

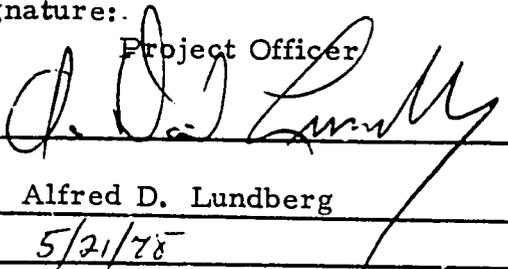
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PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY

1. Mission: USAID/Pakistan		2. Project Number: 391-0403	
3. Project Title: Dryland Agriculture Development			
4. Key project dates (fiscal years)			5. Total U.S. Funding
a. ProAg: 1975 b. Final Oblig: 1978 c. Final Input: 1978			LOP: \$863,000
6. Eval. No. 391-78-1	7. Period Covered: 7/75 to 10/77	8. Review Date: 11/21/77	

9. Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review	10. Responsibility	11. Compl. Date
A. That the project be extended and the ExperienceIncorporated contract be continued to its scheduled termination date, April 1979.	USAID - AID/W	6/78
B. That the Punjab Government institutes an organizational structure which combines barani staff and extension services and provides for better coordination.	Punjab Secretary of Agriculture	3/78
C. That the new PC-1 (planning document) for the Punjab be approved.	Punjab and Federal Planning Div./EAD	2/78
D. That the role of the Federal Government vis-a-vis Provincial project activities be clearly defined.	Ministry of Agriculture	1/78
E. The development of an implementation plan that includes priorities and a system for generating essential data.	Project Director, USAID	1/78
F. That quarterly reports on the status of GOP contributions be submitted to AID and that Barani Council meetings be held regularly in both provinces.	Project Directors	1/78

12. Signature:

<p>Project Officer</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Typed: Alfred D. Lundberg</p> <p>Name: Alfred D. Lundberg</p> <p>Date: 5/21/78</p>	<p>Mission or AID/W Office Director</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Typed: William A. Wolffer</p> <p>Name: William A. Wolffer</p> <p>Date: 5-31-78</p>
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13. SUMMARY: Major progress to date is the large number of demonstrations completed - 26,000. There is little accurate quantitative information to judge the impact of this effort upon the farmers in the areas concerned but all indications are that there is favorable impact upon the low-income groups which are typical of the Barani areas. Until recently, project progress has been constrained by institutional deficiencies. Chief among these are the lack of a fully staffed and equipped organization to undertake the agronomic functions of the project. Barani activities were not fully integrated into the regular functions of the extension services on which the project depends heavily. These deficiencies are being corrected. To date, credit schemes, fertilizer and seed depots, and markets have not been established in many barani areas since the original scope of the project was too broad in relation to the time in which the purpose was to be achieved, but now the scope of implementation is being focused on that which can be accomplished. Extension of the project for one year would allow sufficient time to lay the groundwork for a systematized development of the barani areas including routine data collection and analysis, which can be continued by the GOP.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY: In accordance with the Project Paper and Project Agreement, this scheduled in-depth evaluation was designed to look at the project's technical aspects, administration, funding, implementation and the results of project studies. The evaluation team, composed of GOP, USAID and AID/W members and with a part time CIMMYT member, systematically examined inputs and outputs and the processes used to attempt to achieve targets and project purpose. Particular attention was given to project processes and the impact of the project on dryland agriculture in the Barani areas of the Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province. The outline of AID's standard "Project Evaluation Summary" was used in a modified version.

The evaluation team examined USAID files and interviewed Mission personnel acquainted with the project. It then followed a schedule of planned interviews with GOP officials and field trips to the major Barani areas. In an attempt to gain more objectivity, some of the farmers questioned concerning the Barani project were farmers found working in their fields and not farmers waiting for pre-arranged interviews.

Key GOP agencies participating and contributing included the Ministry of Agriculture, National Science Foundation, Tarnab Research Institute, and agriculture and planning offices in the Northwest Frontier and Punjab provinces.

15. The Evaluation Plan and Project Agreement will be revised. PIDs may be prepared for Rainfed Extension Services and Rainfed Land and Water Management.