REVIEW REPORT

Project number: ASEM/2010/003

Project title: Social research to foster effective collaboration and strengthen pro-poor value chains

Project leaders:

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                            Professor Barbara Chambers, University of Canberra

      Pakistan: Dr M Azeem Khan, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Countries involved	Institution	Personnel
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Dates of review: 18-20 June 2015

Methodology/approach adopted for review

The review process consisted of 5 parts:

1. Desktop review of relevant documents – this included:
    a. Project proposal
    b. Annual reports
    c. Travel reports
    d. Mid-term review of ASLP-2
    e. Summaries of baseline survey in i) KPK and Punjab and ii) Punjab and Sindh

2. Participation in the ***Symposium: Learning outcomes of the social research project in rural Pakistan*** held at University of Canberra on the 18th June 2015. This symposium provided the reviewers with insight into the scientific approach that the research team had taken, project impacts and the key learning outcomes.

3. Participation in the ***Final Review Workshop*** held at University of Canberra on the 19th June 2015. This workshop included formal presentations and discussion with activity leaders on project methodologies, outputs and preliminary impacts.

4. Informal discussion with smaller project team groups (i.e., ACIAR Country Manager; Punjab team; Sindh team and Australian team) on 20th June to clarify any issues raised in the workshops and also to reflect on project execution.

5. Preparation of the draft review report – the reviewers agreed on draft recommendations and jointly prepared the review report (writing different sections of the review document). The draft report was then sent to the project team for feedback and comment. The report was then finalised.

One of the down-sides of holding the review in Canberra was that there was no review of on-the-ground activities. This makes it quite difficult for the review team to evaluate the effectiveness of activities as there was no opportunity to talk with farmers or other project participants. However despite this, the project team did a great job in their presentations and discussions of bringing the project to life and bringing a sense of the impacts they have achieved. Both the Pakistan and Australian team came across as very inspired and passionate about the work they were undertaking and this builds a great platform for future research projects.

Background

(drawn from the project document for ASEM/2010/003)

The project, *ASEM/2010/003 Social research to foster effective collaboration and strengthen pro-poor value chains*, was one of five projects commissioned as part of the *Agricultural Sector Linkages Program 2 (ASLP-2)* funded by DFAT Aid (formerly AUSAID) and implemented by ACIAR. The overall aim of ASEM/2010/003 was to encourage and facilitate pro-poor collaborative development by undertaking the necessary social research underpinning the four commodity-based projects of ASLP-2.

The impetus for ASEM/2010/003 was the agreed need under ASLP-2 to specifically focus on the following cross-cutting issues:
*   Understanding how to enhance extension to improve adoption
*   Ensuring that project efforts enhance industry benefit flows to women and other marginalized groups

- Profitably linking farmers to markets
- Ensuring the sustainability of the program's achievements

To achieve this, the project used participatory action research and case-study approaches within and between four commodity-based value chain projects and industries (mango production, mango value chain, citrus and dairy). To that end ASEM/2010/003 undertook planning and scoping studies with other ASLP project teams ,agencies and industries, to enhance understanding and opportunities for the poor, and investigate options for improving communication modalities and tools, to foster more effective collaboration and inclusive outcomes for the projects, specifically, and PAARDS, generally.

Suitable approaches to these cross-cutting issues were developed through the following objectives:
Objective 1: To engage the poor and marginalized groups that can potentially benefit from participating in the selected value chains of ASLP-2;
Objective 2: To enhance collaboration across project teams;
Objective 3: To assess and enhance information and communication modalities and technologies for collaboration and value-chain enhancement;
Objective 4: To foster effective collaborative development (CD) in rural Pakistan.
Objective 5: Rural youth initiative (added in the 3rd variation to the project)

The project was responsible for carrying out the necessary social research underpinning the four commodity-based projects (CBPs). ASEM/2010/003) worked with the other project teams and marginalised groups using participatory agricultural research (PAR) for development and case-study approaches aimed at developing a better understanding of the groups in Pakistan, and the drivers to change and adoption within the groups. ASEM/2010/003 also promoted the collaboration of activities across the commodity based projects and worked with outputs from these other projects as well as associated activities under the Agricultural Capability and Enabling Policy components of ASLP Phase 2, to enhance collaborative development approaches to sustainable value chain improvement. This component also provided opportunities for spillover benefit flows to rural communities in the border regions of Pakistan such as NWFP and Baluchistan through (separately funded) strategic links to AusAID initiatives in the Social Protection Assistance and Border Livelihood streams of the PAARDS. In addition, the research outputs and learnings from this component will provide valuable input into the design and on-going implementation of the overarching Pakistan Australia Rural Development Strategy 2010-2014.

Review Executive Summary and Recommendations

The project, *ASEM/2010/003 Social research to foster effective collaboration and strengthen pro-poor value chains* was one of five projects commissioned as part of the *Agricultural Sector Linkages Program 2 (ASLP-2)* funded by DFAT Aid (formerly AUSAID) and implemented by ACIAR. The overall aim of ASEM/2010/003 was to encourage and facilitate pro-poor collaborative development by undertaking the necessary social research underpinning the four commodity-based projects of ASLP-2.

The inclusion of a Social Research Project (SRP; *ASEM/2010/003)* in ASLP-2 has substantially enhanced the R&D scope, reach, outcomes and impacts of the wider program. In the process, it has succeeded in addressing some of the deficiencies identified in ASLP-1 where there was limited impact on poor and marginalised groups. Given the shorter time frame of the SRP, these efforts are to be commended and it will be critical that the future ACIAR Pakistan research and development programs have a strong on-going social dimension. Whilst substantial achievements have been made during this phase, sustaining and stimulating momentum will require a further investment by ACIAR to ensure that the full benefits of the current phase of work are realised.

Key project achievements include:

- A baseline survey of 751 farmers in rural Pakistan selected on a stratified random basis, and a follow-up survey to ascertain changes in socio-economic status, perceived needs and family decision-making processes.
- The establishment of *Community Service Centres (CSC)* in 4-6 villages to serve as hubs for learning and facilitation of commodity based activities. Through CSC's prioritising the needs of the poor and marginalised groups, giving them a voice and enabling them to share in the benefits of the ASLP-2 program.
- The successful implementation of FarmSMS and FarmPhone in farming communities in focal villages and expansion of UAF's Cyber-extension model.
- An expansive training program, utilising the CSCs was implemented with training in citrus production, value chain needs analysis, citrus value adding, mango value adding, dairy value adding, vegetable production, livestock management, poultry farming, kitchen gardening, computing, health and nutrition, beauty therapy and sewing (55 courses with 1334 participants in Punjab and KPK).
- The successful adaption and contextualisation of *Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development (ARCD)* in a familial and patriarchal society.
- Reporting of findings and scientific outcomes at the **Symposium: Learning outcomes of the social research project in rural Pakistan** and the imminent release of a series of papers from the project.
- Building a more collaborative culture across the ASLP-2 program

The project has also had significant community (particularly social), capacity building and scientific impacts to date and has built a strong platform for future research endeavours and on-going impacts. To date these include:
- One of the greatest successes of the project has been the way in which women and girl's lives have been transformed through the confidence and skills that they have developed in ASLP-2, enabling them to participate more fully in the family farming business. The impact on men's lives, with women participating more in the decision making, has also been positive.
- The project has had substantial capacity building impacts amongst researchers in their own discipline (i.e., social researchers), researchers in other disciplines (i.e., the commodity based teams) and the farming communities in which these teams operate.

- The prioritisation of scientific outputs in the form of the ***Symposium: Learning outcomes of the social research project in rural Pakistan*** and peer-reviewed journal papers is to be commended. These outputs are likely to lead to substantial scientific impacts in the way researchers apply PAR methods in familial and patriarchal societies. Likewise the project has made a substantial contribution to gender research and development.

We would recommend the following (**note recommendations in order in which they appear in the report, not priority order**):

Recommendation 1: That efforts to continue improving women's income and education of girls be promoted as they are strong drivers of women empowerment. (Page 34)

Recommendation 2: That the project team include the number of people who participated and benefitted from their activities (e.g., various training) and disaggregate the data by gender to clearly demonstrate the reach of the project and its contribution to achieving Pakistan's and Australia's development goals in the region. (Page 34)

Recommendation 3: That SRP communicate and promote the Youth Initiative Model as a model for engaging youth particularly girls in patriarchal society. (Page 35)

Recommendation 4: That the symposium concept be included in future ACIAR Pakistan Research Programs and more broadly within ACIAR projects and programs to promote the development of peer-reviewed journal papers and thereby lay the groundwork for greater future scientific impacts. For subsequent Pakistan programs, ideally the symposium should be held at the mid-term of the project to enable the majority of publications to be completed before the end of the project. (Page 36)

Recommendation 5: That follow-on projects in AVCCR adopt the *Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development* methodology and/or other PAR methods within their project planning cycles. This will enable the research and development agenda of these projects to be driven by poor and marginalised rural households and/or industry groups. To facilitate this, further training and mentoring in this methodology and other PAR methods should be provided by the social research team, to both Australian and Pakistan personnel. (Page 37)

Recommendation 6: That continued investment in this collaborative approach continue in the next phase of the ACIAR Pakistan program. (Page 37)

Recommendation 7: In the final report, that the training activities are presented in a more systematic way including an evaluation of the success or otherwise of various approaches to training. The establishment of various enterprises should also be documented in this section. (Page 38)

Recommendation 8: That the key learnings from the application of these ICT systems to foster greater collaboration be included in the project document, particularly focussing on end-user requirements. That the new ACIAR Pakistan program utilise these learnings to assist in the design of future collaborative ICT platforms that provide a real value proposition to project team members. (Page 38)

Recommendation 9: That future ACIAR Pakistan programs should continue to have a strong focus on building capacity in gender research and development approaches. (Page 39)

Recommendation 10: That a complete list of publications (completed and in-progress) be included in the final report. That continuing mentoring support be provided from senior Australian and Pakistani team members to ensure that the publications in-progress are completed (this may require some additional funding in the form of further writing workshops etc.) (Page 39)

Recommendation 11: That the SRP finalise a peer-reviewed journal article on place-based vs industry-based approaches incorporating the learnings from ASLP and that these findings are shared more broadly with the ACIAR community through an informal forum or similar to enable these issues to be debated further. (Page 39)

Recommendation 12: That in addition to peer reviewed publications on ARCD that the project proponents develop a practitioners guide to facilitate the effective implementation of these methods and engage the development community in the subsequent development and refinement of these methods. (Page 40)

Recommendation 13: That the rich data set be utilised as much as possible. That the data be analysed more deeply with a view of uncovering answers to the research questions of the project. (Page 42)

Recommendation 14: That the findings be written-up, published and shared to the development and scientific community, as there could be important lessons to be learned both in terms of theoretical and applied knowledge. (Page 42)

Recommendation 15: That the SRP or future projects facilitate linkage of farmers to markets for value-added products so that smallholder farmers can participate in higher value chains. (Page 43)

Recommendation 16: That future projects should include mapping the value chain for mango, citrus and dairy and identifying entry points for participation of the poor and marginalised. The SRP (or future projects) should map the value chain and identify entry points and relevant interventions both downstream and upstream to increase participation of women, youth and other marginalised groups and smallholder farmers, in general. (Page 43)

Recommendation 17: That the SRP Team communicate and promote the successful initiatives to other relevant Pakistani government agencies and NGOs to encourage adoption and scaling out of the project. (Page 43)

Recommendation18: That the SRP prepare an exit strategy and work with the community in putting in place strategies that would promote sustainability when the project finishes. (Page 43)

Recommendation 19: That ACIAR recommends social science is integrated in ACIAR projects from project design, to implementation and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure inclusive development. To this end, three models are proposed (embedded, overarching and hybrid), the choice of which may depend on the nature of the project, the scope of the project the aim of the project and the size of the project. (Page 44)

Comment on each of the Terms of Reference *(Refer to Attachment 1)*

1. Project outputs

Describe what has been achieved against each of the objectives. **Please limit your comments to the period of the project under review.**
Note: The original outputs table was provided by the project team and has been modified and adapted by the reviewers.

Objective 1: To engage the poor and marginalized groups that can potentially benefit from participating in the selected value chains of ASLP-2.

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
1.1	Background research on marginalized groups in Pakistan particularly with relevance to the 4 commodity-based projects (CBPs) of ASLP-2	Report on background research (A, PC)	A baseline survey was conducted in 2011 and preliminary analysis of the data have been prepared for the baseline surveys for citrus, mango and dairy. Trip reports were also completed describing the field visits of Australian researchers to Pakistan where the team met with marginalized groups in each of the commodity areas of ASLP-2 (citrus, mango and dairy).	Although the preliminary data analyses for the 4 CBPs were prepared and the field trips well-documented, a report on the results of the background research has not been written	Research report on marginalised groups in Pakistan should be written-up Journal publications based on the background research should be submitted in ranked journals. There are a number of potential papers that can be published in journals on the background research on the marginalised groups.
1.2	Primary research - using focus groups and interviews with marginalized groups in Pakistan relevant to the 4 CBPs	Information package on constraints to and opportunities for marginalized groups (PC)	Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were held in 2012 and case studies were developed resulting to a rich set of qualitative data on marginalized groups including women and youth	Report on constraints to and opportunities for marginalized groups	Potential papers can be written and published using the qualitative data gathered from the FGD and interviews. In particular, publications on constraints to and opportunities for marginalized groups would be quite useful for providing directions as to possible actions and interventions
1.3	Conduct training workshop on marginalized groups to CBP teams and	Informed decision-making with respect to marginalized groups in the 4 CBPs	A collaborative workshop on "Linkages for Livelihoods" (L4L) was run in 2012 and the preliminary data were made	Outcomes of the training workshops in terms of collaborative plans and planned activities for the marginalised groups are	Report on priorities of the marginalised groups based on the L4L workshops leading to the training/ capacity building activities to show the rationale for the choice

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
	participate in CPW-T1 as information provider	(PC)	available to the 4 CBPs .

The L4L workshop provided an opportunity for the 4CBPs and the social team to develop plans for the coming year which are collaborative across commodities and focused on marginalized groups. | not clear | of areas to focus the training |
| 1.4 | Follow up research on marginalized groups from CPW-T1 | Report on follow up research (A, PC) | SRP team conducted capacity inventories in 2011 to identify existing capacities in villages in terms of commodity and other village activities. Identifying these capacities were important to villagers in building or renovating Community Service Centers (CSCs) in 4-6 villages. These CSCs provided a venue to undertake place-based development

Construction of CSCs in 4-6 villages which served as hubs for learning and facilitation of commodity based activities

The team conducted focussed group discussions with youth of both genders in the three villages in 2013 for inclusion in proposed activities in coming months and identified key issues for young people as well as opportunities to work with them in future | CSCs were not built in some areas due to cultural prohibitions on women going out of their homes and meeting with women other than their family groups. | Papers or publications on the CSCs including their role in community development and in poverty alleviation

Papers or publications on rural youth aspirations the model for engaging youth (particularly girls) where socio-cultural barriers to mobility is strong. |

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
1.5	Provide support to 4 CBPs in implementing of their action plans re marginalized groups	Report on support provided (A, PC)	SRP team met with CBP teams to update them of all previous research conducted in PC. SRP team held discussion with commodity teams as to their planned activities and how they (Social Science Research Team) can best work collaboratively with them in PC Value adding activities were trialled for all commodities (e.g., make juice-making and jam- making in citrus villages; mango drying and processing (pickling) in mango villages; cheese and ice cream making in dairy villages.	Collaboration occurred but is limited. In some villages the CBP teams followed up with extension in the CSCs but this did not occur in all centres.	Commodity teams could have used the focal villages as hubs for demonstration plots for commodity work to showcase activities Facilitating linkages between farmers and markets for value added products would have increased the level of impacts Capacity building in basic financial management and business skills of women would have improved their ability to engage in small or micro business enterprises
1.6	Provide information on research findings at CPW-D1 in selected village clusters	Informed decision-making with respect to marginalized groups in the 4 CBPs (A, PC)	Delivered papers at ACIAR workshops, shared results and key issues for villagers. Conducted collaborative group work to problem-solve some of the issues of working in the villagers, in particular with women and youth.	Uptake of work plans developed from the collaborative group work was not uniform or clear	The CSCs offered a platform for commodity based teams to work with marginalised groups (particularly women and youth). The CSCs can be harnessed more in future to catalyse community development, improve incomes and empower of women and youth.

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
1.7	Follow up research on marginalized groups from CPW-D1	Report on follow up research (A, PC)	Delivered papers at the ACIAR workshops, shared results and key issues for villagers. Conducted collaborative group work to problem-solve some of the issues of working in the villagers, in particular with women and youth.	Uptake of work plans developed from the collaborative group work was not uniform or clear	Report on research findings on initiatives emanating from the follow-up research

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
1.8	Provide support to 4 CBPs in implementing their action plans re marginalized groups	Report on support provided (A, PC)	Construction of Community Service Centres (CSCs) in a number of focal villages. The CSCs acted as a hub for all A and PC CBPs and social team activities. Key capacity building areas were identified for villagers so that A and PC CBP teams can focus the skill development specific to village needs. There was collaboration with some CBP teams at village level in particular around value addition training for women and girls. Identified most marginalised groups in villages (*i.e.* women, youth, landless poor and ethnic minorities who are mostly landless) so that income generation activities can be better targeted	CSC not built in some areas due to cultural prohibitions on mobility (e.g., women were restricted to go out of their homes and meet with women other than their family groupings) Report on support provided	More use of CSC for commodity-based value addition activities Using the CSCs as demonstration or "pilot sites" for other villages which will be good for outscaling Better engagement of CBP teams with CSCs and to use the villages as demonstration sites Continue to work with men in these villages giving positive examples of how women are being engaged in income generating work which will improve family livelihoods Report on support/ training provided and their impacts

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
1.9	Provide information on research findings at CPW-T3 and CPW-D2	Informed decision-making with respect to marginalized groups in the 4 CBPs (A, PC)	Provided research findings from focal villages at workshops to both A and PC participants. Workshopped ideas with all A and PC CBP and social research teams on *future activities* e.g.,: ICT, collaboration, etc. Social team plans developed and discussed with PC CBP teams to enhance collaboration in each of the villages. Villagers encouraged to develop plans to sustain CSCs and other activities at completion of project. All villages have done this with varying ideas as to how to manage and finance the continuation.	Written reports on research findings	Develop linkages s with other NGOs in Pakistan to continue to work with villagers in the future so project impacts become sustainable past the project life Develop linkages with government departments (e.g., extension agencies) to out-scale some of these research outputs (e.g., CSC model)
1.10	Follow up research on marginalized groups from CPW-T3 and CPW-D2 in the selected focal villages		Follow up surveys conducted in the villages first established with CSCs.	Write-up of follow-up survey results	Paper reporting on changes (if any) to demonstrate initial effects and impact of the project activities (e.g., CSCs)

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
1.11	Provide support to 4 CBPs in implementing of their action plans re marginalized groups in the focal villages	Work with the commodity teams to enhance opportunities for marginalized groups in the focal villages	CSCs established as platforms for extension work and value addition training. Meetings held at all villages with the PC CBP teams present Links between villagers and PC CBP teams established Trainings conducted at the CSCs and in surrounding villages		Extension trainings in neighbouring villages (this can be part of out-scaling)
1.12	Write up final report on collaborative development work	Final report (A, PC)	Annual reports and field trip reports written	Final report yet to be written	Papers about the impact of the project on income and livelihoods and on poverty alleviation Paper about CSCs as a platform for community development Papers about how to include marginalised groups (women, youth Indigenous people) in research projects

PC = Partner Country   A = Australia   CBP = Community Based Projects   CSC = Community Service Centres   CPW – D = Collaborative Planning Workshops – Development

CPW – T =Community Planning Workshop - Training

Objective 2: To enhance collaboration across project teams.

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
2.1	Background research on nature of interactions within and between 4 CBPs	Report on background research (A, PC)	In March to May 2011, preliminary visits were made by Australian members of the Social Research Team to Australian members of the four CBPs in Dareton, Wagga, Gatton and Mareeba. An important goal of these visits was to develop a sense of community and to explore opportunities for interaction within and between the four CBPs. First field visit to Pakistan to understand social conditions and constraints affecting commodity sites, and to understand potential for collaboration among four CBPs in Pakistan. Conducted a Social Project Planning Meeting at University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) and facilitated Day 1 of a student workshop on engaging women in agriculture in Lahore for the dairy team.	Correcting a mis-perception of some commodity research teams - not completely negated - that the Social Research Project's main task was about extension support for the industry and that the SRPs budget could be accessed to this end. There was a missed opportunity here to identify an entry point for collaboration with the commodity research teams. Whilst it is totally understandable that the social research team did not want to merely undertake extension for the CBP teams – there was an opportunity to add value to their extension and adoption efforts. This would have provided the SRP team with quick runs on the board with the CBP's and seen more rapid engagement of these teams in the social research teams activities. Whilst the SRP team spent considerable time trying to understand what the CBP teams were doing and how they could add value – it seems the CBP teams had already identified some avenues for collaboration. Time constraint: unable to follow-up with veterinary students on implementing strategies on the engagement of women	A greater emphasis could have been placed on achieving closer collaboration within and between the Pakistani CBP teams earlier in the life of the project. It seems this did occur later in the project but more headway could have been made had the Pakistani CBP been the main focus initially.
2.2	Plan and conduct Collaborative Planning	Action Plan for CBPs with respect to	Facilitated Collaborative Planning Workshop (CPW)		Opportunities for the Social Research Team to engage on the Australian side of the project e.g., NSW DPI

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
	Workshop (CPW-T1)	enhanced collaboration (A)	entitled *Linkages for Livelihoods (L4L)* at the INSPIRE Centre, University of Canberra on 26 and 27 April 2012. (For details see Attachment D of original report.) Representatives of commodity and policy teams from Pakistan and Australia attended to discuss specific ways in which collaboration could be enhanced across and between all ASLP-2 project teams. At the conclusion of the CPW, the participants developed a series of strategic directions for ASLP-2 focusing on opportunities for collaboration. One important decision that was successfully implemented was the identification of focal villages as sites for integrative research and development.		Citrus project

Spin-off opportunities for commodity teams i.e., what opportunities for collaboration between the commodity teams were identified during the workshop? E.g., sharing of resources in a particular technical speciality, shared training activities, etc. |
| 2.3 | Follow up research on enhancing collaboration within and across CBP teams | Report (A, PC) | Visits made to each Australian commodity team's site to discuss baseline survey data and how it might be applied and to receive feedback on workshop, especially ICT website (Co-Lab) for collaboration across teams | More intensive work needed with Citrus team in particular about the importance of engaging women and youth in that industry. | A greater emphasis could have been placed on enhancing collaboration on the ground with the Pakistani commodity teams. It seems in the early phases of the project there were some barriers to this occurring. Whilst the social team did their best to resolve these, an earlier in-country emphasis would most likely have led to better cross-team collaboration. |
| 2.4 | Assist CBPs in implementing action plan re collaboration | Report on support provided (A, PC) | CBPs adopted social and cultural information from focus villages and incorporated it into their forward planning | | Greater opportunities for cross-CBP project collaboration. Whilst the community centres are a fantastic initiative – there were no doubt further collaborative ventures that could have been capitalised on e.g., cross-project training on technical or business issues |

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
2.5	Plan and conduct Collaborative Planning Workshop for Development (CPW-D1)	Action Plans for development in selected village clusters	Training Pakistan partners in visual ethnography techniques at SAU, UAF and NARC. Pakistan partners conducted visual ethnographies for men and women in each focal village for dairy, citrus and mango under supervision.		
2.6	Follow up research on enhancing collaboration across project teams.	Report (A, PC)	Circulated findings of visual ethnography workshops to all commodity teams which highlighted the areas in which cluster based small farmers - men and women - required skill training		
2.7	Assist CBPs in implementing action plan re collaboration	Report on support provided (A, PC)	Site visits to Australian partners to discuss skill training needed in collaboration with other CBPs and implantation of ICT models.	Social Research Team could have followed up with each CBP to find out specifically how they were going to plan their activities around the skills that villagers wanted in each industry.	The CPSM process requires buy-in and commitment – whilst the SRP team clearly 'believed' in the process – they should have anticipated the time it will take for the CBT teams to 'buy-in' to the process. To facilitate this process, greater support from the SRP team is needed throughout all phases of the action research cycle. Developing and implementing the action plan is potentially the most tricky part of this process and providing the mentoring and support is critical to achieving adoption of the process by the CBTs.

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
2.8	Conduct Collaborative Planning Workshop (CPW-T3)	Action Plan for CBPs with respect to enhanced collaboration (A) across teams to enable better linkages for improved livelihoods:	A combined Australian/Pakistan CBPs workshop was held from 25 to 27 February 2014 in Bhurban, Pakistan. Action plans were based on future activities relating to ICT, Collaboration and Focal Villages. Teams were able to build on: – existing villager capabilities in value adding were strengthened; – collaboration enhanced between social and commodity teams, especially with mango in focal villages; - village liaison workers were able to systematically record poor and marginalized activities for process evaluation and –ICT technologies are being taken up and used and by youth and women in particular.	Each CBP had their own negotiated action plan but if there had been time and opportunities, the SRP Team could have followed up to monitor progress.	As above, rather than monitoring process, it would have been good to provide further mentoring and support to gain greater adoption of the process.
2.9	Follow up research on enhancing collaboration across CBP teams	Final Report on enhancing collaboration within and across CBP teams (A, PC)		Survey of CBP teams to examine ways in which collaboration worked and didn't work in this program and ideas for the future. Data yet to be received or analysed. Follow up being planned.	This follow-up survey with CBP teams is really important to capture the lessons learned. This should perhaps be done by an independent enumerator.
2.10	Final Workshop of commodity teams (Australian team members only) in Canberra	Final report (A, PC)	Symposium on deep analysis of research outcomes for each of the four objectives from Social Research Project will be followed up with 5 papers submitted for publication.		This is a fantastic initiative and one that should be considered in other ACIAR projects – really important that these papers go onto publication.

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
2.11	Write up final report on collaborative development work	Final report (A, PC)	Survey designed for commodity teams to review collaborative initiatives of social research team has been circulated.		

PC = Partner Country   A = Australia   CBP = Community Based Projects   CSC = Community Service Centres

CPW – D = Collaborative Planning Workshops – Development   CPW – T =Community Planning Workshop - Training

Objective 3: To assess and enhance information and communication modalities and technologies for collaboration and value-chain enhancement.

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
	ICT FOR COLLABORATION (ICT4C)				
3.1	Background research and baseline data collection on ICT to enhance communication and collaboration within and across CBP teams	Discussion paper (A,PC)	Data collected on ICT as part of the baseline survey Developed a communication framework & web-based system based on Wordpress and Google Apps Report which presents some of the background research on Connect Pakistan published on CO-LAB website		Publications on background research data on ICT to enhance communication and collaboration within and across CBP teams
3.2	Conduct training workshop on ICT for communication and collaboration across CBP teams (i.e. ICT4C)	CBP teams are introduced to range of ICT4C techniques and begin to use them (A)	Basic needs analysis conducted for the Social Research Project (SRP) website for the Australian-based members of the CBP teams during field visits to Dareton, Wagga, and Gatton. Identified a range of ICT4C techniques at Collaborative		It will be useful to have a paper or report of the effectiveness of ICT4C techniques for cross-collaboration as there are lessons to be learned from both effective and non-effective technologies, including the reasons, barriers and enablers

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			Planning Workshop		
			Training and support provided to each CBPs including ICT training workshop for ASLP-2 teams held in Canberra, in association with ASLP-2 Program workshop.		
3.3	Participate in CPW-T1 as information provider	Action plan for CBPs with respect to adoption of ICT for communication across CBP teams (A, PC)	Team worked with CBPs around the use of the web-based system Summary of results of baseline survey re ICT in Pakistan presented in workshop An upgraded SRP interactive website (entitled CO-LAB) was developed at the CPW Strategic directions for future work re ICT at the CPW were proposed by workshop participants to guide collaborative action plans		Paper or report of the effectiveness of the web-based system as a tool for communication and cross collaboration
3.4	Selection and implementation of collaborative knowledge management system	Web-based collaborative knowledge management system	A well-tested collaborative knowledge management system is contained in CO-LAB website that was launched at the CPW in April 2012. This involves selection of a Google Apps domain (ASLP-2.org) providing email and identity system and a Wordpress content management system as		

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			knowledge management system		
3.5	Follow up research, development and facilitating use of ICTs by the CBP teams to enhance communications.	Discussion paper (A, PC)	Presentation at the CPW in Canberra on ICT to enhance value chains based, in part, on the information gathered in the baseline survey and field visits Consolidated learnings from baseline survey and ICT developments to identify mobile communications as the key ICTs most likely to enhance communications and extension in CBP teams.	The system has been developed but has not been adopted by the CBP teams	Follow-up research on reasons for non-adoption Report on learnings from baseline survey and ICT developments to identify key ICTs most likely to enhance communications and extension in CBP teams
3.5	Follow up research, development and facilitating use of ICTs by the CBP teams to enhance communications	Discussion paper (A, PC)	Revised the platform to focus more on a single platform (Wordpress) with a focus on the Social project's connections to each CBP		Paper on alternative ICT platforms including their pros and cons and useability in rural Pakistan
3.6	Participate in CPW-T3 (providing update on ICT for communications across CBP teams)	Revised action plans for enhanced communications across CBP teams (A, PC)	Editorial support model Implemented to work closely with each CBP to help them generate content for the web-based system		As above
3.7	Follow up research, development and facilitating use of ICTs by the CBP teams to enhance communications	Final report on enhancing communications across CBP teams using ICT (A, PC)	In progress		Paper or report on the use of ICT4C in the project, their effectiveness for cross-collaboration and for communication and extension
	ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT (ICT4D)				
3.9	Background research on ICT to enhance value	Discussion paper (PC)	A review of the current state of play of most relevant		Paper on use of ICT in farming in Pakistan, and ICT

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
	chains with respect to 4 CBPs		technologies. Survey of use of ICT in Pakistan conducted as part of the baseline survey Presentation on ICT to enhance value chains at ASLP-2 workshop in Canberra		needs and capacities for target beneficiary groups.
3.10	Primary research - using focus groups and interviews with value chain participants and CBP team members	Report on alternative IC technologies of relevance to value chains addressed by CBPs (PC)	Focus groups and interviews conducted to gain an understanding of the needs and capacities for target beneficiary groups re ICT. Presentation at the CPW in Canberra on ICT to enhance value chains based, in part, on the information gathered in the focus groups and interviews		Paper on alternative ICT technologies relevant to value chain participants and the opportunities presented by ICTs as well as threats to adoption
3.11	Provide input to training workshops for CBP teams on use of ICT for enhancing value chains	Action plans of CBP teams re pilot testing of ICTs by value chain participants and CBP team members (PC)	Presentation and discussion of the role that SMS and voice based technologies could play in CBP Developed strategic ideas for improved use of ICT to enhance the value chains being researched in ASLP-2 in the April CPW in Canberra. Information on key ICT research and planned workplan for 2013 that identified Farmphone and FarmSMS as two key ICT		Paper on impacts and lessons learnt from some of the ICTs used (e.g., Farmphone and FarmSM) to enhance value chains

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			projects for 2013 Training workshops on ICT		
3.12	Development and pilot testing of ICT for enhancing value chains of relevance to CBPs	Discussion paper on results of pilot testing (PC)	Demonstrated proof of concepts for both FarmSMS and FarmPhone information systems. Integrated UAF's Cyberextension model into the rollout program Set up test installed of Farmphone in Pakistan in March/April 2013 demonstrating the utility of the system. Set up and demonstrated a test install of FarmSMS. Initiated communications to DFAT through ASLP-2 operations manager officer about the ongoing provision of GSM sim cards for project work.	Discussion paper on results of pilot testing	Paper on effectiveness and impact of ICT pilot-tested particularly FarmSMS and FarmPhone
3.13	Provide input to CPW-D1 for CBP teams on use of ICT for enhancing value chains	Action plans of CBP teams for ICT use by their local stakeholders (PC)	Developed model templates for CBP to consider when translating extension information to ICT systems Demonstrated the "Seeing is Believing" app		Understanding the reasons for non-adoption of some ICTs introduced would have been helpful, particularly as there is increasing interest in using ICTs in agriculture. What are the lessons learned from the "Seeing is Believing App"?

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			Provided initial guidance and resources to Dairy and Mango teams.		
3.14	Rollout of ICT technologies to local stakeholders and CBP teams	Report on rollout (PC)	Input into focal village workshops

Trial and tested SMS and IVR applications

Contributed to the planning and execution of the communication workshop in Bhurban.

Discussion undertaken around design principles relevant to cognitive load theory. Examined in particular the integration of text and graphics into extension material. | Report on rollout of ICTs | Paper on rollout of ICT technologies to local stakeholders and CBP teams |
| 3.15 | Follow up R&D on ICT for enhancing value chains | Discussion paper on follow up research and development (PC) | Input into focal village workshops

Presentations at Social Research Workshop in Bhurban

Presentation by Mobilink on the support to be provided by their company | Discussion paper on follow up research and development | Paper on follow up research and development on ICT for enhancing value chains |
| 3.16 | Provide input at CPW-D2 workshops on ICT rollout and on the follow up R&D | Revised action plans for ICT for enhancing value chains (PC) | Provided input at CPW via revised actions and work plan by CBP teams in using ICT for enhancing value chains | Ceased promotion and further use of the "Seeing is Believing" app as no further support was available from ACIAR. | Papers on impact and effectiveness of ICT including UAF's CyberExtension project for connecting focal villages and the project and the value chain |

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			Worked with Mobilink on the ICT. Established the Farmphone/FarmSMS systems with one system hosted in Sindh and another in Punjab (University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF). Furnished four CSCs with to connect with commodity teams around sharing (and producing) of resources. Expanded links with UAF's CyberExtension project Zarai Baithak (zaraibaithak.com)		
3.17	Follow up R&D on ICT for enhancing value chains: 1. FarmPhone 2. FarmSMS 3. YouthPhone 4. 3G internet connection	Final report on ICT for enhancing value chains relevant to the 4 CBPs (PC)	Report in progress	Mobilink initiative discontinued. It became obvious during the rollout phase that the agreed support from Mobilink was not going to be practically realised. A comprehensive evaluation on these technologies is being undertaken as part of the CSC model.	Final report on ICT for enhancing value chains relevant to the 4 CBPs Papers on ICT for enhancing value chains relevant to the 4 CBPs
3.18	Write up final report on ICT work	Final report (A, PC)	Report in progress	Final report on ICT work	Final report on ICT work including the types of ICT that were found useful, impact and effectiveness and barriers and enablers to adoption of effective ICT technologies

PC = Partner Country   A = Australia   CBP = Community Based Projects   CSC = Community Service Centres

CPW – D = Collaborative Planning Workshops – Development   CPW – T =Community Planning Workshop - Training

Objective 4: To foster effective collaborative development (CD) in rural Pakistan.

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
4.1	Background research on RD&E activities thus far of CBPs	Discussion paper (A)	Field trip by John Spriggs (JS) and Sandra Heaney-Mustafa (SHM) to Pakistan to meet with PC partners and Pakistani members of the 4 Commodity-Based Projects (CBPs) to gain understanding of the nature of the RD&E activities thus far of the four CBPs. Discussion paper on findings produced in form of trip report. Field trip by JS, SHM, Barbara Chambers (BC) and Rob Fitzgerald (RF) to Australian locations of the four CBPs (Dareton, Wagga, Gatton and Mareeba) Presentations were made to each group including an outline of our findings re the field trip to Pakistan. JS and SMH made a second field trip to Pakistan to firm up details for baseline survey and to discuss with key informants re the constraints to improving livelihoods. The findings are reported in the second discussion paper in form of trip report		
4.2	Background research on linking farmers to markets in dairy and	Discussion paper (PC)	The baseline survey contained a number of questions concerning the ways in which smallholder	Whilst some of the 'thinking' is captured in various trip reports it would be good for the SRP team to write a specific	

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
	citrus in relevant regions of Pakistan		farmers in the ASLP-2 districts link to the markets. The findings on the ways in which smallholder farmers link to markets (their characteristics and problems) are presented in the various reports on the baseline survey that were discussed at the CPW in Canberra in presentations by Pakistani members of the SRP.	discussion paper on this.	
4.3	Training workshops for CBP teams (on ORCD methodology, engaging marginalized groups, linking farmers to markets, ICT)	Informed decision-making re development actions (PC)	RF put on an ICT training workshop in association with ASLP-2 workshop BC and JS gave a presentation on the ORCD methodology at the Inception Workshop in Brisbane. BC gave an overview of the methodology to the CPW in Canberra		CBT teams adopting this methodology for their own planning activities.
4.4	Provide support to CBP teams re mapping research in preparation for CPW-D1	Discussion papers for CPW-D1 (A, PC)	JS made a third visit to Pakistan to discuss results of baseline survey JS made presentation at Collaborative Planning Workshop (CPW), Canberra on findings in baseline survey re improving livelihoods (income generation). These findings are also summarized in reports on	The reports on the baseline survey that were uploaded to the CO-LAB website did not appear to be taken up or used by the CBPs.	

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			the baseline survey uploaded to Social Research Project (SRP) website (called CO-LAB)The results on linking farmers to markets are also summarized in the various written reports on the Baseline Survey that were uploaded to the CO-LAB website.		
4.5	Conduct village workshops (CPW-D1) and collecting other information in 6 selected focal villages (two each for mango, dairy and citrus)	Action plans for collaborative development in each village relevant to CBPs (PC)	As a result of the mapping research (primarily the baseline survey), meetings were held with the CBP (commodity-based project) teams in Pakistan and Australia to select focal villages in village clusters as locations for integrated research work. Three initial villages were selected for integrated development process. BC and JS provided training in the methodology to the Pakistan members of the SRP team. BC and JS then led village workshops in the 3 focal villages leading to implementation plans which were determined in consultation with the CBP teams The Pakistan members of SRP team then conducted the same process on the second set of 3 focal villages.		

no.	Activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
4.6	Provide support to CBPs and local stakeholders in implementing action plans in the focal villages	Report on support provided at Social Project workshop in Pakistan (PC)	Detailed implementation plans were put into action for each focal village and led by Pakistan members of the SRP team.	Unable to secure much cooperation from some of the CBPs to undertake the integrative work in focal villages.	
4.7	Follow up collaborative development in the 6 focal villages	Report on follow up research (PC)	The Pakistan SRP teams have led the implementation process in each of the focal villages. They have provided monthly progress reports on the implementation	It took longer than expected to implement the action plans in the first 3 focal villages. While these are now quite advanced, the work on the second set of 3 focal villages is not very advanced	
4.8	Extension of collaborative development work in 3 of the focal villages to catchment area around the focal village	Discussion paper on extension of work in focal village to surrounding catchment area (PC)	Pakistan SRP teams have provided PowerPoint presentations to the Reference Committee on ASLP-2 in Islamabad in March 2015. JS and BC have written a critique on the ASLP methodology of integrative research and development including the use of focal villages	The work on scaling out to the catchment area around the first set of 3 focal villages is also not very advanced. This was because it has taken longer than expected to carry out the implementation on the first set of 3 focal villages.	
	Writeup final report on collaborative development work	Final report (A, PC)	In progress		It will be important to get CBP teams input into the social teams final report.

PC = Partner Country   A = Australia   CBP = Community Based Projects   CSC = Community Service Centres   CPW – D = Collaborative Planning Workshops – Development

CPW – T =Community Planning Workshop - Training

Objective 5: Rural Youth Initiative.

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
5.1	Assist establishment of youth groups in our focal villages (with involvement of Voice of a New Generation)	Formation of child clubs and Voice of New Generation (VNG) clubs in each focal village Discussion paper (A)	Conducted focussed discussion with youth of both genders in the three villages for inclusion in proposed activities Identified key issues for young people as well as opportunities to work with them Demographic data collected on youth in focal villages Keynote Paper presented at APAARI Youth in Agriculture Conference November 2013 Islamabad. Data shared with VNG and APAARI.	VNG did not commence work in villages as funding prevented them from travelling. Youth Camp youth groups have been formed at village level.	Paper on youth including key issues and opportunities for young people
5.2	Train young men and women in skilled jobs within each of our commodity industries	Youth obtained income-generating skills of relevance to ASLP-2 commodities Evaluation of the program (A)	Trained male youth in citrus and mango villages on various commodity skills (e.g. pruning, spraying, harvesting). Supplied kits for pruning and stored them between use at the CSC Female youth have been trained in value addition activities in cheese and ice cream making and in mango and citrus value addition with making jams, juices and pickles	Income generation has not yet been achieved for male youths Females are generating a modest income from these activities as they have established village level markets.	Evaluation of the youth initiative Further utilisation of CSCs as training hubs for youth in the village and other villages. CSCs could become skills training hub for surrounding villages with youth being trained in facilitation to enhance learning of other young people Improving market linkages for products produced by the youth

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
5.3	Sponsor 20 young people from each focal village to attend relevant sites (including UAF and SAU) for training in use of computers and also to develop English skills	Young people learn about use of computers and English language

Evaluation of the program (A) | CSCs in three focal villages have been provided with computers and internet access. Young people are now able to access latest information in either Urdu or English and share the info with their families and other farmers who may be illiterate. Availability of ICT has also assisted youth with their school consequently, they feel their education is improving.

Both male and female youth were trained at the CSCs in computer use from basic word processing to excel use and software installation

A young woman in Chak 83SB was trained to be a trainer

English lessons are being conducted for both female and male youth | | CSCs could become a hub for other villages nearby for youth to get similar skill development

More young people could be trained to be trainers for ICT skills |
| 5.4 | Skill training for young women in sewing and handicrafts by engaging SOFT (Society of Facilitators and Training) | Young women obtain income-earning opportunities relevant to their situation

Evaluation of the program (A) | Young women and girls trained by trainers from focal or nearby villages who volunteered their time

Sewing machines were provided and classes run on a daily basis.

In all focal villages women are now making garments for their | | Improving linkages of products to markets to improve livelihoods |

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			own use (saving 200 PKR per outfit tailoring costs). In at least one village (Chak 83SB) young women are now doing tailoring for other women (at 180PKR per garment 20PKR cheaper than the town tailor). Of this 180 PKR, they keep 90 for themselves and give 90 to the CSC maintenance fund.		
5.5	Innovative Futures: Rural Youth Camp	Conduct this youth camp in Islamabad to encourage and facilitate the learning of ICT skills by youth from our focal villages Discussion paper (A)	Youth camp was held at NARC Social Science Research Institute Inspire Centre with both male and females from 6 villages as participants. They were able to tour research facilities at NARC related to their village key commodity and other commodities Youth were exposed to a variety of career opportunities in agriculture other than farm labour Youth were able to take back information re: dairy, mango and citrus to their villages and share with their families and other farmers Young people learned how to make short video clips on various aspects of commodity production and value chain using mobile phone	Discussion paper and other publications	Case study paper of the Innovative Futures Rural Youth Camp Innovative Futures Rural Youth Camp model can be used for out-scaling

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
			technologies Youth were able to tour their capital city and visit key attractions which enhanced their national pride As young people came from 3 provinces Sindh, KP and Punjab they were able to share a cultural exchange and realise that they are all Pakistani. Commodity information was shared back in the village. Feedback in the 2 weeks after the camp were that young people of both genders had: - Increased confidence - Ability to speak to families and other farmers re commodity production Females commented that they were able to tell their families and other villagers that it is safe for them to go out of the village for education as there are hostels for girls only and they are respected by the young men		

no.	activity	outputs/ milestones	What has been achieved?	What has not been achieved?	Are there additional outputs that could have been achieved?
5.6	Write up final report on Youth Initiative	Final report (A, PC)		Final report on youth initiative	Final report on youth initiative particularly the Innovative Futures: Rural Youth Camp Papers on youth initiative

PC = Partner Country   A = Australia   CBP = Community Based Projects   CSC = Community Service Centres CPW – D = Collaborative Planning Workshops – Development

2.   Project Impacts

(i)   ***Community impacts (social, economic and environmental)***

There is evidence to suggest that the project activities have already led to a number of community impacts, particularly in the social domain and, to a slight degree, the economic domain. These include:

Improved incomes

Some of the women and young girls have started making a small income from value adding activities such as ice-cream and cheese making, dried and pickled mangoes, citrus juice and sewing/ dressmaking. These activities have provided women and youth additional household income. However at this stage, as one would expect, most of the evidence is anecdotal or qualitative, although the 2014 annual report starts to quantify these benefits. The report states that in all focal villages women are making garments for their own use (saving 200 PKR per outfit tailoring costs), and in at least one village (Chak 83SB) young women are now doing tailoring jobs for other women (at 180 PKR per garment which is 20 PKR cheaper than the town tailor). Of this amount, they keep 90 PKR for themselves and give 90 PKR to the CSC maintenance fund. However it is not clear how significant the change in household income is. It is possible that the team has the quantitative information on how much additional income was generated and whether there has been an increase in household incomes in the second survey, but these were not apparent in the reports we had access to, nor the reports presented in the workshop.

A significant learning reported by the project is on the empowerment of women. Although continuing attitudes of men in the villages to notions of empowering women and female youth in particular remain a challenge, in some villages this is slowly being overcome. The SRP Team explored the link between women's empowerment and collaboration in rural Pakistan and found that although rural men dominate household decision-making, where women are involved in household decision-making, their husbands are also more optimistic about inter-household collaboration. The significant factors associated with women's involvement in household decision-making were found to be household income, education, age and location. This shows that improving women's income and promoting education of girls are likely to lead to women's empowerment.

Recommendation 1: That efforts to continue improving women's income and education of girls be promoted as they are strong drivers of women empowerment.

Recommendation 2: That the project team include the number of people who are now engaging in income generating activities as a result of project activities (e.g., value adding activities, dress making/ sewing, etc.) and the average income generated from these activities, disaggregating the data by gender to clearly demonstrate the reach of the project and its contribution to achieving Pakistan's and Australia's development goals in the region.

Social impacts

There are a number of social impacts from these projects, most of which emanated from the *Community Service Centres (CSC)*. Firstly, the CSCs became a platform for *place-based* community development. The CSCs have provided a safe place for villagers to meet and attend training and capacity building activities. Where previously women were excluded

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from some social gatherings or public meetings, the development of the CSCs have changed the situation and improved the participation of marginalised groups, including women, youth and Indigenous groups. In each of the villages, the use of the CSCs was allocated by gender so that women and girls can have access to the ICT section of the CSC. To accommodate women, the villagers have worked out a time sharing model for the use of the CSCs. For instance, females can use the CSC between 11am- 3pm. The timing has also been planned around women's normal work as this time period is when they have already completed their usual chores and housework. At 3pm, the men return from work so it is their time to use the centre. This practice resulted in a significant change in equity for these villages where previously only men were allowed to attend the meeting places. Additionally minimal disruption occurs to women's household chores and duties, so does not put pressure on gender relations.

In one project site, a screened and secure garden area adjacent to the Female Entrepreneurship room has been purpose designed and built for Hindu women, an ethnic minority who observe strict separation. This allowed Hindu women to participate in agricultural activities, growing vegetables for seed production and mango seedling growth for home consumption or to sell locally to increase their household income. As pointed out by the project team, this is a huge cultural change for Hindu women who are not normally allowed out of their house compounds and work apart from tending their cattle. The project was therefore able to address cultural and religious barriers in a predominantly Muslim community, not an easy feat to achieve.

Another positive social impact of the project is the engagement of marginalised ethnic groups such as the Hindu women engaged in vegetable seed raising activity. The identification of the most marginalised groups in each village (e.g., women, youth, landless poor and ethnic minorities who are mostly landless) and their subsequent targeting and inclusion in project activities resulted in income generation activities for ethnic women as well as increased acceptance in the community.

The youth benefitted from the Youth camp in a number of ways. For some of the youth, the trip was their first time outside the village, particularly some of the girls. This initiative has exposed them to agriculture and rural based career and employment options outside of farming. For the girls and their families, this initiative has opened opportunities that they would not otherwise have. It has also demonstrated that it is alright for girls to travel and go to a University. Communicating this experience back to the villages is likely to have spillover social effects on the community, which could hopefully eventually ease mobility constraints of women.

Recommendation 3: That SRP communicate and promote the Youth Initiative Model as a model for engaging youth particularly girls in patriarchal society.

Environmental impacts

As the project's focus is on social research, little emphasis has been placed on environmental impacts. One rather minor area linked to environmental impact is in regards to a training on furrow irrigation for young farmers in which the Social Research Project funded the transportation costs of farmers to attend the training in the Citrus Research Institute. The knowledge gained by farmers in this training could, in time, result to more efficient water use, thus reducing water usage in the citrus groves. Similarly in collaboration with the vegetable research project team, heat tolerant varieties have been selected for kitchen

garden projects, which again, could result in less use of water resources. However, no significant environmental impact can be noted at this stage.

(ii)   ***Capacity-building impacts***

The project has had substantial capacity building impacts amongst researchers in their own discipline (i.e., social researchers), researchers in other disciplines (i.e., the commodity based teams) and the farming communities in which these teams operate.

The project has built capacity in 4 areas:
1. Methodologies and their application including socio-economic research skills and participatory action research;
2. Collaboration;
3. ICT applications;
4. Gender research.

1. Methodologies and their application

a. Building socio-economic research skills
The research activities undertaken by the social research team, i.e., baseline survey, capacity inventory and visual ethnography have provided considerable opportunities for building Pakistani team members skills in utilising these methodologies. For example in the baseline survey, core research skills have been built in survey design, sampling, questionnaire development, pre-testing, analysis and reporting. Additionally 2 team members have been successful in gaining JAF fellowships to undertake their PhDs.
The ***Symposium: Learning outcomes of the social research project in rural Pakistan*** also provided an excellent platform for the team to present their findings to the wider scientific development community enabling 'paper concepts' to be presented and crystalised into more robust pieces of work. The time invested in writing workshops (with both Australian and Pakistani personnel) should also lead to greater scientific output from this project.

Recommendation 4: That the symposium concept be included in future ACIAR Pakistan Research Programs and more broadly within ACIAR projects and programs to promote the development of peer-reviewed journal papers and thereby lay the groundwork for greater future scientific impacts. For subsequent Pakistan programs, ideally the symposium should be held at the mid-term of the project to enable the majority of publications to be completed before the end of the project.

b. Approaches to Participatory Action Research (PAR).
The social research team provided training in *Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development (ARDC)* to the commodity-based teams in Australia and Pakistan. The methodology was used in two distinct PAR cycles – i) project scientists across the ASLP program and ii) poor and marginalised rural households. For most of the commodity-based teams the approach was new and the application was limited to opportunities for collaboration with the social research project and not extended to planning within their own project context. The benefits of this type of methodology are clear in enabling communities to drive the research and development agenda, thereby enhancing outcomes, scale out and ultimately impacts. To ensure this type of approach is embedded in future projects will require the identification of champions (within the commodity teams) and further mentoring and training from the social team.

Recommendation 5: That follow-on projects in AVCCR adopt this methodology and/or other PAR methods within their project planning cycles. This will enable the research and development agenda of these projects to be driven by poor and marginalised rural households and/or industry groups. To facilitate this further training and mentoring in this methodology and other PAR methods should be provided by the social research team, to both Australian and Pakistan personnel.

For the second PAR cycle (the poor and marginalised rural households) the approach should be evaluated and further contextualised for use in Pakistan. From the information presented it certainly seemed to be more readily embraced by local communities, than the Australian based research personnel. However I suspect that there will be a need to contextualise it further. The research team should also consider a publication looking at the application of this methodology in a familial and patriarchal society such as Pakistan, specifically outlining the challenges faced and adaptations that were required for the successful implementation of the methodology.

2. *Collaboration*

a. At the program level
   Fostering greater collaboration across the ASLP-2 program was a key feature of this project and as recognised by the social research team this was approach had varying degrees of success. Much has been made of the differences between social and biophysical scientists – however the reviewer believes this has been somewhat overplayed – in that there are biophysical scientists who are able to champion greater collaboration across project teams and this skill is not limited to the social scientist domain. Whilst it is true that in general social scientists may have stronger skills in this area – the key to the success of this approach is finding like-minded biophysical scientists. What is evident is that the social research team invested a lot of time and effort in building capacity in how to go about this across the Australian and Pakistani research teams in 3 areas:
   - *Knowledge, skills and resources* – sharing , synthesis and creativity/innovation
   - *Relational networks* – breadth, quality and resilience
   - *Mindsets and frameworks* – diversity, flexibility, awareness and respect for difference.
   They should be commended for this, as this is no easy task. The next Pakistan program is likely to reap the rewards of this investment.

   Recommendation 6: That continued investment in this collaborative approach continue in the next phase of the ACIAR Pakistan program.

   Finally the social team also built capacity in evaluating community collaboration efforts to see whether they did in fact improve smallholder livelihoods.

b. At the community level
   One of the key interventions trialled was the establishment of *Community Service Centres (CSC)* in focal villages. These focal villages (listed below) provided the means for integrated research activities to take place:
   Citrus: Chak 83SB (Sargodha, Punjab) + Tangi Khattak (Nowshera, KPK)
   Dairy: Chak 45GD (Okara, Punjab) + Haji Ahmed Soomro (Badin, Sindh)
   Mango: Dolat Leghari (Mirpurkhas, Sindh) + Nawab Pur(Multan, Punjab)

   In each of focal villages, the following activities took place, as part of the PAR cycle:

1. *Information gathering*: baseline survey, focus groups, visual ethnographies on the value chain, capacity audit
2. *Planning*: village planning workshops
3. *Action*: integrated workplan developed and ready for implementation in each focal village
4. *Reflection*: on the impact of these activities

These villages provided a focal point for collaborative research activities amongst the 5 projects. The establishment of the *Community Service Centres* provided a venue for people to meet and discuss village development priorities and to participate in a range of training activities. Training was provided in citrus production, value chain needs analysis, citrus value adding, mango value adding, dairy value adding, vegetable production, livestock management, poultry farming, kitchen gardening, computing, health and nutrition, beauty therapy and sewing. Numerous courses and training activities (55 courses with 1334 participants in Punjab and KPK) were delivered in these villages, however, there appear to have been limited evaluation on the adoption and uptake of new knowledge and skills. On the whole they appear to have been one-off type trainings delivered on-mass to groups. However other training methods were also alluded to in the presentations and it would be good to capture the linkages between the group trainings and on-going support and mentoring that was provided.

Recommendation 7: In the final report - the training activities are presented in a more systematic way including an evaluation of the success or otherwise of various approaches to training. The establishment of various enterprises should also be documented in this section.

3. *ICT application*

The project provided a platform for trialling a number of ICT applications both to enhance collaboration between project teams within the ASLP-2 program and at the community and farm level. Whilst on the surface it would appear that the community and farm level applications were far more successful (and indeed they were) the lessons learned from the lack of success of the applications used by project teams – are potentially even more valuable to ACIAR for subsequent endeavours. It would appear that most of ICT systems trialled across the CBTs didn't offer a value proposition for collaborators. The main issue appeared to be that the ICT systems trialled were too time consuming relative to the level of perceived benefit they provided to collaborators. The exception was the project's Facebook site that was well utilised by team members. This application of these ICT systems across the 5 project teams provides an excellent case study for both the ASLP-2 program and ACIAR to review the appropriate application of these technologies.

Recommendation 8: That the project documents the key learnings from the application of these ICT systems to foster greater collaboration, particularly focussing on end-user requirements. That the new ACIAR Pakistan program utilise this to assist in the design of future collaborative ICT platforms that provide a real value proposition to project team members.

Capacity in ICT systems was built in extension tools implemented in the farming communities including FarmSMS and FarmFone. More generally capacity was also built in the application of ICT systems in these communities through the up-grading of ICT facilities in the *Community Service Centres*. The project's approach to integrating ICT systems into extension approaches seems to have been quite effective.

4. *Gender research and development approaches*

Considerable skills have been built in the area of approaches to gender research and development. One of the greatest successes of the project has been the way in which women and girl's lives have been transformed through the confidence and skills that they have developed in ASLP-2, enabling them to participate more fully in the family farming business. The impact on men's lives, with women participating more in the decision making, has also been positive. Future ACIAR Pakistan programs should look to continue to have a strong focus on building capacity in gender research and development approaches.

Recommendation 9: That Future ACIAR Pakistan programs should continue to have a strong focus on building capacity in gender research and development approaches.

(iii) ***Scientific impacts***

The prioritisation of scientific outputs in the form of the ***Symposium: Learning outcomes of the social research project in rural Pakistan*** and peer-reviewed journal papers is to be commended. These outputs are likely to lead to substantial scientific impacts in the way researchers apply PAR methods in familial and patriarchal societies. Likewise the project has made a substantial contribution to gender research and development.

Recommendation 10: That a complete list of publications (completed and in-progress) be included in the final report. That continuing mentoring support be provided from senior Australian and Pakistani team members to ensure that these publications are completed (this may require some additional funding in the form of further writing workshops etc.)

The project has made substantial scientific gains in the following areas:

1. *Place-based vs industry-based research*
   ASLP-1 & 2 have enabled place-based vs industry-based research approaches to be compared. With the establishment of ASLP-1 – an industry-based approach was taken, focussing on production, supply chain dynamics and/or extension in 3 commodities – citrus, mangoes and dairy. However one of the criticisms of the ASLP-1 approach was that for some commodities there was limited engagement with poor and marginalised groups (women, ethnic minorities). This created the impetus for the social project and a shift towards more a place-based research approach. The challenge was refitting this approach to a program that had already been underway for 4 years. The compromise of focal villages where demonstrations and training by one or two commodity teams could be accommodated worked well and really promoted on-the-ground collaboration between the projects. Despite the success of this integrative approach – the challenges that the program faced in retro-fitting this approach – have resulted in the social team really thinking through the scientific and development merits of an industry-based vs place-based approach. These insights are extremely valuable and need to be consolidated in a peer-reviewed journal publication but also importantly need to be shared more broadly with ACIAR managers and project leaders who are designing similar large scale programs.

   Recommendation 11: That the SRP finalise a peer-reviewed journal article on place-based vs industry-based approaches incorporating the learnings from ASLP and that these findings are shared more broadly with the ACIAR community through an informal forum or similar to enable these issues to be debated further.

2. *Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development (ARCD)*
    The Australian project leaders – Barbara Chambers and John Spriggs have pioneered the *Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development (ARCD)* methodology utilised in this project in a number of other ACIAR-funded projects including:

    - ASEM/2001/037 - *Improving the Marketing System for Fresh Produce of the Highlands of PNG*
    - ASEM/2003/012 - *Improving the Marketing System for Maize and Soybeans in Cambodia*
    - ASEM/2006/035 - *Improving marketing efficiency, postharvest management and value addition of sweet potato in PNG*
    - ASEM/2006/130 - *Sustainable Integrated Development of Agricultural Systems in Cambodia and Australia.*

    As such they have a wealth of experience in the development and application of this methodology to foster community driven development outcomes. We assume that additional peer-reviewed publications are imminent but also think that there would be value in developing a practitioners guide to facilitate the practical application of these methods. This is likely to facilitate the wider engagement of the development community and result in greater adoption of these types of methods. This methodology has been well tested and adapted for use in different cultural contexts – and thus the project proponents are well placed to develop a practitioners style package.

    Recommendation 12: That in addition to peer reviewed publications on ARCD that the project proponents develop a practitioners guide to facilitate the effective implementation of these methods and engage the development community in the subsequent development and refinement of these methods.

3. *Gender*
    The project has provided significant insights into the family decision making in familial and patriarchal societies and how these processes may be altered to give women a greater voice within their household. The preliminary results from this work are impressive both from a development and a research perspective. Future Pakistan programs should have a strong gender component as the benefits resulting from this type of work is likely to have a major impact on substantially improving women's livelihoods.

3.   Project execution

a. Project leadership
The project was exceptionally well led on both the Australian and Pakistan side. Together the team leaders have built a cohesive and passionate team, that despite considerable challenges, has pulled together well to deliver the project in a comprehensive and efficient manner. It is also particularly pleasing to see the mentoring that has taken place, particularly on the Australian side to build the next generation of project leaders and social scientists. On the Pakistan side – Dr M Azeem Khan's seniority and ability to work across the social and bio-physical realms has served the project well enabling him to pre-empt any issues on the ground and deal with them effectively. As he said at the review - 'I understand commodity scientists and they understand me'.

b. Team dynamics

The team dynamics were particularly impressive. Both the Pakistan and Australian team came across as very inspired and passionate about the work they were undertaking and this builds a great platform for future research projects.

c. Research approach and methodologies

The research approach (*Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development (ADCD)*) has enabled local communities to drive the research agenda, which has laid the platform for more effective development outcomes. Future projects/initiatives should build upon this approach and look at how it may be taken to scale. To complement this overarching approach, the proponents used robust and appropriate research methodologies to address their research questions including visual ethnography, semi-structured surveys, focus groups etc. Particularly pleasing to see a follow-up survey enabling the social outcomes and impacts to be captured.

d. Relationship with Commodity Based Teams (CBT's)

This is discussed at length in the section above on *(ii) Capacity Building Impacts – 2. Collaboration*. The SRT was quite effective at trying to build collaboration across the program. In some cases it was highly effective, e.g., the *Community Service Centres (CSC)* in Pakistan but in other cases the team struggled to get effective collaboration e.g., with the Australian based commodity teams. That said the effort that the SRT invested in this was impressive. However to achieve success, they needed to find some like-mind individuals in the bio-physical teams who were committed to a whole of program research agenda. Whilst ideally this should be the commodity teams project leaders – they may be focussed on other activities related to the effective delivery of their particular project – and so this would need to be delegated by them to a suitable team member (one who is sympathetic to the social science world view, who is committed to cross-project collaboration and has the time to invest (this time investment should not be undervalued)).

e. Impact on the ground

Good foundations have been laid through the ARCD and focal village approach used that will ultimately lead to sustainable community impacts. The work needs to be continued in the next phase of the ACIAR Pakistan research program to ensure that the full benefits of this investment are realised. To do this – any new initiative would need to include some continuing Australian and Pakistan personnel – to ensure that the project can start impacting straight away. Despite the two Australian project co-leaders being unavailable for consideration – there is a wealth of talent in the other Australian team members that can be drawn upon.

f. Consideration of scalability and up-scaling

The next challenge is to look at improving the scalability of these activities. ARCD is by its very nature resource intensive – so further consideration needs to be given to how the model can be scaled up to reach more communities. This is likely to require substantial investment in the training of facilitators to undertake these activities. Consideration of how this aligns with extension endeavours should also be considered.

g. Disbursement of funds

In terms of disbursement of funds, the project experienced delays in the transfer of funds. There have been some logistical problems in regard to paying partner institutions in Pakistan due to payment arrangements which had to be done via ICARDA. For this complex monetary arrangement to work it is essential that there be good communication between the parties and the delays in funds transfer have affected the schedule of some activities.

4.   **Follow-up**

a. Reporting outcomes

Whilst the project has produced an array of outputs, further consideration needs to be given to reporting project outcomes. Whilst in some areas these appear to be substantial, e.g,. in the area of social impacts, these need to be documented as it was difficult for the reviewers to make a judgement on this (particularly given they did not travel to Pakistan). The project team needs to include the number of people who participated in their activities (e.g., various trainings) and disaggregate the data by gender to clearly demonstrate the reach of the project and the contribution of the project in achieving Pakistan's and Australia's development goals in the region. The same should be done with the report on beneficiaries of the project.

b. Data mining and data utilisation

The Social Research Team has collected substantial data, which would benefit from further analysis and application to fully capitalise on this rich resource of information.

Recommendation 13: That the rich data be utilised as much as possible. That the data be analysed more deeply with a view of uncovering answers to the research questions of the project.

c. Expanding scientific impacts

The findings need to be written-up, published and shared with the development and scientific community, as there could be important lessons to be learned both in terms of theoretical and applied knowledge. For instance, certain research approaches and methods used by the Social Research team such as the Adaptive Research and Collaborative Development (ARCD) methodology is quite new to many researchers in the bio-physical sciences. There is an opportunity to outline how the method was used in the project and applied in a multi-disciplinary context involving social and bio-physical/ technical decision-making.

Publications emanating from these data and the learnings could shed light on understanding and expanding knowledge on:

•Pro-poor development particularly in including poor and marginalised groups in Pakistan in development projects
•Improving incomes and livelihoods though better links to food value chains and new opportunities.
• Strategies on incorporating knowledge on appropriate social science methods which can be used in multi-disciplinary settings
•Use of ICT in agriculture and the use of ICT for collaboration and technology adoption

Recommendation 14: That the findings be written-up, published and shared to the development and scientific community, as there could be important lessons to be learned both in terms of theoretical and applied knowledge.

d. Improving linkage of farmers to markets

While training women and marginalised groups in value addition has improved their skills in food processing, the impact on income and livelihoods will likely be minimal due to the small market in the local area. To increase the impact, facilitating linkage of these products to the market should be explored and developed (if not in the current project), perhaps in the next phase. Expansion will first require some market analysis to ensure that a market for the product exists, and the feasibility (technical and economic) for the project participants/ project communities to meet the market demand. If it is feasible, then this could potentially open up a new rural-industry that is based on the agricultural commodities and which the marginalised groups could enter. This will likely require more training and capacity building for the women such as in product development, food health and

safety issues, basic financial management, packaging marketing and even branding. This is an area for possible action research.

Recommendation 15: That the SRP or future projects facilitate linkage of farmers to markets for value-added products so that smallholder farmers can participate in higher value chains.

e. Mapping the value chain and identifying entry points
As alluded to earlier, activities to incorporate marginal groups focused on value addition. There are potentially several points along the value chain (both upstream and downstream) where women, marginal groups and smallholder producers, in general, can participate. SRP (or the next project) should map the value chain for mango, citrus and dairy and identify entry points and relevant interventions to increase participation of women, youth and other marginalised groups as well as smallholder farmers (e.g., contractual arrangements suitable for smallholder farmers (e.g., ACIAR vegetable value chain project in Southern Philippines where smallholders consolidated their products to meet volume and stringent requirements of markets), service provision where women self-help groups provide input provision, etc.

Recommendation 16: That future projects should include mapping the value chain for mango, citrus and dairy and identifying entry points for participation of the poor and marginalised. The SRP (or future projects) should map the value chain and identify entry points and relevant interventions both downstream and upstream to increase participation of women, youth and other marginalised groups and smallholder farmers, in general.

f. Scaling out
 There is a potential to increase the reach and impact of the project through up-scaling and out-scaling some of the project initiatives (e.g., CSC, FarmPhone, FarmSMS). Already, there are positive signs that point that the government may support some project initiatives. It appears that the Directors-General of Agricultural Extension in Punjab and Sindh have agreed for possibly 2-3 field assistant personnel per village per cluster to help extend the activities at three of the focal villages to other villages within each cluster. The Social Research Project Team should communicate and promote the successful initiatives to other relevant Pakistani government agencies and NGOs to encourage adoption.

Recommendation 17: That the SRP Team communicate and promote the successful initiatives to other relevant Pakistani government agencies and NGOs to encourage adoption and scaling out of the project.

g. Project sustainability
As outlined in the Impact section above, some of the initiatives introduced by the SRP team have shown initial benefits and positive impacts (e.g., CSCs, FarmPhone, FsrmSMS). The SRP should prepare an exit plan and work with the community in putting in place strategies that would promote sustainability so that these initiatives will flourish and not wither when the project finishes.

Recommendation 18: That the SRP prepare an exit strategy and work with the community in putting in place strategies that would promote sustainability when the project finishes.

h. Role of Social Research.
It is recognised that social research is critical for inclusive development, but one of the vexing issues is on where to situate the social science research team. There are three possible models that could address or minimise some of the challenges encountered in this project. The choice of the model may depend on the nature of the project, the scope of the project and the stage of the project.

(i) Embedded - Embed a social scientist in the commodity projects so that the social scientists are working alongside the bio-physical scientists. The advantage of this model is that the Social Scientists are seen as part of the team and as they work closely with their counterpart bio-physical scientists, project activities that specifically address ag can be integrated well.

(ii) Overarching – Have a Social science Team/ person sitting outside the commodity teams but has an overarching role so that the commodity teams report back on certain indicators to consolidate the activities, outputs and outcomes for the entire program.

(iii) Hybrid – Each team has a social scientist in charge of coordinating the social research side in the commodity projects, but reporting to a lead social scientist outside the commodity projects who will coordinate and bring together the work of various social scientists to avoid sub-project/ component fragmentation.

Further, ideally for future projects, the Social Science Research component should commence together with the commodity teams. Where possible, it is better for the exploratory work (e.g., needs analysis) to be conducted first. So the results of the needs analysis (including entry points for interventions) can be conveyed to the commodity team and be acted upon accordingly.

Recommendation 19: That ACIAR recommends social science is integrated in ACIAR projects from project design, to implementation and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure inclusive development. To this end, three models are proposed (embedded, overarching and hybrid), the choice of which may depend on the nature of the project, the scope of the project the aim of the project and the size of the project.

5.   Any additional terms of reference specific to particular project under review

N/A

Signature:

Name:

Designation:

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Designation:

Date:

Appendixes (as required)

(i)   Publications
(ii)   List of persons contacted by review team
(iii)   Itinerary of review team

Appendix I: Reports and Publications

1. Chapman, K. Kelly, D.S., Baxter, L., Johnson, G., Mackee, A. and Kazmi, M.R. 2013, Agriculture Sector Linkages Program – Phase II Mid-term Review, May 2013.

2. Chambers, B., Spriggs, J., Fitzgerald, R. and Heaney-Mustafa, S. 2014, Social Research to Foster Effective Collaboration and Strengthen Pro-Poor Value Chains Annual Report, June 2013 –May 2014.

3. Chambers, B., Spriggs, J., Fitzgerald, R. and Heaney-Mustafa, S. 2013, Social Research to Foster Effective Collaboration and Strengthen Pro-Poor Value Chains Annual Report, June 2012 –May 2013.

4. Heaney-Mustafa, S. and Spriggs, J. 2011, Trip Diary, September 13-29 September

5. Spriggs, J. 2012, Preliminary Analysis of Baseline Survey: Mango in Punjab and Sindh, University of Canberra.

6. Spriggs, J. 2012, Preliminary Analysis of Baseline Survey: Dairy in Punjab and Sindh, University of Canberra.

7. Spriggs, J. 2012, Preliminary Analysis of Baseline Survey: Citrus in KPK and Punjab, University of Canberra.

8. Spriggs, J. and Heaney-Mustafa, S. 2011, Pakistan Field Visit Report, January 18 – January 31.

9. Spriggs, J., Chambers, B., Fitzgerald, R. and Heaney-Mustafa, S. 2012, Social Research to Foster Effective Collaboration and Strengthen Pro-Poor Value Chains Annual Report, January 2011 to May 2012.

10. Spriggs, J., Chambers, B., Fitzgerald, R. and Heaney-Mustafa, S. 2012, Pakistan Field Visit Report, 16 February – 7 March 2012.

Appendix II: List of Persons Met by Review Team

Dr Caroline Lemerle, Program Manager, ACIAR

Dr Peter Horne, General Manager of Country Programs, ACIAR

Dr M. Azeem Khan, Director-General, National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC), Pakistan

Prof Barbara Chambers, Co-Project Leader, UC

Prof John Spriggs, Co-Project Leader, UC

Dr Sandra Heaney-Mustafa, UC

Prof Rob Fitzgerald (via Skype), UC

Mr Nadeem Akmal, NARC

Ms Sajida Taj, JAF PhD Student at University of Canberra and former project officer in Pakistan*

Dr Tehmina Mangan, SAU

Mr Mustafa Nangraj (Ag. Dept of Sindh)

Dr Babar Shabaz (UAF)

Appendix III: Itinerary of Review Team

Program for Project Final Review
ASLP-2 Social Research Project ASEM/2010/003
Teal Room, Inspire Centre, University Of Canberra
Friday, June 19, 2015

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PEOPLE
09:00 – 09:15	Aims of the Project Review meeting and introductions to reviewers and project team	Dr Caroline Lemerle, ACIAR Reviewers: Dr Suzie Newman and Prof Fay Rola-Rubzen
09:15 – 10:00	**Objective 2:** Background, context, aims and objectives of a collaborative project –highlights, achievements, outcomes and challenges	Prof Barbara Chambers
10:00 – 10:45	Focal villages in the Punjab and KPK: Highlights, Achievements, Outcomes and Challenges	Mr Nadeem Akmal, NARC Chair: Prof John Spriggs
10:45 – 11:00	**MORNING TEA**	
11:00 – 11.45	Focal villages in Sindh: Highlights, Achievements, Outcomes and Challenges	Dr Tehmina Mangan, SAU Chair: Dr Sandra Heaney-Mustafa
11.45 – 12:30	**Objective 4:** Impact Assessment: What did we learn from the focal villages? (30 min + 15 min for questions)	Prof John Spriggs
12:30 – 13:30	**LUNCH**	
13:30 – 14:00	ICT in Focal villages: Highlights, Achievements, Outcomes and Challenges.	Mr Mustafa Nangraj (Ag. Dept of Sindh) and Dr Babar Shabaz (UAF) Chair: Prof Barbara Chambers
14:00 – 14:45	**Objective 3:** Exploring the use of ICT to support the other 3 objectives – Highlights, Achievements, Outcomes, Challenges (30 min + 15 min for questions)	Prof Rob Fitzgerald Chair: Prof Barbara Chambers
14:45 – 15:30	**Objective 1:** Helping poor and marginalized groups to benefit from participation in value chains of ASLP-2 – Highlights, Achievements, Outcomes, Challenges (30 min + 15 min for questions)	Dr Sandra Heaney-Mustafa
15:30 – 15:45	**AFTERNOON TEA**	
15:45 –16:30	Interaction with the Reviewers	Social Research Project Team
16:30 – 16.45	**CLOSE**	Dr Caroline Lemerle

(i)

Program for Symposium
ASLP Social Research Project ASEM/2010/003
Thursday, June 18 2015

Symposium: Learning Outcomes Of The Social Reseach Project In Rural Pakistan
Teal Room, Inspire Centre, University Of Canberra

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PEOPLE
09:00 – 09:15	Introductions Welcome	• Professor Barbara Chambers • Professor Frances Shannon, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research) and Professor Geoff Riordan, Dean of the Faculty of ESTeM, University of Canberra
09:15 – 9:30	Agricultural Sector Linkages Program, Pakistan	Dr Peter Horne, General Manager of Country Programs, ACIAR
09:30 – 10:00	Socio-economic challenges in rural Pakistan	Dr M. Azeem Khan, Director-General, National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC), Pakistan
10:00 – 10:30	Overview of our work in rural Pakistan	Ms Sajida Taj, JAF PhD Student at University of Canberra and former project officer in Pakistan*
10:30 – 11:00	**MORNING TEA**	
11:00 – 11:45	The challenges of cross-disciplinary collaboration (30 min + 15 min questions)	Prof Barbara Chambers, AISC, ESTeM, University of Canberra
11:45 – 12:30	Place-based and industry-based approaches to rural development (30 min + 15 min questions)	Prof John Spriggs, AISC, ESTeM, University of Canberra
12:30 – 13:30	**LUNCH**	
13:30 – 14:15	Engaging women and youth in a development context (30 min + 15 min questions)	Dr Sandra Heaney-Mustafa, AISC, ESTeM University of Canberra
14:15 – 15:00	Women's empowerment and economic collaboration in rural Pakistan (30 min + 15 min questions)	Prof John Spriggs, AISC, ESTeM, University of Canberra
15:00 – 15:30	**AFTERNOON TEA**	
15:30 – 16:15	ICT for rural development in Pakistan	Prof Rob Fitzgerald, Inspire Centre, Uni. of Canberra (by Skype from Vancouver – 22:30 to 23:15)
16:15 – 16:35	Rapporteur	Dr Katja Mikhailovich, AISC, ESTeM, University of Canberra
16:35 – 16:45	Closing remarks	Professors Barbara Chambers and John Spriggs

Saturday 20th June, 2015

8:00 am – 2 pm – Meetings with project team members and reviewer wrap-up meeting