



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme



Research Framework with a focus on Household Poverty Dynamics (2015-2021)



UNIVERSITY OF MANNHEIM

**Sindh Union Council and Community
Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS)
Programme**

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February 2015

Acknowledgements

Several individuals contributed during the development of this research framework. In particular, the research framework drew its strength from the SUCCESS grant proposal and Approaches and Methodologies for Socio-economic surveys prepared for the SUCCESS programme by Dr. Andreas Landmann from University of Mannheim, Germany, Mr. Fazal Ali Khan, Mr. Khuramm Shahzad and Ms. Marvi Ahmed from RSPN. Mr. Khaleel Ahmad Tetlay, Chief Operating Officer RSPN provided useful feedback and also gave the idea of developing detailed profiles of research union councils. Dr. Andreas Landmann also provided technical input in developing the methodology for Randomised Control and Treatment (RCT) and methodology for the sampling which is part of the research framework. The questionnaire for the socio-economic survey is adopted from the PSLM with some refinement according to the need of this research. Feedback from field discussions and visits with National Rural Support Programme Hyderabad staff and communities are also appreciated.

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1. BACKGROUND

The European Union (EU) has launched the 'Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support' (SUCCESS) Programme in province of Sindh. The overall objective of the SUCCESS Programme is to enable the Government of Sindh from 2018 to support and sustain local Community Driven Development (CDD) initiatives throughout the province, through the provincial budget in partnership with community institutions fostered by Rural Support Programmes. The specific objective is to stimulate local CDD initiatives to reduce poverty in rural areas of eight districts of Sindh, paying particular attention to empowering women. The eight districts are Tando Muhammad Khan, Sujawal, Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Larkana, Qambar Shahdadkot, Dadu and Jamshoro. The SUCCESS Programme will lead to increased levels and diversified sources of income for the targeted communities and households. The households will also be actively mobilised, especially via their female members, through formation of Community Organisations (COs), Village Organisations (VOs) and Local Support Organisations (LSOs). The socio-economic service delivery will encompass support through Community Investment Fund, Income Generating Grants, Community Social Physical Infrastructure, vocational skills training, Health Micro Insurance, awareness raising about social sectors (education, health, hygiene, and nutrition), capacity building of the networks of CO, VO, LSOs, and building linkages with local government line departments and other service providers.

The programme is funded by the European Union and will be implemented by Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN) and three of its member Rural Support Programmes (NRSP, SRSO and TRDP). The role of RSPN in the SUCCESS Programme is to complement implementation of the programme by partner RSPs, by ensuring effective quality control, standardization, documentation and responsiveness to lessons learnt, by fostering and maintaining a component of research and knowledge management, and by providing value-added strategic support such as development of common implementation methodologies and processes. RSPN aims at wider dissemination of the lessons learnt through undertaking evidence-based advocacy with stakeholders, and in the media, to scale up successful development approaches.

2. INTRODUCTION

Under the research component the focus is on exploring household poverty dynamics. A number of research studies will be conducted in SUCCESS Programme, the research component will provide an in-depth understanding about the causes of chronic poverty, escape from chronic poverty and an analysis and policy and practical guidelines on programme interventions for reducing chronic poverty. Particular attention will be given to track the transformational changes in the lives of the poor over the programme life and trace its linkages with the programme interventions and other socio- economic changes that occur in the programme area. This research component will also look into issues of social cohesion, gender empowerment, community leadership and effectiveness of different programme interventions.

This concept note for the research component sets out the framework and methodology for conducting a number of the action research studies on household poverty dynamics. This will include: (i) rationale of the research component, (ii) the conceptual framework, followed by (iii) the range of study methods to be employed in different studies and finally a plan for dissemination of the results obtained from different studies.

3. RATIONAL OF THE RESEARCH COMPONENT

South Asia is one of the most poverty stricken regions of the world. According to the World Bank (2015), about 399 million people—40 percent of the world's poor—live on less than \$1.25 a day. More than 200 million have low quality of life living in slums. In terms of energy poverty, half a billion people go without electricity. With increasing gap between the have and have nots, many South Asian countries suffer from extreme forms of social exclusion and huge infrastructure gaps. This high level of poverty is despite the South Asian region experiencing one of the highest economic growth rates in the world with projection of increased economic growth rate of 7.6% in 2017 from 7% in 2015.

To address extreme poverty and reduce inequality in developing and developed countries, not just growth but inclusive growth is essential. Number 8 of the 17 proposed Sustainable Development Goals is “promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” (UN, 2016). Economic growth is inclusive when it creates opportunities for all segments of society (OECD, 2014). Poverty is multi-dimensional. To address poverty, multi-dimensional development policies are required.

Inclusive development cannot be achieved unless development policy and practice addresses poverty through the household level. According to Duran (2015), the development strategies must target “the sectors in which the poor work (e.g. agriculture); occurs in places where the poor live (e.g. undeveloped areas with few resources); uses the factors of production that the poor possess (e.g. unskilled labour); and reduces the prices of consumption items that the poor consume (e.g. food, fuel and clothing).” On the one hand, Cournède, Oliver & Peter (2015) argue that economic growth is not only exclusive but it also slows down when more credit is given to businesses. On the other hand, when more credit is given to households, it not only promotes inclusive economic growth is inclusive than the households. This study was conducted for the members of OECD. For emerging and growing economies, similar results are found by Tridico (2010). Tridico took data for 50 emerging economies and transition economies including Pakistan and found that economic growth did not reduce poverty. The author further argues that only those countries could achieve reduction in poverty who invested in strategic dimensions of human capital such as education and health. A higher economic growth and reduction in poverty could be achieved with creating equal opportunities which increase individual capabilities with consequent positive effects on individuals' income.

Pakistan has a poor development record. The country could not achieve most of the 40 indicators of the eight Millennium Development Goals and it's not likely to achieve 169 indicators of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, argued Dr Ashfaque Hasan Khan (DAWN News, 2015), ex-Special Secretary Finance, Ministry of Finance Pakistan. Pakistan performs poorly in terms of school primary enrollment standing at 92 % against 111% of the South Asia region (World Bank, 2014-15). Within Pakistan, 40% of the Sindhi (Government of Pakistan, 2013) population remains illiterate and half of the children in the province do not get enrolled in primary education. Of those who are enrolled, almost half of them drop out with only 53% to complete five years of primary education. In term of health, access to basic sanitation is fundamental to reduce the risk of different diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea, intestinal worms and hepatitis. Poor drinking water supply combined with poor access to sanitation leads to high Infant and maternal mortality rates. Large differences exist between access to flush toilet between urban and rural areas of Pakistan. Among urban population (Government of Pakistan, 2013), 97% have access to flush toilet whereas only 58% of the rural households have access to flush toilets. In the Sindh province, only 61% of the population has access to proper sanitation. Only 26% of the population in rural Sindh has

flush toilets and 8 % of households are connected with public sewer (Government of Sindh, 2014).

As a global development issue, poverty is mainly understood as deprivation from a minimum level of consumption, called extreme poverty (World Bank, 2010). This dimension of poverty only takes into account the economic aspect of poverty to draw a line between the poor and non-poor. It does not provide the human dimension of poverty such as lack of opportunities, powerlessness and isolation.

While there are several macro causes of poverty such as slow economic growth, corruption and inadequate public investment in health and education, poverty is the outcome of several social, political, economic and geographic factors at the household level. From a study in Uganda, Bjorkman and Svensson (2009) show that once people are involved and empowered to hold public service providers' accountable, the quality of the public service improves. In this study, through community based organisations, local people were involved in monitoring which lead to better utilisation of public health service and reduced child mortality and increase child weight. Similarly, Rumbewas (2006) argues that in-depth and contextual knowledge is obtained with research at the household level, and this knowledge is more appropriate to design poverty alleviation bottom up interventions. Household level poverty studies are important since the probability of a household being poor largely depends on the particular socio-economic context, ownership of assets and other household data (Farah, 2015).

In the context of Pakistan, unavailability of up-to-date data at the household level has been a major hurdle in undertaking poverty studies. Pakistan is one of the top 10 countries (World Bank, 2015) who have outdated census, the last one held in 1998. In a study on poverty in Pakistan at the household level (Naveed & Ali, 2012), lack of asset ownership, lack of access to healthcare and low child enrolment are the three top drivers of poverty in rural Sindh. However, authors had to rely on 2008-09 data of Pakistan Standards of Living Measurement Data. To reduce this gap to examine different drivers of poverty in different contexts, Balagamwala, Gazdar and Mallah (2015) undertook a study on prevalent under nutrition in Pakistan, especially among women involved in agriculture work. The study found that household decisions of nutrition are strongly mediated through gendered norms in agriculture work and vary between different socio-economic groups. Such household level poverty analysis is essential to inform development policy and practice to customise poverty alleviation programmes as no one size fits all.

Through this research component in SUCCESS Programme, a number of studies will look into the causes of chronic poverty by examining household poverty dynamics and thus endeavour to reduce this research gap. Also, as the project proceeds, the changes in the lives of project beneficiaries will be documented to find what works and what does not work and why. In this way, these studies will not only inform mid-course project correction but will also inform other development organisation, the federal government, academia, civil society and the government of Sindh to design and implement effective poverty reduction strategies.

4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This research component seeks to answer three primary questions of household poverty dynamics through the window of two union councils in Sindh. One, what are the causes of chronic poverty? To answer this question, some of the secondary research questions will be; what are the socio-economic and political causes of poverty? What are the gendered causes of poverty? What are the missing institutional linkages, for example provision and access to quality health and education and basic infrastructure, responsible for chronic poverty.

Second, what are the pathways and practical guidelines to inform programme interventions, development organizations, civil society, academia, and the federal and provincial and local governments for reducing chronic poverty? Particular attention will be given to track the transformational changes in the lives of the poor and especially poor women and marginalized communities over the programme life and trace its linkages with the programme interventions and other socio-economic changes that occur in the programme area. This research component will also look into issues of social cohesion, gender empowerment, community leadership and effectiveness of different programme interventions.

Three, how far people's institutions (Cos, VOs, LSOs) fostered by RSPs are effective in reducing poverty? This question will lead to continuous tracking of changes in the lives those households not joining social mobilization process in comparison to those who choose to join Cos, VOs and subsequently LSOs. Using institutional maturity index, these institutions will be evaluated in terms of their role of creating linkages with other service providers to communities. In addition, in view of the transfer of power to the local representatives as a result of local bodies elections in Sindh, questions will also asked regarding the utility, viability and legitimacy of people's institutions in the long run.

Going beyond the income and consumption criteria of measuring poverty, this study conceptualizes poverty as a deprivation of several capabilities at the household level that the poor face simultaneously. Therefore, this research draws much of its theoretical strength from the recent work of Sabina Alikre and James Foster (2011), (2015) of Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute on multi-dimensional poverty index. The United Nations' Human Development report of 2011 also adopted a version of this index and provided ranking of countries in the form of Multiple Poverty Index.

The study also draws strength from sustainable livelihood approaches (Scoones, 2009) which emphasizes focusing on individual's strengths' in term of human, financial, physical, social and natural capital on the one hand, as shown in Annex A. On the other hand, poverty reduction approaches must be people-centered, responsive and participatory, multi-level with micro-macro connections, conducted in partnership, sustainable, and dynamic. Many of the recently accepted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, such as SDG No. 5, 10 and 17 on gender equality, reduced inequality and partnerships for the goals respectively, espouse all of these principles of sustainable livelihood approaches. Responding to the critique (Haan, 2012) on sustainable livelihoods framework, the research will also take into account the role of power relations in alleviating poverty of the households in their context. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, this research is framed around a number of variables such as access to education, access to health, access and control over income, asset ownership (land and livestock) and its access and control, number of children, and quality of housing determining poverty of a household. Going beyond project interventions, the study also takes into account the concurrent and future government investments and incentives for the poor. In addition, the research also focuses on the understanding of poverty as an intergenerational process and thus the notion of chronic poverty. By digging

into oral histories of respondents, different research studies will explore what the level of development of the previous generation.

Researching at the base level of the government administration, union council, this research aims to unpack different factors causing poverty at the basic household level. In the words of Andrew Jackson (7th President of the USA), “we should measure the health of our society not at its apex, but at its base (Washington Post, 2007)”. Not only at the household level, some of the studies also look into the intra-household dynamics of poverty. Not one size fits all, while many characteristics of the poor are similar, each household is different and what works for one may not work for the other. This research framework argues that poverty must be understood as the household level. Appropriate social, economic, and political interventions need to be designed in a way that yield premium for the poor (Norris, Kochhar, Suphaphiphat, Ricka, & Tsounta, 2015).

5. STUDY METHODS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Using quantitative and qualitative methodology, the study will track randomly selected households over five years to explore the household poverty dynamics. It will include an annual socio-economic panel survey as well as an ethnographic and life history study. The selected Union Councils as case study sites are Dad Khan Jarwar and Massoo Bozdar from district Tando Allahyar. The detailed criteria for the selection of these UCs is given in Annex B.

Briefly, Tando Allah Yar has high poverty incidence (SDPI 2012), easily accessible and less prone to climatic vulnerability (Khan and Ali Salman 2012). The poverty indicators are important as the key research question is around the chronic poverty and the programme interventions are targeted on poor households. Access is important given time and cost efficiency, similarly the climatic vulnerability is important for such a long term research to reduce the risk of distorted results due to unfavorable climatic events such as floods and cyclone. Another criterion was to select the district where the implementing partner has experience of dealing with and understanding of action research projects in the past.

The research will be organized through a formal research experiment design. Through randomly selected households in village organization clusters, one cluster will be offered programme interventions and the other cluster would be controlled for approximately two years. With socio-economic survey in the end of first, second, third and fourth year, we will analyze data and make quantitative comparisons to see causality between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries/late starters. It will inform us on the dynamic growth path caused by our activities.

As the study will use a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods and will include the following phases:

5.1 Phase 1: Union Council Profile

Detailed profile of the two selected UCs will be developed. Following are some of the details to be included in the union council profile based on primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The aim of this data is to provide a context to the different research studies to be carried in five years' time. It will serve as a reference to situate, correlate, contrast and compare the findings of different research studies in these union councils.

5.1.1 Outcome of the Phase 1:

Phase one will result into preparation of detailed and thorough profile of the selected UCs. This profiling will be useful to contextualise the analysis and findings of socio-economic and poverty score card survey.

5.2 Phase 2: Poverty Scorecard Survey (PSC)

A poverty scorecard of all the households in the union council will be done. The scorecard data will provide a complete correct list of the villages and households in the UC with their poverty status. NRSP will be requested to conduct the PSC survey in the selected districts on priority basis. For this survey the World Bank developed Poverty Score Card survey, used by the Benazir Income Support Programme, will be used. The sample scorecard is attached as Annex C.

5.2.1 Outcome of the Phase 2:

The Poverty Scorecard Survey data will be analysed to find the characteristics of the poor and the extreme poor. Separate report will be produced for each of the two UCs. These reports will be used as:

- Benchmark for measuring poverty scores overtime and assess graduation of poverty
- A complete list of households with their status of poverty and will be used as sampling frame for the socioeconomic survey
- The analysis will guide targeted project interventions keeping in view the specific needs of the households in the area.

5.3 Phase 3: Socio Economic Surveys

A detailed socio-economic baseline survey will be conducted in the selected union council. This baseline survey will be followed up annually to create a panel data for five years to track the changes in the socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. The first baseline survey will have three distinct modules:

Module I:

Structured questionnaires will be used containing information on socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. The formats of the general questionnaire and female questionnaire are attached as Annex D and Annex E. The questionnaires will be reviewed every year before the next round of survey and necessary amendments will be added.

This module of the questionnaire will include the following content:

- i. Age, education, profession of respondent
- ii. Demographic composition of household (age and gender distribution)
- iii. Work status of household members (by age and gender i.e. women, girls, boys and men and including status of productive and reproductive work
- iv. Who makes and participates in financial decisions, intra-household decision making at different levels, girls and boys education at different levels, health, expenditure (gender empowerment related questions, may be consult national surveys from Pakistan)
- v. Educational achievement of adults (by age and gender) including any technical/vocational skills training
- vi. Schooling of children (by age and gender)
- vii. No of children (boys and girls) from member households of the COs have received birth registration
- viii. Health status of household members (by age and gender)
- ix. Family members exposure to different kinds of violence especially women and girls (Physical, Physiological, verbal, emotional etc)
- x. Available mechanism for prevention from violence

- xi. No of pregnant women from households/ member COs have Ante Natal Care visits
- xii. No of women from member households/COs delivered through skilled birth attendant or at health facility (public or private)
- xiii. No of pregnant women / women of reproductive age from households/ member COs have received the full doses of TT Vaccination (Vaccination cards available)
- xiv. No of children (girls and boys) (0-23 months) from households/ member COs have received routine vaccination (Vaccination cards available)

- xv. No of married women of reproductive age from member households/ member COs are practicing birth spacing
- xvi. No of acute malnourished children (boys and girls) from households/ member COs identified and referred to health facilities for treatment
- xvii. No of households/ member COs are familiar with at least three preventive measure against HIV & AIDS
- xviii. No of the households/ member COs have latrine in their home , use it and properly maintain it
- xix. No of the households/ member COs purify the water before use it for drinking purpose
- xx. No of school age children (5-12 years) from households/ member COs are enrolled in school
- xxi. No of households/ member COs are aware of what they need to do before, during and after disaster
- xxii. Household income with sources of income
- xxiii. Household expenditure on different needs i.e. including gender strategic (such as education and career) and practical needs (such as fetching water and collecting biofuels)
- xxiv. Number and value of household assets (consumer durables, productive, and housing) and who owns and who have access and control?
- xxv. Value of loans taken from informal and formal sources use of loans for different purposes (production, consumption, etc.) and access and control over loan?
- xxvi. Household debt (loans outstanding at present)
- xxvii. Membership in any existing CO (duration, savings, etc.) and its benefits
- xxviii. Poverty scorecard indicators
- xxix. Household usage of Community Investment Fund after the first year of the project
- xxx. Access to post-natal (Naveed & Ali, 2012) health care (in case of female)
- xxxi. Girl child mortality and reasons

Module II:

The following contents will be included in this module titled “Availability, accessibility and use of public sector social and economic services”.

- i Food consumption (by major commodities on a weekly basis)
- ii Housing facilities (safe drinking water and sources, drainage, electricity, fuel, etc.)
- iii Housing quality (Naveed & Ali, 2012)
- iv Availability, access and use of irrigation water
- v Availability, access and use of education facilities
- vi Availability, access and use of health facilities
- vii Availability, access and use agriculture extension services
- viii Availability, access and use of civil act registration services (such as birth, death, marriage, CNIC, and voter registrations)
- ix Perceptions of men and women about problems at the household and village levels
- x Formal social protection available, for example Baitul Maal payments, BISP cash payments (who have access to it and who utilizes it)
- xi Informal social protection available, for example grants and loans from family, friends and relatives, or religious institution or caste
- xii Politically active or inactive - voted on local, provincial or national elections? Member or activist of any political party
- xiii No of the households/ women member COs are aware of at least their four basic rights

- xiv No of eligible (above 18 years) women and men from member households/ member COs have received their CNIC
- xv No of married couples from households/ member COs have received registration of their Nikkah
- xvi No of deaths from households/ member COs have been registered
- xvii Trust items – trust in local elected representatives and their effectiveness
- xviii Conflict resolution (what type of.. we need to see conflict resolution at three levels, family disputes i.e. between husband and wife, extended family dispute i.e. between siblings or in laws, or at community level i.e. land, water, violence, etc) in the community, formal or informal or both
- xix No of plants planted by households/ member COs

Module III: Nutrition

To measure the stunting rate of under-5 year's old children, within the sample households all the children' height will be measured.

5.3.1 Sampling Strategy for the Socioeconomic Baseline Survey

The following strategy will be used to select the sample households and size of sample:

Step 1: Analysis of the poverty scorecard conducted in phase 2.

Step 2: Develop list of all villages with their corresponding number of households in the two UCs.

Step 3: Determine the sample size based on power calculation – the indicators for power calculation will be decided after the poverty scorecard data analysis.

Step 4: Based on the sample size, number of households from each village will be selected in proportion to its population. Inclusion of all villages is important for the purpose of variation and comparisons.

5.3.2 Implementation of the Socioeconomic Survey

The implementation of the socio-economic survey will be carried in the following four steps.

(a) Hiring and Training of Data Collection Team

In the first stage, data enumerators will be hired and trained how to fill questionnaire and about ethics to protect the rights of the respondents. Pilot testing of the questionnaire will be done by the field teams and appropriate changes will be made in the questionnaire.

(b) Data Collection

Once enumerators are trained, the process of data collection will start. The data collection will be done through Tablets with customized software. (See Annex F for the format)

(c) Data Analysis

Data analysis will be done through Excel. In addition to excel, SPSS will be used to analyse data.

(d) Report Writing

After data analysis, the process of report writing will start.

5.3.3 Outcome of Phase 3:

The socio-economic survey analysis and report will serve as:

- Benchmark to track changes in the socio-economic characteristics of the sample households annually
- Data will be used to draw research papers/briefs on each of the research questions identified in conceptual framework section
- The data will also be used to identify cases and themes for further in-depth qualitative case studies

5.4 Phase 4: Qualitative Studies

One of the key objectives of the research is to track the transformational changes in the lives of the poor and especially poor women over the programme life and trace its linkages with the programme interventions and other socio- economic changes that occur in the programme area. This research will also look into issues of social cohesion, community leadership and effectiveness of different programme interventions. To achieve this purpose a qualitative methods of case study design will be used. A case study is a story about something unique, special, or interesting (Yin, 2003). Cases are usually selected in accordance with the study purpose and may range from an individual, organization, program and processes to a group of individuals sharing a common characteristic or experience. A case study design allows for in-depth investigation of varying and unique experiences. However, the in-depth nature of study mandates that the proper identification and case selection should be done after careful examination of the available information and field realities. Therefore the cases for an in-depth study will be identified after the socio-economic baseline survey. Tentatively these case studies can fall in two broad categories:

5.4.1 Individual Household Life Histories

Some examples of individual household life histories will include:

- i. Micro-sectoral social mobilization studies to see what is the profile of people with different levels PSC in terms of their involvement in Social Mobilization (CO members)? How far social mobilization is driven by RSPs or community? Whether people are taking a genuine interest in joining Cos/VOs/LSOs? Is there any peer pressure to join it? Who did not join social mobilization and why they did not join? Whether there is genuine social capital formation? How far people have trust and belief on these social networks and appreciate/discount their utility? In what issues i.e. (sharing and caring women issues) these forums are involved? Does it act as security and safety net for women?
- ii. Intra-household CIF studies – who made a decision to take CIF, who used it, what was the plan at the start and how it was finally utilized? How does it impact on personal relationships?? Does it affect status of women HH members and HOW? What effect on welfare of whole family?
- iii. Micro-sectoral study on labour time utilization by women and men. Find our labour utilization seasonal calendar of both women and men and compare it with PSC/income levels.
- iv. Whether PSC or Baseline survey, a comparative analysis of poverty estimates using different tools.
- v. Compare households in “early” (joining VOs) vs. “late” VOs regarding their poverty outcomes.
- vi. Women violence and girl child infanticide issues will also be taken up with due care to contextual factors during FGDs.

5.4.2 Implementation Strategy of Qualitative Studies

Here is the implementation strategy for undertaking qualitative studies.

(a) Hiring and Training of Qualitative Study Teams

An advisory committee will be set up to oversee the qualitative research studies. Possible collaborations will be made with the educational institutions in Sindh like Habib, Jamshoro and Aga Khan Universities from Sindh and Sindhi students from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. Reputed academics will be requested to render their services to oversee the qualitative research studies on honorary basis to ensure robustness and quality of results. In addition, graduates from development studies, economics, anthropology, and sociology disciplines will be recruited to carry out different qualitative research studies. Once recruited, they will be given orientation and training on the use of qualitative research tools.

(b) Data Collection

Data collection process will be start after training of the qualitative research teams and will be overseen by the Team Leader Research. Ethical consideration regarding protection of respondents' rights will be ensured. Gender sensitivity would be ensured during data collection and also need to facilitate (security and mobility issues/ i.e. no late night data collection) women enumerators during their field work.

(c) Data Analysis

In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out side by side data collection. The collected data from interviews and focus group discussions (separate men and women FDGs) is gleaned to categories emerging themes. The research teams will be trained to record their field observation in field journals. Later these filed journals will be computerised to serve as a back up to complement any missing information.

(d) Report Writing

After data analysis, the process of report writing will start. The report will synthesise key findings from the data and suggest actions for improving the quality of life of the poor and vulnerable groups.

5.4.3 Outcome of Phase 4

Different case studies will illuminate different aspects of household poverty. Once read together, the analysis will inform project interventions to have course correction. With evidence based interventions, better poverty reduction outcomes will be achieved in future.

6. RESEARCH COMMUNICATION, DISSIMINATION AND WORK PLAN

For dissemination of the knowledge produced, different means such as publication of policy briefs and research reports will be arranged. Articles will be written for publishing in national daily newspapers. In addition, workshops will be held at the district level and provincial level to share the findings with key stakeholders from the government and community. Annually, the research findings will be shared at the national level through national conferences arranged by RSPN. Also, research and conference papers will be prepared and published in national and international journals.

Detailed dissemination plan mentioning about each knowledge product and intended audience is as below:

Sr. No	Type of knowledge product	Mode of dissemination activity	Target audience
1	Union Council Profiles	Posting the profiles in hard copies and on the SUCCESS website	Union councillors, District Nazims, EDO health and education departments, partner RSPs, concerned COs and VOs, NGOs working in the study districts, EU
2	PSC Report	District level workshop, Posting the profiles in hard copies and on the SUCCESS website, press release and article in newspaper	Union councillors, District Nazims, DCO, EDO health and education departments, Sindh Local Government (LG) officials, partner RSPs, concerned COs and VOs, NGOs working in the study districts, reputed local journalists, partner academics from partner universities, EU
3	Socio-economic Baseline Report	District level workshop, Posting the profiles in hard copies and on the SUCCESS website, press release and article in newspaper	Union councillors, District Nazims, DCO, EDO health and education departments, Sindh LG officials, partner RSPs, concerned COs and VOs, NGOs working in the study districts, reputed local journalists, partner academics from partner universities, EU
4	Different studies on PSC and socio-economic baseline	Posting hard copies and on the SUCCESS website, LSO Convention	Partner RSPs, concerned District Nazims, concerned presidents of COs and VOs, NGOs working in the study districts, Chief Secretary Sindh Local Government and other senior officials, partner academics from partner universities, EU
5	Different Qualitative Studies	Posting hard copies and on the SUCCESS	Partner RSPs, concerned District Nazims, concerned presidents of

		website, LSO Convention	COs and VOs, NGOs working in the study districts, Chief Secretary Sindh Local Government and other LG senior officials, partner academics from partner universities, EU
6	Policy briefs	Posting hard copies and on the SUCCESS website, LSO convention	Partner RSPs, concerned District Nazims, concerned presidents of COs and VOs, NGOs working in the study districts, Chief Secretary Sindh Local Government and other LG senior officials, partner academics from partner universities, EU
7	Research papers	National and international conferences	Policy makers, academics, international development organisations
8	TV Programme	To showcase the work RSPs	Masses both national and international

The following timeline will be followed to carry out the research component of the SUCCESS Programme in year 2016.

No	Activity	Timeline
1	Finalisation of the research concept note	January 2016
2	Phase 1 – UC profiles	February - March 2016
3	Phase 2 – PSC	April 2016
4	Phase 3 – Socio-economic survey	May 2016
5	Phase 4 – Qualitative Research Studies	June – December 2016

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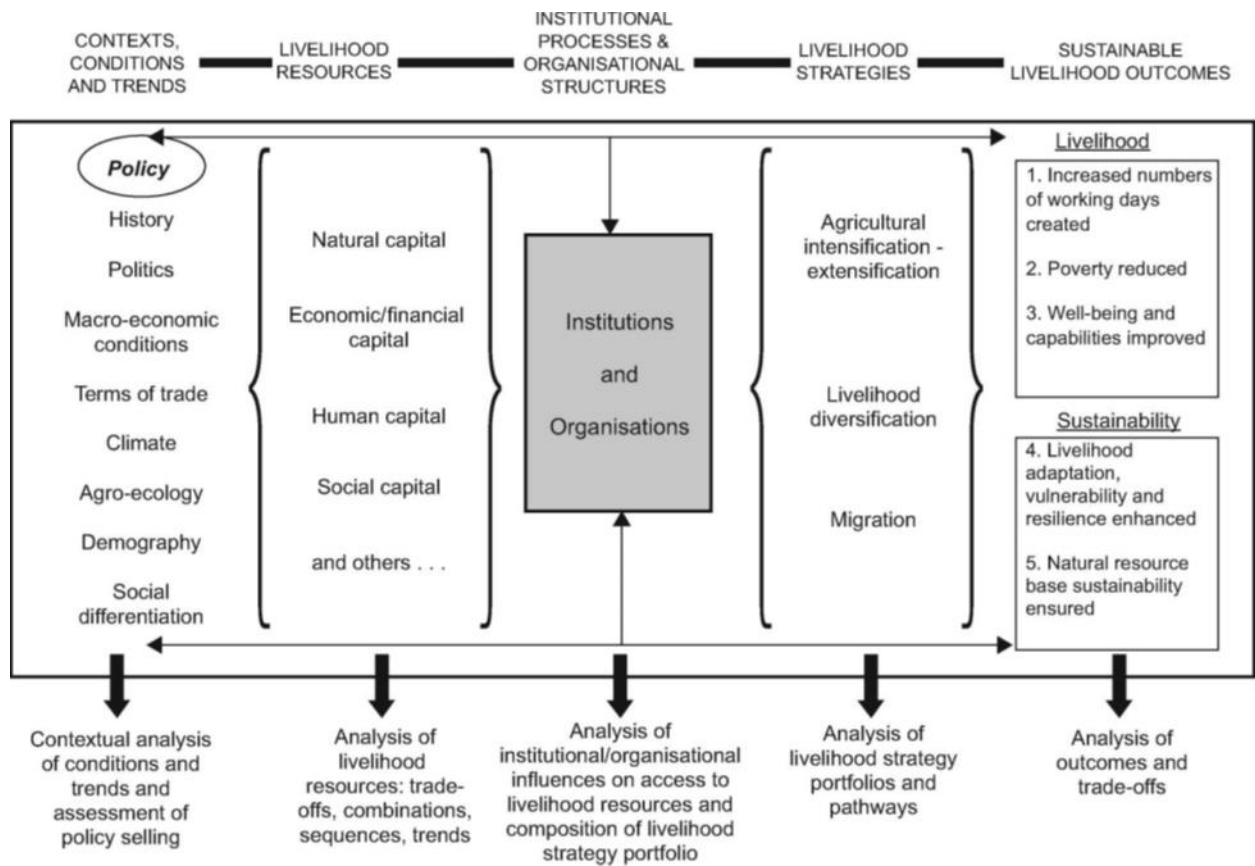
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ANNEX A: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD FRAMEWORK



ANNEX B: CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF RESEARCH DISTRICT AND THE TWO UCS

The selection criteria for the selection of research districts mainly relies on the Sustainable Development Policy Institute study titled “Clustered Deprivation: District Profile of Poverty in Pakistan” (Naveed & Ali, 2012). Going beyond the income and consumption criteria of measuring poverty, this study conceptualizes poverty as a deprivation of several capabilities that the poor face simultaneously. This conceptualization is based on the multi-dimensional index (MPI) of poverty by Sabina Alikre and James Foster of Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute. The United Nations’ Human Development report of 2011 also adopted a version of this index and provided ranking of countries in the form of Multiple Poverty Index. Using this index, Naveed and Nazim (2012) used Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey Data 2008-09 to build a MPI for Pakistan.

As an alternative to traditional income/consumption based poverty approaches. Poverty estimates are based on four dimensions:

1. Education (household members attainment of primary education, child enrolment status)
2. Health (access to health care service within 30 minutes, access to post-natal care in six weeks after birth)
3. Living standards (access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and fuel used for cooking, quality of housing, quality of housing, electrification)
4. Wealth (household assets, landholding)

MPI is based on a matrix that takes into account all dimensions of poverty and decides the cut-off point. Here are brief details of the five measures of poverty employed by the study.

1. The study uses headcount ratio. Headcount ratio captures the total number of poor falling below the poverty line regardless of their level of deprivation.
2. ‘Intensity of poverty’ or ‘average poverty’ is thus the average of the weighted sum of dimensions in which multidimensional poor households are deprived. It shows the level of deprivation experienced by the poor. Higher the level of deprivation, larger amount of resources will be required to take these people out of poverty. This measure of poverty captures depth of poverty.
3. Headcount ratio gives only the ratio of households falling below the poverty line without informing about the extent of deprivation faced by them. The intensity of poverty, on the other hand, tells only about the extent of deprivation faced by poor households regardless of their number in a particular region. As a product of headcount ratio and the intensity of poverty, multiple poverty Index captures both the depth and breadth of poverty.
4. Poverty line is 0.40 that implies all the households deprived of 40 per cent or more of the weighted dimensions are poor. To identify poorest of the poor, the ‘severe/poorest of the poor poverty line’ is 0.50. This implies that households deprived in 50 per cent or more of the weighted dimensions are ‘severe poor’ or ‘poorest of the poor’.
5. Vulnerability is defined as the level of deprivation, which is slightly lower than the poverty line. However, a small increase in the level of deprivation can push the households below the poverty line. For the purpose of this study, the vulnerability is

defined as a deprivation of weighted dimensions ranging from 30-39 per cent. Households in this band of deprivations, though non poor, are considered vulnerable.

Based on this report, the following table shows the status of each programme district in terms of head count ratio, intensity of poverty, multi-dimensional poverty, poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable.

Table 1: Poverty Status of Programme districts

RSP Names	District	Total No. of Rural Union Council	Head Count Ratio	Intensity of poverty	multi-dimensional poverty index	Poorest of the poor	Most Vulnerable
NRSP	Matari	30	0.29	0.51	0.15	0.15	0.19
	Sujawal ¹	37	0.40	0.52	0.21	0.24	0.18
	Tando Allahyar	25	0.32	0.51	0.17	0.17	0.17
	Tando M. Khan	29	0.41	0.51	0.21	0.20	0.17
	Sub Total	121					
SRSO	Larkana	47	0.38	0.49	0.19	0.16	0.18
	Kumber-Shadad Kot	43	0.38	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.21
	Sub Total	102					
TRDP	Dadu	66	0.29	0.51	0.15	0.14	0.23
	Jamshoro	30	0.39	0.54	0.21	0.23	0.16
	Sub Total	96					
	Grand Total	319					

Source: Based on Naveed & Nazim (2012)

The report argued that poverty is clustered in southern regions all across the country. Therefore one logical choice could be to select one district from the north and one from the south of the province to have more opportunities of comparison. Keeping in view of the Table 1, Sujawal stands out to be the poorest among the programme districts of southern Sindh as shown in Figure 1. Among the northern Sindh programme districts, Kumber-Shahdad Kot is the poorest district. Given the geographical spread of the programme districts, time period of study, resources and diversity of partners involved in this programme, following inclusion and exclusion criteria are adopted to select the districts.

For inclusion, following six indicators are considered.

1. Location in Southern Sindh
2. No of the poor based on head count ratio
3. Intensity of poverty
4. Multi-dimensional poverty index
5. Poorest of the poor

¹ Sujawal was separated from Thatta to be another district in 2013 after the study; the estimates of Thatta have been used to represent Sujawal.

6. Most vulnerable

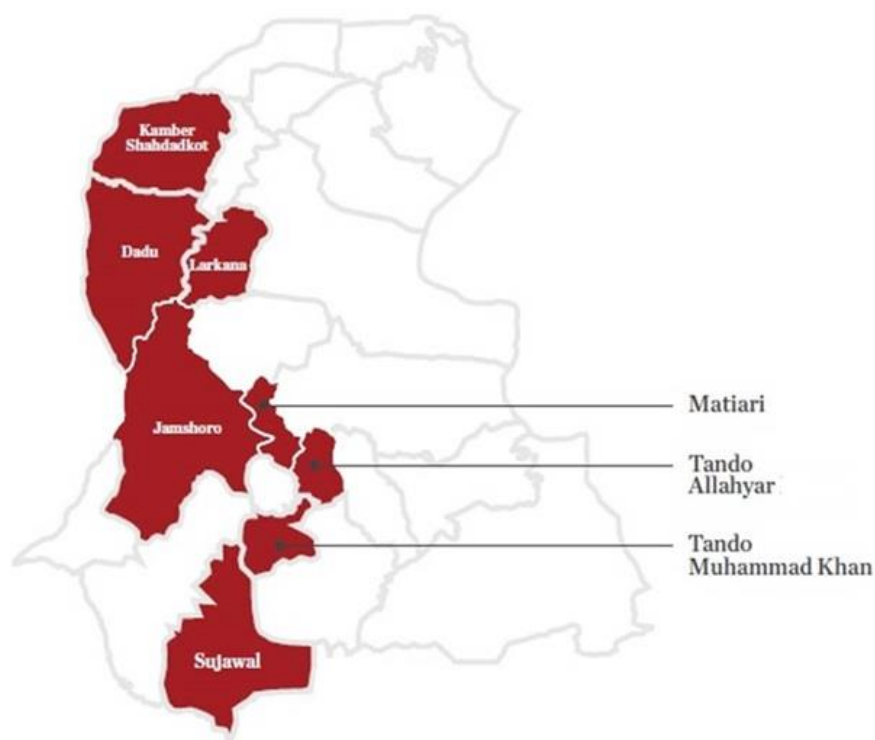
Two exclusion parameters are used to further finalise the selection.

1. Experience of the concerned RSP in dealing with research
2. Human Vulnerability Index²

Many parts of the country including that of the Sindh province have been affected with flooding in the past years. This index is included to keep in view the climatic hazards that can affect program districts. The Human Vulnerability Index is a summary measure of human vulnerability in five basic dimensions of human vulnerability or resilience that are essential to enable communities to cope with extreme climatic conditions such as flooding. These dimensions include population density, lack of knowledge, lack of decent housing, lack of decent standard of living, and livestock and farm households.

Figure 1: Programme Districts of Sindh

Geographic Coverage of SUCCESS



Source: RSPN (2015)

Based on this criteria, the two southern districts “Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan” were selected. There were three reasons for this selection based on the above criteria for selection. Firstly, both the districts are high in all the indicators for inclusion. Although, Sujawal³ is even higher in poverty indicators in the Sothern region, however, it’s the most vulnerable district in whole of the Sindh province as per Human Vulnerability Index (2012). Sujawal (then Thatta) was badly affected due to super floods of 2010. Therefore, inclusion of Sujawal in the research district can risk the very aim of action research on poverty to investigate the dimensions of chronic poverty in normal circumstances.

² A Simple Human Vulnerability Index to Climate Change Hazards for Pakistan by Fazal Ali Khan & Adil Salman (2012), International Journal of Disaster Risk Science, 3(2).

³ Since Sujawal was made district in 2013, the figure for Thatta is used in Human Vulnerability Index and the same is used to represents district Sujawal here.

In terms of research experience of respective RSPs, NRSP is already working with the University of Mannheim. In the past, NRSP has worked with similar research studies conducted by experts from World Bank. In comparison to NRSP, other partner RSPs do not have sufficient experience of research studies. The proposed districts were, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan, in the project area of NRSP.

In order to finalize the selection of the two union councils as a part of the research component of the SUCCESS Programme, Dr Abdur Rehman Cheema, Team Leader Research, Dr Andreas Landmann from University of Mannheim (Germany) and Mr Khurram Shahzad, Specialist M&E had a field visit to Hyderabad, Tando Allah Yar and Tando Mhuhammad Khan from 26th to 28th January, 2016.

In consultation with SUCCESS Programme team at RSPN and senior colleagues of NRSP, it was decided to visit the SUCCESS Programme districts shortlisted objectively through draft research framework. Therefore, the team visited the Tando Allah Yar and Tando Muhammad Khan as possible candidates for research.

After visiting the two districts and having detailed discussion among ourselves (me, Andreas and Khurram), we suggest that the two union councils for research should be selected from one district, Tando Allah Yar. The selected UCs should be Dad Khan Jarwar and Massoo Bozdar on the basis of following facts:

1. The UCs are similar in the way that there are no activities by NRSP and from other NGOs
2. As per the information of the NRSP Hyderabad office, we can expect high level of cooperation from communities in these UCs. This is important because we will be frequently interacting with these people during the SUCCESS Programme timeframe.
3. These UCs are have no social mobilization so far. So, there will be more chances for demonstrating the impact of SUCCESS Programme.
4. These UCs are sufficiently large in terms of formation of village organization clusters which is important for our research rollout design.
5. Moreover, these UCS are not too far in in terms of distance from the district Headquarter at Tando Allah Yar and NRSP's regional office of Hyderabad.

Why not to select any UC from Tando Muhammad Khan?

The team agreed that we need similar UCs in order to increase the interpretative power of data analysis. In terms of socio-economic development, both the districts are similar. As we need similar UCs, choosing two similar UCs from two districts does not add any value to the robustness of our research results. On the contrary, selecting a UC from another district would add difficulty of operation of the field teams and also to the cost of data collection.

ANNEX C: POVERTY SCORE CARD HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of enumeration: _____ Name of Respondent: _____ Contact _____

HHH CNIC# _____ Enumerators Name: _____ HH-ID _____

Union _____ Council _____ Name _____ Village Name _____

Household Demographic Information

#	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
	Name of household members including respondent	Relationship with household head	Sex (1=M, 2=F)	Age (Years)	Marital status	Does member have CNIC	Education Status	Highest completed/current education level	Main disability	Health Status	Work Status	Occupational category	Annual non-farm income (Rs)	Caste of the respondent
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														

<p>Codes:</p> <p>Q102: head =1, spouse=2, son/daughter=3, father/mother=4, brother/sister=5, grandchild=6, grandfather/mother=7, nephew/niece=8, son/daughter in law=9, father/mother in law=10, brother/sister in law =11, uncle/aunt=12, other =13</p> <p>Q105: Married =1, Never Married =2, Windowed=3, Divorced =4, Separated =5</p> <p>Q106: Has CNIC=1, Applied for CNIC=2, No CNIC=3, Not applicable =4</p> <p>Q107: Never attended School =1, currently attending School=2, Stopped attending school=3</p> <p>Q108: Kachi/nursery=0, class1=1, class2=2, class3=3.....class 12=12, Graduation=13, Masters 14, above=15, Not applicable =99</p> <p>Q109: Disability: hearing =1, speech=2, visual=3, mental=4, limb=5, other =6, none=7</p> <p>Q110: Good=1, Fair=2, Poor=3</p> <p>Q111: Own Farming = 1; Farm Labour =2; Off-farm skilled labour =3; Off-farm</p>

unskilled labour = 4, Not applicable =99
 Govt. Job = 5; Pvt. Job = 6; Business = 7; Student = 8; other work = 9; Unemployed = 10
 Old/handicap =11; Not working =12, Household work=13, Not applicable =99
 Q112: Service/Job: 1. Army/Police; 2. Health; 3. Education; 4. Administration; 5. Manufacturing;
 6. Trading; 7. Tourism; 8. Development; 9. Religious Institution; 10. Other services.

Skilled Labor: 11. Tailor; 12. Mason; 13. Metal work; 14. Carpenter; 15.plumber; 16. Electrician;
 17. Mechanic; 18. Driver; 19. Cook; 20 others labour; Not Applicable;99

QN	Indicators	✓ one option from row one and write the corresponding score in row at the score column				Score
1	How many people in the household are under the age of 18 or over the age of 65?	0-2 <input type="checkbox"/> 15	3-4 <input type="checkbox"/> 10	5-6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	7 or more <input type="checkbox"/> 0	
2	What is the highest educational level of the head of the household (completed)?	Never attended school <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Less than class 1 to class 5 included <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Class 6 to class 10 included <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Class 11, college or beyond <input type="checkbox"/> 10	
3	How many children in the household between 5 and 16 years old are currently attending school?	There are no children between 5 and 16 years old in the household <input type="checkbox"/> 4	All the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Only some of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school <input type="checkbox"/> 3	None of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school <input type="checkbox"/> 0	
4	How many rooms per person does the household owns? (calculate the room per person ratio by dividing the number of rooms by the	$\geq 0 - \leq 0.2$ <input type="checkbox"/> 0	$> 0.2 - \leq 0.3$ <input type="checkbox"/> 2	$> 0.3 - \leq 0.4$ <input type="checkbox"/> 4	> 0.4 <input type="checkbox"/> 12	

	household members)					
5	What kind of toilet is used by the household?	Flush connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> 2	There is no toilet in the household <input type="checkbox"/> 0		
6	Does the household own at least one refrigerator, freezer or washing machine?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 3	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0			
7	Does the household own at least one air conditioner, air cooler, geyser or heater?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0			
8	Does the household own at least one cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 5	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0			
9	Does the household own the following engine driven vehicles...?	At least one car / tractor and at least one motorcycle / scooter <input type="checkbox"/> 24	At least one car / tractor but no motorcycle / scooter <input type="checkbox"/> 24	No car / tractor but at least one motorcycle / scooter <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Neither car / tractor NOR motorcycle / scooter <input type="checkbox"/> 0	
10	Does the household own at least one TV?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0			
11	Does the household own the following livestock...?	At least one buffalo / bullock AND at least one cow / goat / sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 6	At least one buffalo / bullock BUT NO cow / goat / sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No buffalo / bullock / BUT at least one cow / goat / sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Neither buffalo / bullock NOR cow / goat / sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 0	
12	How much cultivable	0 <input type="checkbox"/>	>0 - <=	> 12.5 <input type="checkbox"/>		

	agricultural land does the household own? (converted into acres)	0	12.5 <input type="checkbox"/>	7	
Total Score					

ANNEX D: GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme

Socio-Economic Survey (SES)
(Baseline – 2016)

RESEARCH UNION COUNCILS HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE⁴

UNION COUNCILS DAD KHAN JARWAR AND MASSU BOZDAR, DISTRICT TANDO
ALLAHYAR, SINDH

⁴ The Questionnaire is being adopted from the PSLM 2007-8 questionnaires and amended according to the needs of this survey.

Consent Form

My name is [name of enumerator] and I am representing Rural Support Programmes Network. We are conducting a survey about socio-economic conditions of households and their access to public services [e.g.: drinking water, education, health facilities] in your area. The information we collect will help the National Rural Support Programme better understand the current socio-economic conditions of households and how access to public services affects the economic situation of households living in Sindh. There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this survey. However, the results of this survey will help the [name of RSP], government and other development organisation to develop programmes and policies for socio-economic empowerment of women and poor in Sindh.

Your household has been randomly selected for the survey, like many other households in this area. We will be asking questions about your household members, age, education, health, income and assets. We think that the whole discussion will not pose any risk to you and your household members. The interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Your answers will remain confidential and will be used anonymously in the survey report. The survey results will not mention any names of you or your household members. Your views are important and will help to improve the work and knowledge of National Rural Support Programmes and other organisations working for the development of Sindh.

We understand that sometimes some people choose not to participate in the survey for many reasons. You are free to choose whether or not to participate in this survey. If you do choose to participate, you are free to withdraw from the survey at any time. If you choose not to participate or you choose to withdraw, your decision will not adversely affect your position in community or relationship with National Rural Support Programmes working in your area.

Authorization

I have understood the consent form and decided that I will voluntarily participate in the study described above. Its general purposes, the procedures, and possible risks and benefits have been explained to me.

The consent taken from (Name): _____ Signature (if literate): _____
Date: _____

The consent taken by (Name, if illiterate): _____
Date: _____

Consent verified by (Name): _____ Signature: _____
Date: _____

Note: If the respondent is not literate the enumerator will take verbal consent and the Field Supervisor verifies that a verbal consent was obtained, by signing this document. How signing will occur in case of electronically tablet.

A. Household Identification

1	Name of the Interviewer	*[select from drop down]
2	Name of the Supervisor	*[select from drop down]
3	Union Council	*[select from drop down] – pre-feed from Sample
4	Revenue Village /Deh	*[select from drop down]
5	Village (Settlement)	*[select from drop down]
6	Sample Rank	*[select from drop down]
7	Name of Household Head	*Pre-feed from sampling
8	Household Address	Open to write
9	Name of Respondent	Open to write

B. Household Demography and Political Participation

[Read]

Next, I would like to talk with you about your household and household member. A household corresponds to a person or a group of persons (either related or not) who habitually live in one house—whether it is fully or partially occupied, share expenditure and who cook in one cooking pot. One household might be composed of one or more families. I would like to talk about all the household members that are currently present or left for short period of time (less than 6 months).

Number of household members (Please do not list guests or visitors):

Now please give the names of all members of your household. Start with head of the household.

ID C	Names of those household members who usually reside together	1. [Name] sex?	2. [Name's] Residential Status?	3. [Name's] Relationship with the Household head?	4. [Name's] Age in complete years and months? (Comple	5. [Name's] CNIC (if => 18yrs) or Birth Certificate, (if <18yrs)? Pre-feed not to offer CNIC if age <18	6. [Name's] Marital Status?	7. What was [name's] age at the time of marriage in complete years?	8. [Name's] If Married, Marriage registration status?	9. Disability
------	--	----------------	---------------------------------	---	--	---	-----------------------------	---	---	---------------

	and eat together (Write household head's name first)	1= Male 2= Female	1= Present 2=Not present (temporarily)	1=Head 2=Son/daughter 3=Brother/sister 4=Grandfather/mother 5=Son/daughter in law 6=Father/mother in law 7=Brother/sister in	8=Spouse 9=Father/mother 10=Grandchild 11=Nephew/niece 12=uncle/aunt 13=other relative 14 Not related	e year of age means 12 months. If year is not compete, count previous	1=Has Birth Certificate/CNIC 2=Applied for Birth Certificate/CNIC 3=No Birth Certificate/CNIC	1= Unmarried 2= Married 3= Divorced 4= Widow 5= Separated		1= Nikkah Nama available 2=Nikkah Nama registered with UC/Registrar 3=None	1=Hearing 2=Speech 3=Visual 4=Mental 5=Limb disability 6= Multiple disability 7=Polio 8=Other 9=None
...						Years---					

IDC	10. Is [Name] active member of any political party? 1=Yes 2=No	11. If above 18 is [Name] a registered Voter? 1=Yes 2=No	12. If 18 or above [Name] voted in the last Elections? Multiple choices Yes=1, No=2				13. If, No, main reason: 1=Was not available 2= Not interested 3=CNIC not available 4=No Use 5=Other
			a. National Assembly (2013)	b. Provincial Assembly (2013)	Local Government Elections (2015-2016):		
			c. Union Council Councilor/chairman	d. District Council Member			
....							

C. Household Educational Status

IDC	1. Can [Name] write & read in any language with understanding?	2. Was [Name] ever admitted in any school or educational institution?	3. What is the highest level of education completed?	4. Is [name] studying in any institution at present?	5. In which class [name] is currently studying?	6. In which type of educational institution, [name] is studying?	7. Is [name] facing any problems in that institution? (Select two main reasons)	8. What are the reasons for not going to school at present/never admitted in school? (Select maximum two main reasons)
-----	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	---

	1= Yes 2= No 3=Not applicable if age <5 years	1=Yes 2=No (If no then go to Q#8)	0= < Class-I 1= Class-I 2= Class-II 3= Class-III 4= Class-IV 5= Class-V 6= Class-VI 7= Class-VII 8= Class-VIII 9=Class-IX 10= Class-X 11= FA/F.Sc. 12= BA/B.Sc. 13= Degree in Engineering 14= MBBS 15= Degree in Computer 16=Degree in Agriculture 17=MA/MSC 18=M.Phil/Ph.D 19=Other	1= Yes 2= No If no then go to Q. No. 8	0= < Class-I 1= Class-I 2= Class-II 3= Class-III 4= Class-IV 5= Class-V 6= Class-VI 7= Class-VII 8= Class-VIII 9=Class-IX 10= Class-X 11= FA/F.Sc. 12= BA/B.Sc. 13= Degree in Engineering 14= MBBS 15= Degree in Computer 16=Degree in Agri 17=MA/MSC 18=M.Phil/Ph.D 19=Other	1= Govt. 2=Private 3= Madrasah 4= Other	1= Satisfied 2= Shortage of teachers 3= Shortage of books 4=Substandard education 5= Far away 6= Education is costly 7=Latrine not available 8=other (specify)	1= Minor/aged 2= Education Completed 3= Education is costly 4= Far away 5= Household chores 6= Helping in work	7= Not useful 8=Ill/incapacitated 9= Marriage/pregnancy 10= Employment/Work school 11= Substandard male/female teachers 12= Shortage of teachers 13= Parents do not permit 14= Child is not ready 15= Poverty 16= Other (please specify)	
							Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 1	Reason 2
....										

D. Household Health

IDC	0. What is the current health status of [Name]?	1. Had [Name] been ill or injured during the last 12 months?	2. Was anyone consulted during the illness for treatment?	3. Who did [Name] consulted for treatment?	4. How many times [Name] received such facilities during the last 12 months as mentioned in Q3?	5. Has [Name] faced any problem in visiting the health facility? (Select maximum two answers)		6. Why [Name] did not seek medicines/medical facilities during the last 12 months? (Select maximum two answers)	
	1=Good Health 2=Fair Health 3=Bad Health	1= Yes 2= No (If no then ask for next person)	1= Yes 2= No (Ask Q. No. 6)	1= LHW/LHV 2=Govt. Dispensary 3= Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU) 4=Rural Health Centre 5= Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level) 6= Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist 7= Hakeem 8= Homoeopath 9= One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism) 10= Other		1= Satisfied 2= Doctor not present 3= Staff non-cooperative 4= Lady staff not present 5= Lack of cleanliness 6= Long wait 7= Costly treatment 8= Staff untrained 9= Medicines not available 10= Unsuccessful Treatment 11= Other (specify)		1= Not required 2= Costly treatment 3= Far away 4= Unsatisfactory 5= Doctor not present 6= Staff non-cooperative 7= Lady staff not present 8= No cleanliness 9= Long wait 10= Staff untrained 11= Medicines not available 12= Other	
						Problem 1	Problem 2	Reason 1	Reason 2
....									

E. Household Work Status and Non-farm Income

IDC	1. What is the current work status of [Name]?	2. If [Name] not working, give primary reason?	3. For how many weeks [Name] have been looking for work?	4. What is the primary work status of [Name]?	5. What is the skill labor type?	6. What is the Job/service type?		
	1= Working (Ask Q No. 4) 2= Not working (ask Q No. 2)	1= Student (ask Q 12) 2=Old/ minor (ask Q 12) 3=Handicapped/incapable(ask Q 12) 4= Pregnancy/ Temporary illness/injury (ask Q 12) 5= Retired(ask Q 12) 6=Idle (not willing to work) (ask Q 12) 7= Looking for work (ask Q No3) 8=Learning to work (ask Q 12) 9= Off season (ask Q 12) 10=Calamity Stricken (ask Q 12) 11=Other (ask Q 12)		1=Unskilled labor/mazdoor 2= Farm labor (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages) 3= Cultivation on partnership/share cropper 4= Skilled labor (ask Q No. 5) 5= Business/ trade 6= Self-cultivator/own farm 7= Livestock only 8= Govt Job (ask Q No.6) 9=Private Job (ask Q No.6) 10= Family helper without monetary payment 11=Household chores/work 12=Begging 13=Other	1=Tailor 2= Mason 3= Metal work 4= Carpenter 5=Plumber 6=Electrician 7=Mechanic 8=Driver 9= Cook 10=Mobile repair 11= Handicraft 12=Beautician/barber 13=others labour (specify)	1=Armed forces 2= Health 3= Education 4= Administration/revenue/police 5= Agriculture/fisheries/livestock 6= Manufacturing 7= Tourism 8=Development 9=Religious Institution 10= Other services.	code	Other specify
.....								

Household Work Status and Non-farm Income (continue)

IDC	7. Did [name] perform any work for salary, profit or monetary benefit during the last month? 1= Yes 2= No → Q-12	8. If [Name] worked, then how many days s/he worked in the last month?	9. How much money [name] earned during the last month? (in Rs.)	10. How many months [Name] worked during the last 12 months?	11. How much money did [Name] earn in the last 12 months (Multiply Col 9 with Col10 for filling up this Col)	12. Did [Name] perform any work during the last 12 months for monetary benefit? 1= Yes 2= No → Q-14	13. How much money [Name] earned in total during the last 12 months? (In Rs.)
.....							

Household Work Status and Non-farm Income (continue)

ALL 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER - SECONDARY OCCUPATION AND INCOME											Total Non-Farm Income	
IDC	SECONDARY OCCUPATION					SOURCES OF OTHER INCOME/BENEFITS						20.
	14. In addition to the primary occupation, did [name] do any other work or hold other jobs for pay, profit or family gain during the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 → Q-19	15. What was the nature of work (Occupation) that [name] did? 1= Daily wages labor 2= Skilled labor 3= Personal business (non-agriculture) 4= Self-cultivator/own farm 5= Cultivation on contract 6= Cultivation on partnership/share cropper 7= Family helper Without charges 8= Employer/business 9= Livestock only 10= Other	16. How much money in cash, did [name] earn from these other activities during the last 12 months? (Rs)	17. Have sold, any income received in kind for wages and salaries during the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 → Q-19	18. How much money was obtained by selling the "kind" received in wages & salaries during the last 12 months? (Rs.)	19. How much money in cash, did [name] receive from the following sources during the last 12 months (In Rupees)?						20.
					A. Pension	B. Rental Income	C. Remittances	D. Bai-tul-mal	E. BISP	F. Zakat	G. Other (gifts, grant from family, friends and religious institutions)	Add up for total of 11+13+16+18+19A to 19G
.....												

F. Social Protection Mechanism

IDC	1. What are the principal shocks and recurring risks faced by the household? (Select three major risks)	2. What are the possible events which could cause you financial disaster and ultimately disturb your household? Is there anything you are afraid of that could happen unexpectedly and negatively affect the way you live your everyday life? (Select three major risks)	3. Keeping in view the possible financial shocks as asked in Q 1, what are the social protection mechanism/measures available to the household? (Select three major mechanisms)
	1= loss of employment 2= price rises/spikes for necessities etc), 3=loss of livestock 4=losing land/having forced to return land 5=death in family 6= disease 7= malnutrition 8= disability 9= theft 10= flooding 11= robbery 12family enmity 13=drought/shortage of water 14=murder 15=other (please specify)	1= loss of employment 2= price rises/spikes for necessities etc), 3=loss of livestock 4=losing land/having forced to return land 5=death in family 6= disease 7= malnutrition 8= disability 9= theft 10= flooding 11= robbery 12family enmity 13=drought/shortage of water 14=murder 15=other (please specify)	1= pension 2= unemployment insurance, disability insurance 3= health insurance 4= natural disaster insurance 5= bisp - cash transfers (conditional, unconditional) 6= in-kind transfers (food, school food program, agricultural inputs) 7= micro-finance 8= borrowing from banks 9= gifts, charity, zakat, loans from family 10= tied labor, labor contracts with landlord ensuring assistance when needed 11= selling assets 12= sending children to work 13= seasonal/temporary migration 14= permanent migration 15=bait-ul-maal 16=remittances 17=rental income 18=other (please specify)

	Risk 1	Risk 2	Risk 3	Other	Risk 1	Risk 1	Risk 2	Risk 3	Other	Mechanism 2	Mechanism 3	Other

G. Household Farm Income

1. During the last 12 months did any of the HH members, alone or with the members of other HH, **actively operate** land for crop production (irrespective of the size, location or ownership of the land, Haris will be included)? Yes = 1 → (G1 Agri.) No = 2

G1. AGRICULTURE - LAND UTILISATION AND CROP HARVESTING

1. Do you own any agriculture land? Yes=1 No=2 (→6)		2. How much land do you own? Acres												
3. Had you rented out some of the owned land during last Rabbi & Kharif? Yes=1 No=2 (→6)		How many acres do you rent out? Acres												
5. What was the total net value of rent/share (in cash or in kind) received during the last Rabi & Kharif seas														
6. Had you rented in any agriculture land on cash basis in the last Rabbi and Kharif season? Yes = 1, No=2 (→ 8)														
7. How much money did you pay to your landlord in cash as a rent for that land during the last Rabbi and Kharif season?		Rs												
8. What was the value (Rs) of the agricultural land (include farm buildings and tube wells) during the last 12 months that was: (Cross the box if no amount mentioned)														
a-Sold		b-Received gift, inheritance etc.												
		c-Purchased												
		d-Given away, lost etc.												
9. Of this total under operation land (Acres), how much was														
previously reported		a- Owned												
		b- Rented in												
		c- On share crop basis												
		d- Any other not												
10. Total Acres of land in this farm?		Acres (Code 9a+9b+9c+9d)												
11. Of this total under operation land (Acres), how much was														
forest/ wasteland/homestead		a- Irrigated cultivate												
		b- Barani (non-irrigated) cultiva												
		c- Uncultivated land such as												
12. How much land was under cultivation during the last Rabbi and Kharif seasons?		Acres (Code 11a+11b)												
13. NOTE: If any crop was harvested from the agricultural land during the last Rabi and Kharif seasons, complete the table given below otherwise write 0 in the column A.														
Code	Crop name	Land devoted (Acres) If 0 (→next row)	Primary Production						By-Products of the Primary Production				Total Value (Rs.) L	
			Harvested Production (Kg=1 40 Kg =2)		Value of total Product (Rupees)	Given to Landlord (Rupees)	Kept by the Household (Rupees)	Sold by the Household (Rupees)	Value of total Prod. (Rupees)	Given to Landlord (Rupees)	Kept by the Household (Rupees)	Sold by the Household (Rupees)		
			Unit B	Quantity C										D
14.	Wheat													
15.	Cotton													
16.	Sugarcane													
17.	Rice													
18.	Maize													
19.	Pulses													
20.	Fruits													
21.	Vegetables													

22.	Fodder												
23.	Any other												
24.	TOTAL												
25. Did you rent out any agricultural equipment (Tube well, Tractor, Plough, Thresher, Harvester, Truck, etc.) during the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 (→ Next Section)													
26. What had you received if any agricultural equipment (Tube well, Tractor, Plough, Thresher, Harvester, Truck, etc.) rented out during the last 12 months? Rs													
27. What was the value of any agricultural equipment (Tube well, Tractor, Plough, Thresher, Harvester, Truck, etc.) (If there is no amount write zero in that box)													
a)-Sold		b) -Received as gift/ inheritance etc.		c)- Purchased		d)-Given away/lost or destroyed							
28. Total Crop Income (Rs.) - (5+24L+26)													

2. During the last 12 months did the HH keep any livestock poultry birds or fish farm?

Yes = 1 (For Household purpose only) Yes = 2 (For commercial purpose only)

Yes = 3 (For Household/Commercial purpose) No =4 → (H)

G2. Livestock

LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, FISH, FORESTRY, HONEY BEE ETC.																								
NOTE: If the HH had animals (Cattle, Buffalo, Camel, sheep, Goats, Poultry, Fish etc) during the last 1 year, complete the table given below.																								
Code	Animal	Number of animals		Expected Value of Presently owned animals	Expected Value of Owned animals During the last 12 months	Value of the animals during the last 12 months				NOTE: If any of the following items produced for home use/ sale during the last 12 months.														
						Sold/ slaughtered home consumed	Received as gift, inheritance etc.	Purchased	Given away, Lost Stolen etc.							Code	Item	Unit	Market Price/unit	Average Quantity/ Month	No. of Months produced	Total Value		
																A (Owned)	B (shared)	C (Rs.)	D (Rs.)	E (Rs.)	F (Rs.)	G (Rs.)	H (Rs.)	A
1.	Cow																							
3.	Buffalo																							
5.	Camel																							
7.	Sheep																							
9.	Goat																							
11.	Horses																							
13.	Donkeys																							
15.	Mules																							
17.	Others																							
19.	TOTAL																							
21. Total Income from Livestock Rs. (19 E+20 D)																								

H. Household Expenditure (Rs. in last 12 months)

1: “PAID AND CONSUMED” (Col. 1 & 2) shall cover goods and services actually consumed by the household and distinguished from total household purchases. Goods and services received on credit and in barter transactions and actually consumed as well as goods and services, paid for in cash, should also be included. Business related consumption of the household should be excluded.

2: “UNPAID AND CONSUMED” shall cover goods and services consumed which are received as wages and salaries in kind (col. 3 & 4). Own produced goods and services, which were consumed shall also be entered under UNPAID AND CONSUMED (col. 5 & 6). Business related consumption should be excluded. Received in the form of gifts, assistance, inheritances or other sources should be entered in (Col. 7 or 8)

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-A				Last 14 days Consumption Expenditure of the Household on food items.								
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 14 days? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)				Paid and Consumed		Unpaid and Consumed						Total Value
				(Report value in Whole rupees)		Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed		Own Produced and consumed		Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources		2+4+6+8
ITEMS	None	Unit	Code	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Value (Rs.)
Milk/Yogurt		Kg	1.									
Beef		Kg	2.									
Mutton		Kg	3.									
Chicken Meat / Other poultry birds (ducks, quail, turkey etc.)		Kg	4.									
Eggs		No	5.									
Fish (fresh, frozen, dried)/ Prawns, Shrimps or Crabs (fresh, frozen, canned		Kg	6.									
Fresh Fruits		Kg	7.									
Dry Fruits & Nuts (Raisin, Dates, Apricot (dried), Other (Almond, Walnut, Chilgoza, Pistachio, Peanuts, Aniseed, Cashew, Coconut, Sesame seeds, etc.)		Gm	8.									
Vegetables (potato, Onion, Tomato other vegs)		Kg	9.									
Salt		Kg	10.									
Sugar		Kg	11.									
Honey (fresh or processed)		Gm	12.									
Barfi, Jaleebi, Halwa & other sweets		Kg	13.									
Carbonated beverages		Ltr	14.									
Sugarcane juices, Other fresh juices, Fruit juices (packed), Mineral water etc.		Ltr	15.									
Readymade meals, snacks, tea, ice cream, drinks, Instant foods - Lump Sum (LM)		LS	16.									
TOTAL PART A												
ANNUAL TOTAL PART- A (VALUE OF TOTAL PART A x 26)												
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-B				MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON FOODS								
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 1 Month? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ITEM	None	Unit	Co	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

	e	t	de	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Value (Rs.)
Wheat and Wheat flour		Kg	19.									
Rice and rice flour		Kg	20.									
Maize, Barley, Jawar and Millet (Whole and Flour)		Kg	21.									
Suii, Maida, Besan		Kg	22.									
Other cereals products (Vermicellies, Corn flakes, Noodles, Macronis, Pulses		Gm	23.									
Edible Oils and Fats		Kg	24.									
Tea and Coffee Green Tea		Kg	25.									
Jams, Marmalades/ Tomato Ketchup/pulp/ Pudding, Jelly, Pickles, Chatni,		LS	26.									
Biscuits, bread, bun, nan other baked or fried products eg. Pakora somsa,		LS	27.									
Food and Grain milling/grinding charges		LS	28.									
Total PART – B			29.									
ANNUAL TOTAL PART-B (VALUE OF TOTAL PART B X 12)			30.									

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-C				MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON NON-DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES								
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 1 month? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)				Paid and Consumed		Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)						Total
				(Report value in Whole rupees)		Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed		Own Produced and consumed		Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources		Value 2+Value 4+Value 8=9
ITEMS	None	Unit	Code	Qty 1	Value 2	Qty 3	Value 4	Qty 5	Value 6	Qty 7	Value 8	
FUEL AND LIGHTING (32+.....38)			31.									
Fire wood		Kg	32.									
Kerosene oil		Ltr	33.									
Dung cake (dry)		Kg	34.									
					Value 2		Value 4		Value 6		Value 8	
Gas (pipe), (Gas (cylinder)			35.									
Electricity			36.									
Match box, Candles, Mantle etc.			37.									
Others			38.									
Personal Care and hygiene (Bath /Toilet soap, Shampoo, hair oil cream, Toothpaste &			39.									
Household laundry Cleaning (Laundry soap, bleaching and other laundry articles, Washing			40.									
Paper napkins, wax papers and other paper articles etc.			41.									
Tobacco and Chewing Products (Cigarettes and lighters, Pan etc)			42.									
Recreation (Tickets for cinemas, musical concerts, spectacular sports, Lottery tickets, Rent of TV/VCR/Video cassettes, CD's etc. Newspapers, magazines, novels, books (rented, purchased, not for education))			43.									
Personal Transport and Travelling (Not for commercial use) (45+....+48)			44.									
Petrol/ Diesel charges, lubricants & oils, punctures			45.									
Expenses on travelling by road (bus, taxi, rickshaw etc.)			46.									

Expenses on travelling by train	47.					
Other travelling charges like tongas, camels, donkeys, ferries, bicycles, Garage rent etc.	48.					
Other Miscellaneous Household Expenses on Goods and Services (50+...+54)	49.					
Wages & salaries paid to servants, gardeners, sweepers, chowkidar, aya, drivers, cleaners,	50.					
Telephone, cell phone internet etc. charges	51.					
Pocket money to children	52.					
Expenses on maintenance of pets, poultry and fish - for home use only	53.					
Other expenditures not elsewhere classified	54.					
Total PART – C (31+39+40+41+42+43+44+49)	55.					
ANNUAL TOTAL PART- C (VALUE OF TOTAL PART C x 12)	56.					

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-D		YEARLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON NON-DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES						
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 12 months? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item) Items included under fortnightly / monthly expenditure should not be included in this part.			Paid and Consumed		Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)			Total 1+2+3+4 =5
			(Report value in Whole rupees)		Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed	Own Produced and consumed	Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources	
ITEMS	None	Code	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4		
Apparel Textile, Footwear & Personal Effects (58+...+64)		57.						
Clothing (cloths, sweaters, socks and garments), Clothing material and services (Tailoring, embroidery, alterations etc. charges, Clothing supplies (threads, needles, pins, buttons, zipper, hangers etc.)		58.						
Footwear and repair charges		59.						
Personal effects and service and repair charges (62+.....64)		60.						
Brief cases, hand bags, watch straps, belts etc. (leather or plastic)		61.						
Imitation and Jewellery & ornaments (bangles, necklaces and earrings, tie pins, cuff links, etc.)		62.						
Gloves, handkerchief, scarfs, hats, muffs, ties, etc.								
Repair charges of personal effects (watches, clocks, glasses, etc.)		63.						
Housing rent, repairs/maintenance etc		64.						
Chinaware, Earthenware, Plastic ware etc. for daily use and other household effects (Crockery & Cutlery for daily use, (ghara, sorahi etc.), Glassware, Plasticware), Woodware and lacquer, (bulbs, tubes, switches, battery cells, lamp shades etc.)		65.						
Health Care (Doctor consultations, medicines, hospitalization, ambulance, Hakim, dai etc costs)		66.						
Educational and Professional Stationary Supplies expenditure (68+...71)		67.						
School/college fees and private tuition fees		68.						
Books and exercise note books / copies, stationary, pen, pencils, stapling machine, pin etc. Other education expenses (bags, professional society membership, transportation etc.)		69.						

Hostel expenses		70.					
Social and religious functions expenditures (travelling, events, accommodation etc) (74+.....+77)		71.					
Marriages including (dowry, gifts etc, given (in cash/kind)		72.					
Death		73.					
Births		74.					
Pilgrimage to religious places (Haj, Ziarat, Mazars etc)		75.					
Other events		76.					
Transfers (Zakat, fitra etc, remittances paid, gifts paid, insurance etc)		77.					
Taxes & Fines and all other Miscellaneous expenditure		78.					
Total PART – D		79.					

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-E		YEARLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES					
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 12 months? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item) Expenditure in this part should cover the last 12 months preceding the date of enumeration. Expenditure reported on Fortnightly, Monthly and Yearly durable goods and services should be excluded from this part.			Paid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)	Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)			Total Value 1+2+3+4 =5
ITEMS	None	Code	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	
Furniture, Fixture and Furnishing		80.					
Other Household Effects (83+.....+87)		81.					
Electric/ oil fans (table, pedestal, ceiling, exhaust), Air conditioners, Air coolers, Refrigerators, Freezers etc.		82.					
Heater, Boiler, Geyser (electric, gas, oil), Table lamp		83.					
Sewing machine, knitting machine (electric / hand)		84.					
Other(trunks, suitcase etc.), Wall / table clock, water pipes (rubber, nylon, plastic), thermos bottle etc.		85.					
Service and repair charges of household effects, etc. mentioned above		86.					
Miscellaneous Expenditures (89+.....93)		87.					
Laundry/cleaning equipment (washer / dryer, vacuum cleaner, iron, iron board, etc.)		88.					
Calculators, Personal Computers, mobiles, watch etc.		89.					
Radio and musical instruments (Tape recorder, Gramophone, TV, VCR, VCP, Cassettes, Piano, Violin etc.)		90.					
Recreational equipment (Cameras, Projector, Shot gun, Angling kit, Bats, Balls etc.)		91.					
Transport and travelling vehicles (Bicycle, Motorcycle, Scooter, Car, horses, camels, tongas etc.)		92.					
TOTAL PART " E "		93.					

I. Household Assets

PART 1		Selected Durable Assets Items Owned / Sold by The Household						
NOTE: 1. Enter number of the following items if owned by the household during the last 12 months in Col. A and give the number of items presently owned by the household in Col. B. 2. Write the amount received (in cash or in kind), in Col. C, by selling the item during the last 12 months and fill the next columns accordingly.								
Were/Are any of the following items owned by this HH during the last 12 months? If yes, → Col. A to G otherwise cross none box.		No. of items owned		If Sold (Give Amount in Rs)	What is the total present estimated Market value of all the possessed items	In which year the present item was purchased or received (if more than one item than asked about the last bought item purchased or got)	How much money have you spent to buy this item (if more than one, then ask about last bought item)?	
		During the last 12 months	Presently					
Item	None	Code	A	B	C	D	E	F
Refrigerator		1.						
Freezer		2.						
Air conditioner		3.						
Air cooler		4.						
Fan (Ceiling, Table, Pedestal, Exhaust)		5.						
Geyser (Gas, Electric)		6.						
Washing machine/dryer		7.						
Camera		8.						
Cooking stove		9.						
Cooking Range, Microwave oven		10.						
Heater		11.						
Cart/Trolley		12.						
Bicycle		13.						
Rickshaw		14.						
Motorcycle/scooter		15.						
Car / Vehicle		16.						
Tractor		17.						
TV		18.						
VCR, VCP, Receiver, De-coder		19.						
Radio / cassette player		20.						
Compact disk player		21.						
Vacuum cleaner		22.						
Sewing/Knitting Machine		23.						
Personal Computer/laptop		24.						
Mobile Phones (specify commonly used network _____)		25.						
Other		26.						
TOTAL		27.						

PART-2		BUILDINGS AND LAND OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD (Do not report buildings and land already reported in the work sheet)									
Q-1. Did any of the HH members own or had owned during the last 12 months any of the following property? Yes = 1 No = 2 (If No for all, → Next Part)			Q-2. Is all or part of this property owned now? Yes = 1 No = 2		Q-3. What was the value of the property during the last 12 months which was?				Q-4. If rented out, what was the total net rent received, in cash / kind, during the last 12 months?	Q-5. What was the value of major improvements, renovation and new construction made during the last 12 months?	Q-6. If you wanted to sell [Name prop] how much do you expect to receive (Rs)?
Property	Code	Y/N	Code	Acres	Sold	Rec	Pur	Given	Rs		
Non-Agricultural Land	28.										

Residential Building(Completed / under construction)	29.										
Commercial Building(Completed./under construction)	30.										
TOTAL	31.										

PART - 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, LOANS, DEBT AND CREDITS													
Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".				None	Code	Rs.	Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".				None	Code	Rs.
What are the total net savings of your Household at present?					32.		What is the current total value of gold, silver, and precious metals including Jewelry, stones etc.?					33.	
What were the net savings of your Household during the last 12 months?					34.		What was the value of total gold, silver etc. including Jewelry, stones sold during the last 12 months?					35.	
How much profit did you receive from your all savings/deposits during the last 12 months?					36.		What was the value of total gold, silver etc. including jewelry, stones purchased during the last 12 months?					37.	
How much did you withdraw from savings for consumption expenditure during the last 12 months?					38.								
Cross the None box if amount (Rs) is "0".							None	Code	Rs.				
How much loans are currently borrowed by the Household?								39.					
How much loan was borrowed in the last 12 months? (Note: If no then go to Q 49)								40.					
Source		None	Code	1. Currently Borrowed Amount (Rs)	2. Amount Borrowed last yr(Rs)	3. Loan Repaid during last 12 months (Rs.)	4. Interest paid during last 12 months (Rs)						
Friends/relatives			41.										
Shopkeepers			42.										
Banks			43.										
NGOs			44.										
Community Organizations			45.										
Others			46.										
How much amount of the loan was used for each of the corresponding?	None	Code	1.Land (Rs)	2.Livestock (Rs)	3.Machinery (Rs)	4.Bussiness (Rs)	5.Farm Input (Rs)	6.Housing (Rs)	7.Consumption (Rs)	8.Education (Rs)			
		47.											
			9.Health Care (Rs)	10.Social Function (e.g. as Marriage) (Rs)	11.Repay Loans (Rs)		12.Cash Available (Rs)	13. Other Uses (Rs)	14.Total loan use (Rs)				
Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".							None	Code	Rs.				
How much was loaned out in the last 12 months? (Note: If not then go to Q 52)								48.					
How much was received back (including profits) during the last 12 months?								49.					
How much profit was received on this loan during the last 12 months?								50.					
How much money was received from group insurance/ benevolent by any member of this HH during the last 12 months?								51.					

J. BALANCE SHEET FOR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ID CODE	Non-Farm Income (Rs)	Expenditure Items	Expenditures (Rs.)
		5. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD – SECTION H: PART- A (18-Col9)	
		6. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD – SECTION H: PART- B (30-Col9)	
1. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD NONFARM INCOME (E-20: 1+...N)		7. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON NON-DURABLE GOODS/ SERVICES – SECTION H: PART-C (56-Col9)	
2. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD AGRI INCOME (G1-28)		8. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON NON-DURABLE GOODS/ SERVICES – SECTION H: PART-D (80-Col5)	
3. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD LIVESTOCK INCOME (G2-21)		9. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON DURABLE GOODS/ SERVICES – SECTION H: PART-E (94-Col5)	
4. TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1+2+3)		10. ANNUAL TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (5+6+7+8+9)	
Validation Check			
First level check: Ratio (4/10)		Is the ratio > 0.85? Yes (Balance complete) No (Go to further balancing second level check)	
11. Assets Sold (Sec I):=(27 col C + 32Q3(sold)+ 32Q4)		12. Savings and loans taken (Sec I)=(36+37+39+41)	
Second level check: Ratio (4+11+12)/10		Is the ratio > 0.85? Yes (Balance complete) No (Verify from the HH, why the expenditures are so higher than income and make necessary corrections)	

K. Household Facilities (availability and access)

1. What is the residential status at present? 1=Personal residence, 2= On rent, 3=On subsidized rent, 4=Without rent	
2. How many rooms does your household occupy, include bed rooms and living rooms? (Do not count storage rooms, bath rooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms for business)	
3. Which material is used to lay roof of this building? 1= RCC/RBC; 2=Wood/Bamboo; 3= Iron/Cement sheets; 4=Other	
4. Which type of Structure the house has? Pucca=1; Katcha=2; P&K=3	
5. What is the main source of drinking water for the household? Piped Water piped into property =1 Hand Pump in the dwelling =2 Public tap / standpipe =3 Private Borehole (with motor pump)=4 Public Borehole (with motor pump)=5	Protected Well(include dug well)=6 Unprotected well (include dug well)=7 Protected Spring=8 Rainwater collection =9 Bottled water=10 Cart with small tank/drum=11
	Surface Water (river or stream or dam or lake or pond or canal or irrigation channel)=12 Filtration Plan/Unit=13 Tanker Truck=14 Underground Water Tube well=15 Piped into dwelling=16 Other=17
6. How many hours each day is water normally available in the tap? (If less than one, put zero)	
7. Who installed the water delivery system? Govt., PHED, LG & RD, Municipality, District / Union council etc. =1 Community=2 household itself = 3 NGO, Private etc. =4 RSP=5 Landlord=6 Don't know=7	
8. Who look after this water delivery system? Govt., PHED, LG & RD, Municipality, District / Union council etc. =1 Community=2 household itself = 3 NGO, Private etc. =4 RSP=5 None = 6	
9. How much time is consumed on a round trip to fetch the drinking water? 1 – 15 Minutes = 1 16 – 30 Min. = 2 31 – 45 Min. = 3 46 – 60 Min. = 4 60+ Min. = 5	
10. Do you normally pay for water used by your household? Yes =1 No =2 (→ Q - 12)	
11. How much do you normally pay for one month water supply? Rs.	
12. Are you willing to pay for an improved water supply system? Yes = 1 No =2 Don't know =3	
13. What type of toilet is used by your household? Flush connected to public sewerage = 1 Flush connected to pit = 2 Flush connected to open drain = 3 Dry	

raised latrine = 4 Dry pit latrine = 5 No toilet in the household = 6 (For codes 1 – 5 → Q- 15)	
14. Where do the household members go for their necessities? Fields / open places = 1 Communal latrine = 2 Others = 3 (specify)	
15. Is your house connected with drainage / sewerage system? Yes, underground drains = 1 Yes, to covered drains = 2 Yes, to open drain = 3 No system = 4	
16. How is the garbage collected from your household and neighborhood? Municipality = 1 Privately = 2 No formal system =3	
17. How much do you pay (Rs.) per month for garbage collection from your HH and from the neighborhood? (Write 0 if nothing is being paid)	
18. How many hours per day you have electricity? No connection=1 1-4 hours =2 >4-8 hours =3 >8-12 hours =4 >12-16=5 >16-20=6 >20-24=7	
19. Do you use any alternative sources of energy/electricity? UPS=1 Generator=2 Solar panels=3 Biogas=4 None =5	
20. What is the main source of fuel/energy? Gas=1; Wood =2; Kerosene oil=3; Saw dust=4; Other= 5 (Specify)	
21. What is the main source of water for irrigation? River=1, Canal=2, Tube well=3 Barani =4; other =5 (Specify)	

How much time is spent in reaching to the nearest place of facility?																	
	A. Time in minutes					B. Normal mode of transport				A. Time in minutes					B. Normal mode of transport		
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	On foot	Non-mechanical	Mechanical		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	On foot	Non-Mechanical	Mechanical
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
22. Medical Store									23. Middle school Girls								
24. Retail (Kiryana) store									25. High school Boys								
26. Public transport									27. High School Girls								
28. Primary school Boys									29. Health clinic/Hospital								
30. Primary school Girls									31. Population Welfare Unit								
32. Middle School Boys									33. Main Road								

L. Access and use of services and facilities

Enter replies about everyone in the following, in the relevant box.																	
Services and Facilities	A				B							C		D			
	How many times do you use this service usually				Any particular reason for not using/once in a while							To which extent you are satisfied of this service		What type of change you found in the service during the last 12 months			
	Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Far Away	Very costly	Does not suit	Lack of tools/staff	No enough Facility	Other	N/A	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Worst	Like before	Better than before	Don't know
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	1	2	3	4	
Lady Health Worker																	
Basic Health Unit																	
Family Planning Unit																	
Vaccinator																	
School																	
Veterinary Clinic																	
Agriculture (extension)																	
Police																	
Bank																	

Road																			
Drinking water																			
Bus																			
Railway																			
Post Office																			
NADRA Office																			
Union council office																			
Local magistrate																			
Court																			
District Education Department																			
District Health Department																			
District Local Government Office																			
Electricity and Gas																			

M. Major Conflicts/disputes and their resolution mechanism

1. Have you experienced any conflict/dispute in your household or in your village? 1= Yes, 2=No

If No → (N)

IDC	2. What are the main types of conflicts/disputes you experienced in your household or village?	3. What are the most common causes of such conflicts/disputes?	4. How often main common disputes/conflicts occur in your village or household?	5. Whom do you refer to most of the time for conflicts/dispute resolution?
	1= Intra-household/husband and wife/within children 2= Inter household /Family disputes 3=Communal/tribal 4= Other (Please specify)	1=Land 2=Money loan/return 3=Rishtay (asking hand of a boy/girl for marriage) 4= Other (Please specify)	1= Once in while 2= Often 3= More often 4= Always	1= Any formal local Conflict Resolution Committee/Rajooni/Jirga/Panchait 2= Any informal local Conflict Resolution Committee/ Rajooni/Jirga/Panchait 3=Police 4=Court 5= Other (Please specify)
	Multiple choice Other	Multiple choice Other		Multiple Choice Other

N. Trust at community and local government institutions

IDC	1. Generally speaking do people in your neighborhood help each other when needed?	2. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or you need to be very careful in dealing with people in your village?	3. In your opinion how much do people in this village trust each other in matters of lending and borrowing?	4. How far you think that the working of the local government is transparent and corruption free?	5. Do you trust in local elected representatives to address your local problems?	6. Since the formation of local governments earlier this year in 2016, how many times you have visited/contacted any local representative in person or in office for the solution of any problem?	7. What do you think if there has been any improvement in the provision of public services because of local governments?
	1= People are always busy and don't help so much 2= People help first of all their family and friends when help is needed 3= People help only those people they know will also help them 4= People help each other whenever somebody needs help 9= Don't know	1=Fully trust 2=Some trust 3=Neutral 4=Not Trust 9=Don't know	1=Fully Trust 2=Some trust 3=Neutral 4=Not Trust 9=Don't know	1=Totally transparent and corruption free 2=Somewhat transparent and corruption free 3=Neutral 4= Non transparent and corrupt	1=Fully trust 2=Some trust 3=Neutral 4=Not Trust 9=Don't know	1=Not at all 2=Once 3=Twice 4=More than three times	1=A lot of improvement 2=Little improvement 3=No change 4=Worse than before 9=Don't know

O. Environment and climate change

IDC	1. What is the most striking change in weather and climate that you could observe over the last five years?	2. What impact did it have on you, your family, livestock and agriculture?	3. What are you already doing or planning to do to be prepared for such incidences/changes in the future?

	1= Nothing (→ P) 2=More Rainfall 3=Less Rainfall 4=More Floods 5=Dry season much longer 6=Other (please specify)	1=Loss of human life 2=Loss of livestock 3=Loss of agriculture output 4=Loss/damage of personal property/ house 5=Deterioration of health conditions due to water borne diseases 6= Migration 7=Other (please specify)		1=Adapting house construction to withstand extreme weather conditions 2=Adapting crops to withstand extreme weather conditions 3=Control of open grazing 4=Planting of trees 5=Avoiding deforestation 6=Adopting water efficient/saving technology 7=Household/animal waste management 8= Energy conservation/renewable energy/recycling 9=Life, property and health insurance 10= Migration 11=Other (please specify)		4. Name the organisations helping you to prepare against abrupt changes in the environment
		Impact (Multiple choice)	Other	Preparation (Multiple Choice)	Other (please specify)	

P. Major Constraints/Problems (Perceptions)

Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response
1.Education:		2.Health care:		3.Water Supply:		4.Drainage:		5.Street Pavement:	
6.Transport:		7.Fuel Supply:		8.Electricity:		9.Income (Poverty):		10. Jobs/Employment:	
11.Savings:		12Access to Credit:		13.Social Cohesion:		14.Organisation:			

Rank each problem from 1 to 4, where 1=no problem; 2=slight problem; 3=serious problem; 4=very serious problem and 9= not sure.

Q. Household Miscellaneous Information

1. In the last twelve months, has anybody talked to you, or have you heard any messages about hygiene (boiling your drinking water, washing hands before eating and after using toilet etc.) or about diseases you can catch from unclean water? Yes =1 No =2 (→ Q-3)									
2. From whom did you hear about it? Lady health visitor = 1 Any other Govt. health worker = 2 Any other NGO / private health worker = 3 Media =4 School children = 5 Other family members = 6 Community Organisation =7 RSP Staff = 8 Other = 9									
3. During the last 30 days has this household been visited by a village based family planning worker? Yes =1 No = 2									
4. Is there any existing Community Organisation in your area? Yes =1 No = 2 (→ next section)									
5. If yes is any one from your household member of that Community Organisation? Yes =1 No = 2 (→ next section)									
6. If yes since when (DD/MM/YY)									
7. Have you got any training as member in the CO? Yes=1 No=2									
8. Savings in CO (Rs.)									
9. Benefits of Community Organisation (Perceptions)									
Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response
1. Social Cohesion		2. Skills		3. Village Infrastructure		4. Personal Empowerment		5. Conflict Resolution	
6. Access to loans		7. Access to public services		8. Access to technology		9. Access to Market		10. Improved Natural Resources	

Note: Rank each benefit from 0 to 3, where 0=no benefit (or not sure); 1=slight benefit; 2=significant benefit; and 3=very significant benefit.

R. Overall Assessment (to be filled by the interviewer)

1	Result	1. Completed with selected household			2. Completed with replacement	
2	Behavior of the respondent	1. Co-operative	2. Normal	3. reluctant/hesitant		4. non serious/talkative

ANNEX E: FEMALE QUESTIONNAIRE

Both enumerators and respondents have to be female.

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme

Socio-Economic Survey (SES) (Baseline – 2016)

RESEARCH UNION COUNCILS HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE⁵

**UNION COUNCILS DAD KHAN JARWAR AND MASSOO BOZDAR, DISTRICT TANDO
ALLAHYAR, SINDH**

⁵ The Questionnaire is being adopted from the PSLM 2007-8 questionnaires and amended according to the needs of this survey.

Consent Form

My name is [name of enumerator] and I am representing Rural Support Programmes Network. We are conducting a survey about socio-economic conditions of households and their access to public services [e.g.: drinking water, education, health facilities] in your area on behalf of [name of RSP]. The information we collect will help the [name of RSP] better understand the current socio-economic conditions of households and how access to public services affects the economic situation of households living in Sindh. There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this survey. However, the results of this survey will help the [name of RSP], government and other development organisation to develop programmes and policies for socio-economic empowerment of women and poor in Sindh.

Your household has been randomly selected for the survey, like many other households in this area. We will be asking questions about your household members, age, education, health, income and assets. We think that the whole discussion will not pose any risk to you and your household members. The interview usually takes about __ minutes. Your answers will remain confidential and will be used anonymously in the survey report. The survey results will not mention any names of you or your household members. Your views are important and will help to improve the work and knowledge of [RSP] and other organisations working for the development of Sindh.

We understand that sometimes some people choose not to participate in the survey for many reasons. You are free to choose whether or not to participate in this survey. If you do choose to participate, you are free to withdraw from the survey at any time. If you choose not to participate or you choose to withdraw, your decision will not adversely affect your position in community or relationship with [name of National Rural Support Programme working in your area].

Authorization

I have understood the consent form and decided that I will voluntarily participate in the study described above. Its general purposes, the procedures, and possible risks and benefits have been explained to me.

The consent taken from (Name): _____ Signature (if literate): _____
Date: _____

The consent taken by (Name): _____
Date: _____

Consent verified by (Name): _____ Signature: _____
Date: _____

Note: If the respondent is not literate the enumerator will take verbal consent and the Field Supervisor verifies that a verbal consent was obtained, by signing this document.

a. Household Identification

1.	Union Council	[select from drop down] pre-feed only two UCs -
2.	Revenue Village /Deh	[select from drop down]
3.	Village (Settlement)	[select from drop down]
4.	Household Address	
5.	Name of Household Head	Pre-feed from sampling
6.	Household Head CNIC	Pre-feed from sampling
7.	Name of Respondent	Only Currently Married women age 15-49 years in the household
8.	Age of the respondent	
9.	What was your age at the time of marriage?	
10.	Education level of the respondent	
11.	CNIC	
12.	Name of the Interviewer	[select from drop down]
13.	Name of the Supervisor	[select from drop down]

b. Birth Spacing

DESCRIPTION OF BIRTH SPACIN METHODS:

1. CONDOM: A man can use a rubber covering during sexual intercourse.
2. IUCD: A woman can have a loop or coil placed inside her uterus by a doctor or nurse. Its provides protection for 5-12 years
3. PILLS: A woman can take a pill every day.
4. INJECTABLES: A woman can have an injection by a - trained health care providers which provides protection from being pregnant from one to three months.
5. IMPLANT: A doctor can place into a woman's arm small rods which provides protection for becoming pregnant up to five years. This method is also known as NORPLANT.
6. TUBAL LIGATION/FEMALE STERILIZATION: A woman can have an operation to avoid having any more children.
7. VASECTOMY (MALE STERILIZATION) : A man can have an operation to avoid having any more children.
8. STANDARD DAYS METHOD (RHYTHM): A couple can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of the month when the woman is more likely to become pregnant.
9. WITHDRAWAL: A man can be careful and pull out before ejaculation.
10. OTHERS: Have you heard of any other ways or methods that a woman or a man can use to avoid pregnancy

Now I would like to ask you about Birth Spacing, various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid pregnancy?

#	Questions	Response
1.	Have you ever heard about any contraceptive methods?	Yes, spontaneously= 1 Yes, probed= 2 No= 3
2.	If yes please Name as many as you know? (select all relevant options)	1. Condom 6. Female Sterilisation 7. Male Sterilisation 8. Rhythm 9. Withdrawal 10. Others
3.	Have you ever used any of the methods? (select all relevant options)	Yes =1, No = 2 If No (Q→9)
4.	If Yes, please name as many as you have ever you used?	1. Condom 6. Sterilisation (Female) Go to Q 7 2. IUCD 7. Sterilisation (Male) Go to Q 7 3. Pills 8. Rhythm 4. Injection 9. Withdrawal 5. Implant 10. Others
5.	Are you currently using any method?	Yes =1, No = 2 If No (Q→9)
6.	If Yes, which methods are you currently using?	1. Condom 6. Sterilisation (Female) 2. IUCD 7. Sterilisation (Male) 3. Pills 8. Rhythm 4. Injection 9. Withdrawal 5. Implant 10. Others
7.	In your opinion what should be the minimum spacing between two pregnancies?	1=One year, 2= Two Years , 3=Three years, 4=four years, 5=five years, 6= Do not know
8.	From where do you normally obtain the method, you are using now?	1. Spouse 3. Friend /relative 5. Govt. Family Planning Center 2. Hakim 4. Homeopath 6. Chemist

		7. NGO Family Planning Center		8. Store	
		9. Private hospital / Practitioner		10. Dai	
		11. Govt. Hospital /Dispensary/ Practitioner		12. Reproductive health Service unit	
		13. BHU / RHC		14. Mobile service unit	
		15. Lady Health Worker		16. Other	
9.	If never used or not using currently please give reasons? (select all relevant reasons)	1. Wants More Children	2. Not Effective	3. Husband away	4. Hysterectomy
		5. Costs Too Much	6. Religious Reasons	7. Lactating	8. Menopausal
		9. Not Available	10. Self-Opposed	11. Lack of knowledge	12. Pregnant
		13. Irregular Supply	14. Husband Oppose	15. Infertility	16. Adverse Side Effects
		17. Relatives Opposed	18. Other		

c. PRE , Natal and POST-NATAL CARE (Mother have child up to 12 months of age)

#	Questions	Response
1.	Is there any women in the household who have child up to 12 months of age?	Yes = 1 No =2 (→next section)
2.	If Yes, Name of Woman	
3.	Child's age in months	
Pre-natal Care		
4.	Do you know about any problems or complications a woman can have during pregnancy?	Yes= 1 No= 2
5.	Can you name some of complications or problems a woman can face during pregnancy?	Vomiting =1 Convulsions =5 Severe abdominal pain =10 Bleeding =2 Swollen hands/face/feet=6 Accelerated/ reduced fetal movement =11 Severe headache=3 High fever =7 Water breaks without labor =12 Blurred vision =4 Loss of consciousness =8 Others (please specify) =13 Difficulty breathing =9
6.	Do you know that a pregnant woman should go to doctor for checkup during pregnancy?	Yes= 1 No= 2
7.	Do you know that how many Antenatal Checks a pregnant woman should have during pregnancy?	1=1 2=2 3=3 4=4 More than four =5 Don't know=6
8.	Do you know what are the important components of Antenatal care?	Checking for Immunization (Tetanus injection)=4 Urine test=7 Anemia=1 Counseling about food and rest requirement=5 Others =8 (please specify) Measure Blood=2 Check the position and movement of the Don't know=9 Pressure Weighing=3 fetus=6
9.	While you were pregnant with your last child, did you have any prenatal consultations?	Yes = 1, No = 2 (Q→17)
10.	During your last pregnancy, how many times you had Antenatal Care visits	1=1 2=2 3=3 4=4 More than four =5 Don't know=6
11.	Where did you normally receive prenatal care?	Home TBA = 1 Home Doctor = 4 Family Welfare Center =07 Home LHW = 2 Govt. Hosp/Clinic =5 Reproductive Health Service unit=08 Home LHV = 3 Private Hosp / Clinic = 06 Mobile service unit =09 Other = 10
12.	At what month of pregnancy did you go for your first consultation?	
13.	During this pregnancy were you given tetanus toxoid (TT) injections?	Yes = 1 No = 2 (Q→15)
14.	How many injections were given?	
15.	Were you given (TT) injections during previous pregnancies?	Yes = 1, No = 2, No previous pregnancy=3, If code is 2 or 3 (Q→17)
		16. If yes, how many injections were given?
17.	Did you took Iron, folic acid and calcium tablets during the pregnancy	Yes= 1 No= 2
Natal Care		

18.	In your opinion what is the best place to deliver the baby?	Home =1, Dai/ TBA home=2, CMW home=3, LHV Facility=4, BHU/RHC=5, THQ/DHQ=6, Private Facility=7, Other (please specify)=8		
19.	Where did you deliver your last baby?	Home = 1, Govt. Hospital / Clinic = 2, Private Hospital / Clinic = 3, Other = 4		
20.	Why did you deliver there?	Convenience=1 Confidence in provider's ability=3 As per advice from family=5 Cost issue=2 As per advice from provider=4 Others =6(Specify please)		
21.	Who assisted you with this delivery?	Family member Or relative/Neighbors=1, Midwife=2, TBA=3, Trained Dai=4, Doctor= 5, LHV= 6, LHW=7, Nurse= 8, Other=9		
22.	What was outcome of last delivery?	Normal Healthy child=1, Still birth=2, Child with congenital abnormality=3, Other=4 (specify please), Don't know=9		
23.	What was the cost of your last delivery?	Rs-----, Don't know=9		
Post Natal				
24.	Did anyone examine you within first 24 hours after you gave birth?	Yes =1, No=2		
25.	If yes, where you were examined	Home TBA = 1 Home Doctor = 4 Family Welfare Center =07 Home LHW = 2 Govt. Hosp/Clinic =5 Reproductive Health Service unit=08 Home LHV = 3 Private Hosp / Clinic = 06 Mobile service unit =09 Other = 10		
26.	How many Post Natal Care visits you had after your last delivery	1=1 2=2 3=3 4=4 More than four =5 Don't know=6		
Neonatal Health				
27.	In your opinion what are most important things to be done for health of newborn?	Bathing=1 Covering with blanket or Chadar=2 Cleaning=3	Showing to family=4 Feeding with food or medicine=5 Vaccination=6	Exclusive Breastfeeding=7 Other =8(Specify)
28.	Did you feed your child with the colostrum (Colostrum is the thick milk that comes first after delivery)	Yes=1 No=2		
29.	Did your child was given first vaccination (polio drops and BCG) soon after birth (Mandatory Question)	Yes=1 No=2		
30.	How long after birth was the newborn given bath?	1. Immediately after birth 2. 1 to 2 hours after birth 3. 2 to 3 hours after birth 4. 3 to 6 hours after birth 5. 6 hours after birth 6. Do not remember		
31.	In your opinion what is Exclusive Breastfeeding?	1. Breastfeeding with other milk when mother's milk is short 2. Breastfeeding with other foods when mother's milk is short 3. Breastfeeding and feeding water 4. Only breastfeeding for a period of six months 5. Others (Specify please)		
32.	How long after birth did you first put your child to the breast?	1. Immediately after birth (within minutes) 2. Hours----- 3. Day----- 4. Did not breastfeed		
33.	How many months did you exclusively breastfeed your child?	1. None 2. Less than six months 3. Six months 4. Other (specify) 5. Don't remember		
34.	At what stage(from which month) complimentary feeding for a child should be initiated?	Months:----- Don't Know		

d. WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING

1. Who in your household decides who can start or continue to get education? (see FN for codes)	2. Who in your household decides whether who can seek or remain in paid employment? (see Foot Notes for codes) If code = 8 or 9, → Q.4	3. Why are you not actively seeking paid work? (see FN for codes)	4. Who in your HH decides where and when one should be married? (see FN for codes)	Ask if she is currently married		7. Who in your household usually makes decisions about purchase of following consumption items?			
				5. Who in your family decides whether you can use birth control methods? (see FN for codes)	6. Who in your family decides whether you should have more children?				

Codes for Q.1, Q.2, Q.4 and Q.7:		Codes for Q.3:			Codes for Q.5 and Q.6	
Woman herself = 1 Head/Father of the household decides alone = 2 Head/Father in consultation with his/her spouse = 3 Head/Father in consultation with the woman concerned = 4 Head/Father and spouse of the head in consultation with the woman concerned = 5	Head/Father and other male members decide = 6 Other combination of persons decide = 7 Only for Q.1 and Q.2: Too old to study or work = 8 Woman concerned has no interest in study/work = 9	Not permitted by husband or father to work outside home = 1 Don't want to work outside home = 2 Not enough job opportunities in the region = 3 Pay too low = 4	Too busy doing domestic work = 5 Too Old / Retired / Sick / Handicapped = 6 Don't know whether there exists an opportunity = 7 student = 8 other = 9	Husband alone = 1 Woman herself = 2 Husband & woman jointly = 3 Mother of woman or husband = 4 Menopausal/infertile = 5 It is in the hands of God = 6 Nobody = 7 Other = 8 (please specify)		

8. Did any LHW come to this Household during the last 30 days?	9. Did any male/female of the household visit a health unit during the last 30 days?	10. Has respondent heard of HIV/AIDS?	11. Is respondent familiar with at least three preventive measures against HIV & AIDS?
1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No
			(Note: better to list here possible preventive methods for the respondent to choose)

e. Number of Deaths in the household (during the last 12 months) (record reason and birth certificate status of the most recent death)

Age Bracket	Male (No)	Female (No)	Death Certificate (Yes=1, No=2)	Reason of death
Up to 5 years				
6-18 years				
19-24 years				
25-55 years				
> 55 years				
Total				

f. Major Constraints/Problems (Perceptions)

Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response
1.Education:		2.Health care:		3.Water Supply:		4.Drainage:		5.Street Pavement:	
6.Transport:		7.Fuel Supply:		8.Electricity:		9.Income (Poverty):		10. Jobs/Employment:	

11.Savings:		12.Access to Credit:		13.Social Cohesion:		14.Organisation:			
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Rank each problem from 1 to 4, where 1=no problem; 2=slight problem; 3=serious problem; 4=very serious problem and 9= not sure.

g. Benefits of Community Organisation (Perceptions)

Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response
Social Cohesion		Skills		Village Infrastructure		Personal Empowerment		Conflict Resolution	
Access to loans		Access to public services		Access to technology		Access to Market		Improved Natural Resources	

Note: Rank each benefit from 0 to 3, where 0=no benefit (or not sure); 1=slight benefit; 2=significant benefit; and 3=very significant benefit.

h. Household Miscellaneous Information

11. In the last twelve months, has anybody talked to you, or have you heard any messages about hygiene (boiling your drinking water, washing hands before eating and after using toilet etc.) or about diseases you can catch from unclean water? Yes =1 No =2 (→ Q-3)	
12. From whom did you hear about it? Lady health visitor = 1 Any other Govt. health worker = 2 Any other NGO / private health worker = 3 Media =4 School children = 5 Other family members = 6 Community Organisation =7 RSP Staff = 8 Other = 9	
13. During the last 30 days has this household been visited by a village based family planning worker? Yes =1 No = 2	
14. Is there any existing Community Organisation in your area? Yes =1 No = 2 (if no end the survey)	
15. Is anyone from your household member of that Community Organisation? Yes =1 No = 2	
16. Is since when (DD/MM/YY)	
17. Have you got any training as member in the Community Organisation? Yes=1 No=2	
18. Savings in Community Organisation (Rs.)	

i. Nutrition [Stunting⁶ and Wasting⁷]

If the family has children of 5 years of age then complete the following table, if not then move to next section:

Code	19. Mother's Name	20. Name of Child	21. Sex (1=Boy 2=Girl)	22. Date of Birth	23. Age (Years)	24. Weight (kg)	25. Height (cm)	26. Birth Certificate (1=Yes 2=No)	27. Delivery Conducted by*	28. Breastfed (1=Yes 2=No)	29. Other substances*
...											
	*Codes: Q17: Delivery conducted by: Dai/Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)=1, Lady Health Visitor/Worker=2, Doctor=3, Nurses=4, Others=5 (also provide explanation if Others) Q19: Has the child been given anyone of the following along with breast feeding? Ghutti=1, Goat Milk=2, Bottle Fed=3, Water=4, Others=5 (Please explain if Others)										

j. Vaccination & Diarrhoea (for under 5 years children)

30. Has the child been vaccinated including polio? Yes=1 No=2 (if no → , Q28)											
31. Do you have Vaccination Card of your children with you? Yes=1 No=2											
32. Did the child vaccinated/administered the following drops. (1.Yes, according to Card, 2. Yes, according to memory, 3. yes, during polio campaign, No =4)											
1. BCG		2. Penta 1		3. Penta 2		4. Penta 3					
5. POLIO ZERO DOZE		6. POLIO 1		7. POLIO2		8. POLIO3					
9. POLIO 4		10. Pneumo 1		11. Pneumo 2		12. Pneumo 3					
13. Measles 1		14. Measles 2		15.		16.					

⁶ Stunting - Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median *height for age* of reference population [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup2.html].

⁷ Wasting - Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median *weight for height* of reference population [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup2.html].

33. Where / who and on what date the most recent vaccination was given? Govt. Hospital /dispensary doctor = 01 Basic Health Unit = 02 Rural Health Centre = 03 MCHC= 04 NGO, Health worker = 05 Lady Health Worker= 06 Vaccination team/campaign = 07 Private Practitioner / facility = 08 Other = 09 Don't know = 10	Date:
	Code:
34. How many days after birth, did the child get first injection of BCG? If Don't know = 9	
35. Did the child suffer from any of the following disease in spite of vaccination? Can use maximum of three options. Polio =1 Whooping Cough =2 Measles =3 Tetanus =4 Tuberculosis (TB) =5 Diphtheria =6 No =7 (maximum of three option code can be used)	Option1:
	Option2:
	Option3:
36. How far did you travel (round trip) to get your child vaccinated? 0 - 2 Km = 1 >2- 5 Km = 2 > 5-10 Km = 3 >10-20 Km= 4 >20 Km = 5 Don't Know=9	
37. How much did you pay for it (including transport)? if nothing Write zero →Next Child	
38. Why was the child not vaccinated? Cannot afford it = 1 No team has visited = 2 Facility too far away = 3 Don't know about vaccination=4 Child will get sick = 5 No female staff = 6 No answer= 7 Unnecessary= 8 Other= 9	
39. Did the child face diarrhoea during the last 30 days? Yes=1 No=2 (If no, then ask from the next child)	
40. Did you consult anyone for the treatment of diarrhoea? Yes=1 No=2 (If no, then ask Q. No. 23)	
41. Who was the person you consulted first of all? Private Dispensary/Hospital=1 Government Hospital=2 RHC/BHU=3 LHW=4 Nurse/LHV=5 Chemist/Pharmacy=6 Hakeem, Homoeopath, Waid =7 Other=8	
42. Did you give Nimkol (ORS) to him/her? Yes, readymade =1 Yes, Prepared at home=2 No=3	

k. Overall Assessment (to be filled by the interviewer)

1	Result	3. Completed with selected household	4. Completed with replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Behaviour of the respondent	5. Co-operative	6. Normal	7. reluctant/hesitant	8. non serious/talkative	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX F: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND CHECKLIST FOR UNION COUNCIL PROFILING

Two field researchers will be hired and they will be based in the selected districts. The researchers will collect and compile primary and secondary data. For primary data, key informant interviews and focus group discussions need to be held in each revenue village and Got of the selected UCs. Participant observation will be separately recorded in the field journal during data collection. Hand written notes will be converted into MS Word document and will be part of the UC dossier as annex.

With prior consent, photographs may be taken and short videos may be made about different activities/chores undertaken by villagers. The researchers are expected to undertake following activities in order to accomplish the task of union council profiling:

Tasks	Mode
Read the available secondary literature about the history, culture, traditions, religious practices and ways of living in the rural part of the Sindh Province. To find this literature, in addition to online material, useful reports and magazines may be available in local libraries of local universities close to our selected districts.	Review of the literature
Read the available secondary literature about the history, culture and cultural festivals, traditions, religious practices and ways of living in the two selected districts.	Review of the literature
One map of UC showing UC and its revenue villages	MIS specialist
One map of revenue villages showing settlements (called "Gots" in Sindhi)	MIS specialist
Geographical information – location, coordinates.	MIS specialist
Find if available from the secondary literature, any distinguishing feature, custom, cultural event being celebrated in the selected union councils. For this, different studies or reports of district government or by the students of nearby universities may be useful.	Review of the literature
Demography –occupation, common diseases, common diseases and ailments, prevalent infections in the area.	Review of the literature
Physical infrastructure - what infrastructure exists such as schools, hospitals, historic places, mosques?	Visit to the concerned line departments and Review of the literature
What are the climatic conditions? Hot, cold, seasons, any history of floods and heat waves?	Visit to the concerned agriculture extension offices and Review of the literature
Agriculture: Which are major and minor crops in the area?	Visit to the concerned agriculture extension offices and Review of the literature and grey (unpublished)

	literature
What are different types of agriculture labour/haris? For example, bonded labour, short term tenancy – single crop haris or permanent haris? Task based labour for only harvesting or sowing of crops?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages
Which are the major families in UCS? It could be Pirs/political/religious leaders.	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages
What are the major religions in the UC and within a UC, which are the major sects and sub-sects?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages
What is the condition of general road infrastructure?	Observation through visit
Which are the major industries in UCs?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation
Livelihood sources: which are the main livelihood sources of the people?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation
What is the status of public services in the area? For example; educations, health and roads? How many staff is working for vaccination? What is status of birth, marriage and death registration in the area?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation, meeting with the staff of Union Council
What is the status of alignment/working relationship of different government line departments with UCs?	FGDs in villages and observation, meeting with the staff of other NGOs working in the area
What is the history of social mobilization in the area? Are there any community organizations, village Organisations, local support organisations established/working in the union council? If active, which activities have been undertaken by these originations? Whether Community Investment Fund has been mobilized? If yes, what is the size of the loan availed by the community so far?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation
Which other development actors like other NGOS have worked in the UC and which projects have been undertaken recently?	Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation
Political environment: in view of local government elections, which people have been elected in the UC and which political party is popular in the UC?	Review of the literature and

<p>Are there any political factions in the UC? Who won and lost in the local government elections 2015? Which are the main political parties active in the area in terms of their seats in the provincial and national assemblies? Who are the popular local leaders people follow?</p>	<p>FGDs in villages and observation</p>
<p>What is the condition of general road infrastructure?</p>	<p>Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation</p>
<p>Which are the major industries in UCs?</p>	<p>Review of the literature and FGDs in villages and observation</p>

SUCCESS Programme is based on the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilisation approach to Community-Driven Development (CDD). Social Mobilisation centers around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves; that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs under the SUCCESS Programme provide social guidance, as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor in Sindh.

SUCCESS is a six-year long (2015-2021) programme funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in eight districts of Sindh, namely: Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar, and Tando Muhammad Khan.



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