

**Project Evaluation Series**

# **Evaluation of the project “Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh Province”**

**Project code: GCP/PAK/137/EC**

**Annex 2. Project logical framework and progress reported in January 2022**

Intervention logic results chain <sup>1</sup>	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress as of January 2022	Source and means of verification	Assumption
<b>Overall objective; Impact:</b> The action will contribute to improved food security, improve livelihoods, and poverty alleviation in Pakistan, as well as sound management of the natural resources, in particular for female and male small holder farmers.	Proportion of moderate or severe food insecure people, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).	40% of Sindh population experience moderate or severe food insecurity, and 12.7% experience severe food insecurity (2016).	39.8% of Sindh population experience moderate or severe food insecurity, and 12.65% experience severe food insecurity by the end of the project.		National Food Security Assessment.	
	Prevalence of stunting and wasting among children under 5 years of age.	40.5% of children under 5 in Sindh are stunted and 17.5% are wasted (2011).	40.3% of children under 5 in Sindh are stunted and 17.1% are wasted by the end of the project.		Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).	
	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.	40% of rural population in Sindh Province are "poor", i.e. living on less than USD 1.90 per day (2012).	39.8% of rural population in Sindh Province are "poor" by the end of the project.		Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund poverty score cards.	
<b>Specific Objective; Outcome</b> Governance of land and water in Sindh Province in line with VGGT and with a particular focus on female and male smallholder farmers and other disadvantaged populations (e.g. <i>haris</i> ).	Number of smallholder peasant farmer and <i>hari</i> families with recognized evidence of tenure security.	Not determined.	4 800 peasant farmers and <i>haris</i> in possession of informal land tenancy agreements registered with local authorities – honoured by their respective landlords by the end of the project.	4 396 (3 494 men, 902 women) formal agreement signed between landlords and tenants. The remaining will be completed by end of this year.	Project baseline and completion reports; copies of agreements.	Government of Sindh is committed to responsible land governance on all administrative levels and willing to implement procedures (and consider legislation) There are no external factors (e.g. severe floods and droughts,
	Number of smallholder peasant farmers and <i>haris</i> , as well as landlords, with a sustained increase in their farm productivity	Not determined.	12 600 vulnerable peasant farm families/ <i>haris</i> and well-targeted progressive landlords increase crop and livestock productivity by 15-20% and net farm income by 10-15%, compared to average,	12 787 farmers (6 246 men, 6 541 women) are selected under the farmer field school (FFS) activity.	Government of Sindh's Ministries of Agriculture and of Livestock records; project baseline and completion reports.	

<sup>1</sup> The outputs listed here are called outcomes in the evaluation.

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			through climate smart agriculture (CSA) by the end of the project.			political instability, etc.) affecting rural growth and stability.
<b>Output 1:</b> Legal, institutional and administrative framework for responsible land and water governance, including environmental aspects, is implemented by considering local requirements.	Strategy paper for the application of VGGT in Sindh Province.	Enforcement of 2009 Amendment to Sindh Tenancy Act (STA) does not address <i>haris'</i> rightful access to land.  Stakeholders of land tenure in Sindh Province are not aware of VGGT.	Strategy paper for the application of VGGT in Sindh Province prepared and adopted by stakeholders.  Recommendations for amendment of STA and land tenure rules, regulations and procedures prepared and presented to the Government of Sindh (in light of VGGT lessons learned).	VGGT strategy paper developed.  Twenty-two recommendations of the VGGT strategy shared with government and under consultation process for adoption.	Project institutional and administrative assessment reports; VGGT strategy paper; records of Sindh Province Revenue Board; project inception, progress, mid-term review, terminal and completion reports.	There is sufficient political will and commitment to drive the practical use of VGGT applications.
<b>Output 2:</b> Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in land management from Sindh Province and targeted districts in order to promote VGGT and improve landholding tenure security of men and women peasant farmers and <i>haris</i> .	Number of government and non-governmental organization (NGO) officials and staff familiar with the application of VGGT.  Meaningful participation of local stakeholders, female and male smallholder farmers, in	Concerned government agencies and NGOs lack the capacity to promote VGGT and improve landholding security.	700 government and NGO officials and staff received training in the application of VGGT.	395 government and NGO officials received training.	Records of Sindh Province Revenue Board and District Revenue Departments; project socio-economic bio-physical baseline studies; VGGT strategy document, informal tenancy agreements; Village-level grievance redressal	Basic administrative capacity is available to enact responsible land governance.  Openness of government to consider customary rights of <i>haris</i> as legal.  There is sufficient political commitment to acknowledge and
		Frequent disputes over landholding boundaries, especially since the use of tractor-based cultivation and the floods of 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015.  Lack of grievance redressal mechanisms to resolve disputes between landlords and peasant farmers/ <i>haris</i>	80 village-level grievance redressal committees established and functioning.	The project has 80 Village Grievance Redressal Committees (VGRCs) in all the targeted (80) villages. Total 843 members.		

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	decision-making processes.	Verbal tenancy agreements and lack of trust between landlords and peasant farmers/ <i>haris</i> .	4 800 informal tenancy agreements facilitated.	A total of 4 396 (3 494 men, 902 informal tenancy agreements signed.	committee meeting minutes; project training reports;	register participatory village maps, village grievance redressal committees and informal tenancy agreements as legal entities.
	Number of experiences (from all three Expected Results) documented and made available through different channels.		Experiences documented and communicated to national and international stakeholders, media outlets, etc.	Seven documentaries and many success cases were reported/ highlighted through different media sources including website and Twitter of FAO along with printing and circulation of project briefs and VGGT strategy among stakeholders.	project inception, progress, mid-term review, terminal and completion reports.	
	Number of government and NGO officials and staff familiar with VGGT, CSA, PHM and food nutrition.	Concerned government agencies and NGOs lack the capacity to promote CSA, PHM and food nutrition through adaptive research and participatory extension approaches (i.e. FFSs).	75 government and NGO master trainers and 120 local men/women FFS Facilitators received training in VGGT, CSA, PHM and food nutrition.		Pakistan Bureau of Statistics – Agricultural Statistics (provincial and district-level); records of Sindh Province Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, Forest and Women in Development;	Poor and impoverished men and women farmers are willing to risk and invest in new and improved technologies and contribute and organize themselves into groups.
	Number of men and women smallholder farmers ( <i>haris</i> and landlords) aware of VGGT and adopting and practising CSA, PHM and food nutrition technologies and practices.	Unsustainable farming systems with low crop and livestock productivity for both landlords and tenants.	504 FFSs and women open schools (WOS) (of 12 600 participants) implemented to test, demonstrate and replicate new and improved VGGT, CSA and food nutrition technologies and practices.	496 FFS (of 12 787 participants/farmers (6 246 men, 6 541 women).	project socio-economic and bio-physical baseline studies; project training reports, FFS minutes and PMG business plans;	Political commitment for the adoption of adaptive research and participatory extension approaches.
	Number of men and women	High post-harvest losses and lack of income	80 men and women producer marketing groups	66 PMGs (18 men and 11 women) established and	project inception, progress mid-term review, terminal	Marginalized rural women are not restricted from

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	smallholder farmers ( <i>haris</i> and landlords) investing in small agri-businesses.	generating opportunities (especially for women home-based workers, HBWs).	(PMGs) established and functioning (1 200 members), and linked to micro-financing schemes.	functioning which covers 270 male and 925 female members.	and completion reports.	participating in WOSs and developing small agri-businesses.
<b>Output 3:</b> Enhanced capacity of district authorities, local institutions FOs, and civil society organizations to promote and contribute to transparent and rights-based land governance (VGGT and community-based DRR).	Officials and representatives of district authorities, FOs, peasant and farmers' organizations and WUAs familiar with the application of VGGT, NRM and DRM.	District authorities, FOs, peasant and farmers' organizations and WUAs lack the capacity to promote VGGT, NRM and DRM.	Officials and representatives of eight district authorities and 168 peasant and farmers' organizations received training in the application of VGGT, NRM and DRM.	46 government officials and 81 community organizations received training.	Records of Sindh Province Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, Forest and Women in Development; records of district authorities, and peasant and FOs and WUAs; project socio-economic and bio-physical baseline studies; project training reports; project inception, progress mid-term review, terminal and completion reports.	There is sufficient political will to empower civil society organizations such as peasant and WUAs. There is sufficient political commitment for FOs to acknowledge and practise water governance guidelines. Poor and impoverished men and women rural people are willing to risk and invest in community-based DRR measures.
			Eight district-level "farmers' organization information management systems" established and functioning.	This target was excluded during no cost extension.		
			25 farmer organizations (FOs) and 80 water user associations (WUAs) received training and demonstration in application of water governance.	Total 44 local support organizations (LSOs) (194 participants including 51 men and 143 women) from all districts participated orientation training on VGGT. One peasant organization and three rural support programmes (RSPs) were also oriented.		
Community-based VGGT-related DRR measures adopted by country offices.	Civil society organizations and country offices of target districts lack awareness in community-based and land, water and forestry-focused DRR.	16 community-based DRR measures demonstrated and documented.	13 community-based DRR measures are identified.			

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