

OVERVIEW

This data was collected by Oxfam GB as part of the organisation's Global Performance Framework. Under this framework, a small number of completed or mature projects are selected at random each year for an evaluation of their impact, known as an Effectiveness Review. This data was collected by Oxfam to evaluate the project 'Empowering Small Producers, especially Women, in the Dairy Sector', which was implemented in the Muzaffargarh district of Pakistan between 2011 and 2014 by Oxfam and another partner organisation.

The overall objective of the project was to improve livelihoods opportunities, increasing income and employment, as well as raising women's empowerment by improving their economic leadership in the dairy sector. The project activities included the formation of one enterprise in the dairy sector and the establishment of ten collection centres where farmers could sell their milk. Activities also included the formation of ten community groups that provided training on milk production, animal health and the dairy market. Half of the direct project participants and half of the members in the enterprise board were women.

METHODOLOGY

The review adopted a quasi-experimental impact evaluation design aimed at comparing women that had been supported by the project with women in neighbouring communities that had similar characteristics in 2010. A household survey was carried out in December 2014 with 300 women participants from 4 union councils and 500 comparison women from an additional 6 union councils. Oxfam employed a quasi-experimental design to measure impact, using propensity score matching to compare participants with the comparison group. As baseline data were not available, survey respondents were asked to recall some basic information about their household from 2009. Although this recall data is unlikely to be completely accurate, it should not have led to significant bias in the estimates as long as measurement errors due to the recall data were not significantly different for respondents in the intervention and comparison groups.

NOTES ABOUT DATA

- In our analysis, we identified a respondent as being in the "intervention" group if she was a project participant or spouse of a project participant (variable respis = 1 or 2).
- In our analysis, we assumed missing values for productive activities is a "no," though in the data, we have left this decision to the discretion of the researcher Applies to questions 201-210 and 301-310.
- Similarly, we assumed missing values for assets meant the respondent did not own the asset. Applies to questions 501-524.
- The question about whether a respondent sold milk is a binary variable, with yes = 1 or no = 0. This question was often interpreted as "how much?" during the survey, so any number higher than 1 was recoded as one. Applies to question 215, variable name: soldmilk.
- Questions 1209-1211 ask specifically about the Doaba Foundation, which was Oxfam's partner organization responsible for managing the project.

To protect the privacy of survey respondents and enumerators, all direct identifiers (names, etc.) have been dropped from the dataset.

The following variables have been recoded so as to prevent unique cases that may allow identification of the respondents: household size (capped at 16), marital status (combined categories), material of roof (combined categories) and age of household members (grouped by 5-year intervals). The total number of children of a respondent was capped at 11, and the age of the oldest child of respondent was capped in the category "41 and up".

Village-level names have been removed, and union councils have been recoded in random order.

Data concerning a respondent's experience with gender-based violence have been removed, as these data are particularly sensitive.

Link to primary reports and publications: <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-empowerment-in-pakistan-impact-evaluation-of-the-empowering-small-scale-580463>