figures for Pakistan. Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

The income analysis also found substantial differences between the sampled districts. Zhob registered a 518 percent increase in average nominal income (255 percent in real terms) and Killa Saifullah achieved a

⁸ USAID and BAP project managers explained that targets for household and women's income referred to nominal increases.

⁹ The project's 2005 baseline survey estimated per capita income in project areas at \$0.65. This implies an increase of 235 percent in per capita income between 2005 and 2015.

¹⁰ World Bank has the following definitions of poverty: extreme poverty (<\$1.25 a day), moderate poverty (\$1.25 - \$4), vulnerability (\$4 - \$10), and middle class and rich (>\$10). The project beneficiaries moved from the edge of being poor to the middle of moderate poverty. Source: World Bank. (2015). *Global Monitoring Report 2015*. Retrieved from: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/503001444058224597/Global-Monitoring-Report-2015.pdf>

239 percent nominal increase (95 percent in real terms).¹¹ The evaluation did not have the baseline data for Sherani necessary to calculate district-level changes in income. (See Annex 8.)

Based on project-reported GVAP estimates—the only annual source of income estimates—the project generated \$53.7 million in additional income for beneficiary households.¹² To generate this income, the project spent \$22.2 million. In terms of current (2015) values, the project spent \$28.2 million to generate \$61.0 million in income—\$32.8 million more than the project cost. The ratio of benefits to costs is 2.17 which implies that the project generated \$2.17 (in present value terms) for each dollar spent.

Crop and Livestock Productivity

The 2009 and 2016 surveys also provided the data necessary to calculate changes in crop and livestock productivity. The analysis defined productivity as the ratio of gross revenue to production costs. For crops, the analysis calculated gross revenue as the market value of all crops produced and not lost to spoilage, and production costs as the total cost of all inputs, including labor. For livestock, the analysis defined revenue as the market value of animals sold, consumed in the household, or given away, and production costs as the share of total production costs attributable to the animals sold, eaten, or given away. The team adopted this approach for livestock productivity to separate the productive value of livestock from its value as an asset or store of wealth.

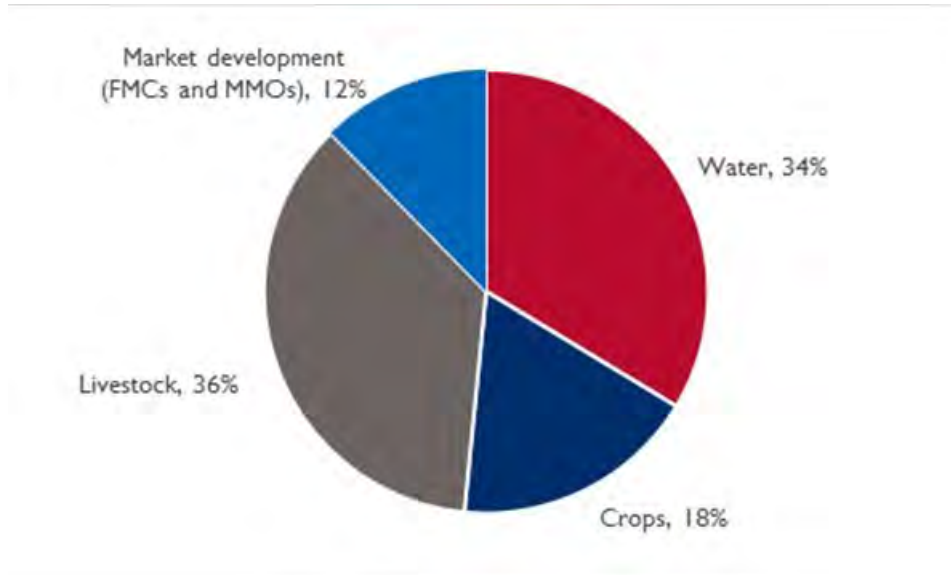
The analysis found that aggregate crop productivity (i.e., all crops combined) increased by an average of 296 percent—from 4.13 in 2009 to 16.38 in 2015 (Annex 8). The analysis also found a greater increase for horticultural crops than for staple crops. For instance, the productivity of grapes, carrots, apples, and apricots improved by 709 percent, 575 percent, 393 percent, and 245 percent, respectively, while the productivity of wheat, barley, and maize changed by -40 percent, -37 percent, and 49 percent, respectively (Annex 8).¹³ Greater improvements in the productivity of horticultural crops may reflect the project's emphasis on water-related activities—such as land leveling and dykes, lined storage tanks, lined/piped irrigation canals, and karez rehabilitation—which facilitate production of higher value (relative to staples) horticultural crops. As Figure 3 illustrates, 34 percent of the total GVAP the project generated between 2009 and 2016 came from water-related activities, a finding that emphasizes the importance of water-related activities in improving crop productivity and income.

¹¹ The evaluation team could find no reason for this difference.

¹² Pakistan rupees converted to U.S. dollars using the exchange rates applicable to each year.

¹³ It is important to note that, because agricultural output depends, to a large extent, on weather and other external factors, point estimates of production are less meaningful than trends and may be misleading. However, the evaluation did not have access to data to calculate trends in production.

FIGURE 3: PROPORTION OF GVAP BY PROJECT COMPONENT



The analysis also found that the project exceeded its target of increasing average livestock productivity by 20 percent. The evaluation team calculated productivity for the four most common animals (sheep, goats, cattle, and poultry). Aggregate (all animals) productivity increased by 296 percent. By animal type, productivity increased most for poultry and least for cattle, on which the project did not focus (Table 4).

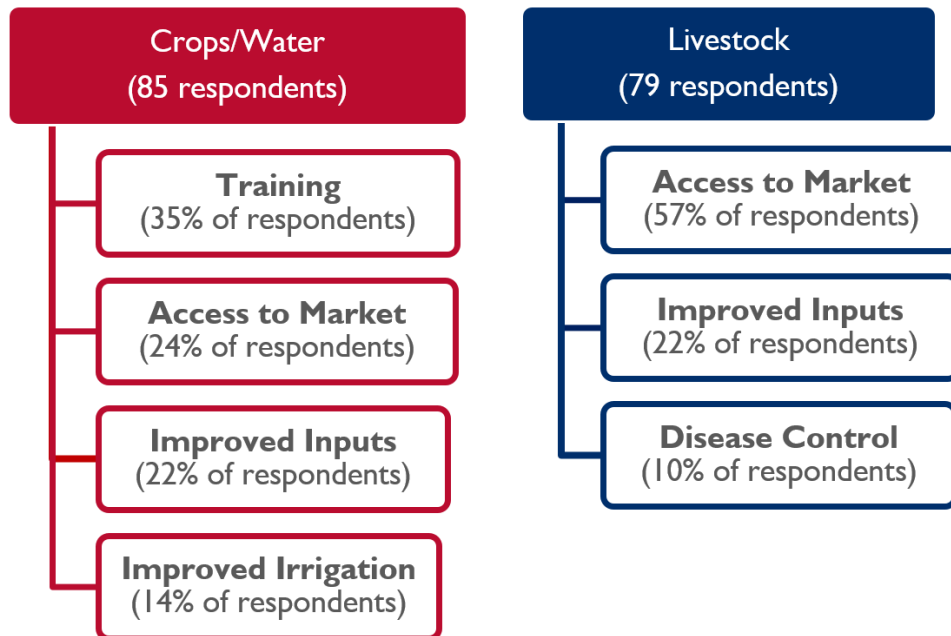
TABLE 4: CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015

Animal	2009	2015	% Change (2009-2015)
Goat	8.9	30.2	240%
Sheep	11.8	45.0	282%
Cattle	6.5	14.5	123%
Poultry	10.2	75.9	643%
Total	9.7	38.4	296%

Source: BAP 2009 baseline report and BAP survey.

To elicit more nuanced perceptions of the effectiveness of the project activities, the evaluation team asked MCO and WCO members in group interviews to describe the mechanisms through which project activities had affected their household income and crop and livestock productivity. Figure 4 summarizes the results. The main themes that emerged from the open-ended responses identified technical and managerial trainings; access to markets; improved inputs (e.g., higher-yielding seed varieties); and better irrigation systems as the most effective project activities. For livestock activities, respondents most frequently identified access to markets (e.g., organizing mandis, eliminating middlemen, exposure visits); improved inputs (e.g., poultry chicks); and disease control (improved animal health care) as the most significant contributors to improving livestock productivity.

FIGURE 4: MOST EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS



Source: Evaluation team interviews, 2016.

“Because of chicken distribution and livestock feed by FAO, our household women increased their income by selling eggs and wool.” – MCO member, Killa Saifullah

In terms of specific technologies, GI and KII respondents often cited the introduction of sheep shearing equipment and solar incubators for female-run poultry enterprises as effective activities. Key informants reported that the DoA has adopted both. The DoA also reported interest in promoting FFS and integrated pest management (IPM), both introduced by the project.

Other project intervention areas that have been effectively adopted by the DoA include livestock mandis and the introduction of the live weight measurement of animals to promote transparent market sales.

Effectiveness of the Development Approach

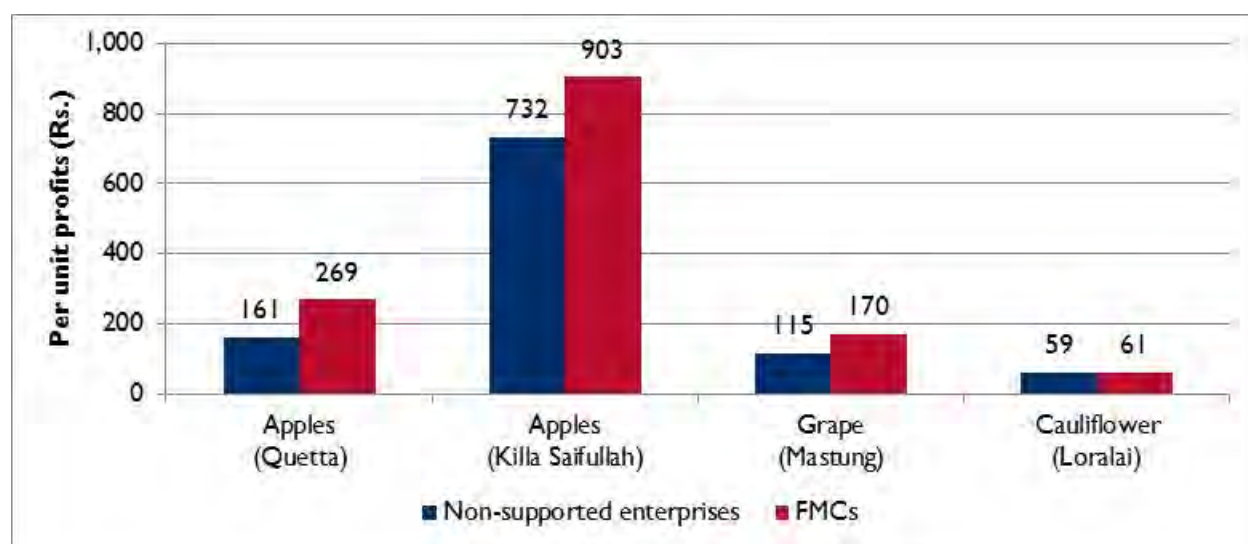
The project’s pilot phase focused on organizing communities and helping them improve livelihoods and food security by increasing their agricultural and livestock production. As it progressed into the USABBA and BAP phases, the project began to focus on improving beneficiaries’ access to markets and transitioning them to viewing farming as a business, a strategy that culminated in it establishing FMCs and MMOs as business-oriented enterprises. The evaluation team used the project’s financial assessments of the FMCs, the evaluation survey data, and GIs with FMC and MMO members to determine whether they earned higher incomes than beneficiaries who were members of COs.

“[The] theory of change for the program over the 12 years has been a series of ‘regeneration steps.’ It was redesigned several times through its life, which was a necessary process in such a long project. The [project] carried out a lot of studies into sustainability and found the developmental pathway was something like the following: Change the farming systems to develop business skills of farmers. Overall though, the project focused on changing people’s attitudes.” – KII, FAO consultant

Disaggregating the evaluation’s household survey data by type of organization (i.e., CO versus FMC or MMO) shows that FMC and MMO members earned significantly higher incomes than CO members ($t=6.70$, $p<0.01$).¹⁴ Specifically, on average, FMC and MMO members earned 47 percent more (Rs. 420,389) than CO members annually. Since the evaluation was not able to establish a counterfactual (i.e., what FMC and MMO members would have earned had they not been FMC or MMO members), the analysis is unable to determine whether selection bias (e.g., FMC and MMO members were more progressive or wealthier than CO farmers) instead of project activities explains the difference in incomes. However, the survey data showed no significant differences between FMC or MMO and CO members in terms of amount of land owned ($p=0.89$), household size ($p=0.81$), or number of animals owned ($p=0.06$). While this is not conclusive evidence of the absence of selection bias, it does suggest that FMC and MMO members were not greatly different from CO members in some important respects.

The project’s financial analysis of FMCs and MMOs corroborates the evaluation survey findings. The analysis found that project-supported FMCs earned more than similar enterprises that did not engage with the project (Figure 5).¹⁵ The difference between FMCs and similar non-supported enterprises is particularly evident for apple- and grape-focused FMCs. For example, project-supported apple FMCs generated 67 percent (in Quetta) and 23 percent (in Killa Saifullah) greater profits than similar non-supported businesses. Similarly, a project-supported grape FMC in Mastung generated 48 percent higher profits than a similar non-supported business.

FIGURE 5: PER UNIT PROFITS OF FMCs AND NON-SUPPORTED ENTERPRISES



Source: FAO (2013). Erskin-Smith, R. (2013). Balochistan Agriculture Project: Aid Memoir. Unpublished Report. See Annex 5 of this report.

Note: Units are 18 kilogram (kg) box for apples, 8 kg box for grapes, and 35 kg bag for cauliflower.

¹⁴ The p-value represents the probability that the observed difference between the incomes of COs and FMCs/MMOs is due to chance instead of true differences between the groups. In this case, the chance is less than 1 percent. This implies a chance of more than 99 percent that the observed difference reflects a real difference between the two groups. Standard thresholds for statistical significance are $p=0.05$ (a 95 percent chance that the difference is real) and $p=0.10$ (a 90 percent chance that the difference is real). Most analyses do not consider p-values greater than 0.10 to reflect suitably strong evidence of differences.

¹⁵ An international business development consultant conducted this study. In this study, the author systematically compared per unit profits earned by FMCs and non-project enterprises. The analysis controlled for observable business characteristics so it compared incomes for FMCs with the incomes of similar businesses. Full reference: Erskin-Smith, R. (2013). Balochistan Agriculture Project: Aid Memoir. Unpublished Report.

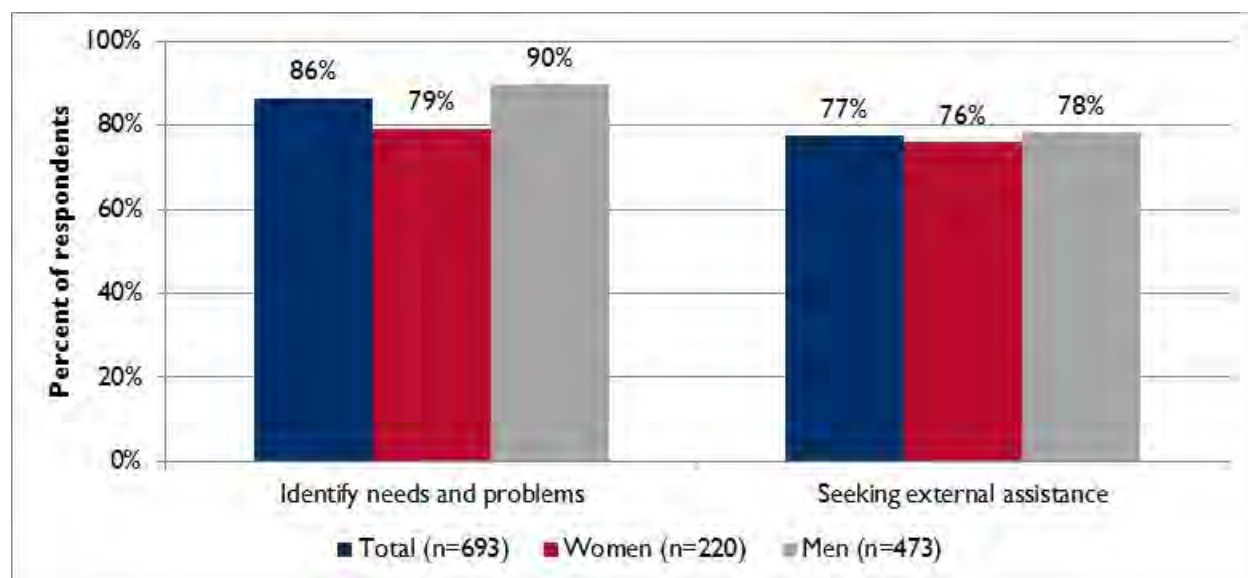
Capacity of Community Organizations

The evaluation's survey of CO members asked respondents whether the project had increased the capacity of their community to collectively identify their needs and problems and seek assistance from government and other partners to resolve these problems. Eighty-six percent of respondents (90 percent of 473 men and 79 percent of 220 women) reported that the project has increased their community's capacity to identify needs and problems. Somewhat fewer respondents (77 percent overall, 78 percent of men, and 76 percent of women) said their capacity to seek external assistance to solve problems had improved (Figure 6).

"Because of the formation of COs, we are now linked with wholesale markets and developed linkages with institutions." – MCO member, Killa Saifullah

"CO is working with external agencies on different projects ... currently they are working with an organization named WESS [Water, Environment, and Sanitation Society] in implementing [a] WASH project. Under WASH projects they provided us health and hygiene sessions and established toilets, etc." – WCO member, Killa Saifullah

FIGURE 6: CHANGES IN COMMUNITIES' CAPACITY



Source: Evaluation survey, August 2016.

Women are significantly less likely than men to say that the project increased their community's capacity to identify their needs (chi-squared=4.61, $p < 0.05$). This could be because the project did less with WCOs than with MCOs and it is more difficult to engage women than men in community development in Balochistan. There was no significant difference between men's and women's responses to the question about seeking external assistance (chi-squared=0.03, $p = 0.80$).

Consistent with the survey findings, 76 percent of 98 GI respondents (84 CO members, 10 BAP staff, and 4 GoB line department staff) also indicated that the project increased COs' capacities to identify needs and problems and seek external assistance.

Conclusions: Effectiveness

The evaluation team concluded that training and inputs were particularly effective interventions for increasing crop and livestock productivity and thus household incomes. Additionally, in the Balochistan

environment, crop production is inextricably tied to water availability, and water-related interventions played a large role in increasing crop productivity. Given that FMC members earn 47 percent more income than CO members and that there are no significant differences between these two groups on key socio-economic variables such as household size, animal herd size, and condition of household, the evaluation team concludes that the business-oriented approach was successful.

The strategy of using COs as a means to rally target beneficiaries has provided them with an introduction to organization and encouraged economic and social change. Both have been important and contributed to project results. Without this instrument (i.e., the CO), working to develop a future cadre of entrepreneurial enterprise owners may not have been possible.

The project has been able to design and deliver capacity-building initiatives for government, the community, women, and those who have the potential and interest in entrepreneurialism. Over 10 to 12 years, the project has worked with provincial counterparts and helped internalize institutional activities that support extension in agriculture, livestock, and water management. The project has been central in introducing technical solutions and inputs through training and market-based economics. Survey and qualitative interview respondents indicated that they considered these solutions to have been of high quality.

The project was efficient in the sense that it generated \$61.0 million in increased incomes for poor, rural households for an expenditure of \$28.2 million (both in inflation-adjusted 2015 dollars)—\$2.17 for every dollar spent. It is also important to mention that this increase in income is plausibly attributable to the project activities. This figure accounts for monetary benefits only and does not consider the non-monetary benefits associated with community mobilization, women's empowerment, improved nutrition, or stability. It is also based on current benefits only and does not consider the future benefits that arise from sustainable results.

Evaluation Question 2: Sustainability

To what extent has the project design resulted in sustainable impacts?

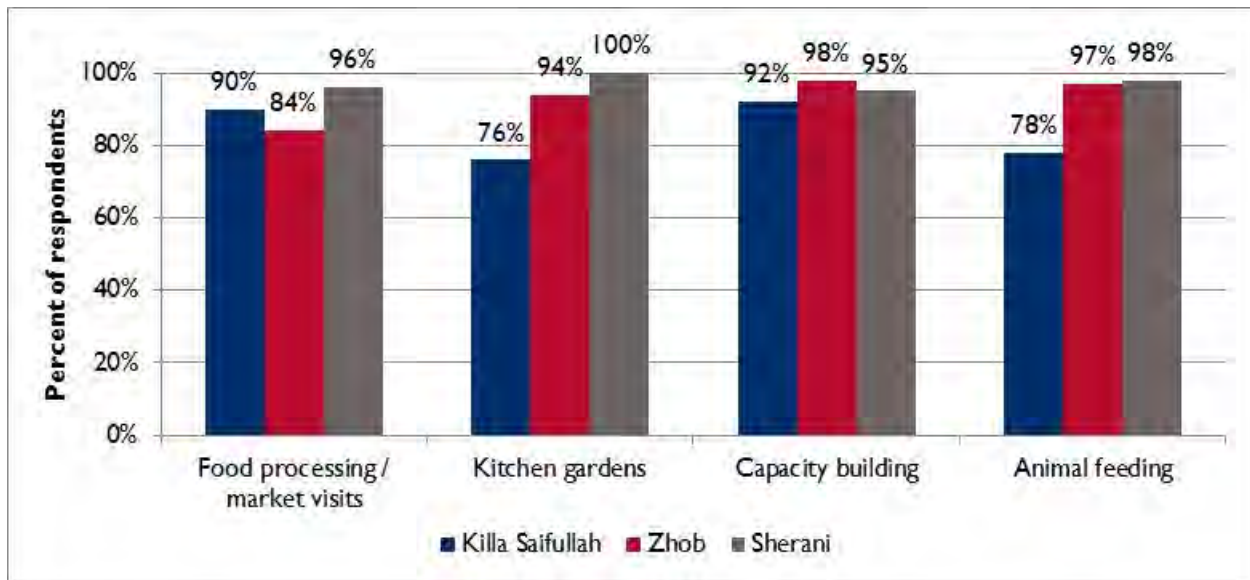
Activities and Results

Are the activities and results likely to be sustained after the project is completed?

The surveys of MCO and WCO members presented a list of project activities. They asked respondents whether they had participated in each activity, and if so, whether positive results of the activity, if any, would continue after the project ends. Almost all (99 to 100 percent) of male respondents who participated in an activity said that the positive results of the project activities were sustainable. An overwhelming majority (at least 92 percent) of women also responded in the affirmative.

Female survey respondents reported greater variation than men in the levels of perceived sustainability across women-focused activities and districts. Figure 7 illustrates district-level women's responses related to four key women-focused project activities (food processing, kitchen gardening, animal feeding, and CO capacity building). Among the districts, women in Killa Saifullah reported the lowest levels of sustainability for kitchen garden and animal feeding activities.

FIGURE 7: PERCEIVED SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS – WOMEN

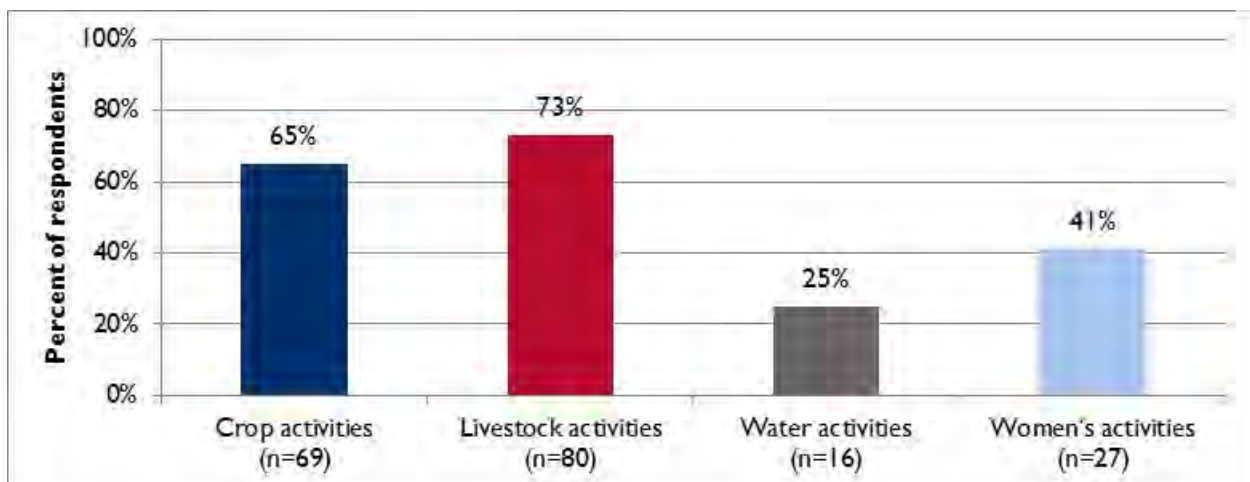


Source: Evaluation survey, August 2016.

“I can’t afford continuing cultivation if I do not receive external help in the form of seeds and training.” – A female beneficiary

The responses from qualitative interviews (GIs with project beneficiaries and KIIs with stakeholders) concerning the sustainability of project activities displayed much greater variation across project components (Figure 8). Seventy-three percent of 80 GI respondents believed livestock activities were sustainable, 65 percent of 69 felt that crop activities were likely sustainable, and only 25 percent of 16 respondents felt that water-focused activities were. It is notable that respondents believed that water activities such as irrigation infrastructure and karez rehabilitation that involved large initial investments in infrastructure and continued maintenance were less sustainable than crop and livestock activities that were relatively low cost.

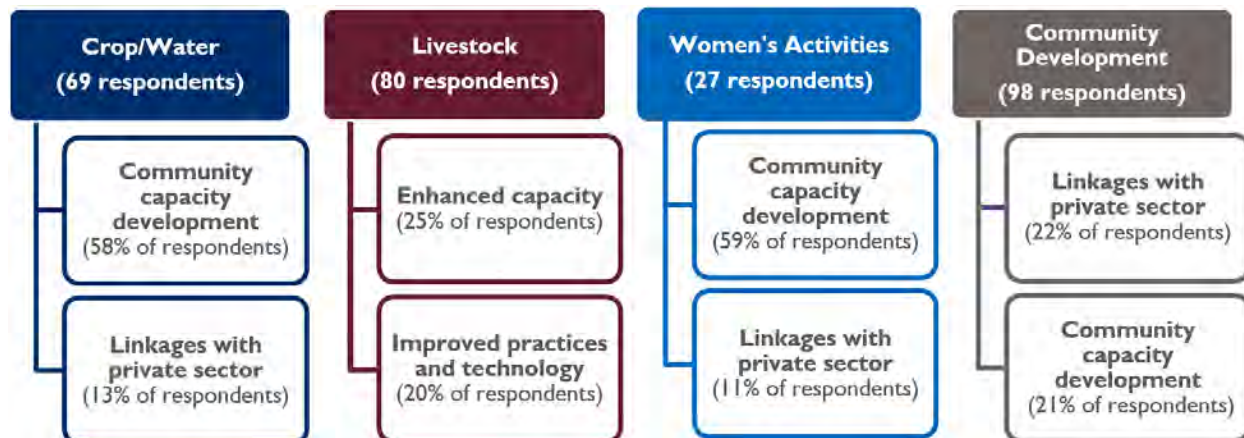
FIGURE 8: SUSTAINABILITY QUALITATIVE RESPONSES



Source: Evaluation interviews, August 2016.

On the other hand, crop and livestock activities included skills development, which can sustain even without new investment. In response to an open-ended question about factors ensuring sustainability, enhancement of the community’s capacity and development of private sector linkages (markets) emerged as the most frequently mentioned factors (Figure 9).

FIGURE 9: FACTORS FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY



Source: Evaluation interviews, August 2016.

Building Local Capacity

Is the project “institutionalizing” or building local capacity to undertake similar activities?

The evaluation examined this question from the point of view of capacity created within both communities and relevant government departments. With respect to community capacity, the evaluation team reviewed the sustainability of the various types of participatory organizations created during the project. The survey asked respondents how likely (on a five-point Likert scale from very likely to very unlikely) their CO, FMC, or MMO was to continue to exist after the project ends. Table 5 reports the percentage of respondents who said that their CO was somewhat likely or very likely to continue to exist after project ends. Except in Killa Saifullah, FMC and MMO members reported higher levels of perceived sustainability than MCOs and WCOs.¹⁶ This may be because FMCs and MMOs (1) are formally registered organizations and (2) provide substantially greater economic benefits to members.

TABLE 5: PERCEIVED SUSTAINABILITY OF PARTICIPATORY ORGANIZATIONS

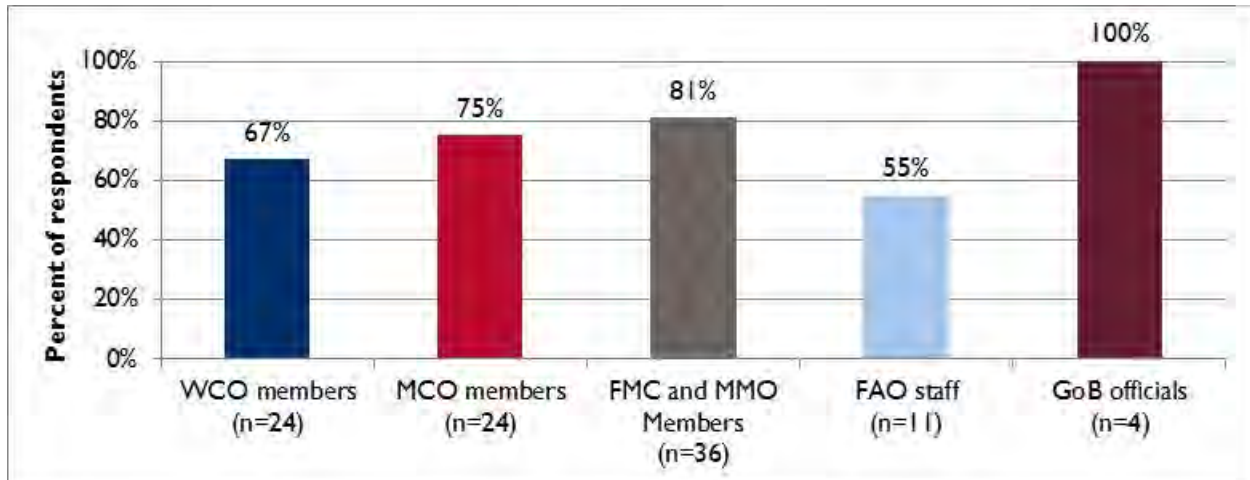
Organization Type	Killa Saifullah (n=219)	Sherani (n=181)	Zhob (n=196)
WCO	63%	67%	74%
MCO	61%	83%	53%
FMC/MMO	63%	93%	86%

Source: Evaluation survey, August 2016.

¹⁶ The evaluation team could find no explanation for the results in Killa Saifullah.

The responses from qualitative interviews reported in Figure 10 corroborate survey findings, as FMC and MMO members reported higher levels (81 percent of 36 respondents) of perceived sustainability than respondents from COs.

**FIGURE 10: WILL PARTICIPATORY ORGANIZATIONS SURVIVE?
(BY RESPONDENT TYPE)**



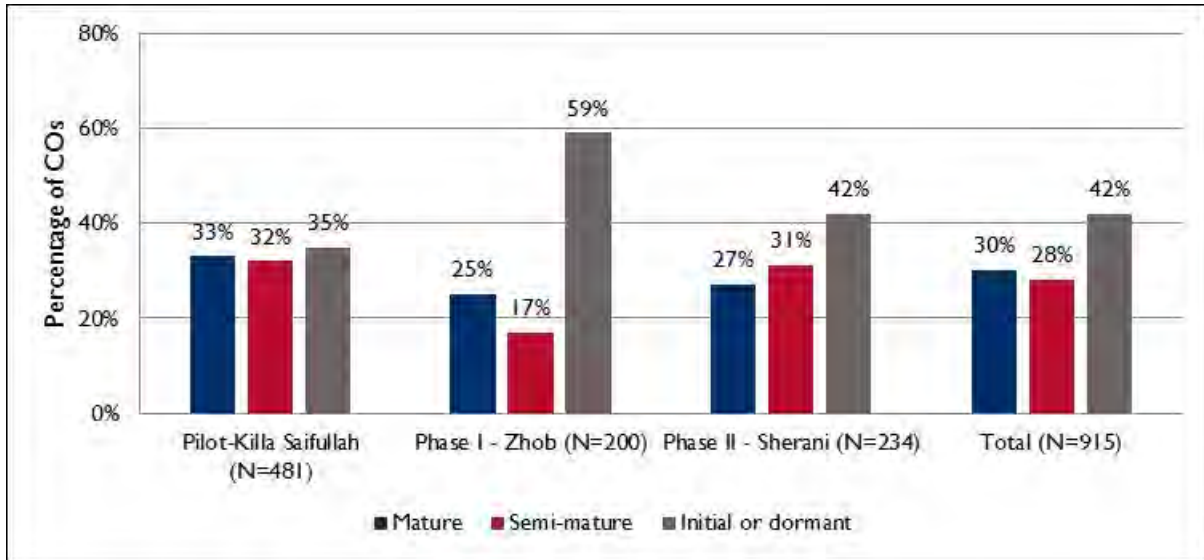
Source: Evaluation survey, August 2016.

“It really takes four to six years for businesses to get established. But they did see up to 80 percent increase in revenue from sales of apples for example for FMCs in 2015.” – *FAO senior consultant*

The project’s maturity index provides another perspective on CO sustainability. The CO maturity assessment classified COs into four categories: mature, semi-mature, initial stage, and dormant.¹⁷ The maturity index assessment classified 30 percent of the 915 COs as mature, 28 percent as semi-mature, and 30 percent as still in an initial development stage, and 13 percent as dormant, meaning their members have not met in the last six months (Figure 11).

¹⁷ Mature COs are the self-sustaining men’s and women’s COs, FMCs, and MMOs also supporting neighboring non-project communities. Semi-mature COs are food-secure and profit-making men’s and women’s COs with some functional FMCs and MMOs. Initial stage COs are food-secure men’s and women’s COs and few functional FMCs. Dormant COs are those that lost interest in the community development process due to internal conflict or the security situation. For details, see USAID, COs Maturity Assessment: Balochistan Agriculture Project (n.d.).

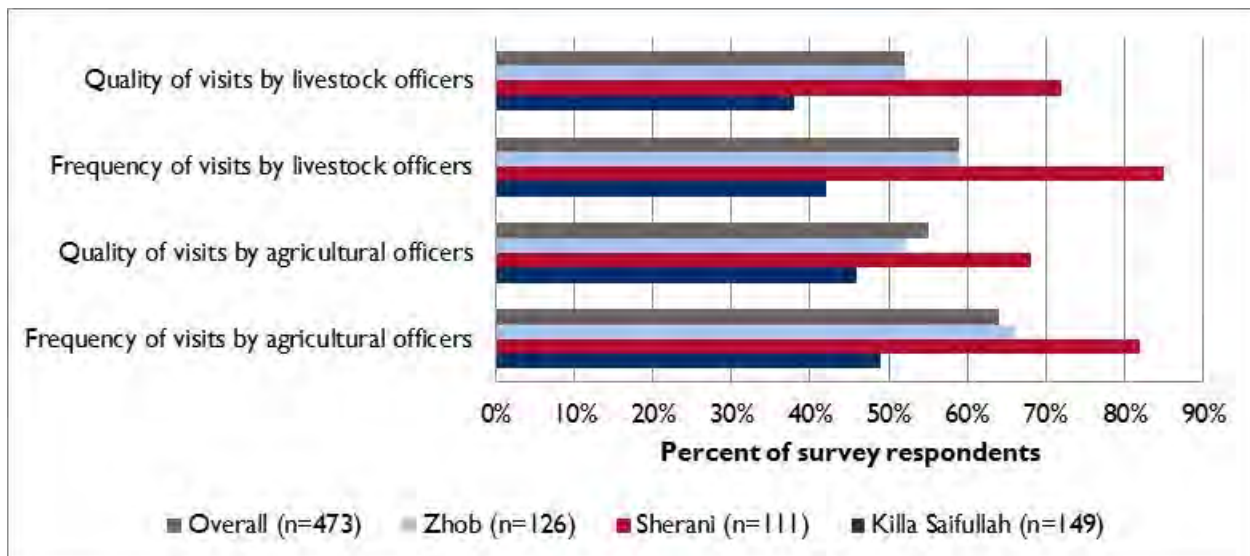
FIGURE 11: MATURITY INDEX – SUSTAINABILITY



Source: BAP maturity assessment.

To assess the institutionalization of practices, the survey of MCOs asked respondents about the extent to which the frequency of visits and quality of services by GoB agriculture and livestock officers changed due to the project. Figure 12 reports the percentage of respondents who said that the frequency and quality of visits of agriculture and livestock officers increased or increased significantly due to the project. Around 60 percent respondents said that the frequency of visits of agriculture and livestock officers had increased. More than half said that the quality of the services of agriculture and livestock officers had increased. The team’s analysis and validation interviews were not able to determine the cause of the substantial differences across districts, particularly between Sherani and Killa Saifullah.

FIGURE 12: INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS



Source: Evaluation survey, August 2016.

While these responses reveal that project activities have succeeded in enhancing capacity within some relevant government departments, interview respondents, including GoB officials, said that whether the improvements will sustain depends on the availability of resources, willingness of government, and full

involvement of line departments in project implementation. Comments from government officials and FAO staff illustrate these sentiments.

“The reason for not continuing is the lack of interest by the government.” – *Government staff officer*

“The main constraints on how to sustain the project results involve the sheer scale of the problems in Balochistan and the financial limitations of the government.” – *Government staff officer*

“The role of the provincial departments should not be limited to membership of the steering committee. The other strategy could be to give money to line departments and they implement the project instead of FAO. This way, the government will have enhanced ownership.” – *Government staff officer*

“BAP is already working on a policy document which has been finalized and presented to the chief minister. The delay is due to the transition of chief ministers. We have already given it to the new chief minister but he has not presented it to the assembly.” – *FAO staff*

Fifty-nine percent of 34 KII respondents felt that the project has influenced GoB’s relevant policies. One example is the agricultural policy developed by the project at the request of the previous Balochistan chief minister, which has been waiting for approval ever since the change of the provincial government early in 2016. The adoption of this policy, with suitable changes in areas such as water subsidies and climate change adaptation, can go a long way in strengthening capacities within relevant government departments.

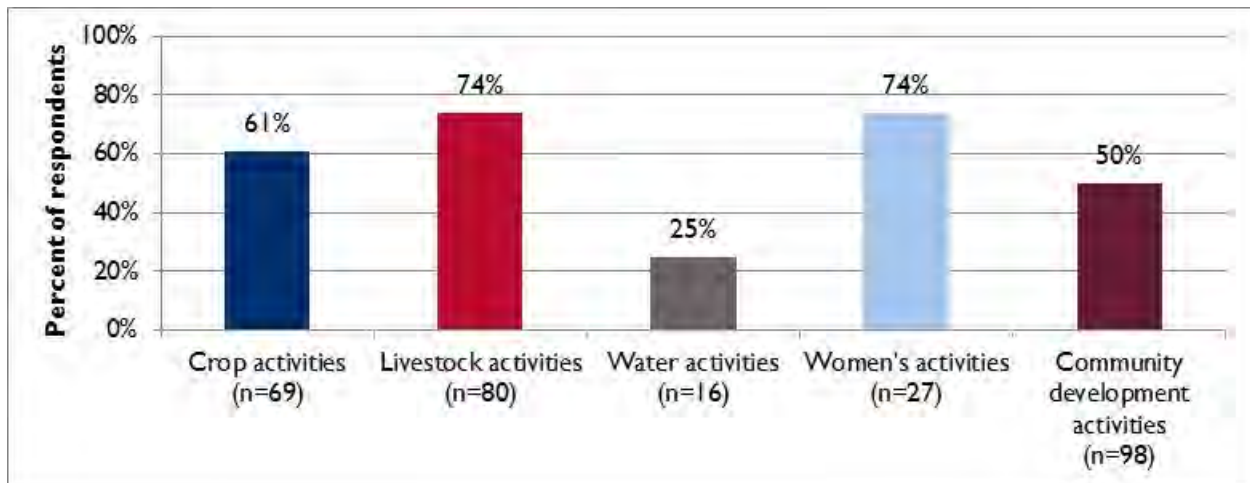
Replication

To what extent are the activities and results of the project replicable?

Replication is related to sustainability in two ways. First, organic replication implies that activities are valuable and practical—both necessary conditions for sustainability. Second, replication may contribute to building a critical mass of demand (e.g., for improved seeds) that can facilitate sustainability of beneficial activities.

The evaluation reviewed the extent to which non-project households replicated project practices and the unintended benefits and harms produced by the project. In GIs with beneficiaries, the evaluation team asked respondents if they knew of instances where others had replicated project activities (Figure 13 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Around three-fourths of respondents reported that they had observed neighbors or relatives replicating women-focused and livestock activities. Fewer (25 percent) reported replication of water-related activities.

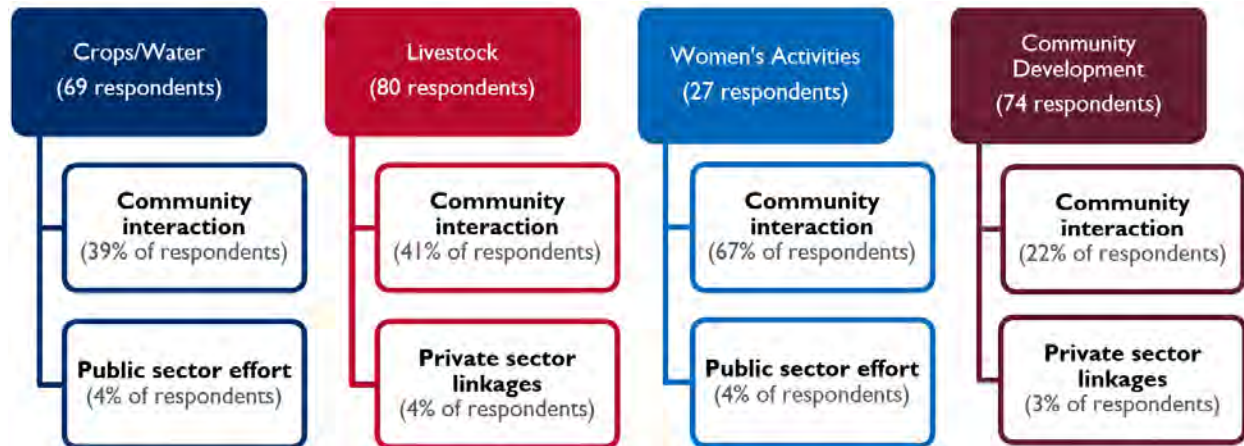
FIGURE 13: REPLICATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Source: Evaluation interviews, August 2016.

To elicit more nuanced perceptions about factors contributing to replicability, the evaluation team asked beneficiaries in GIs an open-ended question about why they would continue project activities. For all activities, community interaction (e.g., meeting neighbors and relatives) emerged as the most frequently mentioned factor affecting replication of project activities (Figure 14). It is also important to mention that another project, AusABBA, funded by the Australian government, has replicated the development approach of BAP in other districts of Balochistan.

FIGURE 14: FACTORS AFFECTING REPLICABILITY



Source: Evaluation interviews, August 2016.

Unintended Benefits and Harms

In GIs with project beneficiaries and KIs with project stakeholders, the evaluation team asked whether project activities had led to any unintended benefits or harm. Seventy-three percent of 100 respondents reported unintended benefits, while only 15 percent reported unintended harm. When asked to describe benefits, respondents most often mentioned economic benefits. For example, one project beneficiary noted that the introduction of pipe irrigation by the project increased the pipe business in the area. Another attributed growth in the paper carton business in his area to beneficiaries' increased demand for packaging materials.

“Because of project installation of PVC [polyvinyl chloride] pipeline, the business of PVC pipeline has been started in the area.” – MCO member, Killa Saifullah

“Due to high demand for paper cartons, the relevant business has started in the district.” – MMO member, Zhob

Conclusions: Sustainability and Replicability

Most project beneficiaries say they plan to sustain project activities and practices. When asked to describe conditions for sustainability, however, key informants see water-focused activities as having lower sustainability. In general, activities that require less external support or investment—such as crop (FFS and kitchen gardens) and livestock (mandis and live weight pricing) practices focusing on individual skills development—are more likely to be sustainable.

Qualitative data suggests that the structure of COs, the capacity built, technical inputs, and linkages with other organizations are important in determining the continuation of COs. The institutionalization of capacities within relevant government departments can be another source of sustainability for project practices. Key informants noted that the project has built the capacities of government agriculture, livestock, and water departments to provide better services to communities, capacities reflected in more frequent and higher quality visits by extension workers. The sustainability of this capacity will require continued funding from the government and adoption of the new agricultural policy developed by the project.

Similar to sustainability, replicability of project practices among non-project families was highest for project activities that required less external investment. Among beneficiaries, replication occurred largely organically through personal interactions with neighbors or relatives. By comparison, public sector efforts and private sector linkages were ineffective. Replication also occurred at the donor level: another project, AusABBA, funded by the Australian government, has replicated the development approach of BAP in additional districts in Balochistan.

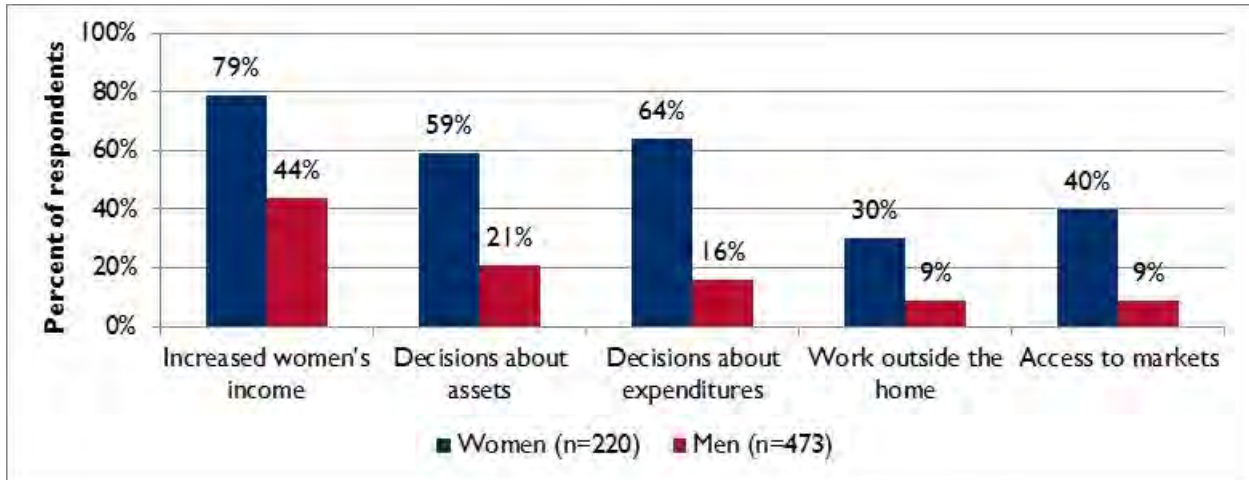
Evaluation Question 3: Women’s Empowerment

To what extent did interventions improve the empowerment of women in the target regions?

The evaluation examined women’s empowerment from the perspectives of economic opportunity, economic decision-making, and social empowerment and change. The surveys and GIs with WCO and MCO members asked questions related to women’s empowerment. To determine whether the project had improved women’s economic empowerment, the survey asked whether the project had improved women’s income, ability to make decisions about household assets, ability to make decisions about household expenditures, access to markets, and ability to work outside their homes. The data showed that women were significantly more likely than men to believe the project had empowered them on all indicators of economic empowerment (Figure 15).

The project appears to have been most effective in increasing women’s incomes, involvement in decisions about household expenditures, and decisions about household assets. It contributed less to women’s access to markets and ability to work outside the home—both related to mobility, which is a particularly sensitive issue in the conservative culture of Balochistan.

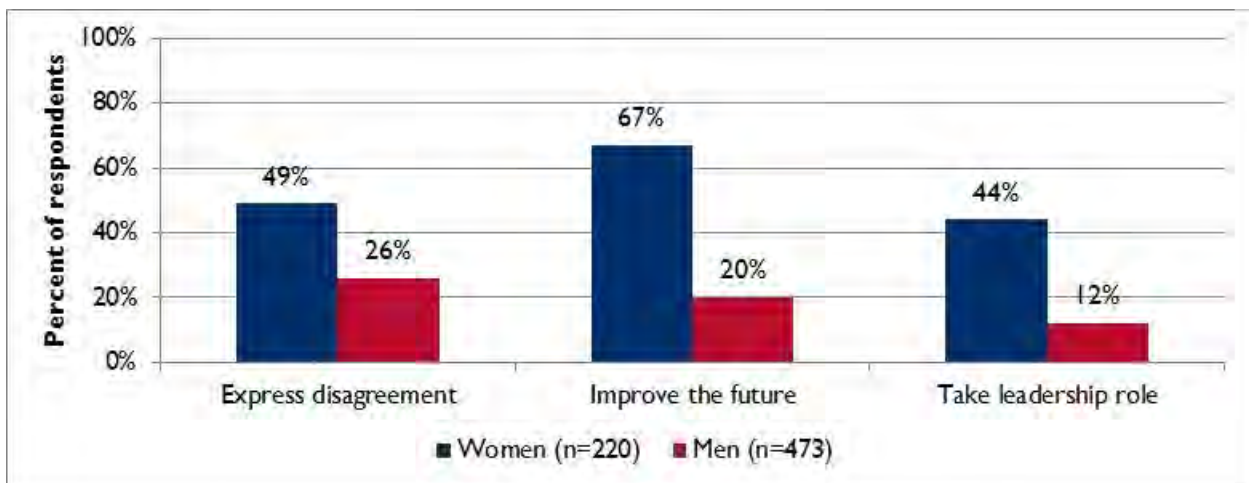
FIGURE 15: PERCEIVED EFFECT ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



Source: Evaluation household survey, August 2016.

To determine whether the project improved social empowerment, the survey asked respondents whether involvement in the project had improved women's ability to express disagreement within their community, women's confidence in their ability to improve their future, and their ability to take leadership roles in community activities. Overall, more than half of women surveyed reported improvement in some dimension of social and economic empowerment. As with measures of economic empowerment, women were more likely than men to perceive improvements in all the social empowerment indicators (Figure 16). However, across the board, women (and men) believed the project was more effective at improving economic empowerment than social empowerment.

FIGURE 16: PERCEIVED EFFECT ON WOMEN'S SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT



Source: Evaluation household survey, 2016.

The large disparity between men's and women's responses on issues of economic and social empowerment may reflect the fact that few project-supported households included both men and women who were members of MCOs and WCOs, respectively. Therefore, the households of most male survey respondents did not contain a woman who was a member of a WCO and would have benefited from women-oriented project activities. The differences may also reflect the conservative nature of society in the project areas where the role of women in economic activities is constrained by men.

“Kitchen gardening is beneficial for women, but most women still believe that gender roles have not markedly changed, as women are taking ‘domestic’ decisions while men are responsible for decisions outside the house.”
– MCO member, Zhob

“In our culture, people do not allow/support their females in leadership roles at any kind of social/political level. In the community, only elder women get a chance to be in leadership roles and take decisions for the family.” – WCO member, Killa Saifullah

“Through kitchen gardens, women have enough vegetables for household use on a daily basis. Women sell extra produce to nearby houses and other community members. Production and selling of different types of vegetables in the market has increased income.” – WCO member, Killa Saifullah

To better understand the perceptions of WCO and MCO members and project stakeholders regarding women’s empowerment, the evaluation team asked participants in GIs and KIs whether the project had improved women’s empowerment, and if so, how. Seventy-one percent of 62 respondents said that women’s participation in project activities increased household income. In response to the open-ended question about how the project had increased women’s empowerment, 42 percent of 44 respondents explained that it had increased women’s ability to make decisions about household finances, 39 percent believed that WCOs played a role in increasing women’s empowerment in the community, and 18 percent said that the project improved women’s ability to take a leadership role in the community.¹⁸ FAO staff provided examples of significant improvements in women’s social empowerment attributable to project activities. For instance, in 2008 it was impossible for a non-family male to meet with women’s groups. However, by the end of the project in 2015, many WCO members were willing to meet with male project staff and participate in project-sponsored meetings that included men.

Conclusions: Women’s Empowerment

The evaluation team concluded that the project improved women’s empowerment along both economic and social dimensions. Few men and women reported that the project increased women’s ability to work outside their homes or their access to markets, both of which run counter to the conservative culture of Balochistan. This also suggests that the improvements in the economic empowerment of women are largely related to home-based economic issues and less with activities that require mobility. The activities in which the project engaged women, such as kitchen gardening, animal keeping, and poultry, were largely traditional women’s activities, and the project had less success enhancing women’s engagement in more novel, market-based, and profitable activities. This may be due to the socially conservative culture and the fact that there was no women-specialized agency involved in the project to undertake extensive social awareness-raising and mobilization of men to try to reduce cultural barriers related to women’s economic empowerment.

KIs and GIs revealed the perception that the project improved women’s economic empowerment more than their social empowerment, with a minority of respondents reporting increases in two of three empowerment dimensions, i.e., expressing disagreement in the community and taking community leadership roles. This highlights the fact that the project has been less successful in producing improvements in social empowerment, which in turn may have undermined the extent of progress in economic empowerment, especially economic mobility. Crucially, only 39 percent of survey respondents felt that WCOs had played a role in enhancing women’s empowerment, suggesting the need to clarify and strengthen the WCOs’ role in this regard. Nonetheless, keeping in view the conservative nature of

¹⁸ The 44 respondents who provided information are the 71 percent of 62 respondents who said that the project had increased women’s empowerment.

the Balochistan culture, even small improvements in women's social empowerment represent a substantial achievement.

CONCLUSIONS

Relevance of agricultural interventions: Respondents saw the project as relevant to community needs because of its agricultural focus as much as because of its focus on community development and organization. Project beneficiaries were farmers in a harsh, arid, and remote region of Pakistan where agriculture is challenging. Water scarcity results in low crop and livestock productivity. With input and output markets underdeveloped and infrastructure poor or absent, support interventions have had to be tailored to activities that are possible. Research and extension systems remain weak with limited outreach. Farmers have very little, if any, access to knowledge and information on improved technologies, practices, and opportunities for increasing crop and livestock productivity. Most poor, rural households in the project area are food deficient and devote as much as 80 percent of household expenditure to food items. Off-farm employment opportunities in rural areas are limited, and seasonal out-migration of male household members is common. The project targeted poor, rural men and women in households dependent on agriculture, who are engaged in crop and livestock production, and who face such harsh conditions.¹⁹

Cost-effectiveness: The project generated \$61.0 million in increased incomes for poor, rural households with a total outlay of \$28.2 million (both expressed in 2015 dollars). This amounts to a net present value (the present value of benefits minus the present value of costs) of \$32.8 million and a return of \$2.17 for every dollar spent. It is important to mention that this increase in income is plausibly attributable to the project activities. This figure accounts for monetary benefits only and does not consider the non-monetary benefits associated with community mobilization, women's empowerment, improved nutrition, or stability. It is also based on current benefits only and does not consider the future benefits that arise from sustainable results.

The community development approach: The project was highly relevant on a number of levels including government, community members, and the socio-economic context in which the project was implemented. Working in remote and difficult environments and within restrictive social arrangements, the approach of using community development was highly relevant and effective in ensuring local support. Capacity building, training, and ensuring that women were equally part of the development process has resulted in strong success in terms of encouraging full community involvement and greater empowerment.

“Due to the project, I am also participating in financial decision-making in the household. Male members respect my opinion.” – WCO member

Collaboration with government: In project design and development of the Provincial Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy, FAO intensively cooperated with relevant GoB departments. Generally, FAO-GoB cooperation was good at the district level but could have been more intensive at the provincial level. While working with poorly financed and under-resourced provincial governments, projects can collaborate with official institutions and support structural and policy changes where needed. This is not necessary for implementation, but is relevant because it ensures local ownership, is good institutional practice, and can lead to significant improvements in the services farmers and others

¹⁹ BAP Project Document (Project code: GCP/PAK/113/USA) (2009): 17.

in rural environments should be able to access. While working with government may be difficult, the partnership is vital to the economic and policy changes that will lead to opportunities that are feasible within enabling eco-political systems.

Effectiveness of project components: Survey results and the project's GVAP calculations found that the project has been effective in increasing crop and livestock productivity and beneficiaries' income from crop (particularly fruit and vegetable) and livestock activities. This is true for households, women, and enterprises such as the FMCs. Crop and water-related activities contributed most to income and capacity building (knowledge), and inputs were the most effective types of interventions for both agriculture and livestock.

Effectiveness of the development approach: The approach of shifting from community-focused development to commercially oriented support interventions was relevant as there was a need to demonstrate the potential for successful enterprises and link them to markets for sustainability. At the household level, kitchen gardening has provided the opportunity for quick wins through improved horticultural practices.

Sustainability of activities and results: Project beneficiaries generally see project activities and practices as sustainable; however, when asked how activities would be sustained, GI and KII respondents are less optimistic, particularly about water activities. In general, activities that require little or no external support or investment—such as crop (FFS and kitchen gardens) and livestock (mandis and live weight pricing) practices focusing on individual skills development—are more likely to sustain. Activities that require further investment and external support—such as water structures—are less likely to sustain.

Sustainability of COs: The sustainability of many project activities beyond those covering simple skills development of individuals will also depend on the sustainability of the project-initiated COs. While the majority of project beneficiaries feel their COs will survive, FAO's analysis classifies 58 percent of COs as mature or semi-mature organizations and the remainder as either initial stage or dormant. The evaluation team is of the view that initial stage and dormant COs are less likely to sustain. However, FAO staff noted that they are developing an exit strategy that includes handing the 30 percent of COs that are in an initial stage of development over to local partners²⁰ to enhance their prospects for sustainability. FMCs and MMOs are more likely to be sustainable than COs since they are formal organizations and provide tangible joint benefits such as economies of scale and market linkages.

Sustainability of government capacity: The institutionalization of capacities within relevant government departments can be another source of sustainability for project practices. The project has built the capacities of government agriculture, livestock, and water departments to provide better services to communities, but their sustainability will require continued funding from the government and adoption of the new agricultural policy developed by the project. This policy, which the project developed at the request of the last government, has still not been approved by the new government, thus raising concerns about sustainability.

Replication: Activities that require little or no external support or investment have been more widely replicated than those requiring major investment, such as water activities. Non-project farmers' adoption of productivity-enhancing technologies and practices introduced by the project has happened mainly through their informal interaction with CO members. If FMC and MMO members are similar to CO members in terms of various socio-economic characteristics, as the data suggest, the business-

²⁰ Examples include the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and the Aga Khan Network, which work with rural communities in Balochistan.

oriented approach can be replicated. It is also important to mention that another project, AusABBA, funded by the Australian government, has replicated the development approach of BAP.

Women’s economic empowerment: BAP created economic opportunity for women, which led to women’s economic empowerment, manifested through increased income and financial decision-making at the household level. Within economic empowerment, women’s income and control over decisions related to assets and expenditure showed the greatest increases. Women-specific project activities were focused on home-based income generation rather than access to markets and enterprise development. These included traditional and subsistence-oriented activities, such as kitchen gardens, poultry, and livestock. Mobility-related economic opportunities (access to markets and the ability to work outside the home) showed much less of an increase.

Women’s social empowerment: Women’s economic empowerment has improved more than their social empowerment. Within social empowerment, women’s ability to improve their future showed the greatest increase, followed by the ability to express disagreement. Social empowerment is largely related to the individual and household levels rather than the community level. No significant change was observed regarding men’s perceptions about women’s status in the society, likely due to the conservative views about women in the region and the fact that most MCO members the team interviewed did not have women in the household who participated in women-focused project activities. Finally, WCOs provided a forum for organizing women and implementing project activities, but they did not engage in social mobilization for women’s empowerment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations represent general thematic areas for future consideration when planning projects that have short, medium, or long-term social and economic change objectives and operate in remote, insular environments such as Balochistan.

Community and Market Development

The community development approach (using COs) is a useful entry mechanism for working in remote, isolated, and undeveloped areas, but future projects should place more emphasis on strengthening the capacity of COs to make them more sustainable if their purpose as a social or economic institution is to continue (in other words, their purpose needs to be articulated very early in the process). COs should not be used simply as a way to deliver development projects but rather as a legitimate institution that binds communities together more purposively, giving them social status and their members the tools to resolve issues or encourage gathering for discussion, sharing, learning, and social events. Subjects for CO development would certainly be in administration, governance, the development of services, and the need to generate income to allow COs to function in the future.

Given the success of the business-oriented approach, future projects should focus on creating more market-oriented activities so that a larger percentage of community members can join FMCs or MMOs. This may mean deeper capacity building and training in skills that can create a critical mass of entrepreneurialism. Capacity building should be part of the support to both FMCs and MMOs. Subjects would include areas such as consistency in quality and reliability of commodity supply, contracting, inspection, pricing, and general bookkeeping.

To strengthen the project’s market development approach, future projects should focus on financial and market information services for FMCs and MMOs, allowing such enterprises to access existing financial products more easily but also to become more “banked.” In future projects, FMCs should be introduced

much earlier as a working business entity, so that they can serve as demonstrations for commercial activities and get linked to services such as finance more quickly.

Future projects should consider implementing a complete value chain approach that engages not just one or two players, but players all along the value chain. Projects should consider a systemic or systems approach as a way to change the input supply, production, processing and value adding, transport, and consumption levels of the value chain. The project's work in the wool sector would be an excellent starting point to use as a model for other commodity value chains. As another example, expanding kitchen gardeners to become suppliers in the marketplace would offer enhanced opportunities for generating income for women while also addressing health and nutritional challenges.

Value-added activities are important and areas where FMCs (male or female) can play a significant role. Government and development projects should be encouraged to assist producers and processors to improve food handling and increase income opportunities. With greater value-added activities, incomes will increase.

To enhance the sustainability of activities, USAID should encourage future projects to link communities more strongly with public, private, and non-profit service providers and help them form networks.²¹ This can facilitate local community and local area planning and improve compatibility with local government planning and resource allocation, such as for roads, schools, or market construction.

Women's Empowerment

Future projects should place greater emphasis on progressively introducing innovative and market-focused women's economic activities. There is a need to widen the inclusivity of technology use by all community members to raise participation but also to redress an imbalance in access to activities between men and women.

Future projects should also place greater emphasis on strengthening the capacity and role of WCOs so that they can play a more active part in enhancing women's economic and social empowerment. In addition, it would be important to establish FMCs run by women in identified value chains.

Future projects should adopt an integrated approach to social empowerment through building alliances with relevant organizations. This will include working closely with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the same working space.

Strengthening Public Sector

Development projects cannot operate in isolation of national or local government institutions. However difficult the challenges might be, projects must engage with government agencies. Working with government institutions that operate with limited budgets or limited qualified personnel presents particular challenges but provides legitimacy and a framework for anchoring the changes that are needed for sustainability. Ensuring that government agencies become good partners facilitates implementation and permits transitional change to continue. Mechanisms to help achieve this include joint exercises, capacity building, and collaboration. The evaluation team suggests that despite capacity constraints, future similar projects engage more directly with government since relevant government departments

²¹ Examples of non-profit service providers include the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and the Aga Khan Network.

play an important role in reinforcing ownership, sustaining their commitment, and continuing the project's work beyond external financing and technical assistance.

The public sector needs to be more open in terms of employing women to deliver services to women who are dependent on the land. To this end, the public sector needs to invest in building the capacity of women farmers and the extension workers that support them.

The Balochistan Agricultural Sector Policy and Strategy prepared by BAP needs to be updated and the GoB encouraged to approve it quickly. The AusABBA project could serve as a vehicle for this.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Evaluation Scope of Work

**Scope of Work (SOW)
for
Final Performance Evaluation of
Balochistan Agriculture Project
Office of Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA)**

Assignment Title:	Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP)
Assignment Type:	Final Performance Evaluation of Balochistan Agriculture Project.
DO Team Assignment POC:	
PMU Assignment Manager:	
Start Date of the Assignment:	o/a June 1, 2016
End Date of the Assignment:	o/a September 30, 2016
Estimated Total Time to Complete the Assignment (months) calendar day	4 months

Relevant/Target Decision Timeline

This is the final evaluation of BAP. The evaluation will start from June 1, 2016 and will be completed by September 30, 2016. Field offices will close by June 30, 2016 so any work at the field level should be prioritized during the month of June. The activity officially ends in December 2016. Information from the evaluation will be used to incorporate lessons learnt in on-going or new activities in the Office of Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA), while also measuring final impact of the seven year activity.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

TABLE 1: ACTIVITY/PROJECT SUMMARY

Contract/Agreement Number:	Cooperative Agreement #: 391-A-00-09-01122
Agreement Officer's Representative:	
Activity/Project Start Date:	January 1, 2009
Activity/Project End Date:	December 31, 2016
Location of Activities (Provinces/Districts):	Balochistan
Implementing Partner:	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
USAID/Pakistan Mission Strategic Framework Linkages:	DO 2: Improved economic status of focus populations. IR 2.1: Improved economic performance of focus enterprises IR 2.1.2: Improved skill development and

1

	<p>job placement</p> <p>IR 2.1.3: Increased use of modern technology and management practices</p> <p>IR 2.2.2: Strengthened private sector and civil society engagement in policy-making.</p>
Activity/Project Budget:	

Activity/Project Description

The Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP) works in eight districts of Balochistan all within 100 miles of the Afghan border: Pishin, Sherani, Loralai, KillaSaifulla, Musakhail, Zhob, Quetta and Mastung. BAP focuses on capacity building, technological innovation and management and value chain development of new and improved production and marketing practices that have been researched and developed under the Pilot Project Phase and United States Assistance to Balochistan Border Area (USABBA) phase.

In addition, the project has added a policy component to work with the Government of Balochistan in light of the changes following the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan which devolves more responsibilities to the provincial administration in the wider agricultural area.

BAP program activities cover the following major domains: community organizing; water resource management; crop production and productivity (including kitchen gardening and farmer field schools), animal production and value chain development and marketing.

Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by poor farmers in Balochistan such as: low productivity levels (particularly due to crop failures and poor animal health); limited access to water and inefficient use of water; poorly managed, overgrazed and degraded rangelands; weak research and extension system; high post-harvest losses; weak and under-developed value chains and the lack of market access and market connections.

Particular efforts are made by BAP to ensure that program benefits are shared equitably between men and women. Whereas all activities in principle are open for male and female participants, the project also has several women-specific activities (e. g. drinking water supplies, homestead vegetables gardening, poultry and dairy production and wool processing).

The BAP program is implemented through the Government of Pakistan Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR). FAO is responsible for overall project execution and the provision of technical assistance in the districts

FAO has established district offices and teams. The teams consist of team leaders, Community Development and Market Facilitators (CDMF's) and technical staff, i.e. agronomists, livestock associates, engineers, depending on the districts.

BAP collaborates with the Government of Balochistan Department of Agriculture and the Department of Livestock on various training and development activities at provincial and district levels. A Program Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Secretary MNFSR

or his nominee, has been established for periodic review of program priorities and progress and to discuss policy and institutional issues that might hamper BAP program progress.

Development Hypothesis and theory of change

The economic opportunities for poor agricultural households in the border areas of Balochistan are limited. Crop and livestock productivity is low, markets are highly undeveloped, household food insecurity is common and household livelihoods are vulnerable and fragile. At the same time, there can be no doubt that agriculture will remain the mainstay of household livelihoods in many areas of the province and for the majority of households in rural areas in the coming years and most probably, decades. As a result, there is considerable need and scope to increase household incomes by improving crop and livestock productivity and strengthening market access and linkages. This would enable small farmers to enjoy increased returns from crop and livestock production. The logical framework can be found in Annex 1.

Anticipated Results and Associated Performance Indicators

Intended Results

The overall development objective of the project is to reduce poverty and increase peace and stability in the border areas of Balochistan.

The project will increase incomes of poor rural households in the border areas of Balochistan through raising crop and livestock productivity, improving on-farm water management, fostering new and stronger market linkages for agricultural inputs and outputs and empowering poor people, particularly women, to participate more actively in economic decision-making and engage more effectively with the market.

The project scope will be pursued through the implementation of three technical components and one operational component:

- Capacity Building: Build the capacity of poor men and women to raise incomes through better organization and more effective engagement with local, national and international markets.
- Crop and livestock Production: Raise crop and livestock productivity and
- Sustainability: Build sustainable outcomes through strong and durable partnerships with public and private sector actors.

Key performance indicators include:

- Number of jobs attributable to program implementation
- Project related household incomes of USG targeted beneficiaries
- Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
- Value of incremental sales attributed to program implementation
- Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources
- Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions
- Number of persons receiving training on skills development
- Numbers of acres with irrigation and drainage services

- Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a results of USG assistance
- Number of acres under improved technologies or management practices as a results of USG assistance
- Number of micro and small enterprises linked to large-scale firms as a result of USG assistance to the value chain.
- Number of Policies/regulations/administrative procedures in development stages of analysis, drafting and consultation, legislative review, approval or implementation as a result of USG assistance.

List of Existing Project Documents and Information

1. Baseline surveys Reports
2. Annual reports 2009-2015
3. Quarterly reports since January 2009
4. M&E plan
5. Evaluation Report 2012
6. Mission Reports
7. Value Chain Studies
8. Success stories
9. Exposure Visits Reports
10. Other relevant documents

PURPOSE, AUDIENCE AND LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Purpose of Evaluation: This will be the final evaluation of BAP. The purpose of this evaluation is to determine if the project achieved its objectives and the lessons learnt from implementation of this project. Lessons learnt will be incorporated into on-going and future EGA activities.

Audience: The primary audiences for the evaluation includes: 1) the USAID/Pakistan mission, particularly the EGA Team, 2) the USAID Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA), (3) the implementing partner, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), (4) the Government of Balochistan (GOB), and the Government of Pakistan (GOP), (5) other international donors or development partners working in the agriculture sector in Balochistan, specifically AusAID.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF PURPOSE, AUDIENCE AND LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Assignment Purpose	Intended Audience	Learning Objective	Information Source	Timeline
To inform the on-going and follow-on activities	EGA, the USAID Mission, OAPA, FATA Office, FAO, GOB, GOP	To understand which interventions were most effective and implementation methods that	Implementing partner, beneficiaries, data, GOB, baseline surveys	Design is ongoing.

		need to be re-evaluated.		
To demonstrate the effectiveness of the current project	EGA, the USAID Mission, OAPA, Congress, State Department, FAO, GOB, GOP	To describe, internally and externally, what effect the activity has had.	Implementing partner, beneficiaries, data, GOB, baseline surveys	No specific action date, generally needed for all communication

KEY EVALUATION/STUDY/ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Evaluation Questions

The evaluation asks for an independent assessment of the extent to which the project design and implementation contributed to, or detracted from, project effectiveness, relevance, engagement of women, and replication and sustainability of results. The evaluation questions are phrased in terms of the relevance of design choices and the effectiveness of implementation approaches in the context of achieving expected results in the Balochistan context. Each question should highlight not only what worked but what did not work towards achieving the expected results. The evaluation should also identify unanticipated results, lateral impact on non-beneficiaries. The project worked in a very threatening environment and lost some employees in the process of implementation; the evaluation should also highlight the impact of this kind of incidence on the performance of the project. The evaluation should generate recommendations for the design and implementation of future activities to improve performance under such kind of environment.

Question 1: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results?

- Relevance: How well was the project focused on the needs of beneficiaries?
- Effectiveness: Did the project accomplish its objectives, especially given the shift from livelihoods to a more business oriented approach?
- Efficiency: How efficiently the project used its resources to achieve results?

Question 2: To what extent has the project design resulted in sustainable impacts?

- Are the activities and results likely to be sustained after the project is completed?
- Is the project ‘institutionalizing’ or building local capacity to undertake similar activities?
- Replication: To what extent are the activities and results of the project replicable/ replicated?

Question 3: To what extent did interventions improve the empowerment of women in the target regions?

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will employ different methods by utilizing document review; semi-structured interviews with community organizations (CO), FMCs members, experts, and groups; secondary data; and site visits to collect data from project staff, GOB, beneficiaries, stakeholders, and sector experts. The evaluation will rely both on qualitative and quantitative data. The analysis should progress from findings to conclusions and recommendations for future interventions. Evaluator should also suggest its approach for data collection in the AWP.

Data Collection

TABLE 3: DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data Collection Methods
a) Extraction: Collect data from Value chain studies, FMC records, Mission Reports, Livestock marketing reports and exposure visit reports etc.
b) Extraction: Collect data from annual report, quarterly reports, Pakinfo and other documents.
c) Structured observation : MSI can decide which level of structured observation would it like. The project will provide a list of activities and grantees.
d) Unstructured observations: <u>Discussion with other stakeholder like Business service providers (BSP), Govt. officials of livestock and agriculture department, On-farm water management Department.</u>
e) Key Informant interviews (KIIs) — The project will provide a list of key informant for interview.
f) Survey –Mini-surveys will also be useful for data collection in different value chains. The project will share the list of value chains and the list of grantees to MSI.
g) Focus group discussions (FGDs): Focus group discussion with COs both male and female, FMC members.
h) Community interview — essentially larger scale FGD, less focused target group

Data Analysis

EGA recommends that MSI propose the most appropriate data analysis plan based on the evaluation questions and desired results. Below is only a general recommendation.

The evaluation will employ rigorous analytical methods to review qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data will provide rich evidence of the outcomes associated with project interventions and, more importantly, how project interventions contributed to anticipated results, reasons interventions may have failed to produce anticipated results, and unanticipated results. The evaluation team will use rigorous content analysis and coding techniques to identify key themes in the qualitative data and use quantitative analysis (e.g., descriptive statistics, cross-tabulation, or regression) methods to report results and identify patterns and correlations in the data. If the evaluation team is able to obtain relevant and high quality quantitative data from the project M&E system and the FMCs record, it will use methods appropriate to the data to identify patterns and draw out findings. The analysis will disaggregate results by gender whenever applicable and draw out sex-specific conclusions and recommendations.

It will be better if the evaluation team include the following analysis if considered practicable:

1. **Comparative analysis:** FMCs for different value chains have good records of their sale, it will be useful if the team evaluate what is the difference between the income of the FMC member and the non-FMC member for a particular value chain.
2. **Descriptive Analysis:** Descriptions of key avenues of interaction and cooperation between the project and its counterparts, stakeholders, and other projects (i.e. USAID, other donors, GOB, international NGOs, local NGOs) as applicable.
3. **Strategic (cause and effect) Analysis:** Evidence of the causal link between strategies and the progress towards planned results, including evidence that relevant project activities contribute to anticipated as well as reported outcomes. Also, in turn, that attributable outcomes drive achievement of the program’s higher level objectives. This includes the identification of unintended effects (positive or negative) of the project.

Gender Considerations

Cultural norms in the project area mean that women do not enjoy equal status to men. Their participation in household and community decision-making is highly restricted and their direct contribution to household income generation is limited. Cultural rules limit the amount of time that women are able to spend outside the house or domestic compound meaning that they are hardly involved in field-based agriculture. The pilot project demonstrated that there is considerable scope to increase women’s contribution to household decision-making and income generation in ways that are sensitive to cultural norms and customs. This can produce direct economic and social benefits to women in particular, and to their households in general. The approach used by the pilot project demonstrated the value of income generation as an effective mechanism for engaging women at the community level, in contrast for example, to more generalized “community development” approaches which can be more difficult to implement in communities with strongly gendered norms and customs such as those found in the proposed project area. In particular, the focus of building women’s capacity in response to clearly identified market opportunities provides clear and highly visible benefits to all members of the household. The proposed project will continue to use this same approach, and where possible, will broaden and deepen the range of activities included.

Women in Balochistan, as elsewhere carry an existing substantial burden of work, in many cases household chores, collection of drinking water, collection of fuel wood, tending livestock in the family compound etc. consumes 16 hours or more per day. Much of this work is physically demanding, tedious, and of low productivity though essential to the wellbeing of the household. In particular the time allocated to hauling water and collecting firewood is particularly onerous. The project technical components will try to address these issues so that time can be freed up to allow introduction of more economically rewarding activity.

The Mid-term Evaluation found that the original project had exceeded targets for women’s participation in project activities: more than 35% of CO members were women and 40% of CDMFs were women. The project concentrated on increasing household income, but noted on several key initiatives that women were able, despite the constraints on their movement, to engage in economically rewarding activity particularly in the livestock sector. Lessons learned from a parallel USAID funded project implemented by MEDA on improving returns to handicraft workers, also identified possibilities for women to gain direct access to economic resources. As a result, the proposed project will establish approximately 110 new WCOs, in addition to the ones already established by the pilot project.

A question has been incorporated to women's empowerment.

TEAM COMPOSITION

The evaluation team will consist of two international experts (one male and one female) and two Pakistani sector experts (also one male and one female).

The evaluation team will include:

One Team leader/evaluator: A senior expatriate evaluator with a background in agriculture, agricultural development, and/or agricultural value chains and experience in Pakistan. The team leader will assign responsibilities within the team and ultimately be responsible for:

- Designing specifics of the evaluation approach;
- Supervising execution and implementation;
- Conducting spot checks of team member's work;
- Guiding data analysis; and
- Drafting reports, presentations and other deliverables.

The team leader should have the following qualifications:

- At least a master's degree in a relevant field with at least 15 years of experience or Ph.D. in a relevant field with at least 10 years of experience.
- Demonstrated experience in conducting high quality evaluations to USAID standards. Specific experience in agriculture and value chain development is a plus.
- Excellent communication (written and spoken) and interpersonal skills.
- Fluency in written and spoken English.

Evaluation and/or agriculture specialist: A senior or mid-level expatriate evaluation and/or agricultural development specialist. If the team leader is male, the evaluation specialist will be female and vice versa.

- At least a master's degree in a relevant field with 10 years of experience.
- Demonstrated experience in conducting high quality evaluations to USAID standards. Specific experience in agriculture and value chain development is a plus.
- Excellent communication (written and spoken) and interpersonal skills.
- Fluency in written and spoken English.

Agriculture and/or value chain sector specialists: Two Pakistani sector experts (one male and one female) in agriculture and/or agricultural value chains.

- At least a master's degree, or equivalent, in a relevant field with at least ten years specific professional experience in the field of agricultural development, particularly in agribusiness development and in cereal, horticulture, and livestock, land development and water management and livestock.
- Fully conversant with the principles of transformation from livelihoods to value chain approach in the agriculture sector.
- Prior experience working in Pakistan.
- Prior experience evaluating similar projects.
- Excellent analytic and writing skills and command of written and spoken English and Urdu. Fluency in the languages spoken by interview subjects is a plus.
- Willing and able to travel in the project areas.

- Sensitivity to issues related to local culture and gender.

All evaluation team members will provide a signed statement attesting to a lack of conflict of interest, or describing an existing conflict of interest relative to the project being evaluated.

DELIVERABLES

Deliverables under this evaluation include:

- **Assignment Work Plan (AWP):** Proposed approach, methodology, timeline, staff composition, and estimated budget for completion of the work requested in the SOW. The AWP draft will be reviewed and approved by USAID before any work begins on the assignment. The AWP draft will be revised and finalized during the team planning meeting (TPM) once an assignment team is in country. The finalized AWP can be modified with PERFORM COR approval throughout implementation of the assignment if conditions or needs change. The finalized AWP with attached COR-approved amendments will be used as the basis for assessing completion and quality of the assignment.
- **Debriefing Note-Outline:** The evaluation team will prepare and submit a debriefing document that outlines the team’s preliminary findings, conclusions, and recommendations at least 24 hours in advance of the briefing. This may also be accompanied by a presentation of the findings.
- **Debriefing with USAID/Pakistan on Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations:** The team will present the major findings of the evaluation to USAID/Pakistan (EGA, PERFORM COR). The team will consider USAID comments for use in the draft report, as appropriate.
- **Draft Evaluation Report:** The report will answer the evaluation questions and will include findings, recommendations, and conclusions across the components/sub-components. The draft evaluation report (not to exceed 30 pages) will be submitted to PERFORM COR for USAID/Pakistan review and comments. USAID will submit all comments to the evaluation team leader and evaluation advisor.
- **Final Evaluation Report:** The final evaluation report will incorporate final comments provided by the USAID/Pakistan (PERFORM COR) and the EGA office (through PERFORM COR). USAID comments are due within 10 working days after the receipt of the initial final draft.
- **One-page Brief:** A brief on the key qualitative and quantitative findings and conclusions relative to the evaluation questions will be developed for use by USAID decision makers and other interested stakeholders. This document will be written in English and can be translated and disseminated as desired by USAID/Pakistan (PERFORM COR AND EGA Office).
- **A Presentation to USAID/Pakistan:** A presentation on the final report will be given to USAID and implementing partners as desired.

Reporting Guidelines

The evaluation report will follow standard guidelines as laid out in Appendix 1 of USAID’S Evaluation Policy and operationalized in Automated Directives System 203.3.1.8 (Documenting

Evaluations), reproduced in Annex 2. The evaluation report will follow the structure given below (the section titles and order are illustrative):

- Title page
- Table of contents, tables and charts
- List of acronyms
- Acknowledgements
- Program summary
- Map showing the location of program activities
- Executive summary (ideally not to exceed five pages)
- Evaluation purpose and evaluation questions
- Program background. This information provides important context for understanding the evaluation purpose, questions, methods, findings and conclusions and includes:
 - the problem statement;
 - the theory of intervention;
 - the design of the program;
 - the program's results framework; and,
 - program implementation, including the current status of the project.
- Evaluation methods and limitations, describing in detail the evaluation design and methods with explanation as to why they were chosen, with additional information provided in the annexes, if required.
- Summary of data analysis, including methods and other relevant observations.
- Findings and conclusions. This section (or sections) will include findings and conclusions for each evaluation question. If there are a large number of findings, there will be a synthesis or summary of findings for each question that establishes the connection with the conclusions that follow.
- Recommendations. This section will highlight key recommendations formulated as actionable statements of what remains to be done, consistent with the evaluation's purpose, and grounded in the evaluation's findings and conclusions.
- Annexes
 - Evaluation statement of work
 - Evaluation methods and limitations
 - Data collection instruments
 - Data analysis plan
 - Bibliography of documents reviewed
 - List of individuals and agencies contacted
 - Disclosure of any conflicts of interest
 - Statement of differences (only if applicable)
 - Evaluation team bios

EVALUATION MANAGEMENT

PERFORM/MSI will manage the entire evaluation process and will propose a detailed activities plan and schedule in AWP for USAID review and approval.

LEVEL-OF-EFFORT

TABLE 5: ILLUSTRATIVE LEVEL OF EFFORT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Level of Effort (days)			
	Expat team leader (STTA)	Expat team member (STTA)	Pakistan i team member (STTA)	Pakistan i team member (STTA)
Pre-arrival work (document review and initial findings)	6	6	6	6
Team Planning Meetings	12	12	12	12
Field work	18	18	18	18
Quantitative/qualitative data analysis	12	12	12	12
Report writing and initial findings debriefing	6	6	6	6
Submission of draft report	6			
USAID review	6 *			
Revisions and re-submission	6			
USAID review	6*			
Submission of final Report	6			
Travel	4	4		
Total	76	58	54	54

*USAID LOE

TIMELINE

PERFORM/MSI should propose timeline for the evaluation process.

ANNEX I – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Activity description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goal/Impact	Indicators	FMOVs	
Reduced poverty for men and women and increase peace and stability in the border areas of Balochistan	<p>Macro:</p> <p>Per capita income increases Poverty rate reduction Growth in rural income as a result of US Assistance (USAID Operational Plan indicator)</p> <p>Sectoral level:</p> <p>Investment/ business growth Agricultural output Employment Tax receipts</p>	<p>Government census Government economic surveys Independent household surveys</p>	<p>Gov't capacity to act</p> <p>Government is seen as the provider of these outcomes</p> <p>Peace and stability in area sufficient for project outcomes</p> <p>Increased incomes contribute to peace and stability</p>
Purpose/outcomes	Indicators	MOVs	Assumptions
Within three years of project completion, Increased incomes of poor rural households in the border areas of Balochistan through increased crop and livestock productivity, improved on-farm water management, new and stronger market linkages for agricultural outputs and poor people, particularly women, empowered to participate more actively in economic decision-making and engage more effectively with the market.	<p>1. Increase in incomes for agricultural households in border areas by at least 20%</p> <p>2. Increase in income for women by at least 20%</p> <p>3. Increase in crop productivity of at least 35%</p> <p>4. Increase in livestock productivity of at least: 20%</p> <p>5. Poor rural people able to organize and identify needs and problems collectively and seek external assistance from</p>	<p>Government surveys</p> <p>Independent household studies</p> <p>Final evaluation</p>	<p>Provincial government is willing and able to support these approaches</p> <p>Provincial government possesses technical, human and institutional resources to provide support to agricultural households at districts and local levels</p>

project areas			
Number of partner organizations and active institutional members of those partner organizations benefiting from USG assistance (USAID Operational Plan indicator)			
Outputs	Indicators	MOVs	Assumptions
Output 1 – Men’s and women’s community organizations established in 5 project districts	1.1 MCO and WCO needs identification and planning process addresses needs of different community groups in 400 communities	MCO/WCO records in MIS	Local societal norms permit equal establishment of WCOs with MCOs
	1.2 improvement of planning methods as evidenced by quality of planning documents and information used		Security situation is stable enough for continuing project operations
	1.3 degree of prioritization achieved	MCO/WCO records in MIS / CDMF feedback	
	1.4 rate of approval of submissions for cost-sharing arrangements with project for water, crop and livestock related activities		
	1.5. Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (USAID Operational Plan indicator)	MCO/WCO records in MIS / CDMF feedback	Communities have the resources (labor, financial) to meet cost share requirements.
	1.6 Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (USAID Operational Plan indicator)	MIS	
Output 2 – Marketing capacities established	2.1 MCOs and WCOs prepared marketing plans based on informed assessment of demand	CDMF feedback / final evaluation	Sufficiently structured market outlets exist for communities to benefit from improved practices
	2.2 improvement of planning methods as evidenced by quality of planning documents and information used		
	2.3 degree of prioritization achieved	Project progress reports	
	2.4 rate of approval of submissions for cost-sharing arrangements		
	2.5 market studies successfully completed and implemented	Marketing case studies	
	2.6 increase in farm gate margins		

Output 3 – Women empowered through agricultural and non-agricultural productivity and income increases	3.1 Percentage of WCOs receiving resources based on approved action plans compared to MCOs.	MIS CDMF feedback / final evaluation	Local societal norms permit women to participate in planning and execution
	3.2 Level of attendance at WCO meetings	CDMF feedback / final evaluation	
	3.3 Percentage of women in WCO participating in group activities	Gender survey	Women’s economic empowerment models from elsewhere in Pakistan are valid for Balochistan conditions
	3.4 Perception of role of women in community, of both men and women	Gender survey	
	3.5 Economic contribution of women to household incomes	Gender survey Final evaluation	Women are empowered to retain control of monetary benefits
	3.6 Perception of women’s role in household and community decision-making, of both men and women		
	3.7 Increase in women generated income		
	3.8 Number of women’s organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG assistance (USAID operational Plan indicator)		
Output 4: Agricultural water resources used sustainably	4.1 Increase in area of agricultural land irrigated	Progress reports	
	4.2 Increase in area of agricultural under water harvesting technologies	Final evaluation Case studies	
	4.3 Level of water use efficiency		
Output 5: Crop productivity and diversity increased	5.1 Average crop yield increases	Final evaluation	
	5.2 Average number of different crops grown for more	Progress reports	

	than 1 planting season	
	5.3. Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer (USAID Operational Plan indicator)	
	5.4 Number of hectares under new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (USAID Operational Plan indicator)	
Output 6: Livestock productivity increased	6.1 Increase in average livestock productivity (weight) 6.2 Increase in average household income from livestock 6.3 Community based animal health services available in 40% of project communities	Final evaluation Case studies Progress reports
Output 7– Project impact and benefits monitored and evaluated	7.1 Periodic reports on project implementation 7.2 In-depth analysis and understanding of project	Progress reports Project Discussion Papers
Output 8: Project results communicated effectively and reporting performed efficiently and usefully	8.2 Periodic reports to key stakeholders on project impacts 8.2 Beneficiary awareness of source of project support, including funding source 8.3 Coverage of project in provincial, national and international media	Quarterly/Semi-annual/ reports Final evaluation Annual reports
Output 9: Partnerships with external partners established to encourage sustainable project outcomes	9.1 Increased membership of National Steering Committee 9.2 MOUs/LOAs signed with new project partners 9.3 New sources of external funding for project activities	Committee minutes/Annual reports Annual reports Annual reports Annual reports/Final

	generated	evaluation
	9.4 External partners support new activities linked to / parallel to project	
Output 10. Project human resources managed effectively and skills increased	10.1 Staff retained at all levels of project	Annual reports
	10.2 Staff trained	Annual reports
Output 11. Project staff aware of gender issues in project design, implementation and follow-up	11.1 Number of women in key decision-making positions in project	Final evaluation/gender survey
	11.2 Perception of project staff to gender issues and role of women in project in particular	Gender survey
	11.3 Perception of project staff regarding gender equality in project operations and decisions	Gender survey
Output 12 Project work planning undertaken efficiently and budget resources managed effectively	12.1 Workplans prepared on a timely and regular basis and updated	Annual reports
	12.2 Budget reports prepared in a timely manner	Quarterly reports Annual reports/Final evaluation
	12.3 Budget resources delivered in line with projections and workplan	

Annex 2: Assignment Work Plan



Final Evaluation of the Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP)

Assignment Work Plan (EVL.010)

Version 1: May 30, 2016

Version 2: June 11, 2016

Version 3: July 20, 2016

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ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
AusAID	Australian Aid Program
AWP	Assignment Work Plan
AZRC	Arid Zone Research Center
BAP	Balochistan Agriculture Project
BDSP	Business Development Service Providers
CAP	Community Action Plan
CO	Community Organization
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
EDO	Executive District Officer
EGA	Economic Growth and Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMC	Farmer's Marketing Collective
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GVAP	Gross Value of Agricultural Product
LTTA	Long-Term Technical Assistance
MSI	Management Systems International
MCO	Men's Community Organization
MIS	Management Information System
MMO	Mutual Marketing Organization
MNSFR	Ministry of National Food Security and Research
NARC	National Agricultural Research Centre
OAPA	Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
SOW	Scope of Work
TPW	Team Planning Workshop
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
USABBA	United States Assistance to Balochistan Border Areas
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDP	Village Development Plan
WCO	Women's Community Organization

SUMMARY

Assignment Work Plan (AWP) Number	EVL.010
AWP Title	Final Evaluation of the Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP)
USAID/Pakistan Requesting Office	Economic Growth and Agriculture
Requesting Office Point of Contact	
Start Date	o/a June 20, 2016
End Date	o/a October 30, 2016
Total AWP Cost Estimate	

ASSIGNMENT PURPOSE

The Balochistan Agriculture Project (BAP) represents the culmination of almost 12 years of continuous USAID support to agricultural communities in Balochistan. In December 2004, USAID/Pakistan funded a four-year pilot project in three districts in northern Balochistan. Based on the pilot's success, it extended support for an additional four years through the United States Assistance to Balochistan Border Areas (USSABA) project and extended project activities to two additional districts. Finally, in July 2012, USAID/Pakistan funded BAP as a four-year extension of USSABA activities and added three additional districts. BAP officially ends in December 2016. Throughout the period of implementation, security issues have largely prevented USAID/Pakistan staff from visiting project communities to monitor activities or verify project-reported results. PERFORM's final evaluation of BAP will provide an independent third party assessment of the project's achievements and the extent to which promising results reported in the midterm and previous evaluations have been sustained.

The project is unique in the sense that it has been able to continuously support communities for an unusually long period of time and was able to implement a slow and deliberate development path that started by focusing on community development and livelihoods and shifted gradually to a value chain development approach focused on linking community organizations to markets as they gained the necessary capacity. The final evaluation will examine the effectiveness of the project's development approach to determine whether it is replicable, and under what conditions, and extract lessons for ongoing (e.g., USAID-funded agricultural development work in Skardu) and future USAID/Pakistan agricultural development activities. The Australian Aid Program (AusAID) has replicated the project approach in six districts in western Balochistan and lessons from the USABBA/BAP experience will also be useful to the ongoing AusAID project.

The primary audiences for the evaluation include: 1) the USAID/Pakistan Mission, particularly the Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA) team, 2) the USAID Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA), 3) the implementing partner, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 4) the Government of Balochistan (GoB), 5) the Government of Pakistan (GoP), and 6) other international donors or development partners working in the agriculture sector in Balochistan, specifically AusAID.

METHODS

Evaluation Questions

The evaluation scope of work (SOW) specified three evaluation questions and six sub-questions that PERFORM has elaborated based on the review meeting with the EGA team. During the review meeting, the EGA and PERFORM teams mutually agreed to remove one of the sub-questions to question 1, the question on efficiency, leaving the following three questions and five sub-questions. Questions in bold type represent the questions in the SOW while those in normal type are those the PERFORM team developed to elaborate the original questions.

Question 1: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results?

a. Relevance: How well was the project focused on the needs of beneficiaries?

Explanation: The question will assess relevance from several perspectives. First, it will assess the extent to which the project addressed the Government of Balochistan's (GoBs) development priorities in the agricultural sector. For example, BAP worked to build the capacities of relevant GoB line departments. The evaluation will assess the extent to which these efforts were successful and whether the GoB considers these efforts relevant to their priority needs and mandate. The evaluation will also assess the extent to which the project identified and addressed the priority agriculture-oriented needs of the target communities with respect to increasing incomes, whether project activities were relevant or appropriate in Balochistan's political, economic, and social context, and the extent to which project activities were relevant to increasing women's empowerment where "empowerment" may include economic opportunity, economic empowerment, social empowerment, and social change.

b. Effectiveness: Did the project accomplish its objectives, especially given the shift from livelihoods to a more business oriented approach?

Explanation: The evaluation will assess effectiveness relative to the five key anticipated outcomes identified in the project logframe. These are: 1) increasing the incomes of target households by at least 20 percent, 2) increasing women's income by at least 20 percent, 3) increasing crop productivity by at least 35 percent, 4) increasing livestock productivity by at least 20 percent, and 5) building the capacity of the target communities to identify needs and problems collectively and seek external assistance from government and other partners to resolve these challenges. It will examine the effectiveness of the key project components that focused on crops, livestock, and water. It will also examine the effectiveness of the development approach, i.e., progressing from community development to a business-oriented approach focused on establishing market linkages for Farmer Marketing Collectives (FMCs) and Mutual Marketing Organizations (MMOs). For example, it should determine the extent to which and under what circumstances, the approach succeeded in transforming community organizations (COs) to successful FMCs or MMOs.

Question 2: To what extent has the project design resulted in sustainable impacts?

a. Are the activities and results likely to be sustained after the project is completed?

Explanation: The evaluation will assess the extent to which beneficiaries continue, or are likely to continue, employing project-promoted practices in the absence of project support. It will also identify the factors that enhance or deter beneficiaries' continued use of a practice. Similarly, it

will examine the likelihood that results achieved by beneficiaries will continue beyond the end of the project and identify the conditions and factors that may enhance or deter prospects for sustainable results.

b. Is the project ‘institutionalizing’ or building local capacity to undertake similar activities?

Explanation: The evaluation will explore whether project-supported GoB line departments have institutionalized policies and practices promoted by the project into their normal practice, and the factors and conditions that contribute to or hinder prospects for sustainability. It will also examine the extent to which participatory institutions (e.g. COs, FMCs, Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs), and MMOs) created under the project are likely to continue functioning after the project ends and the factors and circumstances that may enhance or deter sustainability of the institutions.

c. Replication: To what extent are the activities and results of the project replicable / replicated?

Explanation: The evaluation will assess the replicability of the overall project approach or development strategy, i.e., the project’s transition from a livelihoods approach to a value added market linkages approach. It will examine the conditions under which the approach is replicable; whether all aspects of the approach and the length of time spent on each aspect, are necessary to achieving the objective of sustainable market oriented participatory organizations. In answering the question, the evaluation will, to the extent possible, explore the frequency and magnitude with which farmers, community organizations and others have benefitted indirectly from project activities. An example might be the extent to which farmers who are not members of project-supported community organizations, have adopted productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies and practices introduced by the project. However, the evaluation is not designed to generate reliable quantitative estimates of spillover effects. The analysis will also determine whether the project has caused any unintended negative effects.

Question 3: To what extent did interventions improve the empowerment of women in the target regions?

Explanation: The evaluation will examine women’s empowerment from the perspective of economic opportunity, economic empowerment, social empowerment and social change. The aspects of empowerment may manifest themselves in increased income for women; greater influence over household decisions; or changing attitudes about women’s role in society, the community or the household. The EGA impact assessment design report authored by MSI provides a more complete description of the concept of empowerment, and the evaluation team will refer to this document when answering this question. The evaluation will not rigorously attribute changes in empowerment indicators to project activities but will aim instead for plausible attribution, i.e., a plausible rationale for ruling out other causes of changes in the indicator or explaining how project activities contributed to changes in the indicator. The answer to this question will also address whether Women’s Community Organizations (WCOs) played a role in increasing women’s empowerment and if so, what and how?

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

The evaluation will draw on a variety of data types (i.e., quantitative, qualitative, primary and secondary) collected from a number of sources (e.g., documents, research, beneficiaries, stakeholders, and experts), collected through a range of methods (e.g., site visits, key informant interviews, group interviews,

document review, and observation). Table 4 summarizes the detailed plan for collecting and analyzing data to answer each evaluation question.

Because the project covers a large and remote geographic region with poor transportation infrastructure, the team will adopt a three-stage clustered approach to select a sample of project-supported organizations and their small-scale farmer members that it can practically visit within the field work timeframe. In the first stage, the team will select one district from each of the three stages of the project’s development, i.e., pilot, USABBA and BAP. Although issues such as security, distance from Quetta and the suitability of lodging for the team may influence district selection, the team will employ random selection processes to the extent feasible.

Stakeholder and Expert Interviews

The team will conduct semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders associated with the project and experts who could provide feedback on the project’s design, implementation and results. These interviews will focus primarily on evaluation questions relating to relevance and sustainability.

Sampling for interviews with stakeholders and experts

Stakeholders and experts will be selected purposively to capture particular expertise, experience, or perspectives. Table 1 summarizes the key categories of stakeholders and experts and the anticipated number of interviews in each category. The international experts FAO engaged throughout the project are out of the country and the team will attempt to contact them by telephone. The team will identify specific persons in consultation with USAID and FAO during the team planning workshop (TPW).

TABLE I: STAKEHOLDER AND EXPERT INTERVIEWS

Respondent type	Location	No. of interviews
National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC)	Islamabad	1
Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)	Quetta	1
Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR)	Islamabad	2
Government of Balochistan (GoB)	Quetta	5
USAID/Pakistan EGA office	Islamabad	3
FAO country office	Islamabad	2
FAO BAP team	Quetta	5
FAO BAP international experts	N/A	4
Experts on Balochistan province, agriculture, water, etc.	Quetta, Islamabad	9
AusAID	Islamabad	1
Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs)	Quetta	5
	Total	38

Group Interviews

To collect primarily qualitative data and some quantitative data on various aspects of the evaluation such as relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and women’s empowerment, the evaluation team will conduct a series of group interviews with the main project beneficiaries, government counterparts and project management teams. These group interviews will focus on developing a deeper understanding of if and how the project’s various activities have affected beneficiaries’ lives. The quantitative data collected

through these group interviews will help determine trends, while qualitative information will provide depth to the analysis and help identify the reasons behind the trends.

Sampling for group interviews

Most of the group interviews will be held in the three districts selected for field work in the first stage of sampling. The team will lodge in the district center. For the second stage of sampling, in each of the three selected districts, the team will conduct two group interviews with men’s community organizations (MCOs), two with WCOs and three with Farmer’s Marketing Collectives (FMCs). Each group interview will have a maximum of three to four participants belonging to different COs and FMCs, as applicable. The team will select individuals from organizations that fall within a practical one-day round-trip travel distance from the district center. Finally, the team will use project-generated enumeration lists of each organization to randomly select community members for the group interviews. If feasible, these group interviews could also be conducted in the field instead of the district center. Table 2 presents an illustrative design for the beneficiary group interviews.

TABLE 2: ILLUSTRATIVE GROUP INTERVIEWS DESIGN

Respondent category	Number of interviews	Participants	Maximum number of participants
Non-FMC WCOs	6 interviews, 2 in each district	3-4 participants per interview, each representing a different WCO	24
Non-FMC MCOs	6 interviews, 2 in each district	3-4 participants per interview, each representing a different MCO	24
FMC members	9 interviews, 3 in each district	3-4 participants per interview, preferably representing different FMCs	36
BAP project team	1 interview in Quetta	Up to 12 participants representing each district and the central project management team	12
District government officials	1 interview in Quetta	Up to 8 government officials, responsible for district level agriculture activities. 1 from each of the 8 project districts	8
Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs)	1 interview in Quetta	Up to 5 participants, each representing a different BDSP.	5
Total	24		109

Survey of FMC and Non-FMC Members

The evaluation will include a survey of MMO and FMC members, and members of MCOs and WCOs that did not develop into FMCs or MMOs. The analysis will compare results observed for non-FMC members with results observed for MMO/FMC members to quantify differences in income and productivity between these two groups. This information will help clarify the degree to which FMCs and MMOs are effective in achieving better outcomes for target beneficiaries.

Sampling for the survey of FMC and non-FMC members

If FAO maintains a complete list of members of FMCs, MMOs, MCOs and WCOs, the most robust design would be to select a simple random sample of members for the survey. Initial calculations suggest

that a sample size of about 400 from each category, FMC/MMO and non-FMC members, will yield estimates with a 5 percent margin of error and a 95 confidence interval. The total anticipated sample size will thus be about 800 project beneficiaries. The evaluation will not compare results between project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

To arrive at findings that are generalizable to all beneficiaries, the selection in every stage of sampling would have to be random. Simple random selection across all eight districts will produce more reliable and generalizable results but will also entail high costs due to extensive travelling in the districts. We propose a two-stage sampling approach to limit the geographic spread of the survey, and the cost, although it will limit the generalizability of results to the selected districts. The first stage would select three of the eight districts – the same districts selected for the beneficiary group interviews. The second stage would select a simple random sample of beneficiaries from the three selected districts. The second stage sample will be stratified by type of organization (i.e., MMO/FMC and MCO/WCO and the organizations’ sex-orientation. If the sample is not stratified by value chain, we may not be able to generate results for all value chains. If certain value chains are of particular interest, the evaluation team could prioritize 3-5 main value chains and stratify the sample accordingly. Sample sizes and stratification will also depend on the distribution of the total beneficiary population in various categories. For example, the total number of female FMC members might be much lower than men.

The evaluation team will refine the sample design in consultation with USAID and FAO during the AWP review stage and subsequently during the TPW. Table 3 presents a preliminary sampling design.

TABLE 3: PRELIMINARY SURVEY SAMPLE DESIGN

	MMO/FMC members		Non-FMC members	
	Men's FMCs/MMOs	Women's FMCs/MMOs	MCO members	WCO members
I pilot district	67	67	67	67
I USABBA district	67	67	67	67
I BAP district	67	67	67	67
Totals	201	201	201	201
	402		402	
	804			

Case Studies

One of the requirements for this evaluation is to assess unintended positive or negative effects on direct beneficiaries and also on the population that was not directly targeted by the project. PERFORM proposes to use case studies to capture unintended positive or negative effects and spillover effects. During the evaluation field work, the team will search for promising case studies. Key informant and group interviews may reveal case study opportunities. Project documents might also point toward certain cases. The evaluation team will sift through these cases and identify the most significant positive as well as negative cases, if any.

While visiting each of three districts selected for field work, the team will particularly visit communities where these cases can be observed, or where the team could have the opportunity to talk to the effected individuals directly. Based on a few interviews and direct observation method, the team will compile brief case study reports, including quantitative evidence and anecdotes.

Secondary Review

Besides collecting primary data, the evaluation team will use the extensive secondary information that the project has produced and maintained. The team will rely heavily on quantitative data from the project's comprehensive management information system (MIS) to document the magnitude and geographic distribution of project activities. It will examine project-supported research to assess the likely effects of activities on crop and livestock productivity. The team will particularly use the project's calculations of the gross value of agricultural produce (GVAP) to estimate the effects of activities on household income.

Proposed Field Plan

Following the two-week TPW in Islamabad, the evaluation team will remain in Islamabad for approximately three days to interview representatives of the federal government, FAO country office staff and other agricultural development stakeholders. The team will then move to Balochistan for four weeks of primary data collection. It will spend about one week in Quetta interviewing project staff, extracting and analyzing data from the project's MIS, interviewing provincial government officials and other stakeholders and planning the district level field work. The team will then travel to the three selected districts to visit project-supported community organizations, FMCs and MMOs. At each site, it will observe project activities, conduct individual interviews with community representatives and a group interview with members of several community organizations. The team may conduct group interviews in the district center rather than in the communities themselves.

Data Analysis

The evaluation will collect quantitative and qualitative data from a variety of sources. In general, the quantitative data will provide evidence of what happened and the qualitative data will provide nuanced evidence of how and why. To the extent that it is relevant to answering the evaluation questions, the evaluation team will code the qualitative data and analyze it to identify patterns that help explain how and why project interventions affected production and income. The qualitative evidence will also provide the basis for nuanced descriptions of how project interventions worked—or failed to work—as expected.

The evaluation will assess effectiveness on the basis of the project's contribution to the five key outcomes of 1) increasing the incomes of target households by at least 20 percent, 2) increasing women's income by at least 20 percent, 3) increasing crop productivity by at least 35 percent, 4) increasing livestock productivity by at least 20 percent, and 5) building the capacity of the target communities to identify needs and problems collectively and seek external assistance from government and other partners to resolve these challenges. The evaluation methods must therefore measure progress toward these outcomes.

The evaluation will use the project's calculations of GVAP to estimate the contribution of individual project interventions to agricultural income. The team will collect evidence from the survey, site visits and individual and group interviews with MCO and WCO members to validate the assumptions underlying the GVAP estimates.

At the FMC level, the evaluation will rely on FMC records to assess changes in income. It will also compare changes in FMC members' incomes to that of non-FMC members to provide a level of weak attribution to the project. Data from the surveys of MCO and WCO members—as applicable to the activities of the FMC—will represent non-FMC members for the comparison.

The evaluation will rely on project-supported research, document review, the survey of farmer beneficiaries, FMC records and individual and group interviews with farmers to assess the project's contribution to crop and livestock productivity. The survey and interviews will also collect qualitative evidence of how specific interventions affected productivity and these will serve to triangulate estimates of productivity gains.

Finally, the evaluation will use evidence from the survey of, and individual interviews with, community organization members, project staff, GoB officials and other knowledgeable stakeholders to assess the project's contribution to building the capacities of community organizations.

Limitations

Some of the key limitations of the proposed approach and methods the team will use to attenuate the influence of the limitations include:

- MCO and WCO members are not good comparators for FMC members. FMCs represent community organizations that advance sufficiently to form FMCs and FMC members themselves may be more progressive farmers than non-FMC members. The evaluation will attempt to address this potential self-selection bias during sample selection.
- Measuring changes in the incomes of small-scale farmers is problematic because they rarely keep records of costs of production, quantity produced or sales. They may also be reluctant to share income information because they fear that government revenue agencies may learn of their response. To address this limitation, the survey and interviews with farmers will ask general questions about whether income has changed or not, the direction of change and its approximate magnitude (e.g., about twice as much, about half as much, etc.) and the primary causes of change. Although not directly comparable to estimates from the GVAP calculations, the data will serve as another data point to triangulate estimates of the effects of the project on household income.
- GVAP is a gross rather than a net measure of income. It also relies on a number of assumptions about what farmers would have done in the absence of the project interventions and the impact of project interventions on crop and livestock production. In spite of its limitations, however, GVAP is a practical estimate of changes in income, provides a level of plausible attribution and is consistent with the methods FAO has been using in its reporting. To address some of the known limitations, the evaluation will attempt to validate underlying assumptions during the field work and present results with the necessary caveats.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS METHODS

Evaluation question	Data source	Data collection method	Sampling	Method of data analysis	Limitations/risks
<p>Question 1: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results?</p> <p>a. Relevance: How well was the project focused on the needs of beneficiaries (e.g. small-scale farmers, government)?</p>	Federal and provincial government officials	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants from Government of Balochistan's Departments of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Livestock and Dairy Development; Arid Zone Research Center (AZRC); the federal Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), and the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC).	Interviews will provide qualitative evidence of the relevance of project activities to the needs and priorities of the GoB.	Limited ability to generalize based on a small sample of key informants
	District government officials	Group Interview	Executive district officers (EDOs) / agriculture from each project district.	Group interviews with EDOs will allow deeper understanding of needs and priorities across districts.	Differing involvement and interest of EDOs.
	Government, stakeholder, and project documents and reports	Secondary review of materials	Relevant strategy, implementation, research and policy documents	N/A	N/A
	CO and FMC / MMO members	Group interviews	Random sample of MCO, WCO and FMC / MMO members. Stratified by stage of the project at which the organization became involved (i.e., pilot, USABBA, BAP), and selected from among the organizations within a feasible travel distance of the district center.	Group interviews will provide qualitative evidence on the relevance of project activities to increase the incomes of small-scale farmers.	Respondents' personal opinions may bias the discussion. Poor recall of income may also limit the results.
	CO and FMC/MMO members	Survey	Stratified random sample of MCO, WCO and FMC/MMO members. Stratified by stage of the project at which the organization became involved (i.e., pilot, USABBA, BAP).	Analysis of open- and closed-ended questions using cross tabs and graphs.	Respondents may not be able to recall their needs at the time of project initiation.
	Village development plans (VDPs) and community action plans (CAPs)	FAO database	Random sample of VDPs and CAPs.	Comparison of VDPs and CAPs will illustrate whether relevant activities possible under the purview of the project were selected. Data will also inform the design of qualitative and quantitative components of the survey.	Quality of VDPs and CAPs may vary depending on the quality and maturity of COs.

Evaluation question	Data source	Data collection method	Sampling	Method of data analysis	Limitations/risks
	Experts	Semi-structured interviews	Experts on Balochistan agriculture and irrigation topics. Purposive sample of FAO value chain consultants.	Interviews will provide qualitative information on the relevance of project activities in increasing incomes of small-scale farmers.	Some relevant experts may not be available.
	BAP project staff	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants.	Interviews will provide qualitative evidence on relevance of project activities in increasing incomes of small-scale farmers.	Contracts of some project staff may have ended.
	Staff of international donor agencies	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants from USAID and AusAID.	Interviews will elaborate on the perceptions of donors regarding relevance of project activities in Balochistan's context in light of experiences implementing similar projects in Balochistan	Respondents may not have detailed knowledge of project activities.
Question 1: To what extent was the project design appropriate in achieving the desired results? b. Effectiveness: Did the project accomplish its objectives, especially given the shift from livelihoods to a more business oriented approach?	CO and FMC/MMO members	Survey	Random sample of CO and FMC / MMO members.	Analysis of open- and closed-ended questions using cross tabs and graphs.	Respondents may not be able to provide reliable estimates of changes in incomes.
	CO and FMC/MMO members	Group interviews	Random sample of CO and FMC / MMO members.	Group interviews will obtain participants' perceptions of how project activities have increased their incomes.	Respondents' personal opinions may bias the discussion.
	Government officials	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants from Government of Balochistan Departments of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Livestock and Dairy Development; AZRC, MNFSR, NARC, and PARC.	Interviews will provide qualitative evidence on the effect of project activities in increasing incomes of small-scale farmers.	Respondents may not have detailed knowledge of project activities.
	District government officials	Group interview	EDOs / agriculture from each project district.	Group interview will provide perceptions of district government officials on the effects of project activities in increasing incomes of small scale farmers	Differing involvement and interest of EDOs.

Evaluation question	Data source	Data collection method	Sampling	Method of data analysis	Limitations/risks
	BAP project staff	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants	Interviews will provide qualitative evidence on the effect of project activities in increasing incomes of small scale farmers	Contracts of some project staff may have ended.
	Experts	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants, experts who have been involved as consultants and experts on Balochistan social, economic and political sectors.	Involved experts may have a perspective on the effect of project activities in increasing incomes of small scale farmers	Some relevant experts may not be available and some may not be familiar with the project.
	FMC records	FAO database	Sample of FMCs' records.	FMC records will be used to look at trends in prices and quantities produced and sold	Relies on FMC data quality.
	BAP activity data	FAO database	N/A	Data will be used to calculate GVAP for households as a proxy for income	GVAP method relies on critical assumptions to get at a proxy measure.
	FAO reports	Secondary review of materials	Relevant FAO reports documenting increases in beneficiary incomes as a result of project activities.	N/A	N/A
Question 2: To what extent has the project design resulted in sustainable impacts?	CO and FMC/MMO members	Survey	Random sample of CO and FMC / MMO members.	Responses to questions on sustainability will be illustrated using cross tabs and graphs	Responses may be conditioned by what respondents think is expected of them.
a. Are the activities and results likely to be sustained after the project is completed?	CO and FMC/MMO members	Group interviews	Random sample of CO and FMC / MMO members.	Responses to questions on sustainability will be illustrated using cross tabs and graphs	Responses may be conditioned by what respondents think is expected of them.
b. Is the project 'institutionalizing'?	Government officials	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants from Government of Balochistan Departments of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Livestock and Dairy Development; AZRC, MNFSR, NARC, and PARC.	Interviews will provide qualitative evidence on the sustainability of practices.	Respondents may not have detailed knowledge of practices introduced through the project.

Evaluation question	Data source	Data collection method	Sampling	Method of data analysis	Limitations/risks
or building local capacity to undertake similar activities?	District government officials	Group interview	EDOs / agriculture from each project district.	Group interview will provide information on the likelihood of the sustainability of project practices.	Respondents may not have detailed knowledge of practices introduced through the project.
	BAP project staff	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants	Interviews will provide perceptions of project staff on the likelihood of the sustainability of project practices.	Contracts of some project staff may have ended.
	Experts	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants, experts who have been involved as consultants and experts on Balochistan agriculture and livestock sectors.	Interviews will provide perceptions of experts on the likelihood of the sustainability of project practices	Experts may not have complete knowledge of project practices.
	Staff of international donor agencies	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants from USAID and AusAID.	Interviews will provide perceptions of donor staff on the likelihood of the sustainability of project practices.	Donor staff may have limited field knowledge due to the security situation.
	BDSPs	Semi-structured interviews	Random sample of members of BDSPs.	Interviews will provide perceptions of BDSP members on the likelihood of the sustainability of project practices.	Respondents may be biased by their personal experiences as BDSP members.
Question 3: To what extent did interventions improve the empowerment of women in the target regions?	CO and FMC/MMO members	Survey	Random sample of CO and FMC / MMO members.	Responses from female beneficiaries will provide an estimation of changes in income, and the reasons for any changes or lack thereof will be presented using cross tabs and graphs.	Responses may be conditioned by what respondents think is expected of them.
	CO and FMC / MMO members	Group interviews	Random sample of CO and FMC / MMO members.	Interviews will provide perceptions of respondents regarding changes in incomes of women and how these changes have taken place.	Responses may be conditioned by what respondents think is expected of them.
	District government officials	Group interview	EDOs / agriculture from each project district.	Interviews will provide perceptions of respondents regarding changes in incomes of women and how these changes have taken place.	Differing involvement and interest of EDOs.

Evaluation question	Data source	Data collection method	Sampling	Method of data analysis	Limitations/risks
	BAP project staff	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants.	Interviews will provide perceptions of respondents regarding changes in incomes of women and how these changes have taken place.	Contracts of some project staff may have ended.
	Experts	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sample of key informants and experts on gender and Balochistan society.	Interviews will provide perceptions of respondents regarding changes in incomes of women and how these changes have taken place.	Respondents may not have complete knowledge of project activities.

Organization of the Assignment

To meet the deadline for preliminary results, PERFORM will have to begin the assignment before an expatriate evaluation expert is able to arrive in Pakistan. We therefore propose that the PERFORM team (i.e., the evaluation and assessments advisor, the team lead and the assignment manager) will serve as evaluation experts to support the team of local agricultural experts during the two-week TPW. PERFORM's assignment manager will supervise and support the fieldwork. The expatriate evaluation expert will join the team in Islamabad to lead data analysis and report writing immediately after the fieldwork is completed.

The field team of three local agricultural experts and team lead will spend three days in Islamabad at the beginning of the fieldwork conducting interviews with Islamabad-based stakeholders, e.g., FAO country office staff, NARC, PARC, USAID, GoP (MNFSR), AusAID and other stakeholders.

The team will spend approximately four weeks in Balochistan collecting data. It will spend the first week in Quetta interviewing government partners and other stakeholders and project staff. Since most, if not all, of the district level project staff will have moved into Quetta, the team will conduct group interviews with the district teams in Quetta. It will also try to arrange a group interview in Quetta with the EDOs (Agriculture) from all eight project districts.

The team will then spend about one week in each of the three selected districts – one from the project's pilot phase, one from the USABBA phase and one from the BAP phase. In each district, the team will visit at least two MCOs, two WCOs and three FMCs or MMOs. At each location, the team will observe interventions and conduct group interviews with members of the organization and nearby similar organizations who can travel to the selected site. The team will also arrange group interviews with BDSPs.¹

The evaluation design includes a survey of project beneficiaries and PERFORM will hire a subcontractor to conduct the survey. We anticipate that it will take a minimum of two weeks to hire a subcontractor and an additional three weeks for the subcontractor to mobilize in Balochistan and train enumerators. Consequently, the survey subcontractor will not begin the survey until on or about August 22 and finish on or about September 12. The evaluation team will not have cleaned data ready for analysis until about September 22. The team will complete its analysis by October 15 and will be able to provide the mission with preliminary findings and conclusions at that time, and a draft report by mid-November (Table 7).

Table 5 briefly outlines the anticipated sources of data by location. Table 7 summarizes the complete evaluation schedule.

TABLE 5: ILLUSTRATE DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Location	Interview subjects	Approximate number of interviews
Islamabad	Key informant interviews: NARC, PARC, USAID, FAO, GoP (MNFSR), AusAID, other stakeholders.	20-25
Quetta	Key informant interviews: GoB (livestock, agriculture, extension, planning and development, chief economist), BAP staff, other stakeholders.	12
	Group interviews: District EDOs, BAP district teams.	5 groups / 28 individuals
Districts	Site visits:	21

¹ We are not yet sure where the BDSPs are located but will arrange interviews with them where we find them.

Location	Interview subjects	Approximate number of interviews
	MCOs, WCOs, FMCs, MMOs.	
	Group interviews: BDPSs, MCO members, WCO members, FMC and MMO members.	21 groups / 63 individuals from 63 organizations

DELIVERABLES

Deliverables under this assignment include:

- Detailed Methodology, Data Collection Tools, Data Collection and Analysis Plans:** During the TPW, the assignment team will prepare the detailed methodology, data collection tools and data collection and analysis plans for the assignment. The methodology in the AWP will be updated and revised as needed at the end of the TPW. The revised methodology, data collection tools and data collection and analysis plans will be submitted to the PERFORM COR for approval at the end of the TPW and before the start of field work.
- Data Collection Completion Report:** At the conclusion of data collection, PERFORM will submit a final data collection schedule to the PERFORM COR, indicating dates and location of data collection activities and persons or groups interviewed, if relevant.
- Debriefing with USAID/Pakistan of Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations:** At or near the conclusion of data analysis the assignment team will present its major findings, conclusions and recommendations to USAID/Pakistan. As appropriate, the team will consider USAID's comments during the debriefing when writing the draft report.
- Draft Report:** The draft report will answer the assignment questions and will include findings, conclusions and recommendations across the components / sub-components. The draft report (not to exceed 30 pages) will be submitted by PERFORM to the PERFORM COR for USAID/Pakistan's review and comments. The PERFORM COR will submit all comments to the draft report to PERFORM within two to three weeks of receipt of the draft report.
- Final Report:** The final report will address all USAID/Pakistan's comments. PERFORM will finalize the report and submit it to the PERFORM COR for approval within two to three weeks.
- One-page Brief:** A brief of the key (qualitative and quantitative) findings, conclusions and recommendations related to the assignment questions will be developed by PERFORM for use by USAID/Pakistan decision makers and other relevant stakeholders. This document will be written in English and may be translated and disseminated as desired by USAID/Pakistan. PERFORM will submit the document to the PERFORM COR after the final report is approved.
- Presentation(s) to USAID/Pakistan:** Presentation(s) of the final report will be made to USAID/Pakistan, implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders if desired by USAID/Pakistan.
- Raw Data:** Per [ADS 579 – USAID Development Data](#), all quantitative data collected for this assignment will be submitted to USAID/Pakistan in electronic format within 30 days of completion. Qualitative data will be delivered as 1) the coded segments used in analysis extracted from MAXQDA in an excel format, or 2) tally sheets, as applicable to the analysis.

- **Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) Review:** Once the report is finalized, USAID/Pakistan may conduct a DEC review of the report. The PERFORM COR will share the DEC version of the report with PERFORM for final editing, formatting and uploading to the DEC.

ANTICIPATED SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES AND LEVEL OF EFFORT

Table 6 describes the roles and responsibilities of each proposed assignment team member.

TABLE 6: ASSIGNMENT STAFFING WITH ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Position	Status	Roles and responsibilities
Team leader	Expat STTA	A team leader with expertise in agricultural development in Pakistan. The team leader will be responsible for leading the team (including guiding and supervising the activities of the firm contracted to conduct the survey), managing assignments among team members to complete field work, reporting on time and work following required quality standards.
Evaluation expert	Expat STTA	An experienced evaluator, familiar with agricultural development, who will be responsible for guiding the team in data analysis and report writing. In close collaboration with the team leader and other team members, the evaluator will be responsible for writing the final report.
Sector specialists	Local STTA	The three agricultural sector specialists will participate fully in all aspects of the evaluation including the TPW, developing data collection instruments, collecting and analyzing data and contributing to the report.
Data analysts	Local STTA	Two local data analysts will help the team code and analyze the qualitative data from interviews. The analysts will be involved in the TPW and contribute to the analysis phase of the evaluation.
Translator / Field support	Local STTA	The team will include one Pushto-speaking woman in a translator / field support position. She will translate for non-Pushto-speaking field team members when necessary and facilitate qualitative data collection activities which include, but are not limited to, conducting interviews, taking interview notes and preparing transcripts and interview summaries.
Assignment manager	PERFORM LTTA	The assignment manager will oversee the evaluation and facilitate the work of the team as required. This will include coordinating all travel and logistics; facilitating meetings with USAID/Pakistan; participating in the TPW, data rehearsal, data analysis and initial debrief; reviewing draft reports; and ensuring that the team adheres to the strict deadlines for deliverables contained in the AWP.
PERFORM advisor	PERFORM LTTA	For the assignment, the evaluation and assessments advisor will engage to a somewhat greater than normal extent in the TPW, to provide evaluation expertise. He will otherwise be responsible for reviewing and approving all aspects of the assignment and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the team completes the assignment on time and to the required quality standards.

TABLE 7: ANTICIPATED ASSIGNMENT SCHEDULE AND LEVEL OF EFFORT

Assignment phase	Location of activity	Anticipated schedule	Deliverable(s)	Team Leader	Sector Specialist #1	Sector Specialist #2	Sector Specialist #3	Evaluation Expert	Data Analyst #1	Data analyst #2	Translator / Field Support
Travel	Local / international	n/a		2	4	4	4	4	2	2	
Preparation	Home base	Aug. 1 – Aug. 6		6	6	6	6	6			
TPW	Islamabad	Aug. 8 – Aug. 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data rehearsal (Aug 18) • Draft data collection and analysis plans (Aug 19) • Draft instruments (Aug 15) 	12	12	12	12	3			
Field Work	Islamabad and Balochistan	Aug. 22 – Sept. 21*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection completion report (Sept 27) 	24	24	24	24				21
Analysis	Islamabad	Sept. 23 – Oct. 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debriefing with USAID/Pakistan (Oct 14) 	18	18	18	18	18	18	12	
Reporting	Islamabad	Oct. 17 – Oct. 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to USAID/Pakistan and stakeholders (TBD) • Draft report to USAID/Pakistan (Nov 14) 	10	5	5	5	15			
	Islamabad	After October 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID comments on draft report (Nov 28) • Final report to USAID/Pakistan (Dec 12) • One-page summary to USAID/Pakistan (Dec 12) 					5			
Total LOE				72	69	69	69	51	20	14	21

* Also includes three days of Eid-ul-Adha holidays

COST ESTIMATE

A breakdown of costs by the four line items is below:

Direct labor	
Travel	
Other direct costs	
Subcontractor	
Grand total*	

**Total cost estimates do not include cross-cutting costs, indirect costs, or the MSI fee.*

PERFORM COR APPROVAL

[COR will indicate approval by signing below or indicating “approval” by return email].

Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR)

Date

[REDACTED], or designate

Annex 3: Data Collection Instruments

BAP Final Evaluation Survey (Women)-2016

Form Code: ___/___/___/___
DD District Enu. Supervisor

Introduction:

Assalam O Alaikum, my name is, We are from ...VTT Global..... we are here to Evaluate progress of Baluchistan Agricultural project implemented by FAO. Since, you are a member of CO/FMC/MMO, we would like to ask you a few questions. The entire process should not take more than 1 hour.

اسلام عليکم زما نوم.....دی زه ده VTT Global له طرفه راغلي يم چی یو تحقیقی اداره ده. زما د راتلو مقصد د بلوچستان زرعي پروجیکت جائزه اخستل دی پرکوم چي FAO کار کړی دی. په کوم کي چی ته ده CO/FMC/MMO ممبر یی. زه لتا زه یو سو پشتنی کوم. پر دا سلسله کی ستا سم قیمتی وخت اخلم. کم پر کوم سوال نه سوړ پوه دوباره پشتنه کوايي سے.

Objective:

The objective of this survey is to learn about the agricultural and livestock practices of households in Baluchistan, how agriculture and livestock activities contribute to household income, and to collect data on other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

د دې سروے مقصد دا دی چی په بلوچستان کي د زراعت او مالداري په حقله معلومات تر لاسه کو. چی د زراعت او مالداري کارونو (چی پروجیکت کړی دی) د کورنی په گټه کي کردار لري ؟ او د سماجي او معاشي ژوند او نورو چارواو کاروبارو په حقله معلومات راغونډ کړو.

Use of data:

The data we collect will be used to learn how if and how the Baluchistan Agriculture Project is achieving its objectives and to improve the project so it better serves the needs of participating households. Only project staff will see the raw data and the project will never share your name or personal data with any other agency, organization, or individual.

راغونډ شوي معلومات به د دې دپاره استعمالیږي چی پروجیکت څه حاصل کړی دی. او څنگه په ښه طریق په پروجیکت کي شاملی کورنی خپل ضروریات پوره کوی.

Confidentiality:

Your responses to the questions I ask are completely confidential. We will use your answers in project reports but never in a form that will identify you or members of your family. You may choose not to answer any question you don't want to answer. Just let me know if you don't want to answer a question and we'll move on to the next question.

له تا څخه پوښتل سوي معلومات (جوابونه) به تر موږه محدوده وی دا به صرف د پروجیکت په رپورټ کي استعماله وو. په هغه کي به نه ستا او نه ستا د کورنی د یو فرد نوم راځي. د کوم سوال چی ته جواب راکول نه غواړي نو پروا نه لري.

a. Location information

		Name نوم	Code کوڊ
District	ضلع		
Tehsil	تحصيل		
Village	کلی		

b. Questionnaire processing

Task	Date Completed			Name
	Day	Month	Year	
Interview انٽرويو				
Supervisor check ڄارونکي کتل				
Random check گڊوڊه کتل				
Office check دفٽري کتل				
Data entry د معلوماتو اندراج				

c. Household information

Name of household head

د کورنی د مشر نوم

Name of respondent (if not head)

د جواب ورکونکي نوم (که مشر نه وي)

Relationship to head (if not head) *Insert Code*د کور له مشر سره رېشته
(که مشر نه وي)

1. Household

۱. کورنی

2. Spouse

۲. خاوند/ښځه

3. Son/daughter

۳. زوی/لور

4. Son/daughter in law

۴. خوشينه / اخشي

5. Brother / Sister

۵. ورور/خور

6. Parent or Parent-in-law

۶. والدين/خوسر، خواښي

7. Grandchild

۷. نمسي

8. Grand Parent

۸. نيکگان

9. Other relative

۹. نور رسته داران

10. Other non-relative

۱۰. نور هغه چي رسته داران

d. Type of respondent:

(Circle one number) (Enumerator, write name of CO/FMC/MMO)

پر يوه باندي دائره ولگوه

Code کوډ	Type قسم	Name نوم	Date of Formation CO/FMC/MMO (Year)
1	CO		
2	FMC		
3	MMO		

e. What is the condition of your house? (Circle one number)

پر يوه باندي دائره ولگوه

Code کوډ	Type قسم
1	Pacca پوخ
2	Katcha کچه
3	Semi pacca نيم پوخ

Module K: Household Characteristics د کورنۍ خصلتونه**Enumerator: Read this definition to the respondent.**

The next series of questions ask about the members of your household. By your household I mean all those who live in the same house for at least 5 days per week and who eat from the same table (share a common kitchen) and anyone who is living somewhere else but providing financial support to the household or living somewhere else but receiving financial support from the household.

دا لاندې سوالونه به ستاد کورنۍ په باره کې وي. ستا له کورنۍ مراد هه ټول خلگ چې په هفته کې 5 شپې په يوه چارديواري کې ژوند کوي او پر يوه دسترخوان ډوډۍ خوري او هغه خلگ هم چې بل ځای هوسي او ستاو کورنۍ ته مالي امداد ورکوي يا يې اخلي. ستا په کورنۍ کې داسې څومره خلگ دي.

K1.

How many of the following individuals live in this household?

ستا سو په کورنۍ کې څو خلگ اوسي؟

	Gender	Adult (>=18 years)	Children (<18years)
		a	B
1	Male نارینه		
2	Female ښځینه		

K2. Please tell me about yourself and about the head of the household: د خپل خان او کورنۍ په باره کې معلومات راکړئ

K2.	Please tell me about yourself and about the head of the household	Is this person male or female?	How old is this person (years)	In what year was this person born?	What is the highest grade this person completed in school?	What is the primary income-earning activity of this person?	What is the secondary income-earning activity of this person?
		آيا دا سړی دی که ښځه؟	څو عمر يې دی؟	په کوم کال کې پيدا شوي ده؟	تعليم يې څو دی؟	د آمدن بنيادي ذريعه يې څه ده؟	د آمدن بله ذريعه يې څه ده؟
Name		1 Male, 2 Female	years	Year (4 digits)	see codes below	see codes below	see codes below
a		b	c	d	E	F	g
1	Respondent						
2	Household head (leave blank if respondent is the household head)						

Education codes

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-9
Education attainment	None	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Intermediate	Undergraduate degree	Graduate degree	Master	Don't know/refused
	هیڅ نه	پرائمري	مېدل	لسم	دولسم	دیارلسم	څوارلسم	شپاړلسم	انکاري / نه يم خبر

Income Codes

Code: Income earning activities	1. Crop production زمینداري	2. Livestock مالداري	3. Commerce تجارت	4. Other business نور کاروبار	5. Employee نوکر پېشه	6. Student طالب علم
	7. Unpaid housework	8. Retired	9. Looking for work	10. Others نور	11. None هیڅ نه	9. Don't know/refused انکاري / نه يم خبر

Module B: Participation in Project Activities [-9 = Don't Know, -8 = No Response, -7 = Not Applicable]

B1		Has your community organization participated in this activity? ستا سوسي او ډي ډي کار کي برخه اخستي ده؟	Ask only if "yes" to "a". Did your household personally participate in this activity? ستا سو کورني په ډي ډي کار کي برخه اخستي ده؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Was the activity relevant to your household needs? ايا دا کار ستاسو د کورني سره مطابقت درلود؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Did your household income increase from participating in this activity? په دا کار کي د برخي اخستوسه ستاسو ده کورني په آمدن کي اضافو وسوه؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways? په دا کار کي د برخي اخستوسه ستاسو د کورني په گټه کي اضافو وسوه؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Will the positive results from this activity sustain/continue for your household after the project ends? د دا پروجيکټ د ختميدو ورسته به به تاسو ده دا کاره گټه ترلاسه کوي؟
		0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Food processing training or market visits د خوراک د جوړولو تربيت يا ده مارکيټ کتل						
2	Kitchen gardens (seed distribution or training, FFS) کورني باغيچه (د تخم وپيل يا بيا تربيت او فارمر فيلډ سکول)						
3	Wool spinning training وري د وودلو تربيت						
4	Animal rearing training د تنکي حيواناتو په باره کي تربيت کول						
5	Animal feeding (feed distribution or training) د شودو ده حيواناتو ده خوراک تربيت						
6	Drinking water facility in village په کلی کي د څيشلو د اوبو بندوبست						
7	Rug making (training or marketing) دغالي جوړول (تربيت او ده مارکيټ کتل)						
8	Capacity building for marketing and linking to markets (exposure visit of FMCs) د مارکيټنگ او کاروبار کولو په حقله د FMC تربيتي دوره.						

B1		Has your community organization participated in this activity? ستا سوسی او په دے کار کی برخه اخستی ده؟	Ask only if "yes" to "a". Did your household personally participate in this activity? ستا سو کورنی په دے کار کی برخه اخستی ده؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Was the activity relevant to your household needs? ایا دا کار ستاسو د کورنی سره مطابقت درلود؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Did your household income increase from participating in this activity? په دا کار کی د برخی اخستوسه ستاسو ده کورنی په آمدن کی اضافہ وسوه؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways? په دا کار کی د برخی اخستوسه ستاسو د کورنی په گټه کی اضافہ وسوه؟	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Will the positive results from this activity sustain/continue for your household after the project ends? د دا پروجیکټ د ختمیدو ورسته به هم تاسو ده دا کاره گټه ترلاسه کوی؟
		0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know	0 = No , 1 = Yes -9 = Don't know
		a	b	c	d	e	f
9	Poultry raising (poultry distribution, training, incubators) چرگان ساتل (چرگان وپیل، یا د چرگانو د ساتلو تربیت او دمشین څخه ایستل)						
10	Farmer Field Schools FFS (livestock) ده زمیندارانو ده تربیت سکولونه د حیواناتو ساتلو په باره کی						

Module H: Livestock *مالداري*

Code	Animal type	In the past 12 months, have members of your household owned any of the following animals?	How many [animal type] does your household currently own?	How many [animal type] did your household own at this time last year?	During the past 12 months, how many of these animals were born and survived on farm?	During the past 12 months, how many [animal type] did you sell?	If "E" >0: Considering cash and the value of in-kind payment, on average, how much did you earn from the sale of all of these animals (or carcasses)?	During the past 12 months, how many of [animal type] did you eat or give away?	How many of these animals died during the past 12 months (or would have died if you had not eaten them)?	During the past 12 months, how many of [animal type] did you purchase?	If "F" >0: How much did you spend to buy these animals?	During the past 12 months, how much did you spend on feed for [animal type]?	During the past 12 months, how much did you spend on other costs for [animal type] such as veterinary supplies, taxes, and hired labor?	During the past 12 months, how much have you earned from the following activities...? په تيرو 12 مياشتو کي تالډ دے کاره څو پيسي وگتله؟	
		0 No 1 Yes	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rs. /animal	Number	Number	Number	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Goats <i>وزے</i>													Goat milk	
2	Sheep <i>ميری</i>													Wool <i>وری</i>	
3	Cattle <i>رمه</i>													Rental <i>باره</i>	
4	Camel <i>اوبن</i>													Camel milk <i>داوبن شودی</i>	
5	Poultry <i>چرگان</i>													Egg sales <i>داگی خرخلو</i>	
6	Rabbits <i>سویان</i>													Honey sales <i>دشاتو خرخلو</i>	
7	Other <i>نور</i>														

H2 During the past 12 months, how much have you earned selling cow milk?

Rs.

په تیرو 12 میاشتو کې ، تا دغواډه شورو په خرڅولو څو گټه وه کړه؟

H3 During the past 12 months, how much have you earned selling animal hides?

Rs.

په تیرو 12 میاشتو کې تا د پوستو په خرڅولو څو گټه وه کړه ؟

Module I: Expenditure خرچہ

11. How much did your household spent on food items in the last 7 days?

په تېرو 7 ورځو کې تا په خوراكي شيانو څو روپۍ خرچ كړي دي؟

Rs. _____

12. On each of the following: About how much did your household spend on _____ for domestic consumption during the last 30 days.

په تېرو 30 ورځو کې په لاندني شيانو ستا كورنۍ تقريباً څومره خرڅه كړې ده؟

0 Nothing - did not buy

-9 Don't know - if "don't know" go to next item

a

1. Medical expenses/health care په ډاكټر او دوايانو اخراجات Rs.
2. Gas/gas cylinder كيس سلنډر Rs.
3. Electricity بجلی Rs.
4. Kerosene oil گاسليټ Rs.
5. School and tuition fee سکول ، ټيوشن Rs.
6. Travel costs (fares, vehicle fuel and repair) د سفر خرڅونه Rs.
7. Entertaining guests په مېلسمتيا باندي خرڅه Rs.
8. House rent: د کور کرایه Rs.

(Enter "0" if household does not pay rent) (If household does not pay rent monthly then calculate monthly rent) Rs.

13. On each of the following: About how much did your household spend on during the last 12 months.

په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستا كورنۍ په لاندني شيانو باندي څومره خرڅه كړې ده؟

0 Nothing - did not buy

-9 Don't know - if "don't know" go to next item

a

1. Education (books, uniform, etc.) تعليم (کتابونه او وردۍ) Rs.
2. Clothing, shoes (excluding those required for school) کپړۍ او گوټونه Rs.
3. Equipment and tools (including for agriculture) اسباب او زار Rs.
4. Construction, house repair د کور تعمير و مرمت Rs.
5. Celebrations, social events (funerals, weddings, etc.) لمائل، غونډې، (جنازې، ودونه او داسې نور) Rs.
6. Gifts/Charity تحفې/خيرات/زکوٰۃ Rs.
7. Firewood/Coal د اور لرگي/کوئله/گيس Rs.
8. Veterinary expenses د حيواناتو خرڅي Rs.
9. Fines and taxes جرمانې او ټيکس Rs.
10. Others نور Rs.

Module J: Other Income نور آمدن

Jl.	Other income activity	In the past 12 months, have members of your household received income from activity? په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستاسو د کور ممبرانو له دې سرگرمي څخه آمدن اخستي دي؟ 1 Yes 2 No	If "b"=yes: In the past 12 months, how much income have members of your household received from this activity? په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستاسو کورنۍ له لاندني ذرايعه څه سو گټه اخستي ده؟	If "b"=yes: Which household members were most involved in this activity? ستاله کورنۍ زه کم خلک په کار کې شامل وو؟	If "b"=yes: Which household members make decisions about how income from this activity is spent? د دې سرگرمي د آمدن او خرڅ فيصله ستا په کورنۍ کې کم کسان کوي؟
			Rs.	1 = Mostly men 2 = Mostly women 3 =Both men and women	
A		B	C	D	E
1	Knitting اوني شيان جوړول				
2	Poultry Raising (Eggs or Meat) چرگان ساتل				
3	Shop Keeping دوکارنداري				
4	Formal Salary / Wages تنخواه / روزانه				
5	Casual Labor/ Piece Work لير				
6	Wool Spinning وړی ورسل				
7	Embroidery گلدوزي				
8	Selling processed agriculture products زرعې شيان (حاصلات) خرڅول				
9	Rug Making غالی جوړول				
10	Kitchen Gardening کورنۍ باغيچې				
11	Others نور				

Module L: Women's empowerment د هر سوال څخه بعد دا پښتنه وکړئ.

After reading each question, ask: **Would you say it has increased significantly, increased, remained unchanged, decreased, or decreased significantly? (Circle one number)**

ستا په خیال: **ډېر زیات شوی دی** ♦ **زیات شوی دی** ♦ **بدلون نه دی راغلی** ♦ **کم سوی دی** یا **ډېر کم سوی دی**. (پریوه دائره ولگوی)

		Increased significantly ډېر زیات شوی دی	Increase d زیات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decrease d کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QLIA.	To what degree, if at all, has women's income changed due to the project? دپروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو په آمدن کي که څه فرق راغلی دی، نو څومره دی؟	5	4	3	2	1
QLIB.	To what degree, if at all, has women's ability to make decisions about the household's productive assets (e.g. livestock, inheritance; dowry; household savings) changed due to the project? دپروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو دکورني آثاڼو په حقله د فیصلو مثلاً مالداري، وراثت جهیز اختیار کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QLIC.	To what degree, if at all, has women's ability to make decisions about household expenditures changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو دکورني آخراجاتو په حقله فیصلو کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QLID.	To what extent, if at all, has women's access to markets changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که و مارکیټ ته د ښځو په رسايي کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL2B.	To what degree, if at all, has women's ability to express disagreements within your community changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که په ښځو کي د خپل په حق غوښتولو کي فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL2C.	To what degree, if at all, has women's confidence in their ability to improve their future changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو په قابلیت او اعتماد بهتر مستقل په باره کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

		Increased significantly ډېر زيات شوی دی	Increased زيات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decreased کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QL3A.	To what extent, if at all, has women's ability to work outside their home changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که د ښځو په باهرني کاروبار کې د برخه اخستو په اختيار کې څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL3B.	To what extent, if at all, has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political, etc.) changed due to the project? د دې پروجیکټ له وجه زنانو د کلي د مختلفه کارونو کې څو قدر د مشرئ حق ترلاسه کړی دی؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL3C.	To what extent, if at all, has the frequency of violence against women changed within your community due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې ستاسو په علاقه کې د ښځو سره په رويو کې که څه تبديلي راغلي ده نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

Module M: Miscellaneous Project related questions

After reading each question, ask: **Would you say it has increased significantly, increased, remained unchanged, decreased, or decreased significantly? (Circle one number)**

د هر سوال څخه بعد دا پوښتنه وکړئ: ستاسو په خيال ډېر زيات شوی دی؟
زيات شوی دی؟ بدلون نه دی راغلی؟ کم شوی دی او که ډېر کم شوی دی؟

		Increased significantly ډېر زيات شوی دی	Increased زيات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decreased کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QMIA.	To what extent, if at all, has the project changed the capacity of your community to identify needs and problems collectively? د پروجیکټ له وجې ستاسو د کلي خپل مشترکه ضروريات او مسائل پېژندلو په صلاحيت کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QMIB.	To what extent, if at all, has the project changed the capacity of your community to seek external assistance from government and other partners to resolve these problems? د پروجیکټ له وجې که ستاسو د کلي د خلکو د مسائل د حل په باره کې د باهرني امداد د حاصلولو په صلاحيت کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

		Increased significantly دېر زیات شوی دی	Increased زیات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decreased کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly دېر کم سوی دی
QM2A.	To what extent, if at all, did the frequency of visits by GoB agricultural officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې د زراعت د افسرانو په دورو کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM2B.	To what extent, if at all, did the quality of visits (advice, services) by GoB agricultural officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که د زراعت د افسرانو د دورو په معیار کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM2C.	To what extent, if at all, did the frequency of visits by GoB livestock officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که د لائیو سټاک د افسرانو په دورو کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM2D.	To what extent, if at all, did the quality of visits (advice, services) by GoB livestock officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که د لائیو سټاک د افسرانو د دورو په معیار کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM3A.	To what extent, if at all, has your overall household income changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که ستا د کورنۍ په آمدن کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM3B.	To what extent, if at all, has your ability to meet your household expenditures changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که د کورنۍ په اخراجات پوره کولو په صلاحیت کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

After reading each question, ask: Would you say it is very likely, somewhat likely, not sure, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely?

د هر سوال ویلو بعد وپوشتی. ډېر امکان لري تر څه حده امکان لري ♦ نه یم خبر، امکان نه لري ♦ بالکل امکان نه لري؟

		Very likely	Some what likely	Not sure	Some what unlikely	Very unlikely
QM4A	<p>How likely is your CO/FMC/MMO (select one which is applicable) to continue to exist after the project ends?</p> <p>څومره امکان لري چې د پروجیکټ له ختمېدو بعد CO/FMC/MMO دوام ولري؟</p>	5	4	3	2	1
QM4B.	<p>How likely are you to continue to participate in CO/FMC/MMO (select one which is applicable) after the project ends?</p> <p>څومره امکان لري چې د پروجیکټ که ختمېدو بعد ته خپل شرکت په CO/FMC/MMO کې جاري وساتي</p>	5	4	3	2	1

BAP Final Evaluation Survey (Men)-2016

Form Code: ___ / ___ / ___ / ___
DD District Enu. Supervisor

Introduction:

Assalam O Alaikum, my name is, We are from ...VTT Global..... we are here to Evaluate progress of Baluchistan Agricultural project implemented by FAO. Since, you are a member of CO/FMC/MMO, we would like to ask you a few questions. The entire process should not take more than 1 hour.

اسلام عليکم زما نوم.....دی زه ده **VTT Global** له طرفه راغلي یم چی یو تحقیقی اداره ده. زما د راتلو مقصد د بلوچستان زرعي پروجیکټ جائزه اخستل دی پرکوم چی **FAO** کار کړی دی. په کوم کي چی ته ده **CO/FMC/MMO** ممبر یی. زه لتا زه یو سو پشتمنی کوم. په دا سلسله کی ستا سر قیمتې وخت اخلم. که په کوم سوال نه سوه پوه دوباره پشتمن کوايي س.

Objective:

The objective of this survey is to learn about the agricultural and livestock practices of households in Baluchistan, how agriculture and livestock activities contribute to household income, and to collect data on other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

د دې سروې مقصد دا دی چی په بلوچستان کي د زراعت او مالداري په حقله معلومات تر لاسه کو. چی د زراعت او مالداري کارونو (چی پروجیکټ کړی دی) د کورنی په گټه کي کردار لري؟ او د سماجي او معاشي ژوند او نورو چارواو کاروبارو په حقله معلومات راغونډ کړو.

Use of data:

The data we collect will be used to learn how if and how the Baluchistan Agriculture Project is achieving its objectives and to improve the project so it better serves the needs of participating households. Only project staff will see the raw data and the project will never share your name or personal data with any other agency, organization, or individual.

راغونډ شوي معلومات به د دې دپاره استعمالیږي چی پروجیکټ څه حاصل کړی دی. او څنگه په ښه طریق په پروجیکټ کي شاملی کورنی خپل ضروریات پوره کوی.

Confidentiality:

Your responses to the questions I ask are completely confidential. We will use your answers in project reports but never in a form that will identify you or members of your family. You may choose not to answer any question you don't want to answer. Just let me know if you don't want to answer a question and we'll move on to the next question.

له تا څخه پوښتل سوي معلومات (جوابونه) به تر موره محدوده وی دا به صرف د پروجیکټ په رپورټ کي استعماله وو. په هغه کي به نه ستا او نه ستا د کورنی د یو فرد نوم راځي. د کوم سوال چی ته جواب راکول نه غواړي نو پروا نه لري.

a. Location information

		Name نوم	Code کوډ
District	ضلع		
Tehsil	تحصيل		
Village	کلی		

b. Questionnaire processing

Task	Date Completed			Name
	Day	Month	Year	
Interview انٽرويو				
Supervisor check څارونکي کتل				
Random check گډوډه کتل				
Office check دفتری کتل				
Data entry د معلوماتو اندراج				

c. Household information

Name of household head

د کورنۍ د مشر نوم

Name of respondent (if not head)

د جواب ورکونکي نوم (که مشر نه وي)

Relationship to head (if not head) *Insert Code*

د کور له مشر سره رېشته
(که مشر نه وي)

1. Household

۱. کورنۍ

2. Spouse

۲. خاوند/ښځه

3. Son/daughter

۳. زوی/لور

4. Son/daughter in law

۴. خوشينه/اخشي

5. Brother / Sister

۵. ورور/خور

6. Parent or Parent-in-law

۶. والدين/خوسر، خواښي

7. Grandchild

۷. نهمسي

8. Grand Parent

۸. نيکگان

9. Other relative

۹. نور رسته داران

10. Other non-relative

۱۰. نور هغه چي رسته داران

d. Type of respondent:

(Circle one number) (Enumerator, write name of CO/FMC/MMO)

پر يوه باندي دائره ولگوه

Code کوډ	Type قسم	Name نوم	Date of Formation CO/FMC/MMO (Year)
1	CO		
2	FMC		
3	MMO		

e. What is the condition of your house? (Circle one number)

پر يوه باندي دائره ولگوه

Code کوډ	Type قسم
1	Pacca پوخ
2	Katcha کچه
3	Semi pacca نيم پوخ

Module K: Household Characteristics د کورنۍ خصلتونه**Enumerator: Read this definition to the respondent.**

The next series of questions ask about the members of your household. By your household I mean all those who live in the same house for at least 5 days per week and who eat from the same table (share a common kitchen) and anyone who is living somewhere else but providing financial support to the household or living somewhere else but receiving financial support from the household.

دا لاندي سوالونه به ستاد کورنۍ په باره کي وي. ستا له کونۍ مراد هه ټول خلگ چي په هفته کي 5 شپي په يوه چارديواري کي ژوند کوي او پر يوه دسترخوان ډوډۍ خوري او هغه خلگ هم چي بل ځای هوسي او ستاو کورنۍ ته مالي امداد ورکوي يا يې اخلي. ستا په کورنۍ کي داسي څومره خلگ دي.

K1. How many of the following individuals live in this household?

ستا سو په کورنۍ کي څو خلگ اوسي؟

	Gender	Adult (>=18 years)	Children (<18years)
		a	B
1	Male نارينه		
2	Female شځينه		

K2. Please tell me about yourself and about the head of the household: د خپل خان او کورنۍ په باره کې معلومات راکړئ

راکړئ

K2.	Please tell me about yourself and about the head of the household	Is this person male or female? آيا دا سړی دی که ښځه؟	How old is this person (years) څو عمر يې دی؟	In what year was this person born? په کوم کال کې پيدا شوي ده؟	What is the highest grade this person completed in school? تعليم يې څو دی؟	What is the primary income-earning activity of this person? د آمدن بنيادي ذريعه يې څه ده؟	What is the secondary income-earning activity of this person? د آمدن بله ذريعه يې څه ده؟
	Name	1 Male, 2 Female	years	Year (4 digits)	see codes below	see codes below	see codes below
	a	b	c	d	E	F	g
1	Respondent						
2	Household head (leave blank if respondent is the household head)						

Education codes

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-9
Education attainment	None	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Intermediate	Undergraduate degree	Graduate degree	Master	Don't know/refused
	هیڅ نه	پرائمري	مېدل	لسم	دولسم	دیارلسم	څوارلسم	شپاړلسم	انکاري / نه یم خبر

Income Codes

Code: Income earning activities	1. Crop production زمینداري	2. Livestock مالداري	3. Commerce تجارت	4. Other business نور کاروبار	5. Employee نوکر پیشه	6. Student طالب علم
	7. Unpaid housework	8. Retired	9. Looking for work	10. Others نور	11. None هیڅ نه	9. Don't know/refused نه یم خبر / انکاري

Module B: Participation in Project Activities [9 = Don't Know, -8 = No Response, -7 = Not Applicable]

B1		Has the Balochistan Agriculture Project conducted or offered this activity in your community? ايا بلوچستان ايگريڪلچر پروجيڪٽ سٽاسو په ڪلي ڪي کارونه ڪري دي	Ask only if "yes" to "a". Did your household personally participate in this activity? د "هو" په صورت ڪي سٽا ڪورني ذاتي طور په دي سرگرمي ڪي حصه اخستي ده.	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Was the activity relevant to your household needs په قطار بي ڪي د "هو" په صورت دا سرگرمي سٽا د ڪورني ضرورياتو سره ورته ده.	Ask only if "yes" to "c". Did participating in the activity increase your household's income? په قطار بي ڪي د "هو" په صورت دي سرگرمي سٽا د ڪور په گٽه ڪي اضافو وڪره.	Ask only if "yes" to "c". Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways? د آمدن ڇڏه علاوه له دي سرگرمي ڇڏه تا پو بله گٽه واخسته.	Ask only if "yes" to "d" or "e". In your opinion, will your household be able to sustain these positive results after the project ends? په قطار "دي" ڪي د "هو" په صورت سٽا په خيال به سٽا ڪورني ڪي د پروجيڪٽ د ختميدو په صورت ڪي د پروجيڪٽ به اثرات جاري وساتي ڪه نه.
		0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes
		-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know
		a	B	c	d	e	F
1	Increasing crop yields (improved seed distributed, training in productivity improvement) ده فصل په پيداوار ڪي ده زيتوالي او ده بهترئ ده پاره ٽخم ويشل او ٽريننگ						
2	Distributing plant material and training in cultivation of high value crops and establishment of Nurseries (i.e., vegetables, orchards) ده زيات پيداوار ده درختو او سيزيانو نيالان ويشل، نيال خانے جوڙول او ٽريننگ						
3	Distributing plant material and training in cultivation of low delta crops (i.e., almond, olive, pomegranate and grapes) ده ڪم خرچم فصل درختو نيالان ويشل او ٽريننگ لڪم (بادام، زيتون انار او انگور)						

B1		Has the Balochistan Agriculture Project conducted or offered this activity in your community?	Ask only if "yes" to "a". Did your household personally participate in this activity?	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Was the activity relevant to your household needs	Ask only if "yes" to "c". Did participating in the activity increase your household's income?	Ask only if "yes" to "c". Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways?	Ask only if "yes" to "d" or "e". In your opinion, will your household be able to sustain these positive results after the project ends?
		ایا بلوچستان ایگریکلچر پروجیکٹ ستاسو په کلي کی کارونه کړي دي	د "هو" په صورت کی ستا کورنی ذاتي طور په دي سرگرمي کی حصه اخستی ده.	په قطار بی کی د "هو" په صورت دا سرگرمي ستا د کورنی ضروریاتو سره ورته ده.	په قطار بی کی د "هو" په صورت دي سرگرمي ستا د کور په گټه کی اضافه وکړه.	د آمدن څخه علاوه له دي سرگرمي څخه تا یو بله گټه واخسته.	په قطار "ډي" کی د "هو" په صورت ستا په خیال به ستا کورنی کی د پروجیکٹ د ختمیدو په صورت کی د پروجیکٹ ښه اثرات جاري وساتي که نه.
		0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes
		-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know
		a	B	c	d	e	F
4	Improving water harvesting infrastructure (land leveled and dikes/bunds constructed/rehabilitated, water diversion structures constructed/rehabilitated, micro catchment structures constructed) دي پروجیکٹ ستاسو په علاقې کی د باراني اوبو جمع کولو لپاره کارونه کړی دی لکه (د مځکي هوارول، بندونه تړل، د باراني اوبو مخه نیول کوشنی تالابونه جوړول).						
5	Increasing water available for agriculture (karez rehabilitated, irrigation tanks/channels lined, improved irrigation practices, high efficiency irrigation systems installed e.g. Drip Irrigation System) د زراعت دپاره د اوبو زیاتول /دپره ول (د کاریز صفایي د اوبو ټینکیانی جوړول، ویالې برابرې ساتل، ویالې جوړول د فصل د اوبوولو په طریقہ کی بهتری لک قطر اتی نظام اېشای.						
6	On-farm water management, conservation and efficient utilization (د مځکي لپاره د اوبو بهتر انتظام (لکه د اوبو بچت)						
7	Improving animal feeding practices (Feed, Fodder and Forage) د حیواناتو د خوراک په طریقہ کار کی بهتری (چاره، شکرانم فیڈز)						

B1		Has the Balochistan Agriculture Project conducted or offered this activity in your community?	Ask only if "yes" to "a". Did your household personally participate in this activity?	Ask only if "yes" to "b". Was the activity relevant to your household needs	Ask only if "yes" to "c". Did participating in the activity increase your household's income?	Ask only if "yes" to "c". Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways?	Ask only if "yes" to "d" or "e". In your opinion, will your household be able to sustain these positive results after the project ends?
		ايا بلوچستان ايگريڪلچر پروجيڪٽ سٽاسو په ڪلي ڪري دي	د "هو" په صورت ڪي سٽا ڪورني ذاتي طور په دي سرگرمي ڪي حصه اخستي ده.	په قطار بي ڪي د "هو" په صورت دا سرگرمي سٽا ڪورني ضرورياتو سره ورته ده.	په قطار بي ڪي د "هو" په صورت دي سرگرمي سٽا ڪور په گٽه ڪي اضافو وڪره.	د آمدن ڇڏه علاوه له دي سرگرمي ڇڏه تا يو بله گٽه واخسته.	په قطار "دي" ڪي د "هو" په صورت سٽا په خيال به سٽا ڪورني ڪي د پروجيڪٽ د ختميدو په صورت ڪي د پروجيڪٽ به اثرات جاري وساتي ڪه نه.
		0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes	0 = No , 1 = Yes
		-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know	-9 = Don't know
		a	B	c	d	e	F
8	Improving animal health practices/ vaccination د حيوانانو د صحت د بهتري دپاره ڪارونه، ويڪسين ڪول.						
9	Training of community animal health workers د حيوانانو د صحت لپاره ده ورڪرانو ٽريننگ (ڪميونٽي انيمل هيلٿ ورڪر ٽرينول)						
10	Participating in livestock mandis په گنج ڪي گڏون						
11	Market Exposure Visits د مالداري او فصلو لپاره د مارڪيٽ په دوره ڪي حصه اخستل						
13	Farmer Field Schools FFS زميندار فيلڊ سڪولونه						
14	Capacity building for marketing: exposure visits (FMCs, MMOs) د مارڪيٽنگ او ڪاروبار ڪولو په حقله د FMC,MMO، تربيتي دورو.						
15	Distribution of packing material for fruits and vegetables د ميو او سوزيانو دپاره د پيڪنگ د سامان تقسيم						
16	Distribution of kits and training for wool shearing د وڙي د سڪوسٽلو دپاره د مشينانو تقسيم او ٽريننگ						

Module C: Agricultural Land

د کرهني مځکه

C1. Did you cultivate any land in the most recent rabi or kharif seasons?

If "no" go to livestock module

تا د گرمي يا د يخ په اوسني سيزن کي مځکه کرلي وه؟

0 = No

1 = Yes

C2	How much agricultural land do you own? ته څومره زرعي مځکه لري؟		How much agricultural land do you rent in? تا څومره مځکه په تههیکه اخستي ده؟		How much of the agricultural land you own or rent in is irrigated? (using karez, tubewell, river/stream) ته څومره د اوبولو مځکه لري خپله يا په تههیکه اخستي		How much of the agricultural land you own or rent in is rain-fed? تا خپله او په تههیکه اخستي څومره مځکه په خوشکاوو ورکړې ده؟		Considering all the land you own and the land you rent in, how much land did you cultivate during the last rabi and kharif seasons? تا د گرمي او يخ په تير سيزن کي خپله ټوله او په تههیکه اخستي څومره مځکه کرلي وه؟		
	Area	Unit	Area	Unit	Area	Unit	Area	Unit	Season	Area	Unit
	a	B	c	d	e	f	g	h		i	j
I									Rabi		
									Kharif		

Code: Area units:

- 1. Marla
- 2. Kanal
- 3. Biga/Jerub
- 4. Acre
- 5. Murrabba

D1. Rabi Season 2016 کرمي

	Which crops did you plant during the most recent rabi and kharif seasons? Enumertor: Enter codes for all crops the respondent planted in the appropriate rows. Keep asking "anything" else until they mention all crops. تا د گرمي او يخ په تير سيزن کي کم فصلونه کرلي وو؟	How much area did you plant to this crop in this season? تا په تير سيزن کي د دې فصل څومره مخکه وکرله؟		Did you intercrop this crop with another crop? تا پر يوځای (په يوه مخکه کي) دوه فصلونه کرلي وو؟	Which other crop did you plant? بل دي کم فصل کرلي وو؟	How much of the primary crop did you harvest in the most recent rabi or kharif season? تا د گرمي او يخ په تير سيزن کي څومره بنيادي فصل واخستی؟		How much of the secondary crop did you harvest in the most recent rabi or kharif season? Enter "0" if no harvest. تا د يخ او گرمي په سيزن کي دويم ځل څومره فصل واخستی؟	
		Check that total area planted is not greater than the total land و گوره چي گرده کرل شوي مخکه تر مجموعي مخکه زياته نه شي.		0 No 1 Yes	see codes below کوډ لاندې وگوره	Quantity مقدار	Unit (see codes below)	Ask only if respondent reported intercropping.	
		Crop (see codes below) A	Area c	Units d				if "no", go to h F	Quantity j
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

D2. Kharif Season 2015 ښځ

	Which crops did you plant during the most recent rabi and kharif seasons? Enumertor: Enter codes for all crops the respondent planted in the appropriate rows. Keep asking "anything" else until they mention all crops.		How much area did you plant to this crop in this season? تا په تېر سيزن کي د دې فصل څومره مځکه وکرله؟		Did you intercrop this crop with another crop? تا پر يوځای (په يوه مځکه کي) دوه فصلونه کرلي وو؟		Which other crop did you plant? بل دي کم فصل کرلي وو؟		How much of the primary crop did you harvest in the most recent rabi or kharif season? تاد گرمي او ښځ په تېر سيزن کي څومره بنيادي فصل واخستی؟		How much of the secondary crop did you harvest in the most recent rabi or kharif season? Enter "0" if no harvest. تا د ښځ او گرمي په سيزن کي دويم ځل څومره فصل واخستی؟	
	Crop (see codes below)		Check that total area planted is not greater than the total land و گوره چي گرده کرل شوي مځکه تر مجموعي مځکه زياته نه شي.		0 No 1 Yes		see codes below		Quantity		Unit (see codes below)	
			Area	Units	if "no", go to h		کوډ لاندې وگوره	مقدار				
	A	c	d	F	g	h	i	j	k			
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												

Crops Code

Code	Name	نوم	Code	Name	نوم	Code	Name	نوم	Code	Name	نوم
1	Wheat	غنم	9	Sunflower	ميرگلہ	17	Chilies	مرچ	25	Apricot	زردالو
2	Barley	وربشي	10	Tobacco	تمباکو	18	Shimla	شملة مرچ	26	Plum	پلم
3	Lenttil	دال	11	Tomato	تماتر	19	Peas	متر	27	Peach	شپتالو
4	Maite	جواری	12	Cabbage	بند گوبی	20	Carrots	گاجر	28	Pomegranate	انار
5	Mash	دال ماش	13	Cauliflower	گل گوبی	21	Other Vegetables	نوري سبزیانی	29	Olive	زیتون
6	Mung	دال مونگ	14	Onion	پیاز	22	Apple	سیب	30	Other Fruit	نوره مېوه
7	Cumin	زیره	15	Potato	پتاتی	23	Grapes	انگور	31	Fodder	چاره
8	Melon	خٲکی	16	Water Melon	هندوانه	24	Almond	بادام	32	Others	داسی نور

Weight Code

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Code	Kilograms	Mandis	50kg bags	100kg bags	16kg tin	Krate	Carton	Other(kg)
اکایی	کلو	من	50کلو تهیلی	سل کلو کونی	16کلو تیم	کریٲ19کلو	کاتن 19/8/6کلو	نور

Module E: Inputs (Seed and Fertilizer) تخم او كهاد

<p>Enumerator: Enter crop code in this column. Enter crop information on the same row as in "Production" module.</p>		<p>How much [ask about each input below] did you use to plant this crop in this season? Enumerator: This question applies only to the cost of purchasing inputs. It does not include labor or other costs associated with applying inputs (e.g., planting, spraying, land leveling, etc.) تا په دا لاندني شيانو كي د كومو كومو شيانو درختي او فصلونه استعمال كړي دي.</p>									
		<p>Seed you saved from your own production? هغه تخم چې تال له خپله پيداواره محفوظه كړي دي؟</p>	<p>Local varieties you bought? ځايي قسمونه چې تا اخستي دي. (په پيسو)؟</p>	<p>Improved or certified seed you bought? بهتر يا باوري تخم چې تا اخستي دي؟</p>	<p>Total expenditure on chemical fertilizer you bought? كهاد چې تا اخستي دي؟</p>	<p>Total expenditure on pesticides, herbicides? دواياني زهر چې تا اخستي دي؟</p>	<p>Total expenditure on irrigation (including electricity for tubwells)? پر اوبو باندي سره له بجلي او تيلو؟</p>	<p>Other non-labor expenses including transportation? د مزدوري علاوه نور اخراجات سره له ترانسپور ته</p>			
EI. Rabi Season		Quantity in kg	Quantity in kg	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in kg	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in kg	Cost in Rs.	Cost in Rs.	Cost in Rs.	Cost in Rs.
	Crop (see codes below)										
	a	b	c	d	f	G	i	j	K	l	m
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
Total (Enumerator: ask and enter total if respondents cannot tell by crop)											

E2. Kharif Season		Quantity in kg	Quantity in kg	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in kg	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in kg	Cost in Rs.	Cost in Rs.	Cost in Rs.	Cost in Rs.
	Crop (see codes below)										
	a	b	c	d	f	G	i	j	K	l	m
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
Total (Enumerator: ask and enter total if respondents cannot tell by crop)											

Crops Codes:

Code	Name	نوم	Code	Name	نوم	Code	Name	نوم	Code	Name	نوم
1	Wheat	غنم	9	Sunflower	میرگلہ	17	Chilies	مرچ	25	Apricot	زردالو
2	Barley	وربشي	10	Tobacco	تمباکو	18	Shimla	شملة مرچ	26	Plum	پلم
3	Lenttil	دال	11	Tomato	تَمَاتر	19	Peas	مَٹر	27	Peach	شپتالو
4	Maite	جواری	12	Cabbage	بند گوبی	20	Carrots	گاجر	28	Pomegranate	انار
5	Mash	دال ماش	13	Cauliflower	گل گوبی	21	Other Vegetables	نوري سبزیانی	29	Olive	زیتون
6	Mung	دال مونگ	14	Onion	پیاز	22	Apple	سیب	30	Other Fruit	نوره مہوہ
7	Cumin	زیرہ	15	Potato	پتاتی	23	Grapes	انگور	31	Fodder	چارہ
8	Melon	ختکی	16	Water Melon	هندوانہ	24	Almond	بادام	32	Others	داسی نور

Module F: Inputs (Labor and Machinery) [-9 = Don't Know, -8 = No Response, -7 = Not Applicable]

Fl.	<p>Enumerator: Enter crop code in this column. Enter crop information on the same row as in "Production" module.</p>	<p>How much labor did you use to prepare the land and plant this crop in this season? Enumerator: Remind respondent about the following tasks for which labor may have been used (land preparation, planting). DO NOT include tasks that required machinery. تا په دې سیزن کې د دې فصل د کرلو اومخکې برابرولو لپاره څومزدوران نیولی وو.؟</p>					<p>How much labor did you use to tend this crop in this season? Enumerator: Remind respondent about the following tasks for which labor may have been used (weeding, fertilizer/herbicide application). DO NOT include tasks that required machinery. د دې فصل د پالنې لپاره تاڅو مزدوران په کار راوستلي وو.؟</p>					<p>How much labor did you use to harvest this crop in this season? Enumerator: Remind respondent about the following tasks for which labor may have been used (harvesting, picking, transportation from field to house). DO NOT include tasks that required machinery. د دې فصل راټولول/ رېبلو لپاره تا څو مزدوران په کار راوستلي وو؟</p>					<p>Did you use any machinery for these tasks? د دې کار دپاره تا مشینري استعمال کړې وه؟</p>	<p>What was the cost of the machinery (including the operator)? پرمشیني آلتو څو روپي خرچه راغلي ده په دې کې د چلولو والا خرچه هم ده؟</p>	
		<p>Unpaid family labor (including those of partners)? ستا د خپلې کورنۍ او د شریکانو دکورنۍ بی اجرت کسان</p>	<p>Labor paid by the day. دروزانې والا څو ورځي در سره تیري کړې؟</p>	<p>Labor paid by the task د څو روپي کار دي په تھیکه وکړئ</p>	<p>Unpaid family labor? ستا د کورنۍ/شریکان بی اجرت کسان چې کار یې کړی وو؟</p>	<p>Labor paid by the day. د روزانې والا څو ورځي درسره تیري کړې؟</p>	<p>Labor paid by the task د څو روپي کار دي په تھیکیدا ر وکړئ</p>	<p>Unpaid family labor? ستا د کورنۍ بی اجرت کسان چې کار یې کړی وو؟</p>	<p>Labor paid by the day. د روزانې والا څو ورځي درسره تیري کړې؟</p>	<p>Labor paid by the task د څو روپي کار دي په تھیکه وکړئ</p>	<p>0 No 1 Yes</p>	<p>Do not include any costs already reported in columns "f", "k", or "p". دې کې هغه خرچه مه اچوه کومه چې دي په قطار F,K یا P له مخکې لا اچولې ده.</p>							
		How much labor did you use to prepare the land and plant this crop in this season?					How much labor did you use to tend this crop in this season?					How much labor did you use to harvest this crop in this season?							
	Code	Unpaid family labor		Labor paid by the day.		Labor paid by the task	Unpaid family labor?		Labor paid by the day.		Labor paid by the task	Unpaid family labor?		Labor paid by the day.		Labor paid by the task	0 No 1 Yes	Do not include any already cost reported	
Rabi Season	Crop (see codes below) فصل (دا لاندې کود کتل)	Number of persons د کسانو شمیره	Total number of days ټولې ورځي	Number of days ورځو شمیره	Total cost in Rs. ټول خرڅ	Total cost in Rs. ټول خرڅ	Number of persons د کسانو شمیر	Total number of days ټولې ورځي	Number of days ورځو شمیره	Total cost in Rs. ټول لګښت	Total cost in Rs. ټول خرڅ	Number of persons د کسانو شمیر	Total number of days ټولې ورځي	Number of days ورځو شمیره	Total cost in Rs. ټول خرڅ	Total cost in Rs. ټول خرڅ	f "no" go to next plot	Total cost in Rs. ټول خرڅ	
		A	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	J	k	l	m	n	o	P	q	r
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
Total																			

		How much labor did you use to prepare the land and plant this crop in this season?				How much labor did you use to tend this crop in this season?					How much labor did you use to harvest this crop in this season?							
Kharif Season	Code	Unpaid family labor		Labor paid by the day.		Labor paid by the task	Unpaid family labor?		Labor paid by the day.		Labor paid by the task	Unpaid family labor?		Labor paid by the day.		Labor paid by the task	0 No 1 Yes	Do not include any costs already reported
	Crop (see codes below) فصل (دا لاندنی کود کتل)	Number of persons د کسانو شمیره	Total number of days تولې ورځي	Number of days ورځو شمیره	Total cost in Rs. تول خرڅ	Total cost in Rs. تول خرڅ	Number of persons د کسان و شمیر	Total number of days تولې ورځي	Number of days ورځو شمیره	Total cost in Rs. تول لگښت	Total cost in Rs. تول خرڅ	Number of persons د کسانو شمیر	Total number of days تولې ورځي	Number of days ورځو شمیره	Total cost in Rs. تول خرڅ	Total cost in Rs. تول خرڅ	f "no" go to next plot	Total cost in Rs. تول خرڅ
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	J	k	l	m	n	o	P	q	r
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
Total																		

Module G: Allocation of Crops Produced د تيار فصل استعمال

G1.	<p>Enumerator: Enter crop code in this column. Enter crop information on the same row as in "Production" module.</p>	<p>Of the total amount of this crop you harvested, how much you did... Enumerator: make sure total amount equals amount harvested or explain differences. ستا د ټول پيداوار څومره حصه</p>														<p>Of the quantity you sold ... (ask only if respondent reported selling some of the crop) هغه مقدار چې نا خرڅ کړی</p>						
		Consume in your household?		Keep for livestock feed?		Keep for seed for next season?		Give as gifts or barter for other goods?		Give to laborers as payment?		Give as share to partner?		Lose to spoilage (do not include spoiled crops fed to livestock)?		Sell?		What was the price per unit sold?		Who bought most of the crop you sold? ستا اکثره فصل چا واخستی؟	Where did you sell most of the crop you sold? تا اکثره فصل چیرې خرڅ کړئ؟	Distance to the location where sold? د هغه ځای فاصله څو ده چیرې چې تا
		Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Quan tity	Unit (see code)	Price (Rs.)	Unit (see code)	see code	see code	Kilo mete
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	h	i	l	m	n	o	p	Q	r	s	t	
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						

Weight Codes		Buyer Codes		Location Codes	
Code	Weight units	Code	Buyer	Code	Location of sale:
1	Kilograms کلوگرام	1	Landlord زمیندار	1	Farm gate په مځکه کې
2	Mandis من	2	Input dealer دوکاندار	2	Vendor کاروباري
3	50 kg bags 50 کلو ګرام تھیلې	3	Middleman ماشخور	3	Local market لوکل مارکیټ
4	100 kg bags د سل کلو ګونې	4	Processor (factory) کارخانه	4	District market د ضلع مارکیټ
5	16 kg tins شپاړس کلو ګرام ټین	5	Retailer in main market د پرچون دوکاندار	5	Warehouse/Storage place د سټور ځای
6	Krate کلو 19/16 ګریټ	6	Wholesaler د پرچون دوکاندار	6	Other نور
7	Carton کلو 6/8/19 ګاټن	7	Commission agent in market خور د مارکیټ کمیشن	-9	Don't know/remember نه یم خبر / په یاد می نه دي
8	Other (kg) او نور	8	Commission agent in village د کلي کمیشن والا		
		9	Household/friend کورنۍ / یاران		
		10	Village shopkeeper د کلي دوکاندار		
		11	Government سرکار		
		12	Other, please specify نور		
		-9	Don't know/remember نه یم خبر / په یاد می نه دي		

Module H: Livestock مالداري

Code	Animal type	In the past 12 months, have members of your household owned any of the following animals? په تيرو 12 مياشتو وكي له لاندني حيوانا نو څه ستاسو كورني كم درلوده؟	How many [animal type] does your household currently own? ستا كورني اوس څو دانې لري؟	How many [animal type] did your household own at this time last year? تيركال تا په دې وخت كې څو دانې درلودې؟	During the past 12 months, how many of these animals were born and survived on farm? په تيرو 12 مياشتو كې څومره حيوانا ن تا خرڅ كړي دي.	During the past 12 months, how many [animal type] did you sell? په تيرو 12 مياشتو كې څومره حيوانا ن تا خرڅ كړي دي.	If "E" >0: Considering cash and the value of in-kind payment, on average, how much did you earn from the sale of all of these animals (or carcasses)? اوسپا تا د يوه حيوان پر خرڅيدو څو گټه كړې ده؟	During the past 12 months, how many of [animal type] did you eat or give away? په تيره 12 مياشتو كې څومره حيوانا ن تا په خپله خورلي دي؟	How many of these animals died during the past 12 months (or would have died if you had not eaten them)? په تيرو 12 مياشتو كې ستا څو حيوانان مړه شوي دي؟	During the past 12 months, how many of [animal type] did you purchase? په تيرو 12 مياشتو كې تا څو حيوانا ن واخستل؟	If "F" >0: How much did you spend to buy these animals? تا څو روپي د حيوانا نو په اخستلو خرڅي كړي؟	During the past 12 months, how much did you spend on feed for [animal type]? په تيرو 12 مياشتو كې تا ده حيوانا نو پر خوراك څو روپي كاري كړي؟	During the past 12 months, how much did you spend on other costs for [animal type] such as veterinary supplies, taxes, and hired labor? نور دې په حيوانان و څومره خرڅ كړي دي؟	During the past 12 months, how much have you earned from the following activities...? په تيرو 12 مياشتو كې تال د كاره څو پيسي وگټلې؟		
		0 No 1 Yes	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rs. /animal	Number	Number	Number	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M	N	
1	Goats وزه														Goat milk وزي شوي	
2	Sheep ميري														Wool وري	
3	Cattle ربه														Rental باره	
4	Camel اوښ														Camel milk د اوښ شوي	
5	Poultry چرگان														Egg sales د اكي خرڅلاو	
6	Rabbit سويان														Honey sales د شاتو خرڅول	
7	Other نور															

H2 During the past 12 months, how much have you earned selling cow milk?

Rs.

په تیرو 12 میاشتو کې ، تا دغواډه شورو په خرڅولو څو گټه وه کړه؟

H3 During the past 12 months, how much have you earned selling animal hides?

Rs.

په تیرو 12 میاشتو کې تا د پوستو په خرڅولو څو گټه وه کړه ؟

Module I: Expenditure خرچہ

11. How much did your household spent on food items in the last **7 days**?

پہ تېرو 7 ورځو کې تا په خوراكي شيانو څو روپۍ خرچ كړي دي؟ Rs. _____

12. **On each of the following:** About how much did your household spend on _____ for domestic consumption during the last 30 days.

په تېرو 30 ورځو کې په لاندني شيانو ستا کورنۍ تقريباً څومره خرڅه کړې ده؟

0 Nothing - did not buy

-9 Don't know - if "don't know" go to next item

a

1. Medical expenses/health care په ډاکټر او دوايانو اخراجات Rs.
2. Gas/gas cylinder کيس سلنډر Rs.
3. Electricity بجلی Rs.
4. Kerosene oil کاسليت Rs.
5. School and tuition fee سکول ، ټيوشن Rs.
6. Travel costs (fares, vehicle fuel and repair) د سفر خرڅونه Rs.
7. Entertaining guests په مېلسمتيا باندي خرڅه Rs.
8. House rent: د کور کرایه Rs.

(Enter "0" if household does not pay rent) (If household does not pay rent monthly then calculate monthly rent) Rs.

13. **On each of the following:** About how much did your household spend on during the last 12 months.

په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستا کورنۍ په لاندني شيانو باندي څومره خرڅه کړې ده؟

0 Nothing - did not buy

-9 Don't know - if "don't know" go to next item

a

1. Education (books, uniform, etc.) تعليم (کتابونه او وردۍ) Rs.
2. Clothing, shoes (excluding those required for school) کپړې او گوټونه Rs.
3. Equipment and tools (including for agriculture) اسباب او زار Rs.
4. Construction, house repair د کور تعمير و مرمت Rs.
5. Celebrations, social events (funerals, weddings, etc.) لمانځل، غونډې، (جنازې، ودونه او داسي نور) Rs.
6. Gifts/Charity / تحفې/ خيرات/ زکوٰة Rs.
7. Firewood/Coal / کورلرگي/ کوئله گيس/ د اور لرگي Rs.
8. Veterinary expenses د حيواناتو خرڅي Rs.
9. Fines and taxes جرمانې او ټيکس Rs.
10. Others نور Rs.

Module J: Other Income نور آمدن

Jl.	Other income activity	In the past 12 months, have members of your household received income from activity? په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستاسو د کور ممبرانو له دې سرگرمي څخه آمدن اخستي دي؟ 1 Yes 2 No	If "b"=yes: In the past 12 months, how much income have members of your household received from this activity? په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستاسو کورنۍ له لاندني ذرايعه څه سو گټه اخستي ده؟	If "b"=yes: Which household members were most involved in this activity? ستاله کورنۍ څخه کم خلک په سرگرمي کې شامل وو؟	If "b"=yes: Which household members make decisions about how income from this activity is spent? د دې سرگرمي د آمدن د خرڅ فيصله ستا په کورنۍ کې کم ممبران کوي؟
			Rs.	1 = Mostly men 2 = Mostly women 3 =Both men and women	
A		b	C	D	E
1	Remittances باهرني آمدن				
2	Trading staple commodities or cash crops (middle man) ماشه خوري				
3	Trading in Livestock (Middleman) د حيوانانو دلالۍ				
4	Casual labor/piece work د دلال په حيث د مزدورانو څخه گټه				
5	Gifts تحفي				
6	Own business خپل کار				
7	Petty trade کوشنۍ کاروبار				
8	Pension/social grants پينشن / امداد				
9	Formal salary/wages تنخواه				
10	Vegetable sales (middle man) د دلال په حيث د سيزي خرڅ				
11	Small Scale Mining /Quarrying/Brick Making په کوشنۍ کچه څا وهل او خشتي جوړول				
12	Cash Food or other assistance نقد، خورک يا نور آمدن				

J1.	Other income activity	In the past 12 months, have members of your household received income from activity? په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستاسو د کور ممبرانو له دې سرگرمي څخه آمدن اخستی دی؟	If "b"=yes: In the past 12 months, how much income have members of your household received from this activity? په تېرو 12 مياشتو کې ستاسو کورنۍ له لاندني ذرايعه څخه سو گټه اخستي ده؟	If "b"=yes: Which household members were most involved in this activity? ستاله کورنۍ څخه کم خلک په سرگرمي کې شامل وو؟	If "b"=yes: Which household members make decisions about how income from this activity is spent? د دې سرگرمي د آمدن د خرڅ فيصله ستاپه کورنۍ کې کم ممبران کوي؟
		1 Yes 2 No	Rs.	1 = Mostly men 2 = Mostly women 3 = Both men and women	
A		b	C	D	E
13	Gathering Natural Products for sale e.g., Medicinal Herbs, Mushrooms, etc. د دوا بوټي راغونډل او خرڅول				
14	Collecting Scrap/Waste Material for resale کندي Scrap راټولول او بېرته خرڅول				
15	Others (Including Fruit Trade) داسي نور				

Module L: Women's empowerment د هر سوال څخه بعد دا پښتنه وکړئ.

After reading each question, ask: **Would you say it has increased significantly, increased, remained unchanged, decreased, or decreased significantly? (Circle one number)**

ستا په خيال: **ډېر زيات شوی دی** ♦ **زيات شوی دی** ♦ **بدلون نه دی راغلی** ♦ **کم سوی دی** يا **ډېر کم سوی دی**. (پريوه دائره ولگوي)

		Increased significantly ډېر زيات شوی دی	Increase d زيات شوی دی	Remained unchange d بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decrease d کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QLIA.	To what degree, if at all, has women's income changed due to the project? دپروجیکټ له وجي که د شخو په آمدن کې که څه فرق راغلی دی، نو څومره دی؟	5	4	3	2	1

		Increased significantly ډېر زيات شوی دی	Increase d زيات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decrease d کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QL1B.	To what degree, if at all, has women's ability to make decisions about the household's productive assets (e.g. livestock, inheritance; dowry; household savings) changed due to the project? دپروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو دکورنۍ آثاڼو په حقله د فیصلو مثلاً مالداري، وراثت جهیز اختیار کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL1C.	To what degree, if at all, has women's ability to make decisions about household expenditures changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو دکورنۍ آخراجاتو په حقله فیصلو کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL1D.	To what extent, if at all, has women's access to markets changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که و مارکیټ ته د ښځو په رسایي کي څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL2B.	To what degree, if at all, has women's ability to express disagreements within your community changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که په ښځو کي د خپل په حق غوښتولو کي فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL2C.	To what degree, if at all, has women's confidence in their ability to improve their future changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو په قابلیت او اعتماد بهتر مستقل په باره کي که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL3A.	To what extent, if at all, has women's ability to work outside their home changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د ښځو په باهرني کاروبار کي د برخه اخستو په اختیار کي څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QL3B.	To what extent, if at all, has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political, etc.) changed due to the project? د دي پروجیکټ له وجه زنانو د کلي د مختلفه کارونو کي څو قدر د مشرئ حق ترلاسه کړی دی؟	5	4	3	2	1

		Increased significantly ډېر زيات شوی دی	Increased زيات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decreased کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QL3C.	To what extent, if at all, has the frequency of violence against women changed within your community due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې ستاسو په علاقه کې د ښځو سره په رويو کې که څه تبديلي راغلي ده نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

Module M: Miscellaneous Project related questions

After reading each question, ask: **Would you say it has increased significantly, increased, remained unchanged, decreased, or decreased significantly? (Circle one number)**

د هر سوال څخه بعد دا پوښتنه وکړئ: ستاسو په خیال ډېر زیات شوی دی؟
زیات شوی دی؟ بدلون نه دی راغلی؟ کم شوی دی او که ډېر کم شوی دی؟

		Increased significantly ډېر زيات شوی دی	Increased زيات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decreased کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QM1A.	To what extent, if at all, has the project changed the capacity of your community to identify needs and problems collectively? د پروجیکټ له وجې ستاسو د کلي خپل مشترکه ضروريات او مسائل پېژندلو په صلاحیت کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM1B.	To what extent, if at all, has the project changed the capacity of your community to seek external assistance from government and other partners to resolve these problems? د پروجیکټ له وجې که ستاسو د کلي د خلگو د مسائل د حل په باره کې د باهرني امداد د حاصلولو په صلاحیت کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM2A.	To what extent, if at all, did the frequency of visits by GoB agricultural officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې د زراعت د افسرانو په دورو کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM2B.	To what extent, if at all, did the quality of visits (advice, services) by GoB agricultural officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجې که د زراعت د افسرانو د دورو په معیار کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

		Increased significantly ډېر زیات شوی دی	Increased زیات شوی دی	Remained unchanged بدلون نه دی راغلی	Decreased کم سوی دی	Decreased significantly ډېر کم سوی دی
QM2C.	To what extent, if at all, did the frequency of visits by GoB livestock officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د لانیو سټاک د افسرانو په دورو کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM2D.	To what extent, if at all, did the quality of visits (advice, services) by GoB livestock officers to your community change due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د لانیو سټاک د افسرانو د دورو په معیار کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM3A.	To what extent, if at all, has your overall household income changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که ستا د کورنۍ په آمدن کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM3B.	To what extent, if at all, has your ability to meet your household expenditures changed due to the project? د پروجیکټ له وجي که د کورنۍ په اخراجات پوره کولو په صلاحیت کې که څه فرق راغلی دی نو څومره؟	5	4	3	2	1

After reading each question, ask: **Would you say it is very likely, somewhat likely, not sure, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely?**

د هر سوال ویلو بعد وپوښتی. ډېر امکان لري، تر څه حده امکان لري، نه یم خبر، امکان نه لري، ډېر کم امکان نه لري؟

		Very likely ډېر امکان لري	Some what likely تر څه حده امکان لري	Not sure نه یم خبر	Some what unlikely امکان نه لري	Very unlikely بالکل امکان نه لري
QM4A.	How likely is your CO/FMC/MMO (select one which is applicable) to continue to exist after the project ends? څومره امکان لري چې د پروجیکټ له ختمېدو بعد CO/FMC/MMO دوام ولري؟	5	4	3	2	1
QM4B.	How likely are you to continue to participate in CO/FMC/MMO (select one which is applicable) after the project ends? څومره امکان لري چې د پروجیکټ له ختمېدو بعد ته خپل شرکت په CO/FMC/MMO کې جاري وساتي؟	5	4	3	2	1

GUIDE FOR GROUP INTERVIEWS WITH WCOs
BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT

A1. Village name:

A2. UC name:

A3. Tehsil name:

A4. District name:

A5. Group type: **WCO's**

A6. Language:

A7. Date:

A8. Start time: **End time:**

A9. Venue:

A10. City/district

A11. Moderator name:

A12. Note taker name:

Note: As per transcription protocols, please assign alphabet "R" for respondents and if more than one respondent is answering a single question then assign alphanumeric code to denote each respondent's response. e.g. R1, R2 et al., to differentiate responses. Assign the same code to each respondent in all questions.

INTRODUCTION

My name is _____. I work for a research organization based in Islamabad. We are conducting a study to assess the impact of Balochistan Agricultural Project (BAP) implemented by FAO in your area. BAP activities cover community organizing; water resource management; crop and livestock productivity, and value chain development and marketing. Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by small farmers in Balochistan.

The interview will take approximately 60-90 minutes. We will treat everything you say here with confidentiality. Nothing you say will be publicly attributed to you, and your names will not be given to anyone.

Do I have your permission to record the interview? (Yes/No _____)

If all respondents say yes, continue the interview. If no, try to motivate respondents by answering their questions and explaining the importance of recording the interview.

Respondent Code	Name
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	

WOMEN-FOCUSED ACTIVITIES (WFAs):

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”. Livestock-related WFAs will be covered later in the interview.

1. In your opinion, were WFAs (name activities) right things for/suitable to addressing important needs of women in your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

2. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 3.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s WFAs are suitable to addressing your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1): These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

3. Did your household’s participation in WFAs increase your household’s income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITY]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

4. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 5.]** If yes, could you please describe how participating in WFAs increased your household’s income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

5. Do you think your household will be able to sustain any increased income you've experienced from WFAs after the project ends? Only ask respondents who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN INCOME EARLIER]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

6. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 7.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which your household will be able to sustain increased income from WFAs after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Replicability (EQ2)

7. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the WFAs introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

8. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 9.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Livestock:

9. Relevance-**EQ1** (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under "Effectiveness")

10. In your opinion, were livestock activities suitable to addressing important needs of your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

11. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 12.] If yes, could you please describe how the project’s livestock activities are suitable to addressing your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1): These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

12. Did your household’s participation in livestock-focused project activities increase your household’s income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITY]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

13. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 14.] If yes, could you please describe how participating in livestock-focused project activities increased your household’s income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

14. Do you think your household will be able to sustain any increased income you've experienced after the project ends? Only ask respondents who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OR INCOME]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

15. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 16.] If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which your household will be able to sustain increased livestock productivity and/or income from new crop practices after the project ends. If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability? (EQ2)

16. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the livestock practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

17. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 18.] If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CD) ACTIVITIES:

Relevance (EQI)

18. Were community organization activities suitable to addressing community problems? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

19. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 20.] If yes, could you please describe how these community- development-related project activities are suitable to solve your community problems? If not, why not? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

Effectiveness (EQI)

20. Are community organizations effective, if at all, in identification of community problems and finding solutions to these problems with the help of external agencies? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

21. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 22.] If yes, could you please describe how COs were effective in this regard? If not, why not? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

22. Why did so few CO members join FMCs or MMOs? Under what conditions will more CO members join FMCs or MMOs? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

Sustainability (EQ2)

23. Based on your experience, will your WCO survive after project ended without external support? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

24. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 25.]** If yes, could you please describe how your WCO will survive after project ended without external support? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

25. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the community development activities introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

26. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 27.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (EQ3)

27. Has women's participation in project activities increased, if at all, household income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

28. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 29.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's participation in these activities increased household income? If not, why so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

29. Has women's ability to make decisions about household finances increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

30. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 31.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect this? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

31. Have WCOs played any role, if at all, in increasing women's empowerment in community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

32. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 33.] If yes, could you please describe how WCOs have empowered women in the community? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

33. Has women’s ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

34. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 35.] If yes, how has women’s ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? (By social change, we mean change in community values, norms, and ideologies that affects the economic and social participation and influence of women). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

35. Under what conditions will the improvement, if any, in women’s empowerment sustain after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS (EQI)

36. Have there been any unintended benefits from any of the project activities? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

37. [SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 38.] If yes, please describe the unintended benefits? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

38. Has there been any unintended harm from any of the project activities? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

39. If yes, please describe the unintended harm? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

Is there any interesting case that you can narrate either about success, failure, unintended benefits or unintended harm due to any of the project activities?

Thank you for your time!

GUIDE FOR GROUP INTERVIEWS WITH MCOs
BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT

A1. Village name:

A2. UC name:

A3. Tehsil name:

A4. District name:

A5. Language:

A6. Date:

A7. Start time:

End time:

A8. Venue:

A9. City/district

A10. Moderator name:

A11. Note taker name:

Note: As per transcription protocols, please assign alphabet “R” for respondents and if more than one respondent is answering a single question, assign alphanumeric code to denote each respondent’s response, e.g. R1, R2 et al., to differentiate responses. Assign the same code to each respondent in all questions.

INTRODUCTION

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The interview will take approximately 60–90 minutes. We will treat everything you say here with confidentiality. Nothing you say will be publicly attributed to you, and your names will not be given to anyone.

Do I have your permission to record the interview? (Yes/No _____)

If all respondents say yes, continue the interview. If no, try to motivate respondents by answering their questions and explaining the importance of recording the interview.

Respondent Code	Name
R1	
R2	

Respondent Code	Name
R3	
R4	

CROPS/ Water Management Activities (WMA):

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by the project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

1. In your opinion, were crop and WMA activities suitable/right things to addressing important needs of your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

2. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 3.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s crop and WMA activities are suitable/right things to addressing your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

3. Were the crop and WMA activities effective in increasing your household’s crop productivity?
[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

4. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 5.]** If yes, could you please describe how these crop and WMA focused project activities are effective in increasing crop productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

5. Will your household continue using the new crop and water management practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

6. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 7.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think your household will continue these practices? What factors or conditions will influence this? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability? (EQ2)

7. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the crop and water management practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

8. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 9.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Livestock:

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

9. In your opinion, were livestock activities suitable/right things to addressing important needs of your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

10. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 10.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project's livestock activities are suitable/right things to addressing your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Effectiveness (EQ1) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

11. Were the livestock activities effective in increasing your household's livestock productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

12. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 13.]** If yes, could you please describe how these livestock-focused project activities are effective in increasing livestock productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Sustainability (EQ2)

13. Will your household continue using the new livestock practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

14. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 15.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think your household will continue these practices? What factors or conditions will influence this? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Replicability? (EQ2)

15. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the livestock practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

16. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 17.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CD) ACTIVITIES:

Relevance (EQ1)

17. Were community organization activities suitable/right things to addressing community problems? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

18. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 19.]** If yes, could you please describe how these community- development-related project activities are suitable/right things to solve your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQI)

19. Are community organizations effective, if at all, in identification of community problems and finding solutions to these problems with the help of external agencies? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

20. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 21.]** If yes, could you please describe how COs were effective in this regard? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

21. Why did so few CO members join FMCs or MMOs? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

22. Under what conditions will more CO members join FMCs or MMOs? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

23. Based on your experience, will your MCO survive after project ended without external support? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

24. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 25.]** If yes, could you please describe how your MCO will survive after project ended without external support? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

25. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the community development activities introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

26. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 27.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (EQ3)

27. Has women's participation in project activities increased, if at all, household income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

28. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 29.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's participation in these activities increased household income? If not, why so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

29. Has women's ability to make decisions about household finances increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

30. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 31.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect their participation? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

31. Have WCOs played any role, if at all, in increasing women’s empowerment in community?
[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

32. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 33.]** If yes, could you please describe how WCOs have empowered women in the community? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

33. Has women’s ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

34. If yes, how has women’s ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? (By social change, we mean change in community values, norms, and ideologies that affects the economic and social participation and influence of women). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

35. Under what conditions will the improvement, if any, in women's empowerment sustain after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS (EQI)

36. Have there been any unintended benefits from any of the project activities? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

37. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 38.]** If yes, please describe the unintended benefits? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

38. Has there been any unintended harm from any of the project activities? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

39. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 40.]** If yes, please describe the unintended harm? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

40. **Is there any interesting case that you can narrate either about success, failure, unintended benefits or unintended harm due to any of the project activities?**

Thank you for your time!

GUIDE FOR GROUP INTERVIEWS WITH FMC/MMOs
BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT

A1. Village name:

A2. UC name:

A3. Tehsil name:

A4. District name:

A5. Group type:

(check one) **FMC** **MMO**

A6. Language:

A7. Date:

A8. Start time: **End time:**

A9. Venue:

A10. City/district

A11. Moderator name:

A12. Notetaker name:

Note: As per transcription protocols, please assign alphabet “R” for respondents and if more than one respondent is answering a single question, assign alphanumeric code to denote each respondent’s response, e.g. R1, R2 et al., to differentiate responses. Assign the same code to each respondent in all questions.

INTRODUCTION

My name is _____. I work for a research organization based in Islamabad. We are conducting a study to assess the impact of Balochistan Agricultural Project (BAP) implemented by FAO in your area. BAP activities cover community organizing; water resource management; crop and livestock productivity; and value chain development and marketing. Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by small farmers in Balochistan.

The interview will take approximately 60–90 minutes. We will treat everything you say here with confidentiality. Nothing you say will be publicly attributed to you, and your names will not be given to anyone.

Do I have your permission to record the interview? (Yes/No _____)

If all respondents say yes, continue the interview. If no, try to motivate respondents by answering their questions and explaining the importance of recording the interview.

Respondent Code	Name
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	

CROPS AND WATER (ask only crop-related FMC/MMOs):

Relevance-EQI (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by the project and not how well they were implemented. The latter will be covered under “Effectiveness”).

1. In your opinion, were crop and related water activities right things for/suitable to addressing important needs of your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

2. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 3.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s crop/water activities were suitable in addressing your community’s problems? If not, why not. **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQI). These questions relate to how well activities were implemented.

3. Were the crop activities effective in increasing your household’s crop productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

4. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 5.]** If yes, could you please describe how these crop/water-focused project activities were effective in increasing crop productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Sustainability (EQ2)

5. Do you think your household will be able to sustain any increased income you've experienced after the project ends? Only ask respondents who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A". **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OR INCOME]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

6. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 7.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which your household will be able to sustain increased income from new crop practices after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**
-
-

Replicability? (EQ2)

7. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted crop practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

8. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 9.]**, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices. If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

LIVESTOCK (only ask livestock-related FMC/MMOs)/Wool-related activities have a separate section:

Relevance-EQI (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”).

9. In your opinion, were livestock activities right things for/suitable in addressing the important needs of your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

10. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 11.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s livestock activities were suitable in addressing your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQI). These questions relate to how well activities were implemented.

11. **Were** the livestock activities effective in increasing your household’s livestock productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

12. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 13.]** If yes, could you please describe how these livestock-focused project activities are effective in increasing livestock productivity? If they are not effective, please explain why. **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

13. Do you think your household will be able to sustain any increased livestock productivity you've experienced after the project ends? Only ask respondents who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A". **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OR INCOME]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

14. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 15.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which your household will be able to sustain increased livestock productivity and/or income from new crop practices after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability? (EQ2)

15. **Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the livestock practices introduced by the project? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

16. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 17.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOOL-FOCUSED ACTIVITIES (only ask FMC/MMOs which participated in Wool-focused activities)

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to FMC/MMO members that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”).

17. In your opinion, were wool-focused activities right things for/suitable in addressing the important needs of your community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

18. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 19.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s wool-focused activities were suitable in addressing your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1). These questions relate to how well activities were implemented.

19. Were the wool-focused activities effective in increasing your household’s income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

20. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 21.]** If yes, could you please describe how these wool-focused project activities are effective in increasing your income? If they are not effective, please explain why. **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

21. Do you think you will be able to sustain any increased wool productivity after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OR INCOME]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

22. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 23.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which you will be able to sustain increased wool productivity and/or income from new practices after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability? (EQ2)

23. **Are** you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the FMC/MMO) that have adopted the wool-focused practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

24. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 25.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CD) ACTIVITIES:

Relevance (EQ1)

25. **Were** community organization activities right things for/suitable in addressing community problems? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

26. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 27.]** If yes, could you please describe how these community- development-related project activities are suitable in solve your community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQI)

27. **Are** community organizations effective, if at all, in the identification of community problems and determining solutions to these problems with the help of external agencies? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

28. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 29.]** If yes, could you please describe how COs were effective in this regard? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

29. **Were** the value chain development project activities effective, if at all, in increasing profitability in markets? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

30. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 31.]** If yes, could you please describe how these value chain development project activities were effective in increasing incomes? If not why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

31. **Could** you please describe how these market-focused project activities can be made more effective in increasing market linkages? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

32. **Why** did so few CO members join FMCs or MMOs? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

33. **Based** on your experience, will your FMC/MMO survive after the project ends, without external support? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

34. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 35.]** If yes, could you please describe how your FMC/MMO will survive after the project ends, without external support? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

35. **Do you think your household will be able to sustain any increased profitability from markets you've experienced from value chain development activities after the project ends? Only ask respondents who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A". [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OR INCOME]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

36. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 37.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which your household will be able to sustain increased income from value chain development activities after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

37. **Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the value chain development activities introduced by the project? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

38. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 39.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If they did not learn, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS (EQ1)

39. Have there been any unintended benefits from any of the project activities? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

40. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 41.]** If yes, please describe the unintended benefits. **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

41. Has there been any unintended harm from any of the project activities? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

42. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 43.]** If yes, please describe the unintended harm. **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

43. **Is there any interesting case that you can narrate, either about success, failure, unintended benefits, or unintended harm due to any of the project activities?**

Thank you for your time!

GUIDE FOR GROUP INTERVIEWS WITH FAO/DISTRICT STAFF
BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT

A1. District name:

A2. Group type: (Check one) **FAO staff** **GOB staff**

A3. Language:

A4. Date :

A5. Start time:

End time:

A6. Venue :

A7. Moderator name:

A8. Note taker name:

Note: As per transcription protocols, please assign alphabet “R” for respondents and if more than one respondent is answering a single question then assign alphanumeric code to denote each respondent’s response. e.g. R1, R2 et al., to differentiate responses. Assign the same code to each respondent in all questions.

INTRODUCTION

My name is _____. I work for a research organization based in Islamabad. We are conducting a study to assess the impact of Baluchistan Agricultural Project (BAP) implemented by FAO in your area. BAP activities cover community organizing; water resource management; crop and livestock productivity, and value chain development and marketing. Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by small farmers in Baluchistan.

The interview will take approximately 60-90 minutes. We will treat everything you say here with confidentiality. Nothing you say will be publicly attributed to you, and your names will not be given to anyone.

Do I have your permission to record the interview? (Yes/No _____)

If all respondents say yes, continue the interview. If no, try to motivate respondents by answering their questions and explaining the importance of recording the interview.

Respondent Code	Name
R1	
R2	
R3	
R4	

CROPS:

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain that these questions relate to whether suitable/right activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

1. In your opinion, were crop activities (name activities) suitable/right things to addressing important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

2. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 3.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s crop activities are suitable/right things to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1): These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

3. Were the crop activities effective in increasing household’s crop productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

4. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 5.]** If yes, could you please describe how these crop-focused project activities are effective in increasing crop productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

5. Will households continue using the new crop practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

6. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 7.]** If yes, could you please describe under what conditions you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability? (EQ2)

7. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the crop practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

8. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 9.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN-FOCUSED ACTIVITIES (WFAs):

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable/right things activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

9. In your opinion, were WFAs suitable/right things to addressing important needs of women in community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

10. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 11.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s WFAs are suitable/right things to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

11. Did household’s participation in WFAs increase household’s income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITY]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

12. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 13.]** If yes, could you please describe how participating in WFAs increased household income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

13. Will households continue using the WFAs introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

14. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 13.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

15. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the WFAs introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

16. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 15.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Livestock:

Relevance-EQI (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable/right activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

17. In your opinion, were livestock activities suitable/right things to addressing important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

18. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 19]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s livestock activities are suitable/right things to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQI) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

19. Were the livestock activities effective in increasing household livestock productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

20. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 20.]** If yes, could you please describe how these livestock-focused project activities are effective in increasing livestock productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

21. Will households continue using the new livestock practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

22. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 23.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability? (EQ2)

23. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the livestock practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

24. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 25.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Water Management Activities:

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain that these questions relate to whether suitable/right things activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

25. In your opinion, were WMAs suitable/right things to addressing important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 26.] If yes, could you please describe how the project’s WMAs are suitable/right things to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1). These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

26. Were the WMAs effective in increasing household’s crop productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

27. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 28.]** If yes, could you please describe how these activities are effective in increasing crop productivity? If not, why not?

Sustainability (EQ2)

28. Will households continue using the new water practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

29. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 30.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

30. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the WMAs introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

31. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 32]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CD) ACTIVITIES:

Relevance (EQ1)

32. Were community organization activities suitable/right things to addressing community problems?
[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

33. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 34.]** If yes, could you please describe how these community- development-related project activities are suitable/right things to solve community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1)

34. Are community organizations effective, if at all, in identification of community problems and finding solutions to these problems with the help of external agencies? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

35. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 36.]** If yes, could you please describe how COs were effective in this regard? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

36. Were the value chain development project activities effective, if at all, in increasing profitability in market? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

37. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 38.]** *If yes, could you please describe how these value chain development project activities are effective in increasing incomes? If not, why not?* **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

38. Could you please describe how these market-focused project activities can be made more effective in increasing market linkages? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

39. Why did so few CO members join FMCs or MMOs? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

40. Based on your experience, will COFMC/MMOs survive after project ended without external support? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

41. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 42.]** If yes, could you please describe how CO/FMC/MMOs will survive after project ended without external support? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

42. Do you think households will be able to sustain value chain/market development activities after the project ends? Only ask respondents who reported increases earlier. For others, mark “N/A” **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT. ENTER N/A IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OR INCOME]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

43. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 44.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased income from value chain development activities after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

44. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the value chain development activities introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

45. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 46.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (EQ3)

46. Has women's participation in project activities increased, if at all, household income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

47. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 48.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's participation in these activities increased household income? If not, why so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

48. Has women's ability to make decisions about household expenditures increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

49. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 50.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect their participation? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

50. Have WCOs played any role, if at all, in increasing women's empowerment in community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

51. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 52.]** If yes, could you please describe how WCOs have empowered women in the community? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

52. Has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

53. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 54.]** If yes, how has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? (By social change, we mean change in community values, norms, and ideologies that affects the economic and social participation and influence of women). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

54. *Under* what conditions will the improvement, if any, in women's empowerment sustain after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS (EQI)

55. Have the project activities undertaken any policy activities to influence GoB related policies? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

56. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 57.]** If yes, please describe how effective these policies were? If not, why did the project not do so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

57. Have there been any unintended benefits from any of the project activities? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

58. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A TO QUESTION 59.]** If yes, please describe the unintended benefits? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

59. Has there been any unintended harm from any of the project activities? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH RESPONDENT]**

	Yes	No	N/A
R1	1	2	99
R2	1	2	99
R3	1	2	99
R4	1	2	99

60. **[SKIP IF ALL RESPONDENTS SAY N/A].** If yes, please describe the unintended harm? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Is there any interesting case that you can narrate either about success, failure, unintended benefits or unintended harm due to any of the project activities?

Thank you for your time!

GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS - SECTOR SPECIALISTS

BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT

A1. Respondent name:

A2. Agency/Organization:

A3. Designation:

A4. Source language:

A5. Date :

A6. Start time:

End time:

A7. Interview venue :

A8. City/district

A9. Interviewer name:

A10. Note taker name:

INTRODUCTION

My name is _____. I work for MSI based in Islamabad. We are conducting a study to assess supported Baluchistan Agricultural Project (BAP).

(Not for USAID/FAO/AusAID): It is implemented by FAO in eight following districts of Baluchistan: Killa Saifullah, Mastung, Loralai, Quetta, Zhob, Sherani, Pishin and Musakhel. BAP activities cover community organizing; water resource management; crop production and productivity, animal production and productivity, and value chain development and marketing. Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by small farmers in Baluchistan.

The interview will take approximately 60-90 minutes. We will treat everything you say here with confidentiality. Nothing you say will be publicly attributed to you, and your names will not be given to anyone.

Do I have your permission to record the interview? (Yes/No _____)

If participant says yes, continue the interview. If no, try to motivate participants by answering their questions and explaining the importance of recording the interview.

Please cover sectors relevant to each respondent's sectoral specialization only

CROPS:

Relevance-EQI (Please explain that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

1. In your opinion, were crop activities suitable to addressing important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

2. Were crop activities (name activities) the right thing to do to address important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

3. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 4.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s crop activities are suitable to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQI) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

4. Were the crop activities effective in increasing household’s crop productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

5. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 6.]** If yes, could you please describe how these crop-focused project activities are effective in increasing crop productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

6. Did household’s participation in crop-focused project activities increase household’s income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

7. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 8.]** If yes, could you please describe how participating in crop-focused project activities increased household's income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

8. Will households continue using the new crop practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

9. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 10.]** If yes, could you please describe under what conditions you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

10. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased crop productivity or income experienced after the project ends? Only ask RESPONDENT who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

11. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 12.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased crop productivity and/or income from new crop practices after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

12. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the crop practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

13. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 14.] If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN-FOCUSED ACTIVITIES (WFAs):

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

14. In your opinion, were WFAs suitable to addressing important needs of women in community? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

15. Were WFAs (name activities) the right thing to do to address important needs of women in community? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

16. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 17.] If yes, could you please describe how the project’s WFAs are suitable to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

17. Did household’s participation in WFAs increase household’s income? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

18. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 19.] If yes, could you please describe how participating in WFAs increased household income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

19. Will households continue using the WFAs introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

20. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 21.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

21. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased income experienced from WFAs after the project ends? Only ask RESPONDENT who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

22. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 23.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased crop productivity and/or income from new crop practices after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

23. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the WFAs introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

24. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 25.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Livestock:

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain to communities that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

- 25. In your opinion, were livestock activities suitable to addressing important needs of community? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

- 26. Were livestock activities (name activities) the right thing to do to address important needs of community? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

- 27. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 28.] If yes, could you please describe how the project’s livestock activities are suitable to addressing community problems? If not, why not? [WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

- 28. Were the livestock activities effective in increasing household livestock productivity? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

- 29. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 30.] If yes, could you please describe how these livestock-focused project activities are effective in increasing livestock productivity? If not, why not? [WRITE AN ANSWER]**

- 30. Did household’s participation in livestock-focused project activities increase household’s income? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

31. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 32.] If yes, could you please describe how participating in livestock-focused project activities increased household's income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

32. Will households continue using the new livestock practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

33. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 34.] If yes, could you please describe how you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

34. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased livestock productivity or income experienced after the project ends? Only ask RESPONDENT who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

35. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 36.] If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased livestock productivity and/or income from new crop practices after the project ends. If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

36. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the livestock practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

37. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 38.] If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Water Management Activities:

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

38. In your opinion, were WMAs suitable to addressing important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

39. Were WMAs (name activities) the right thing to do to address important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

40. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 41.] If yes, could you please describe how the project’s WMAs are suitable to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1): These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

41. Were the WMAs effective in increasing household’s crop productivity? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

42. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 43.] If yes, could you please describe how these activities are effective in increasing crop productivity? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

43. Did household's participation in WMAs increase household's income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

44. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 45.]** If yes, could you please describe how participating in WMAs increased household's income. If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

45. Will households continue using the new water practices introduced by the project after the project ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

46. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 47.]** If yes, could you please describe how you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

47. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased crop productivity or income experienced from WMAs after the project ends? Only ask RESPONDENT who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

48. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 49.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased crop productivity and/or income from new WMAs after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

49. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the WMAs introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

50. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 51.]** Skip if RESPONDENT SAYS NA. If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (CD) ACTIVITIES:

Relevance (EQ1)

51. Were community organization activities suitable to addressing community problems? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

52. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 53.]** If yes, could you please describe how these community- development-related project activities are suitable to solve community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1)

53. Are community organizations effective, if at all, in identification of community problems and finding solutions to these problems with the help of external agencies? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

54. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 55.]** If yes, could you please describe how COs were effective in this regard? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

55. Did participation in community organization activities increase household income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

56. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 57.]** If yes, could you please describe how did participation in these activities increase household incomes? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

57. Were the market-oriented community development project activities effective, if at all, in increasing linkages to market? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

58. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 59.]** If yes, could you please describe how these market-focused project activities are effective in increasing market linkages? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

59. Were the value chain development project activities effective, if at all, in increasing incomes? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

60. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 61.]** If yes, could you please describe how these value chain development project activities are effective in increasing incomes? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

61. Could you please describe how these market-focused project activities can be made more effective in increasing market linkages? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

62. Why did so few CO members join FMCs or MMOs? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

63. Under what conditions will more CO members join FMCs or MMOs? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

64. Based on your experience, will COFMC/MMOs survive after project ended without external support? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

65. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 66.]** If yes, could you please describe how CO/FMC/MMOs will survive after project ended without external support? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

66. Will households continue to participate in CO/ FMC/MMO activities after project support has ended? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

67. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 68.]** If yes, could you please describe how households will continue to participate in CO. FMC/MMO after project support has ended? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

68. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased income you've experienced from market development activities after the project ends? Only ask RESPONDENT who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

69. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 70.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased income from market development activities after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

70. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased income experienced from value chain development activities after the project ends? Only ask RESPONDENT who reported increases earlier. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

71. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 72.]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased income from value chain development activities after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

72. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the community development activities introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

73. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 74.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

74. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the value chain development activities introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

75. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 76.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

76. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the market development activities introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

77. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 78.]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (EQ3) –Please ask gender specialists only

78. Has women's participation in project activities increased, if at all, household income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

79. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 80.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's participation in these activities increased household income? If not, why so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

80. What factors if any, prevent women from engaging in income generation activities, in your community? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

81. Has women's ability to make decisions about household assets increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

82. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 83.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect this? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

83. Has women's ability to make decisions about household expenditures increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

84. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 85.]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect their participation? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

85. Have WCOs played any role, if at all, in increasing women's empowerment in community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

86. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 87.]** If yes, could you please describe how WCOs have empowered women in the community? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

87. Has women's ability to work outside their home changed, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

88. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 89.]** If yes, how has the project contributed in improving women's mobility and ability to work outside home? (e.g., access to health services, markets, education, business). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

89. Has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

90. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 91.]** If yes, how has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? (By social change, we mean change in community values, norms, and ideologies that affects the economic and social participation and influence of women). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

91. Under what conditions will the improvement, if any, in women's empowerment sustain after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS (EQI)

92. Have the project activities undertaken any policy activities to influence GoB related policies? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 93.] If yes, please describe how effective these policies were? If not, why did the project not do so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

93. Have there been any unintended benefits from any of the project activities? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

94. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 95.] If yes, please describe the unintended benefits? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

95. Has there been any unintended harm from any of the project activities? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

96. If yes, please describe the unintended harm? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

Is there any interesting case that you can narrate either about success, failure, unintended benefits or unintended harm due to any of the project activities?

Thank you for your time!

**GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS - SENIOR STAFF (FAO, USAID,
Govt, AUSAID, NARC and MNFSR etc.)**

BALUCHISTAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT

A1. Respondent name

A2. Agency/Organization

A3. Designation

A4. Source language:

A5. Date :

A6. Start time:

A7. End time:

A8. Interview venue :

A9. City/district

A10. Interviewer name:

A11. Note taker name:

INTRODUCTION

My name is _____. I work for MSI based in Islamabad. We are conducting a study to assess the impact of Balochistan Agricultural Project (BAP).

(Not for USAID/FAO/AUSAID): It is implemented by FAO in eight following districts of Balochistan: Killa Saifullah, Mastung, Loralai, Quetta, Zhob, Sherani, Pishin and Musakhel. BAP activities cover community organizing; water resource management; project production and productivity, animal production and productivity, and value chain development and marketing. Through its activities, BAP seeks to address multiple key challenges faced by small farmers in Balochistan.

The interview will take approximately 60-90 minutes. We will treat everything you say here with confidentiality. Nothing you say will be publicly attributed to you, and your name will not be given to anyone.

Do I have your permission to record the interview? (Yes/No _____)

If respondent says yes, continue the interview. If no, try to motivate respondent by answering their questions and explaining the importance of recording the interview.

Relevance-EQ1 (Please explain that these questions relate to whether suitable activities were chosen by project and not how well they were implemented. This latter issue will be covered under “Effectiveness”

1. In your opinion, were overall project activities suitable to addressing important needs of community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

2. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 2.]** If yes, could you please describe how the project’s activities are suitable to addressing community problems? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Effectiveness (EQ1) . These questions relate to how well activities were implemented

3. Did household’s participation in project-focused project activities increase household’s income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

4. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 5]** If yes, could you please describe how participating in project activities increased household’s income? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Sustainability (EQ2)

5. Will households continue using the new practices introduced by the project after it ends? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

6. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 7]** If yes, could you please describe under what conditions you think households will continue these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

7. Do you think households will be able to sustain any increased income experienced after the project ends? Only ask respondent who reported increases earlier in Q3. For others, mark "N/A" **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

8. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 9]** If yes, could you please describe the conditions under which households will be able to sustain increased income from new project practices after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

Replicability (EQ2)

9. Are you aware of any non-project households (i.e. those not involved in the CO/FMC/MMO) that have adopted the practices introduced by the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

10. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 11]** If yes, could you please describe how non-project households learned of these practices? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (EQ3)

11. Has women's participation in project activities increased, if at all, household income? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

12. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENTS SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 14]** If yes, could you please describe how women's participation in these activities increased household income? If not, why so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

13. What factors if any, prevent women from engaging in income generation activities, in the community? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

14. Has women's ability to make decisions about household assets increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

15. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENTS SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 16]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect this? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

16. Has women's ability to make decisions about household expenditures increased, if at all, due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

17. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 18]** If yes, could you please describe how women's ability to make such decisions has increased? What factors affect their participation? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

18. Have WCOs played any role, if at all, in increasing women's empowerment in community? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

19. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 20]** If yes, could you please describe how WCOs have empowered women in the community? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

20. Has women's ability to work outside their home changed, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

21. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 22]** If yes, how has the project contributed in improving women's mobility and ability to work outside home? (e.g., access to health services, markets, education, business). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

22. Has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? **[CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]**

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

23. **[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 25.]** If yes, how has women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities (social, political etc.) increased, if at all due to the project? (By social change, we mean change in community values, norms, and ideologies that affects the economic and social participation and influence of women). If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

24. Under what conditions will the improvement, if any, in women's empowerment sustain after the project ends? If not, why not? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS (EQI)

25. Have the project activities undertaken any policy activities to influence GoB related policies? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

[SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 26.] If yes, please describe how effective these policies were? If not, why did the project not do so? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

26. Have there been any unintended benefits from any of the project activities? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

27. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SAYS N/A TO QUESTION 28.] If yes, please describe the unintended benefits? **[WRITE AN ANSWER]**

28. Has there been any unintended harm from any of the project activities? [CIRCLE ONE NUMBER]

Yes	No	N/A
1	2	99

29. If yes, please describe the unintended harm? [WRITE AN ANSWER]

Thank you for your time!

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Annex 5: Financial Analysis of FMCs in 2012

FMCs Financial Results 2012: Financial results of the FMCs marketing plans vis-à-vis non-FMC farmers:

Quetta

Name of FMC	Product	Markets	Quantity Units	Price (Rs./unit)	Gross Sales (Rs)	Costs (Rs)	Net Sales (Rs)	Unit Profit (Rs)	% increase FMC vs. Non-FMC 2012
Farmers 2011	Apple	Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore	10,335	530	5,477,550	3,949,004	1,528,547	147.9	
FMC 2012	Apple	Islamabad	10,140	584	5,921,200	3,197,540	2,723,660	268.6	67%
Non-FMC 2012	Apple	Islamabad	1,950	530	1,033,500	719,754	313,746	160.9	

Remarks: FM's market analysis leading to selection of Islamabad wholesale market where prices are generally high due to expatriates and negotiation of commission at the reduced rate of 5% (normally 7% is charged) resulted into better gross and net sales both.

Killa Saifullah

Name of FMC	Product	Markets	Quantity Units	Price (Rs./unit)	Gross Sales (Rs)	Costs (Rs)	Net Sales (Rs)	Unit Profit (Rs)	% increase FMC vs. Non-FMC 2012
FMC 2012	Apple	Lahore, D. G. Khan, Faisalabad Multan, Quetta, and Islamabad	5,515	1,397	7,705,185	2,723,581	4,981,604	903.3	23%
Non-FMC 2012	Apple	Lahore, D. G. Khan, Multan, and Faisalabad	2,732	1,183	3,232,020	1,222,577	1,999,443	731.9	

Remarks: FMC's better marketing strategy like sending good quality produce to distant markets especially Lahore and Islamabad, and relatively low quality to Quetta resulted into better net sales. FMC has placed 1846 boxes in cod store for release during off-season when price will increase.

Mastung

Name of FMC	Product	Markets	Quantity Units	Price (Rs./unit)	Gross Sales (Rs)	Costs (Rs)	Net Sales (Rs)	Unit Profit (Rs)	% increase FMC vs. Non-FMC 2012
FMC 2012	Grape	Karachi, Khanpur/ Sadiqabad, and Faisalabad	7,700	43.34/kg	2,670,000	1,360,700	1,309,300	170.0	48%
Non-FMC 2012	Grape	Karachi, Khanpur/ Sadiqabad, and Faisalabad	7,700	43.34/kg	2,670,000	1,783,700	886,300	115.1	

Remarks: FMC's saving on packing material, transport and labor resulted into higher net income than non-FMC farmers.

Loralai

Name of FMC	Product	Markets	Quantity Units	Price (Rs./unit)	Gross Sales (Rs)	Costs (Rs)	Net Sales (Rs)	Unit Profit (Rs)	% increase FMC vs. Non-FMC 2012
FMC	Cauliflower	Quetta, D. G. Khan, Multan	1,750	60.91	435,000	328,400	106,600	60.9	4%
Non-FMC	Cauliflower	Quetta, D. G. Khan, Multan	2,400	58.64	594,600	453,872	140,728	58.6	

Remarks: Improved grading and packing resulted into higher sales per bag of FMC farmers compared with non-FMC farmers. The originally planned volume and quality significantly decreased due to heavy rains damaging the crop and blocking road access to markets. Estimated 50% crop lost.

Note: (1) Type of packing: apple – 18 kg wooden box; grape – 8 kg cardboard carton; and cauliflower – 35 kg polypropylene woven bag. (2) Price in Rupees per unit (box/carton/bag)

Annex 6: Two Qualitative Case Studies from the Field

Case Study 1: “The King of Seed”

His first name is *Shahinsha*, which means the king. He is known as the “king of seed” among his circle of friends and customers. His name has become the brand name for the product he proudly sells. Shahinsha belongs to a farming family in a remote corner of Balochistan. He is also an agricultural graduate. “I came into contact with the FAO project when it was laying a demonstration plot for high-yielding varieties of wheat seed in my village,” says Khan, recalling his Eureka moment. “I worked on the demonstration plot as a field assistant and a translator, and saw an opportunity to start my own business.” When he did some background checks, he found out that there were only three seed companies in the whole of Balochistan. “Because of the risk of kidnappings for ransom, outside companies are reluctant to come to our province, so the bulk of the wheat seed is imported from Punjab (a neighboring province) by local traders, which is often unsuited to local conditions, and unreliable.” Explaining his point, Khan says that farmers prefer to know the source of their seed, so that they can complain to the supplier when the quality is poor or germination is low. “If I start this business in my own area, people will trust me since they know me personally and also know that I am an agriculturist; they can easily contact me, if they had any problem,” Khan says of his rationale to enter the seed business. Khan then contacted the Federal Seed Certification Department (FSCD) and learned the procedure for setting up a private seed company. “I now supply certified seed to farmers and NGOs in my province, and also export to Afghanistan.” Explaining his business success, Khan says, “I started with my own farm, and now lease out 150 acres of land from other farmers in three districts to produce commercial wheat seed, which is certified by FSCD. The project gave me technical support and also twice gave me supply orders. Since 2014, I have earned Rs. 4 million. The demand for certified seed is high in Balochistan, but I want to go step by step,” says the budding *King of Seed*.

Case Study 2: “The Pride of Her Husband”

“My name is Bibi, I am from District Quetta and live with my extended family, just outside of Quetta city. Altogether, we are 24 members in our family. I am a member of our WCO since 2012. Out of 14 WCO members, 9 have been trained in scientific methods of vegetable cultivation. All of us have established our own vegetable gardens, with initial support from FAO. Through my training, I know seed selection, soil quality testing, sowing in raised beds, mulching, composting, insect identification, and many other technical tasks, which not even men know in our village. We grow many types of vegetables, such as tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, and cucumbers. Sometimes, FAO takes us to other villages to train other women. Initially, elders in the family were against my going out and being seen and talked to by unknown people at FAO, even when our trainers were all women. I pleaded with my husband that I only wanted to learn and be useful, so he relented and assured the family elders that he will personally accompany me for these training sessions, and he did. It was a life changing experience for me. Now, I am allowed to go with FAO’s female staff to train women in other villages. The vegetables that I grow in my home garden are well known for their productivity, high quality, taste, and the duration of the year they are available for. They are more than enough for our home needs and my husband sells the rest to a retail shop in the city. My family is very happy with my work, and when there are guests in our house they are very impressed by our vegetable garden, and the harvest we cook for them. Our children eat more fresh vegetables than they did before, and they are visibly healthy, really, with their rosy cheeks. My husband is very proud of me and supports what I do. He calls me ‘my pride,’ in our private moments.”

Annex 7: Respondent Profiles

STAKEHOLDER AND EXPERT IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

Respondent Type	Location	Number of Interviews
National Agriculture Research Council (NARC)	Islamabad	3
Balochistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)	Quetta	2
Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR)	Islamabad	1
Government of Balochistan (GoB)	Quetta	5
USAID/Pakistan EGA Office	Islamabad	2
FAO Country Office	Islamabad	8
FAO BAP team	Quetta	2
FAO BAP international experts	N/A	3
Experts on Balochistan province, agriculture, water, etc.	Quetta, Islamabad	7
AusAID	Islamabad	1
Business development service providers	Quetta	4
Other	Islamabad	2
Total		40

GROUP INTERVIEWS

Respondent Category	No. of Interviews	Participants	Maximum Number of Participants
WCOs	6 interviews, 2 in each district	3-4 participants per interview, each representing a different WCO	24
MCOs	6 interviews, 2 in each district	3-4 participants per interview, each representing a different MCO	24
FMC/MMO members	9 interviews, 3 in each district	3-4 participants per interview, preferably representing different FMCs	36
BAP project team	1 interview in Quetta	Up to 12 participants representing each district and the central project management team	10
District government officials	1 interview in Quetta	Up to 8 government officials, responsible for district level agriculture activities. 1 from each of the 8 project districts.	4
Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs)	1 interview in Quetta	Up to 5 participants, each representing a different BDSP	0
Total			98

SURVEY SAMPLE

Location	MMO/FMC Members		Non-FMC Members	
	Men's FMCs/MMOs	Women's FMCs/MMOs	MCO Members	WCO Members
Killa Saifullah (pilot district)	79	-	70	70
Zhob (USABBA district)	56	-	70	70
Sherani (BAP district)	41	-	70	70
Quetta	16	10	-	-
Loralai	39	-	-	-
Mastung	32	-	-	-
Totals	263	10	210	210
	273		420	
	693			

DATA COLLECTION BY METHOD AND DISTRICT

Data Collection Method	District							Total by Method
	Killa Saifullah	Zhob	Sherani	Islamabad	Quetta	Loralai	Mastung	
In-depth interview	-	-	-	15	25	-	-	40
Group interviews	7	7	7	-	2	-	-	23
Survey	219	196	181	-	26	39	32	693
Total by location	226	203	188	17	54	39	32	756

Summary of Survey Data

AGE BY GENDER (IN YEARS)

Response	Female	Male
Minimum age	16	17
Maximum age	70	74
Average age	34	38
Total sample	220	473

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Response	Adult (≥18 year)	Children (<18 year)	Total
Male	2,658	2,554	5,212
Female	2,255	2,099	4,354
Total	4,913	4,653	9,566

Note: Table represents the total number of members of interviewed households (total 693) distributed between age group (adult and children) by gender.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER (FREQUENCY)

Education Level	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Do not know/refused	1	0	1
None	168	147	315
Primary	18	75	93
Middle	13	50	63
Secondary	8	81	89
Intermediate	4	50	54
Undergraduate degree	0	8	8
Graduate degree	3	27	30
Master	5	35	40
Total	220	473	693

GENDER BY DISTRICT (FREQUENCY)

District Name	Gender		Total
	Female (n=220)	Male	
Killa Saifullah	70	149	219
Zhob	70	126	196
Sherani	70	111	181
Quetta	10	16	26
Loralai	0	39	39
Mastung	0	32	32
Total	220	473	693

GENDER BY DISTRICT (PERCENTAGE)

District Name	Gender		Total
	Female (n=220)	Male (n=473)	
Killa Saifullah	32%	68%	32%
Zhob	32%	57%	28%
Sherani	32%	50%	26%
Quetta	5%	7%	4%
Loralai	0%	18%	6%
Mastung	0%	15%	5%
Total	32%	68%	100%

CONDITION OF HOUSES BY DISTRICT (PERCENTAGE)

District	Pacca	Katcha	Semi Pacca	Total
Killa Saifullah	44%	35%	8%	32%
Zhob	22%	28%	32%	28%
Sherani	11%	22%	52%	26%
Quetta	11%	3%	7%	4%
Loralai	0%	6%	1%	6%
Mastung	11%	5%	0%	5%
Total	1%	86%	13%	100%

RESPONDENT TYPE BY DISTRICT (PERCENTAGE)

District Name	Respondent Type			Total
	CO (n=420)	FMC (n=147)	MMO (n=126)	
Killa Saifullah	33%	34%	23%	32%
Zhob	33%	31%	8%	28%
Sherani	33%	28%	0%	26%
Quetta	0%	7%	13%	4%
Loralai	0%	0%	31%	6%
Mastung	0%	0%	25%	5%
Total	61%	21%	18%	100%

PRIMARY INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES BY GENDER (FREQUENCY)

Activity	Female	Male	Total
Crop production	14	415	429
Livestock	45	21	66
Commerce	1	1	2
Other business	3	10	13
Employee	7	19	26
Retired	0	1	1
Looking for work	2	0	2
Other	5	5	10
None	143	1	144
Total	220	473	693

The FAO index is an indicator of sustainability. The index applies to both COs and FMCs.

NUMBER OF COs BY MATURITY

Maturity Classification	Definition	Number of COs	Percentage of Total COs
Mature	Score of > 35	270	30%
Semi-mature	Score < 36 and > 20	260	28%
Initial	Score < 20	263	29%
Dormant	Members have not met in last 6 months	122	13%

Source: FAO Maturity list of 915 COs, 2016

MATURITY OF COs BY DISTRICT

Breakdown		Pilot Phase		Phase I		Phase 2	
		Number of COs	% of Total	Number of COs	% of Total	Number of COs	% of Total
Number of districts		3	-	2	-	3	-
Number of COs		481	-	200	-	234	-
<i>Of which:</i>	Mature	158	33%	49	25%	63	27%
	Semi-mature	154	32%	34	17%	72	31%
	Initial	169	35%	117	59%	99	42%

Source: Calculated from FAO Maturity list of 915 COs, 2016

Annex 8: Findings

MEN'S ACTIVITIES

Activity	Was the activity relevant to your household needs?	Did participating in the activity increase your household's income?	Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways?
Increasing crop yields (n=384)	100%	99%	98%
Distributing plant material/training in HVC (n=292)	100%	100%	100%
Distributing plant material/ training in Low delta crops (n=224)	100%	100%	100%
Improving water harvesting infrastructure (n=238)	100%	100%	100%
Increasing water available for agriculture (n=191)	100%	100%	100%
On-farm water management (n=192)	100%	100%	100%
Improving animal feeding practices (n=315)	100%	100%	100%
Improving animal health practices/vaccination (n=297)	99%	99%	98%
Training of community animal health workers (n=262)	100%	99%	98%
Participating in livestock mandis (n=237)	98%	95%	96%
Market Exposure Visits (n=231)	99%	98%	98%
Farmer Field Schools (FFS) (n=176)	99%	98%	99%
Capacity building for marketing (n=252)	100%	98%	99%
Distribution of packing material/foods, vegetables (n=131)	100%	100%	99%
Distribution of kits/trainings (wool shearing) (n=41)	100%	100%	100%
Overall	100%	99%	99%

Note: These are number of members who participate in the activity.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

Activity	Was the activity relevant to your household needs?	Did participating in the activity increase your household's income?	Did your household benefit from participating in this activity in other ways?
Food processing training or market visits (n=162)	99%	86%	90%
Kitchen gardens (seed distribution or training) (n=164)	99%	91%	91%
Wool spinning training (n=78)	99%	94%	92%
Animal rearing training (n=155)	99%	95%	97%
Animal feeding (feed distribution or training) (n=160)	100%	94%	94%
Drinking water facility in village (n=100)	100%	83%	97%
Rug making (training or marketing) (n=22)	100%	100%	100%
Capacity building for marketing and linking to markets (value chain analysis, establish FMCs, MMOs) (n=62)	100%	92%	92%
Poultry raising (poultry distribution, training, incubators) (n=197)	100%	98%	99%
Farmer Field Schools FFS (Livestock) (n=118)	99%	97%	97%
Overall	100%	93%	95%

Note: These are number of members who participate in the activity.

YES RESPONSES TO WHETHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES WERE RELEVANT IN THE BALOCHISTAN CONTEXT

Respondent Type	Overall Project
KIIs	
FAO Staff (n=10)	3
Government Staff (n=12)	7
Other (n=14)	8
Total	36

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD NET INCOME BY DISTRICT

Income Source	2009 Baseline		2015 Final Evaluation	% Change Nominal Value (2009-2015)	% Change Inflation Adjusted (2009-2015)
	Rs. 2009 (Nominal)	Rs. 2016 (Real)	Amount		
Killa Saifullah	472,557	822,250	160,3019	239%	95%
Zhob	175,867	306,009	108,7593	518%	255%

Source: 2009 baseline report and BAP survey

Note: Values from 2009 are inflated using a factor of 1.74 based on reported CPI figures for Pakistan. Pakistan bureau of statistics. The 2009 baseline did not collect data in Sherani.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY

Animal	2009	2015	% Change
Goat	8.9	30.2	240%
Sheep	11.8	45.0	282%
Cattle	6.5	14.5	123%
Poultry	10.2	75.9	643%
Total	9.7	38.4	296%

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY – KILLA SAIFULLAH, 2009–2015

Animal	2009	2015	% Change
Goat	6.8	18.9	178%
Sheep	11.5	26.2	129%
Cattle	6.0	8.0	34%
Poultry	11.8	83.1	603%
Total	9.2	24.2	162%

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY – ZHOB, 2009–2015

Animal	2009	2015	% Change
Goat	18.9	57.8	206%
Sheep	35.0	56.9	63%
Cattle	8.8	15.7	79%
Poultry	2.9	73.9	2,440%
Total	12.6	49.9	295%

CROP PRODUCTIVITY

Crop	2009	2015	% Change
Wheat	5.85	3.51	-40%
Barley	3.65	2.31	-37%
Maize	3.59	5.33	49%
Tomatoes	4.52	8.86	96%
Onions	6.34	6.76	7%
Chilies	5.89	19.65	234%
Carrots	5.59	37.71	575%
Apples	2.90	14.29	393%
Grapes	2.78	22.48	709%
Apricots	3.66	12.63	245%
Total	4.13	16.38	297%

CROP PRODUCTIVITY BY DISTRICT (2009), BAP HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Crop	Killa Saifullah	Loralai	Mastung	Sherani	Quetta	Zhob	Total
Wheat – local	4.51	9.96	3.87		13.49	4.47	7.28
Wheat – improved	4.89	4.51			0.53		4.41
Barley – local	3.29	4.16					3.65
Maize	3.38	4.44				1.99	3.59
Mash	3.53	2.13				0.13	2.93
Cumin			9.10		5.58		7.34
Tobacco	3.89	2.01					3.66
Tomatoes	4.47	6.33	3.72			2.89	4.52
Cauliflower		3.81					3.81
Onions		4.78	7.89		12.18	2.46	6.34
Potatoes	2.69					3.05	2.87
Chilies	4.75	7.30				5.12	5.89
Shimla	8.78		3.88				4.86
Peas		4.05	7.11			4.12	4.30
Carrots	5.37	6.80				1.40	5.59
Other vegetables		4.29				2.11	3.56
Apples	3.20	3.22	1.91			4.49	2.90
Grapes						2.78	2.78
Almonds	4.85	3.74	26.13			1.54	5.30
Apricots	3.14	5.46					3.66
Pomegranates	8.42	4.33					5.69
Other fruits						3.28	3.28
Total (all crops)	3.61	4.26	5.12	4.56	10.32	3.04	4.13

CROP PRODUCTIVITY (2016), EVALUATION HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Crop	Killa Saifullah	Loralai	Mastung	Sherani	Quetta	Zhob	Total
Wheat	2.36	3.74	2.77	4.35		3.35	3.51
Barley	2.31						2.31
Maize				5.33			5.33
Tomatoes	9.64					7.34	8.86
Onions		11.41				3.71	6.76
Chilies	19.65						19.65
Carrots	37.71						37.71
Apples	11.43				30.36		14.29
Grapes			32.89			11.16	22.48
Apricots	12.69			12.52			12.63
Pine nuts				116.62			116.62
Mulberries			78.97				78.97
Total (all crops)	11.00	32.06	22.69	10.30	34.29	19.58	16.38
% Change since 2009	204%	652%	343%	126%	232%	543%	296%

PERCEIVED SUSTAINABILITY OF COs

Category Members	Killa Saifullah (n=219)	Sherani (n=181)	Zhob (n=196)
	Very Likely	Very Likely	Very Likely
WCO	63%	67%	74%
MCO	61%	83%	53%
FMC/MMO	63%	93%	86%

NUMBER OF COs EFFECTIVE IN IDENTIFYING AND FINDING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

Response	FMC/MMO (n=36)	WCO (n=24)	MCO (n=24)	BAP project team (n=10)	District Govt Officials (n=4)	Total (n=98)
Yes	31	19	15	8	1	74

NUMBER OF WCOs PLAYING A ROLE IN INCREASING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

FAO Staff (n=5)	GoB (n=3)	Other (n=10)	WCO (n=24)	MCO (n=20)	District Govt Officials (n=4)
5	1	10	6	5	4

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Type	Outcome	WCO Members (n=24)	MCO Members (n=20)	FAO Staff (n=5)	Govt Staff (n=3)	Other (n=10)	Total (n=62)
<i>Economic empowerment (n=62)</i>	Women's participation in project activities increased household income	20	10	4	1	9	44
	Women's ability to make decisions about the household's finances increased	9	8	3	1	5	26
<i>Social empowerment (n=62)</i>	WCOs played a role in increasing women's empowerment	6	8	3	1	6	24
	Women's ability to take leadership roles in community activities increased	3	4	1	1	2	11

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