



BARKAT PROJECT

Impact Assessment Report

STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE
FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
(SESRIC)**

Barkat Project Impact Assessment Report 2017



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Address: Kudüs Cad. No: 9, Diplomatik Site, 06450 Oran, Ankara –Turkey

Telephone: +90–312–468 6172

Internet: www.sesric.org

E-mail: pubs@sesric.org

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Cover design by Savaş Pehlivan, Publication Department, SESRIC.

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ACRONYMS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	The United Nations

Acknowledgements

This study was conducted by a research team led by Dr. Feryal Turan, Professor of Sociology at Ankara University and consisting of Dr. Mozharul Islam, Mr. Onur Çağlar and Ms. Banu Topaktaş. This report was prepared by Dr. Mozharul Islam with contribution from Mr. Muhammed Yusuf Bilal Ata. The work was conducted under the general supervision of Mr. Mehmet Fatih Serenli, Director of Training and Technical Cooperation Department at SESRIC, who provided direction and comments.

FOREWORD

Pakistan is home to many landmarks remnant of the British Colonial period, testifying to the influence the developed world once had upon the region. A glimpse of the Pakistani people and culture would further reveal the effects of the recent wave of globalization which now pervades many aspects of daily life. Khanewal is one of many areas in Pakistan where popular images of a modern, industrial world come to mean but nothing in villages. Population in such rural areas still follow a traditional way of life, and because their economy is primarily reliant upon agriculture and stockbreeding, presence of a single cow could translate into a significant change in the life of a poor family.

It was precisely for this reason that one of the local NGOs in Pakistan —the NGO World Foundation, undertook a three-year-long initiative to realize the Barkat Project and requested SESRIC to evaluate the impact of the project. The outcome of the impact assessment made for the Barkat Project will reveal whether the results of this project can be replicated elsewhere, providing relief for more families living in poverty. If this becomes the case, the Barkat Project would not only support rural development in Pakistan but also contribute to the ongoing capacity building activities in the other OIC member countries. More importantly however, the Barkat Project could then promise to be an important contribution towards realizing the goal of effective poverty alleviation, a component of the OIC-2025 Programme of Action.

In the light of this background, this report starts by providing a quick introduction to the Barkat Project before offering an extensive examination with regards to both the objectives and the scope of the project. Bearing in mind that research methodology is of great importance for this task, special emphasis is placed on details concerning the way in which data collection was performed. The analysis of the full impact brought about upon the lives of the families affected is discussed at length. Finally, the report concludes by summarizing the guiding principles behind the Barkat Project, and whether the same approach can be applied to other regions in OIC similar to Khanewal.

Amb. Musa Kulalikaya
Director General
S E S R I C

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty alleviation is a key priority for Pakistan, where 45.6 percent of population is living under multidimensional poverty. In the area of human development, Pakistan ranks at 147 among 187 countries considered (United Nations Development Programme, 2016). Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of Pakistan, accounting for 19.82 percent of GDP and 42.3 percent of total employment. The livestock subsector comprises 58.55 percent of the agriculture sector and its positive growth establishes its importance for poverty alleviation in Pakistan, where stockbreeding is considered to be a net source of invariable income for rural and middle income groups. Livestock industry generates 30 to 40 percent of income for about 30 to 35 million marginalized families, while also providing 10 to 25 percent of income to small and landless farmers as well (Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2016). Additionally, the demand for meat and milk has been increasing globally, a trend which is expected to continue in the coming years (Delgado, 2005). Therefore, livestock can play a major role both in fulfilling the ever increasing demand of meat and milk and in changing the economic and social situations of the people engaged in stockbreeding.



A heifer on display prior to endowment in Khanewal

Non-governmental organisations have played a key role for developments in different sectors for the last fifteen to twenty years (Adams, 2001). An example of this has been put forth in Pakistan by the NGO World Foundation. A non-governmental organization registered as a non-profit entity, the NGO World has been actively involved in emergency relief and rehabilitation efforts during disastrous floods since 2010. Acknowledging the potential of livestock and stockbreeding in

eliminating poverty, the NGO World set out with the idea that the living standards of poor families in rural areas could be up-lifted through in-kind financing of the livestock sector. Despite severe financial limitations, the NGO World moved on to design and implement the Barkat Project, a programme for community level intervention at a small scale for experimental basis in the district of Khanewal —an underprivileged, agricultural region in central Punjab. The project took start in the year 2012 by the provision of 100 cattle among 100 households living in different villages of Khanewal with a view to providing support for poor farmers in livelihood generation through livestock enterprises.

2. THE BARKAT PROJECT: A SHORT DESCRIPTION

Within scope of the Barkat Project, the NGO World selected 100 poor families living in rural areas and distributed among them 100 cattle by signing a mutual agreement on certain terms and conditions. The following criteria were employed for the selection process:

- Poor women/widows and unemployed youth (15 percent of total beneficiaries).
- Marginalized, landless or small land holding poor families (70 percent).
- Child headed households (15 percent).

For a period of around two and a half years, the NGO World provided medication and extension services while beneficiary families looked after the cattle. After the agreed period, the cattle were sold out and the profit was shared between the NGO World and the beneficiary family according to the terms and conditions already agreed upon by both partners. The beneficiary families were given the option to renew the agreement for a second period during the course of which they could also enjoy the benefit of milk collection. This activity generated financial benefit for the beneficiary families. Upon the end of a contract, the NGO World used the principal amount to purchase other cattle to be provided to the next farmer on the same terms and conditions.

The Barkat Project was designed to employ an Islamic mode of project financing in which partners share all profits or losses that may result until the end of the business when all assets are liquidated. In the Barkat Project; the funding, i.e. the provision of cattle, is undertaken completely by the NGO World whereas the management, i.e. care of the cattle, is within the responsibility of

the farmers. This model is known as “mudarabah”, a special form of Islamic finance whereby the investor contributing capital bears all losses and the other side contributes work while earning a share of the profit, being the manager. The Barkat model attained sharia compliance certification from Dr Tahir Mansoori; an Eminent Islamic Scholar, Sharia Consultant and Vice President at International Islamic University in Islamabad, Pakistan.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The ultimate objective of the Barkat Project is improving the livelihood of rural families living poverty through generating income with a mutually shared business model. Other objectives aligned with the project include:

- Raising awareness for self-employment generation among rural farmers,
- Facilitating an environment conducive to improving stockbreeding practises which would enhance livestock health and productivity in general,
- Connecting the beneficiary livestock farmers with livestock service providers and government line departments,
- Improving the nutritional value of daily diets of poor families, especially of the children through milk consumption.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The targeted district Khanewal is located in hot and dry area of Pakistan. According to the 1998 census of Pakistan, the district had a population of 2,068,490, of which only 17.42% were urban while remaining is living in rural areas. Overall economic growth of the district is much lower than other districts of Punjab province, resulting in low per capita income of the people. People of the targeted district have been involved with stockbreeding for years and feel proud of having livestock as their asset. Climatic conditions of this region are much favourable for livestock farming and agriculture. This area is very attractive and easily accessible for big breeders and livestock related institutions of the province to multiply the project. There are several aspects which ensure the suitability of the project and further replication throughout the region:

- It is self-sustainable.
- It is a conventional and well documented initiative.
- It matches with the nature, values and culture of the rural communities.
- Community adopts it as a noble profession.
- It is favourable to climate/environment and soil conditions.
- It has easy access to markets.
- The growth and profit of livestock is remarkable.
- Women are engaged with this profession and play an active role in supporting their families.



Project Area in the Map of Punjab - Pakistan

5. METHOD AND DATA COLLECTION

The impact assessment of the Barkat Project was divided into three stages:

- a. Capacity development training on impact assessment.
- b. Field study comprising of data collection.
- c. Data analysis and final report writing.

At the first stage, a comprehensive training was jointly organised by SESRIC and The NGO World. The workshop was attended by academics, graduate students of sociology, program officers and directors from different NGOs. The training was conducted by Dr Mozharul Islam-an expert on impact assessment and a doctoral researcher at Hacettepe University, Turkey. Moreover, Dr Feryal Turan, professor of Sociology at Ankara University, provided continuous support and suggestions in selecting methodology, designing questionnaire and analysing the data. During the training, lectures were delivered on various topics of research methodology such as qualitative and quantitative methods, techniques of sampling, collection and analysis of data.



Training provided by SESRIC on “Impact Assessment” on 21-23 December 2015 in Islamabad

Following the training, The NGO World selected five interviewers among the participants to complete the data collection process. This impact assessment followed a qualitative method to explore the changes that took place with regards to the beneficiary households. While doing this, special emphasis was placed upon the times when the Barkat Project started and finished. This is a census study since all the 100 beneficiary households were interviewed. A number of techniques were utilized in consistence throughout the data collection procedure. For example, the data were collected from heads of household but other mature members of households were also interviewed in absence of the household head.

A semi-structured questionnaire consisting of few closed-ended, and a maximum possible amount of open-ended questions was developed (see Annex-I). Open-ended questions help participants describe the situation in their own terms and provide raw realities of the issue under study. In qualitative research, the views of participants are very important as they provide a deeper understanding of the issue (Patton, 2002: 17). On the other hand, researchers unconsciously remain under the influence of their personal experiences while they engage in qualitative inquiries (Creswell, 2014: 3; Denzin & Lincoln, 1998: ix).

This study was conducted in a natural social setting which is a requirement for doing qualitative research, and it is the task of a qualitative researcher to bring the natural setting to the reader through a good interpretation. In this impact assessment, the interpretative technique of data analysis was employed in analysing face-to-face interviews. The qualitative data were first coded and then analysed, while some data quantitative in nature were analysed by using one of the well-known statistical analysis programs, SPSS.

6. PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Timeline

The data used for impact assessment of the Barkat Project, which started in 2012, covers the periods of 2012-2013 and 2014-2015. Table 1 below gives a highlight of the number of cattle distributed among beneficiary livestock farmers in each project period. The table shows that the Barkat Project took start in the year 2012 and a total of 20 cows were distributed among 20 households in the first year. From that year onwards, the project coverage was regularly extended. During the years 2013, 2014 and 2015; 8, 36 and 31 cows were distributed respectively.

Table 1: Project Periods and Annual Distribution of Cattle

Year	Number of Cattle	Percentage of Beneficiaries
2012	20	21.1
2013	8	8.4
2014	36	37.9
2015	31	32.6
Total	95	100.0

6.2 Household Characteristics

Household characteristics such as number of household members, gender and land possession were given specific importance during the selection process of beneficiary livestock farmers. In order to capture diversity, both small and large households were selected. The survey results show that the average household size is 6.53 persons. The smallest household consists of 2 family members whereas the largest household has 19 persons. The table below gives details on total family members and total number of households selected in each selected category.

Table 2: Number of Family Members Living in Beneficiary Households

Family Members	Frequency	Percentage
2	4	4.0
3	5	5.0
4	14	14.0
5	15	15.0
6	18	18.0
7	13	13.0
8	16	16.0
9	6	6.0
10	4	4.0
12	1	1.0
14	1	1.0
15	1	1.0
18	1	1.0
19	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

A mix of male as well as female headed households was adopted to avoid any gender bias. This is expected to enhance the women empowerment in rural areas as well. The collected data shows that most of the beneficiary households were headed by male members. The percentage of households headed only by husbands was 71 percent of the total households interviewed. On the other hand, the number of woman-headed households comprised 15 percent of the total beneficiaries.

Table 3: Gender Diversification for Beneficiary Household Heads

Gender of Household Head	Frequency	Percentage
Male	85	85
Female	15	15

The field survey data clearly reveals that half of the total beneficiaries did not possess any land of their own, which is a measure of poverty. Even those households owning smallholdings are unable to rise above the poverty line. As a result, these families are poverty-stricken and unable to let loose themselves from a vicious circle of deprivation. Remarkably, a large portion of farmers with their own land produce grass for livestock alongside some other crops such as rice, wheat and cotton. It means that the households which own small land go for grass production to ensure feedings for their domestic animals.



Interview with a local beneficiary in Khanewal

The study results also indicate that people of the selected villages do not have income diversity. Some of the farmers cannot even produce during the season due to lack of cash money to cover the production costs. In addition, more than three-fourths of total respondents do not have rented land to engage in agricultural activities as they cannot manage the production costs. However, almost one quarter of respondents engage in agricultural production in rented lands as they attempt to achieve their best to come out from the vicious circle of poverty. As a result, the

Barkat Project was received by the people of the selected areas as a blessing that would allow them to reach their goals.

Table 4: Land Ownership among Beneficiary Households

Land Ownership	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	49	49.0
No	51	51.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 5 shows that only 34 beneficiary households engaged in agricultural production since the inception of the project. Among them, less than 6 percent produced crops once in a year while the percentage is slightly above 17 percent for the households who cultivated their lands twice in a year during the last three year period. Moreover, it is seen from the field data that three-fourths of the beneficiary households frequently produce grass for their livestock, suggesting that they prioritised keeping their cattle well-fed over deriving profit directly from the sale of agricultural yield. It can be concluded therefore that the Barkat Project had a positive impact in land cultivation for the purpose of livestock feeding.

Table 5: Number of Harvests per Year within the Last Three Years

Harvests	Frequency	Percentage
1	2	5.9
2	6	17.6
6	23	67.6
9	2	5.9
12	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

As for the purpose of production, Table 6 demonstrates that only 1.7 percent of the farmers who were engaged in production were aiming for the market, reflecting the backwardness of these areas in terms of commercialisation. When heads of beneficiary households who owned and/or have rented cultivatable land were asked about the purpose of their production, 98.3 percent of them replied that they did not produce for the market.

Table 6: Ratio of Production Solely for Market

Solely for Market	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	1.7
No	57	98.3
Total	58	100.0

Table 7 demonstrates that more 54 percent of total households engaged in production only for their self-consumption. Since these groups of beneficiaries do not have any other source from where they could manage their subsistence, they do not have an option except producing for their own livelihood. Where subsistence is the prime concern, market-based production seems to be crying in the wilderness.

Table 7: Ratio of Production for Complete Self-Consumption

Solely for Self-Consumption	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	34	54.0
No	29	46.0
Total	63	100.0

On the other hand, 20.7 percent of the households sell some portion of their production and the rest have been used for household consumption while 79.3 percent households do not do follow this when they go for production. We can infer that though there are some households that produce for the market as well as for their subsistence, most of the beneficiary households do not go for market based production when subsistence is their immediate need to be met.

Table 8: Ratio of Production for Both Market and Self-Consumption

For Market and Self-Consumption	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	20.7
No	46	79.3
Total	58	100.0

6.3 Economic Impact

Through providing a comparison of the livestock ownership before and after the project, Table 9 illustrates below the economic impact of the project on the beneficiary livestock farmers. The

Barkat Project did not only provide cattle but also helped raise awareness and interest among farmers to rear livestock for their economic improvement. The results reveal a satisfactory improvement in terms of livestock possession within two periods. Notably, among all 100 beneficiary households, over 10 percent did not have a single cow before the project; while after three years, it was observed that the percentage of such households decreased to 5 percent. The meaning of this is that after the successful completion of the Barkat Project, the number of households that owned at least one cow had increased by 5 percent. Additionally, after the successful three years of this project it was noted that slightly over half of total beneficiary households owned at least one cow, while the percentage of such households was 44.7 percent when the project came into being.

Table 9: Number of Cows Owned by a Beneficiary Family

Cows Owned	Before Project	After Project	Net Impact
0	8	5	-3
1	34	48	14
2	22	24	2
3	6	8	2
4	2	7	5
1 shared	1	1	0
2 shared	2	1	-1
3 shared	1	1	0
Total	76	95	19

When it comes to the ownership of other kinds of livestock such as oxen and buffaloes, the situation is somewhat different, and in some cases, the opposite. Significant changes have been observed among the households who did not own any ox before the project. While they comprised 36.7 percent of the beneficiary households before the Barkat Project, it had fallen down to 18.2 percent after the completion of the project. Furthermore, there have been no notable changes in the ownership of other number of oxen before and after the project. This difference comes to mean that those households without any oxen had owned at least one by the end of the project.

Table 10: Number of Beneficiary Families Owning Oxen

Oxen Owned	Before Project	After Project	Net Impact
0	11	4	-7
1	13	11	-2
2	5	5	0
11	1	2	1
Total	30	22	-8

The table below shows that a non-significant change in the ownership of buffaloes among the beneficiary households. For example, 6.7 percent of households did not own any buffaloes before the project, their percentage rose up to 10.8 percent thereafter. The percentage of families owning a single buffalo fell from 53.3 to 48.6 by the time the Barkat Project had come to an end. The same downward trend can also be seen in the number of households that owned other numbers of buffaloes. This means that people were more attracted towards rearing cows rather than buffaloes.

Table 11: Number of Beneficiary Families Owning Buffaloes

Buffaloes Owned	Before Project	After Project	Net Impact
0	3	4	1
1	24	18	-6
2	9	7	-2
3	4	3	-1
4	2	1	-1
5	2	2	0
6	0	1	1
7	0	1	1
14	1	0	-1
Total	45	37	-8

A similar pattern can also be seen in the number of beneficiary households who had other domestic animals as well, such as sheep and goats. For instance, 15 percent of households did not have any goat when the project was started. However, the number had decreased to 5.9 percent when the project was completed, denoting a significant improvement in the sector. This positive change also occurred in the case of beneficiary families owning a single goat. While 12.5 percent of households owned a single goat before the project, the number had increased to 17.6 percent by the end of it. However, the scenario is different for the ownership of more than one goat. The

number of beneficiary households owning two goats decreased from 17.5 percent to 14.7 percent, and for three goats, from 22.5 percent to 20.6 percent.

Table 12: Number of Beneficiary Families Owning Goats

Goats Owned	Before Project	After Project	Net Impact
0	6	2	-4
1	5	6	1
2	7	5	-2
3	9	7	-2
4	5	4	-1
5	1	2	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	3	2
8	1	1	0
10	2	2	0
1 shared	0	1	1
3 shared	2	0	-2
Total	40	34	-6

This is also true for sheep, another category of domestic animals. Although lack of their ownership decreased from 66.7 percent to 57.1 percent across the households, there has been a positive trend in the number of households that owned 1 or 2 sheep.

Table 13: Number of Beneficiary Families Owning Sheep

Sheep Owned	Before Project	After Project	Net Impact
0	8	8	0
1	1	3	2
2	1	2	1
3	2	1	-1
Total	12	14	2

More often than not, women living in rural areas and villages exhibit attraction towards rearing poultry, some households having their own poultry farms. The same goes true with the areas where the Barkat Project was implemented. A practical consequence of this fact is that the research data does not indicate a considerable difference related to the situation of poultry before

and after the implementation of the project. It can be concluded, therefore, that the Barkat Project did not have any impact on this sector in the chosen regions.

Table 14: Number of Beneficiary Families Owning Poultry

Poultry Owned	Families Before Project	Families After Project	Net Impact
0	3	3	0
1	6	5	-1
2	8	10	2
3	7	1	-6
4	4	5	1
5	3	4	1
6	1	0	-1
7	2	3	1
10	2	1	-1
15	2	0	-2
20	3	3	0
44	1	0	-1
Total	42	35	-7

The project also brought about an impact in other sectors, such as those related to calves, cow’s milk and cow dung. Results of the field study indicate that almost 90 percent of all beneficiaries now obtain milk on a daily basis. Every household obtains at least 1 litre, while some are able to obtain 4 to 5 litres, and for few households the numbers are reported to go as high as 10 litres of milk per day. Obtaining milk everyday secures the daily expenses of the households, including buying education materials and covering transport costs for the children who go to school.

These beneficiary households also benefitted from cow dung. Some utilized it in agricultural fields, others in their gardens, while some beneficiaries sold cow dung to other farmers. Some households had managed to buy a donkey for carrying their agricultural goods, grass and straw for their livestock. Using cow dung in fields and gardens is environment friendly, neither polluting nor causing damage in the surrounding environment. In addition, cow dung increases the fertility of soil, which helps farmers use less amounts of chemical fertilizers and other pesticides. Therefore, the Barkat Project also contributed towards protecting the natural environment.



One of the interviewers in the process of data collection

6.4 Impact on Individual Life

70 percent of the respondents said that the project had an impact on their life. Main changes can be summarized as follows:

- Profit and increased income
- Now we are getting free milk and saving \$60 a month
- Provided earning to us
- My life style changed, money level increased
- Most of the time I engaged myself in feeding animals

Table 15: Impact of the Project on Individual Life

Any Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	70.0
No	30	30.0
Total	100	100.0

In addition, among all of the beneficiary households, 83 percent of the respondents stated that the project was important and brought important economic benefits to the beneficiaries. Main positive impacts of the project can be summarized as follows:

- Increased income
- Improved living standard of the household
- Beneficial for people and provided extra means of earning
- Increase in income on temporary basis
- Improved living standard of the community

The project has positively and significantly affected the individual life of beneficiary households. Table 16 and Table 17 highlight below the perception of farmers with regards to the question whether the project affected the individual’s life and if so, whether the effect has been positive or negative.

Table 16: Households Perception about Positive Consequences of the Project

Positive Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	83	83.0
No	9	9.0
Missing	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 17: Households Perception about Negative Consequences of the Project

Negative Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	1.0
No	87	87.0
Missing	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

As the project is meant for one complete life cycle of cows; after the leased cows give birth, the agreement can be either broken (animal can be sold out and earning is divided among two partners) or a new agreement is made between two partners for next life cycle (animal is again kept by farmers). The table below shows that 94 percent of the farmers did not broke the agreement which highlights that these farmers are very satisfied with the behaviour of other partner (The NGO World) and are willing to continue this agreement. This strength highly advocates that project is very popular among farmers to replicate the project further among poor rural families.

Table 18: Current State of the Livestock Distributed through Project

Cow Sold	Households	Percentage
Yes	6	6.0
No	94	94.0
Total	100	100.0

7. CONCLUSION

The Barkat Project has been an attempt by the NGO World to provide aid for marginalised rural households with no land or very small land holdings through improving their economic productivity. In order to assess the full consequences of the Barkat Project, as well as its impact upon the lives of the beneficiary households, researchers considered the changes that occurred in the ownership of several types of livestock belonging to the households as well as the behavioural changes in individual lives.

Firstly, the impact assessment revealed that the implementation of the Barkat Project brought about significant quantitative improvements in the ownership of many types of livestock such as cows, goats, sheep, and buffaloes. The significant change in the number of cows owned by beneficiary households indicates their level of interest for stockbreeding as an economic activity.

Secondly, the study demonstrated that the Barkat Project attained a high degree of popularity among its beneficiaries, with stated positive impact both economically and in terms of individual lives. The results indicate that the beneficiary farmers are now able to obtain milk, earn money and generate employment among themselves. The Barkat Project helped improve their motivation through positively affecting the way in which they perceived stockbreeding.

Thirdly, the Barkat Project had a positive impact on the socio-economic standing of the beneficiary households. In the wake of the project, more beneficiary families could afford the costs for the schooling of their children, whereas they were previously forced to resort to child labour in daily chores as a measure to generate additional income for the rest of the family.

Considering all of the above-mentioned impacts upon the beneficiary households, it can be concluded that the Barkat Project has been successful in terms of poverty alleviation and income diversity. It could be an example for both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of poverty alleviation and rural development. Training courses could be arranged in the future to help generate more awareness among livestock farmers about stockbreeding. The extension of the project to a broader coverage would likely bring more positive changes among other poor households.

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ANNEX: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



QUESTIONNAIRE



FOR

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF BARKAT PROJECT PAKISTAN

Block A: Introductory Information

District	Thana/Upazila	Village	Household Number	Date

Name of the interviewer:

Block-B: Socio-Demographic information of the households

- How many people are there in your family? _____
- Please fill up the following table according to your family members' information

Household member Line	Household members	Age (years)	Education	Sex	Occupation
				1-Male 2-Female	
01* (Respondent)					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					

07						
08						
09						
10						
1-Household head (Husband)	3- Boy	5- Father	7- Brother	9- Grandfather	11- Daughter-in-law	13- Grand daughter
2- Wife	4- Girl	6- Mother	8- Sister	10- Grandmother	12- Grandson	14- Other

Block-C: General Information about the project

1. How many cows did you get from the project? _____
2. In which year did you get? _____
3. Is the recipient head of your family? [] Yes [] No
- 3.1. If no, then who is the recipient?
4. Any unforeseen information of Block C:

Block-D: Economic information of the households

1. Do you have land ownership? [] Yes [] No
If yes,
 - 1.1. How much hectare/acre non-irrigated land do you have? _____
 - 1.2. How much hectare irrigated land do you have? _____
 - 1.3. What types of crops did you produce in irrigated and non-irrigated land in the last three years? _____
 - 1.4. How many times do you produce for irrigation and non-irrigation land in the last three years? _____

If No,

1.1.1. Do you have any rented land? Yes No

If Yes

1.1.1.a. How much hectare land have you rented?

1.5. For what purpose do you produce?

Sell all products	
Use all for household consumption	
Sell some parts and the rests are consumed	

2. Livestock ownership of the household

Type of Domestic animals	Before the project (in number)	After the project (in number)
Cow		
Ox		
Buffalo		
Goat		
Sheep		
Poultry		
Other (Please specify)....		

3. What types of benefits have you been getting form the livestock (over the duration of the project)?

Category	Before the project	After the project
Milk (liter)		
Cow dung (unit)		
Calf		
Bought new cow		
Invest in other sectors		
Other (Please specify).....		

4. How do you process the cow dung?

5. How do you feed the animals?

6. Do you need to buy the grass for the animals? Yes No

6.1. If Yes, did it create extra burden for you? Yes No

7. Does the (total household) income enough for the household expenditure?

Yes No

7.1. If No, then how do you manage?

8. Do you have any loan from anybody? Yes No

8.1. If Yes, then from who did you take loan?

9. Expenditure changes of the household (in dollar)

Category	Before the project	After the project
Food		
Cloth		
House		
Education		
Health		
Entertainment		
Other (Please specify).....		

10. What types of entertainment are available in your area?

Type	Availability	
	Before the project	After the project
Theater		
Festival		
Cultural day celebration		
Other (Please specify).....		

11. How much money do you spend/month for entertainment? (in dollar)

Before the project	After the project

12. Monthly income of the households (in dollar):

Before the project	After the project

13. Amount of savings changes (in dollar)

Before the project	After the project

Block-E: Household Infrastructure and Social Activities related Information

1. Household Ownership: Own Rented

2. Household conditions

(a) Infrastructure of households

House Type	Before the project	After the project
Made of clay		
Made of bricks (Half wall)		
Building		
Other (Please specify).....		

(b) Facilities available in the households

Category	Before the project	After the project
Pure drinking water		
Canalization		
Sewerage		
Electricity		
Gas		
Other (Please specify).....		

3. What is the source of your electricity? Government Solar

4. What types of home appliances/goods do you have at your household?

Type of household goods	Before the project	After the project
Television		
Land phone		
Mobile Phone		
Other (Please specify)....		

5. Did your economic condition increase after the project? Yes No
 a. If 'Yes, how much did it increase?
 Not satisfactory No idea Satisfactory
6. Did your living standard increase after the project? Yes No
 a. If yes, how do you evaluate your living standards after the implementation of project?
 Not satisfactory No idea Satisfactory
7. Did your participation in social activities increase after the project?
 Yes No

a. If yes, how do you evaluate the increasing?

Category	Not satisfactory	No idea	Satisfactory
Participation in Community meeting			
Involvement with Farmers' co-operative			
Social activities			
Other (please specify)..			

8. Did your participation in politics increase after the project?
 Yes No

a. If yes, how do you evaluate the increasing?

Category	Not satisfactory	No idea	Satisfactory
Village politics			
National politics			

Block-F: Gender related information of the household

1. Gender Division of Labor

- a. Did the project bring any changes in the household work load? Yes No
- b. Gendered division of labor

Member	Feed the animals	Get milk	Cleaning the cowshed	Cleaning the cows	Farming
Male					
Female					
Boy child					
Girl child					
Other (Please specify).....					

- c. Did the project create extra work load for women in the family?

Yes No

c.1. If Yes, what types of work load do they have now?

c.2. How do you evaluate the extra load of work?

- d. Do women participate in the household decision making process?

Yes No Sometimes

d.1. If 'Yes', then are their opinions being accepted?

Yes No Sometimes

2. How much respect do women get as household members?

3. How do women expend their leisure time before introduction of the project?

4. How do women expend their leisure time after the project?

Block-G: Community Infrastructure related questions

1. How far the nearest town? _____

2. Number of schools in your community

Category	Before project	After project
Kindergarten		
Primary		
Secondary		
College		
Other (Please specify)		

3. Number of health center in your community

Category	Before project	After project
Community clinic		
Government hospital		
Private/NGO run hospital		

4. Condition of roads

Category	Number of roads	
	Before project	After project
Mud		
Brick		
Asphalt		

5. Type of transport of the community

Category	Before project	After project
Donkey cart (Rehri)		
Camel cart		
Taanga		
Bicycle		
Bus		
Auto-rickshaw		
Motorbike		

6. Was the demand for basic community services increase after the project?

Yes No

6.1. If yes, in which sectors was the demand increase particularly?

Block-H: Household health related questions

1. Are there any common diseases among the members of the households?

Yes No

1.1. If 'Yes', what are they

1.2. What are the reasons of those diseases?

2. Are there any changes in disease types after the Barkat project? Yes No

2.1. If 'Yes', what types of changes did you observe?

3. What types of diseases do children suffer from?

Type of children disease	Before project	After project

4. What are the reasons of their sufferings?

5. Most common diseases found in the household

Name of disease	Before the project	After the project
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

6. Most common diseases found in the community

Name of disease	Before the project	After the project
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

7. Do you get health support? [] Yes [] No

7.1. If yes, how much sufficient it is?

Project	Not sufficient	No idea	Sufficient	
Before the project				
After the project				

8. Who does provide health support to the members of the community?

9. Does anybody of your family use medicine continuously? [] Yes [] No

9.1. If 'Yes', then who are they?

9.2. What types of diseases they suffer from?

Block-I: Barkat Project related questions

1. Did you get the assigned economic share of the livestock?

[] Yes [] No

2. Did the project bring changes in your individual life?

[] Yes [] No

2.1. If 'Yes', then what types of changes did it bring?

2.2. Did your income increase after the project? [] Yes [] No

2.3. If yes how much did increase? (in dollar)

3. Did the project bring changes in family life or family structure?

[] Yes [] No

3.1. If 'Yes', then what types of changes did it bring?

4. Did the project select beneficiaries in terms of poverty level?
 Yes No
- 4.1. If no, then which criteria did they take into consideration?
5. Do you think Barkat project follows some of Islamic principles?
 Yes No Not knowledgeable
- 5.1. State what are those principles.
6. Are you satisfied with the project contribution? Yes No
- 6.1. If 'Yes', then mention the reasons of satisfaction
- 6.2. If 'No', then mention the reasons of dissatisfaction
7. Was your farm regularly monitored by the project officials?
 Yes No
8. Did you get veterinary support from the livestock supplier? Yes No
- 8.1. If yes, how frequently did you get support?
- 8.2. If no, who did provide veterinary support?
- 8.3. Do you need to pay the veterinary cost?
9. Did any of your cow die due to lack of proper treatment? Yes No
- 9.1. If yes, how many animals did you lose after introduction of the project?
10. Are there any positive consequences of this project? Yes No

If Yes, please explain impacts briefly:

10.1. To the society

10.2. To the environment

10.3. To the household

11. Are there any negative consequences of this project? Yes No

If Yes, please explain impacts briefly:

11.1. to the society

11.2. to the environment

11.3. To the household

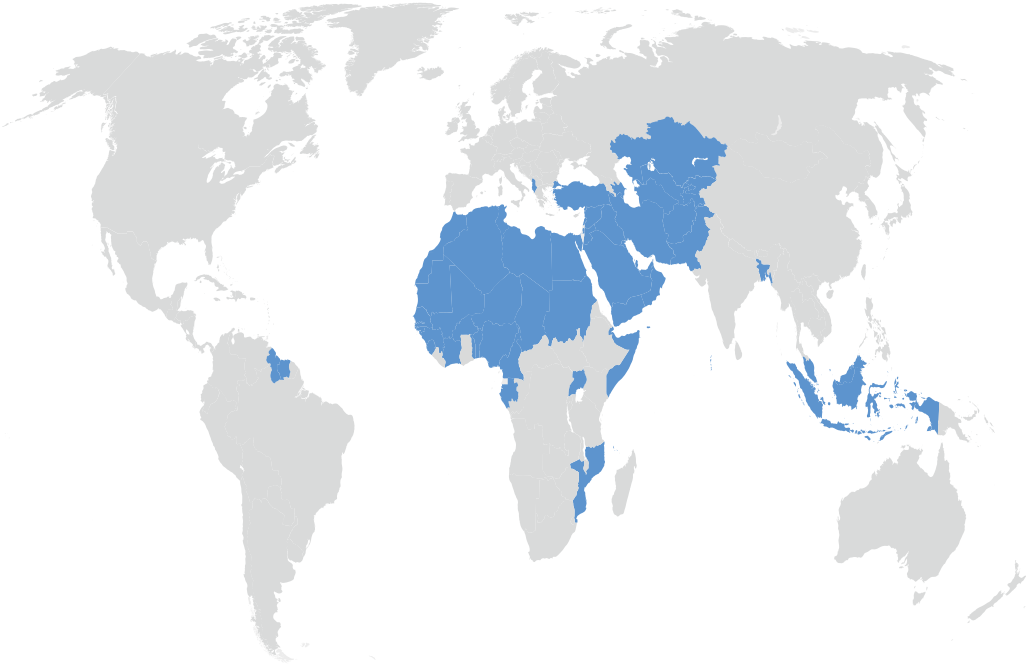
12. Do you consider Barkat project as a successful one? Yes No

12.1. If 'No', then what would need to do to make it successful?

13. What types of suggestions can you give to make a project more successful?

Thank you for your patience.





**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

**Kudüs Cad. No:9 Diplomatik Site 06450 ORAN-Ankara, Turkey
Tel: (90-312) 468 61 72-76 Fax: (90-312) 468 57 26
Email: oicankara@sesric.org Web: www.sesric.org**