Evaluating PODA Model Agriculture Farm

Inception Report to Evaluate Climate Smart and Organic Farming Project Targeted to
Women Beneficiaries in Chakwal, Pakistan

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Global Development Capstone Project

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Capstone Background

Introduction

Impact Evaluations attempt to gauge the casual relationship between development programs and their outcomes. In comparison to other forms of program review, impact evaluations measure program effectiveness by using experimental or semi-experimental tools such as randomized control trials or propensity score matching to ground conclusions in data. These counterfactuals are then utilized to compare welfare in beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations, therefore supporting conclusions with data. This characteristic of impact evaluations first made them of interest to me, and motivated me to learn more about them. As such, one of my goals in my graduate studies is to capture skills in evaluation and be a part in the global movement bringing greater accountability to the development sector. Therefore, I find it to be a perfect opportunity to direct my capstone project towards this academic interests and career goal.

In addition to my focus on impact evaluations, I also came in with steadfast belief that a commitment to the beneficiaries is fundamental in the development sector. Therefore, a second objective of this project is to connect my skills and knowledge uptake with application to communities of practice. While it is possible to conduct evaluations of international development programs such as UN or World Bank initiatives using secondary data sources, my goal was to connect the realm of impact evaluations with small non-profit organizations which often do not have access to such resources.

With the above two pointd in mind, this capstone project hopes to gain a comprehensive understanding of impact evaluation methodology, and extend this learning to support grassroots initiative in a developing country.
Methodology

To conduct this project, Professor John Mathiason of the Public Policy department with a career in United Nations program evaluations provided guidance and expertise. He brought together baseline resources, directed introductory readings, and oversaw the document review process which included Organization of Economic Cooperation (OECD) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) impact evaluation guidelines and reports. To supplement these readings, I enrolled in courses such as Impact Evaluation for Developing Countries with Professor Mark Constas, Evaluation of International Programs and Projects with Professor John Mathiason, and Monitoring and Evaluation with Professor Aubryn Sidle.

These courses and additional readings provided a fundamental insight into impact evaluations which I had no prior background in. I learned about the methodologies utilized in conducting impact evaluations including review of randomized control trials, propensity score matching, theory of changes, results frameworks, along with insight into the criteria used to review the rigor of impact evaluations. All of this information I brought together throughout these classes to conduct thorough reviews of impact evaluations, and note areas of improvements.

In addition to conducting background research on impact evaluations, I identified Pakistan as my main country of interest. I have roots and lived experiences there, knowledge of local languages and communities to which I hope to contribute back to. With an introduction from Professor Terry Tucker, I connected with Dr. Sameena Nazir, an alumnus of the Global Development program and founder of a Pakistani non-profit PODA. Dr. Nazir explained in detail her initiatives and objectives in running the women centered non-profit and delved deeper into Model Agricultural Farm project, which intends to increase fruit and vegetable production in a village within the district of Chakwal,
Pakistan by modeling nutrient-rich and organic crop production in the traditionally wheat growing community. This initiative is all the more important taking contextual factors into consideration. The area faces extensive outmigration of able-bodied men, leaving behind women, children and the elderly with limited access to income generation, or nutrition.

My partnership with Dr. Nazir began with the discussions on her visions on how this project could benefit the women in the community and materialized in a field visit to the Model Agricultural Farm in Winter of 2022. Here Dr. Nazir connected me with women working on her farm, and showed me the farm operations, including the different fruits and vegetables grown onsite, the rainwater harvesting system and seedbank. It was evident from this visit, the farm was thoughtfully run to achieve its objectives, and materialize in a tangible impact on the community.

Following the visit, consultations with Dr. Nazir continued and documentation on the farm’s programs and processes was requested, which was then utilized to create a final inception report. This report maps out the steps which the Model Agriculture Farm would need to utilize to evaluate themselves. Unfortunately, due to time constraints a full impact evaluation could not be conducted, however all possible support was extended to Dr. Nazir, along with eagerness to assist throughout the evaluation process.

The final inception for the Model Agricultural Farm is as below. It provides an introduction to the initiative and its objectives in the context of Chakwal, Pakistan, followed by evaluation methodology including guidance on counterfactual populations, and comments on the project’s limitations. It also includes a results framework and work plan which can be utilized for the purposes of the evaluation, but to also provide support for other initiatives or to better understand
the Model Agricultural Farm as a whole.

**Discussion**

In taking a deep dive into impact evaluations and partnering with PODA, I was able to not only learn about a subject matter, but acquire tangible skills in working with communities of practice as well. This included maintaining awareness of context, local dynamics, and socio-economic factors that influence the success of any project. Particularly in the case of Nara Mughllan, understanding the outmigration of able-bodied men, and responsibilities on women in the community highlighted the importance of effectively targeting the program towards women.

A field visit to the farm, as well, provided first-hand insight into the scale of the initiative. I could not have fully understood the farm operations, scale, or how healthy the produce was without seeing all of these in person. However, most importantly, visiting the farm helped me connect with a range of stakeholders at the farm including women who ran its day-to-day activities, managers and more. These conversations helped solidify the importance of this initiative and bring voices of these stakeholders to the table. Their thoughts and experience not only broadened my knowledge base but also offered a nuanced perspective on the complexities of implementing development initiatives.

Furthermore, the application component of the project helped build my communication skills. While Dr. Nazir had experience working and studying outside of Pakistan, our respective backgrounds shaped the way we approached problems. These differences pushed me to apply active listening skills, ask questions, and be intentional in our engagements to ensure both of us fully understood each other's perspectives. In addition to that, Impact evaluations are multifaceted
and can be challenging to explain due to their technical nature and various objectives. Throughout the course of this partnership, I was intentional in simplifying these concepts into ideas my partners would be familiar with. Overall, I have greater understanding and appreciation for communication that prioritizes explaining and understanding differences.

While my experience on this project has been overwhelmingly positive, it is important to acknowledge the challenges associated with researching and applying. Such projects can be time-consuming and require meticulous planning, coordination, and data collection. The complexities of impact evaluations further amplify the challenges, as they demand rigorous methodologies, data analysis, and require a high level of commitment, organization, and adaptability to navigate these challenges successfully. Both Dr. Nazir and I had to juggle multiple responsibilities which delayed the speed at which this project could be completed. This is further the reason why this project, which intended to conduct a full impact evaluation is providing an inception report as the final product.

**Conclusion**

While I made efforts to ensure that the evaluation process was not overly burdensome, ultimately the responsibility to conduct the evaluation falls on PODA. It is important to acknowledge the potential challenges and resource implications that come with such an undertaking. This evaluation will require a significant investment of time, resources and technical expertise. Recognizing this, I have extended my assistance even after the completion of the project to provide any resources as best I can to alleviate some of the burden from PODA and contribute to the successful implementation of the evaluation. It is my best hope that Dr. Nazir and I continue our collaboration on this and other projects.
Inception Report

Introduction
This report aims to evaluate the Model Agriculture Farm established by the Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy (PODA). The primary objective of the organization is to promote human rights in rural areas of Pakistan. This specific project is located in Nara Mughllan, a village at the outskirts of Chakwal, Pakistan. It is noteworthy that this farm is a smaller scale initiative as compared to those typically reviewed in similar inception reports. While the organization is making significant contributions to the community, there is a lack of documentation available, especially in comparison to the international organizations, which somewhat limits the resources available for review. This is, however, supplemented by discussions with Dr. Sameena Nazir, who is one of the original founders of the organization and deeply involved in the Model Agriculture Farm’s management and implementation.

Background and Context
Chakwal is a major city in Northern Punjab region of Pakistan and an upcoming hub of business and real estate development. Its outskirts, however, contain some of the region’s most rural districts, one such village is Nara Mughllan with an estimated population of only 5,000 people. The village has a long-standing tradition of wheat farming, relying on rainwater for crop irrigation. However, the earnings from wheat farming are meager due to several factors, including limited water availability, the use of low-yield seeds, and the low market value of wheat compared to other crops. As a result, many young and able-bodied men from the area leave the village in search of better job prospects and higher income in larger cities. This phenomenon has led to an increase in the number of women and elderly individuals who have been left behind in the village.
Recognizing this and the systematic lack of resources available to women, Dr. Nazir established the Nara Mughllan Agriculture Model Farm in 2013. The farm focuses on growing a diverse range of organic fruits and vegetables through climate smart technologies and sharing knowledge with the women of the village through multiple activities including direct employment on the farm, training sessions, and resource distribution of high yield seeds and rainwater harvesting systems.

The objective of this initiative is to demonstrate the feasibility of diversifying crop production in the region, and to inspire women to adopt similar practices on their own farms. By doing so, the project aims to increase income generation and enhance women's economic empowerment within the community. Moreover, the cultivation of fruits and vegetables will introduce vital micronutrients into the diets of the residents, which might not be accessible otherwise. Overall, the project has collaborated closely with the women in the community to introduce innovative farming practices that could potentially have a significant positive impact on their livelihoods and well-being.

**Purpose of Evaluation**

The main objective of this evaluation is to determine whether the Agriculture Model Farm has increased women’s capacity to generate agricultural income, and improve nutrition through the application of climate smart and organic food production techniques. With insights into their performance, the PODA hopes to better understand their impact on the women in the community. This includes understanding the causal relationship between their program and women’s income generation or household nutritional intake, along with identifying barriers to
organic farming in the community. These results will then be utilized to optimize the Model Agricultural Farm. If successful in garnering long term change, it can be applied to other similar villages to increase income generation and nutrition uptake or to inform decision making on development projects in rural communities,

Lastly, the Agricultural Model Farm is funded through grants from different institutions that subsidize costs of climate smart infrastructure and training sessions. However, discussions with Dr. Nazir indicate the limitations of the funding available. The evaluation therefore is also intended to be utilized by the organization to demonstrate their positive impact on women’s income generation, and intrahousehold micronutrient sufficiency to garner support from donors.

**Evaluation Question**

[Refer to Annex I for Evaluation Matrix and Annex II for Logframe]

The evaluation questions were developed to best test the effectiveness of the program objectives outlined in the log frame and provide insight. In particular, this looks at the increase in fruit and vegetable production in Nara Mughllan due to the model agricultural farm’s activities, and any resulting increase in women’s income or household nutrition.

**Methods**

A mixed methodologies multistep data collection methodology will be utilized. A preliminary desk review will be conducted before the team engages in the evaluation, followed by stakeholder interviews, counterfactual community interviews and community consultations. The importance of each step and stakeholder sampling are discussed below.
Literature Review

A literature review will be conducted by the evaluation team to look at existing programs at the intersection of agricultural extension, organic farming and women’s leadership, in Pakistan and elsewhere. In doing so, the team hopes to have good insight into effective, as well as, ineffective program characteristics, which it may then apply to inform their recommendations and data analysis.

Interviews

Interviews will be the main method of data collection within the Nara Mughllan community. This was preferred over surveys or focus group interviews because the intervention only takes place in one village with an estimated population less than 5000 people. Taking this small sample size into consideration, interviews as the main source of data collection become feasible. It also presents advantages in providing more detailed information on intervention uptake and deeper insight on what barriers are preventing it. Since this is the first evaluation of the program, it is essential to gather this information so PODA can take steps to improve its program and technical assistance activities. Interviews will be semi-structured in order to provide enough framework to gather information on program uptake, while being flexible enough to explore program limitations which might not be predicted beforehand.

Since the Model Agricultural Farm has two main knowledge delivery mechanisms one being the direct knowledge transfer of climate smart and organic production methods through employment at the farm, and the other being technical assistance to the greater community. The impact of these two separate delivery mechanisms must also be measured separately. This leads us to the following sample demographics: women workers of the Model Agricultural Farm, and women who received
training or resources. In addition to these two groups, there will be a subsection of women who do not work at the farm in any capacity and also did not receive any technical assistance. It is important to interview this group as well because it will give insight into the greater impact of this project, along with, knowledge sharing modalities in the Nara Mughllan community.

**Women Workers**

This subsection of the sample consists of women who are employed at the Model Agricultural Farm, they receive income from work at the farm and learn organic farming techniques. It is expected that this group of people will have the greatest change in outcomes, as it has the most intimate learning experiences along with access to supplemental income. Since there are only a limited number of women working at the Model Agricultural Farm, the sampling methodology for this demographic will strive to interview all workers. Though it would be unreasonable to expect no sample attrition as absences, illnesses or other reasons could cause workers to miss interview dates.

**Training Recipients**

This subsection of the sample consists of women who received some form of training or other resources provided by the Model Agricultural Farm. Their outcome is expected to differ from the farm workers which have had a more extensive experience with the organic production methods, but who nonetheless should have information on organic farming production methods which they could apply then in their own farms. Interviewing this group will help identify how effective current PODA support mechanisms are and where improvements could be made. Unlike the previous group, not all women who attended the training will be interviewed, rather a stratified purposeful sample will be administered based on community and participant demographics.
Neither Workers or Training Recipients

This last subsection consists of women who neither work on the farm nor received any training. It is important to interview this group because their experiences will give insight into spillover within the community. If women with no formal relationship with the model agricultural farm have adopted organic production methods, it is possible information is spread through social relationships in the community. Any such informal knowledge transfer mechanisms could further be applied by the farm to increase their reach and effectiveness. A stratified purposeful sample of women will be taken here based on community demographics.

These interviews will gather data essential to answering the evaluation questions. Quantitative information will be collected to determine the adoption rates of climate smart and organic production techniques in the community, while more qualitative information will explain the reasoning behind adoption, or a lack thereof. Both the quantitative and qualitative data will be collected through interviews, as there is concern regarding the literacy rates within the community. To further decrease any confusion, all interviews will be conducted in Urdu or Panjabi based on the interviewee’s preference.

In this study each interviewed woman will be treated as a representative of a household, because farms are managed by households and information is expected to be shared within one. However, it is important to note here, the interaction between women, households, and farms. Female heads of households will likely have a greater impact on farming decisions and the adoption rates of organic production methods, whereas younger girls will have less of one. For this reason, the interview questions will take intrahousehold decision making autonomy into account and gather information
on household status and uptake of organic farming. This data could then serve as a secondary level analysis, stratifying program effectiveness across groups.

**Counterfactual**
While collecting information from women who were neither farm workers nor training recipients gives insight into spillover within the community, it does not eliminate the possibility that high levels of climate smart and organic production methods preexisted the intervention. Since no baseline data from the community exists, and because the program has been operating for almost 10 years now, it will be difficult to gather accurate information on organic fruit and vegetable production before the project itself. Therefore, a counterfactual village in proximity to Nara Mughllan must be identified.

To limit external influence, the counterfactual village must be within Chakwal’s vicinity, and one which is a traditionally wheat growing community with no water source apart from rainfall. It would also be of importance to look at demographics within the community including ethnicity or religion if discussions with Dr. Nazir note their importance in this context. Nonetheless, the selected village should be one which is experiencing an out migration of young men, leaving a greater portion of women in the community. Further conversations with Dr. Nazir are required to identify a village within Nara Mughllan’s vicinity which adheres to these characteristics, while also avoiding spillover.

A sample within the counterfactual community of women will be interviewed regarding their current agricultural production practices, particularly climate smart and organic techniques. Since this community will not receive the benefits of the intervention, it is highly recommended anyone interviewed receive compensation for their time and insights.
As a last note, timing is also of importance here, and interviews in the counterfactual community must take place in the same agricultural year as the beneficiary community. Otherwise, farmers in the beneficiary and counterfactual communities could be asked to recall activities from varying time periods subjecting data to changes over time, error in recall and other complications.

**Stakeholder Consultations**

At the completion of these interviews, a preliminary analysis of information will be conducted and shared with representatives from the Agricultural Model Farm women workers and community members. This will ensure insights gathered from field observations and collected data are consistent with the stakeholder’s perceptions of themselves as well.

**Limitations to the Evaluation**

There are limitations to the rigor of the study stemming from program and evaluation circumstances. Primarily there is no baseline data, even with a counterfactual present, this study cannot evaluate the program’s impact over time in Nara Mughllan. Furthermore, from the data that is collected, both the qualitative and quantitative information is sourced from interviews, the data as a result cannot be triangulated with another source. While the evaluation team understood introducing another data collection method would amend this problem, it would also lead to a greater evaluation burden which might not be feasible for PODA to administer. In order to adjust for this lack of triangulation, semi-structured interviews were selected as the primary method of data collection since they can provide the most in-depth information. Even while these steps were taken to ameliorate their influence, the real-world limitations discussed above reduce the rigor of the evaluation.
Furthermore, there may be a lag in the project’s activities and impact on the community. Taking the farming seasons into consideration, the Agriculture Model Farm needs significant time to test the viability of crops in Nara Mughllan, knowledge of which along with production methods must then be transferred to women villagers. This multistep knowledge acquisition process takes time, and the impact of which on women’s income generation or nutrition is expected to take longer. This may influence the evaluations results, however almost 10 years have passed since the inception of the Agricultural Model Farm, and while the farm has undergone improvements, the time horizon is conducive to evaluation of impact on women’s livelihood and wellbeing.
Annex 1 Log Frame

Date of preparation: July 30, 2023

| PODA Organic Farm RBM Logical Framework |

Summary Problem Statement: Women in the Naran Mughllan village in Chakwal traditionally farm water fed staple crops such as wheat, however, this does not lead to adequate income generation or consumption of nutrient dense foods.

Assumptions: Crop varieties apart from wheat can be grown in the area, and women will benefit from their production.

Overall Objective:
Women’s income and household nutritional intake increase through women’s adoption of climate smart and organic production methods in Nara Mughllan by 2023.

Specific Objective 1: Women workers on the Model Agricultural Farm apply organic farming techniques on their own fields by 2023.

Specific Objective 2: Provided with technical assistance, Women increase fruit and vegetable production through climate smart and organic techniques by 2023.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes (Including Targets)</th>
<th>Performance Indicator of Outcome</th>
<th>Baselines (if established)</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Method of collecting data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Specific Objective #1:** Women workers on the Model Agricultural Farm apply organic farming techniques on their own fields by 2023.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women are employed at the farm to grow fruits and vegetables using climate smart and organic production methods.</th>
<th>Women farm workers learn climate smart and organic agricultural production methods.</th>
<th>Women worker’s ability to describe key organic and climate smart production techniques.</th>
<th>Estimated through counterfactual</th>
<th>Women farm workers</th>
<th>Interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women farm workers adopt climate smart and organic agricultural production methods on their own farms.</td>
<td>Women workers adoption rates of climate smart and organic production methods to grow fruits and vegetables on their own farms.</td>
<td>Estimated through counterfactual</td>
<td>Women farm workers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>Outcomes (Including Targets)</td>
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<td>Baselines (if established)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Objective # 2:</strong> Provided with technical assistance, Women increase fruit and vegetable production through climate smart and organic techniques by 2023</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings on multiple topics relevant to climate smart and organic agricultural production are conducted.</td>
<td>Women in the Nara Mughllan village learn climate smart and organic agricultural production methods.</td>
<td>Women are able to describe key organic and climate smart production techniques.</td>
<td>Estimated through counterfactual</td>
<td>Women farmers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in the Nara Mughllan village</td>
<td>Women workers adopt climate smart and organic agricultural production methods.</td>
<td>Estimated through</td>
<td>Women farmers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
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<td>Method of collecting data</td>
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<td></td>
<td>adopt climate smart and organic agricultural production methods on their own farms.</td>
<td>organic production methods to grow fruits and vegetables on their own farms.</td>
<td>counterfactual</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women in the Nara Mughllan village learn rainwater harvesting techniques.</td>
<td>Women are able to describe key steps in rainwater harvesting.</td>
<td>Estimated through counterfactual</td>
<td>Women farmers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women in the Nara Mughllan village</td>
<td>Women villagers adopt rainwater</td>
<td>Estimated through</td>
<td>Women farmers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information sessions on rainwater harvesting systems are held in the community.

Women in the Nara Mughllan village learn rainwater harvesting techniques.

Women are able to describe key steps in rainwater harvesting.

Estimated through counterfactual

Women farmers

Interviews
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs (Including Targets)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Performance Indicator of Outcome</th>
<th>Baselines (if established)</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Method of collecting data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adopt rainwater harvesting systems on their own farms.</td>
<td>Women in the Nara Mughllan village understand the value of high yield seeds.</td>
<td>Women villagers are able to describe the importance of high yield seeds.</td>
<td>Estimated through counterfactual</td>
<td>Women farmers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed bank with higher yield varieties are subsidized.</td>
<td>Women in the Nara Mughllan village use high yield seeds.</td>
<td>Women villagers’ use seedbank to grow higher yield crop varieties.</td>
<td>Estimated through counterfactual</td>
<td>Women farmers</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex II Evaluation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Criteria</th>
<th>Evaluation Questions</th>
<th>Data Collection Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevance</td>
<td>To what extent is climate smart agriculture and organic agricultural production meeting the needs of the community?</td>
<td>1. Consultations with extension agents and agricultural experts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Interviews with Women in Nara Mughllan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coherence</td>
<td>Are there other programs in Nara Mughllan? How the objectives of the Model Agriculture Farm align with these other programs.</td>
<td>1. Desk review of projects in Chakwal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Interviews with government representatives overseeing Chakwal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Observations from field visits</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Interviews with Women in Nara Mughllan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>Is climate smart and organic food production techniques being applied in the village as a result of the project?</td>
<td>1. Observations from field visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Interviews with Women in Nara</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Mughllan</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efficiency</strong></td>
<td>Are there less resource intensive methods of promoting climate smart and organic production methods in the community?</td>
<td>1. Desk review of agricultural programs along with program evaluations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Interviews with Women in nara Mughllan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainability</strong></td>
<td>What partnerships with community institutions can ensure women have access to resources on climate smart and organic production techniques? Are these partnerships being formed by the program?</td>
<td>1. Desk review of projects in Chakwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Interviews with government representatives overseeing Chakwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Observations from field visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Interviews with Women in Nara Mughllan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex III Work Plan

(Drafted as events planned, added for emphasis on key deliverables)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Key Deliverables</th>
<th>Responsibility and associated activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2023</td>
<td>Draft inception report</td>
<td>Develops a draft of the inception report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2023</td>
<td>Final inception report</td>
<td>Under guidance of Professor John Mathiason, edit draft into a final inception report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2023</td>
<td>Dr. Nazir and PODA feedback</td>
<td>Discuss Inception Report with Dr. Nazir and PODA and aggregate their Feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2023</td>
<td>Document review, and field preparation</td>
<td>Review relevant documents of the project, and start contacting the different stakeholders in Chakwal through call and email to discuss the upcoming evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2023</td>
<td>Nara Mughllan site visits</td>
<td>Visit Nara Mughllan and interview program stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2023</td>
<td>Control group village visits</td>
<td>Visit control group sites with no intervention and gather information through interviews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Key Deliverables</td>
<td>Responsibility and associated activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2023</td>
<td>Preliminary Results and Community Consultations</td>
<td>Discuss preliminary results with key stakeholders to gather feedback and update takeaways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2023</td>
<td>Data Analysis</td>
<td>Compile and analyze data from control and experimental groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 2023</td>
<td>Final Evaluation Report</td>
<td>Under guidance of Professor John Mathiason, edit draft into a final evaluation report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources


Evaluation Criteria. *OECD-DAC*, OECD, 30 July 2023,

