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

Short Household Profiles:

Summary of Poverty Scorecard Survey in SUCCESS Programme Districts

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August 2016

Acknowledgments

The planning, implementation and deployment of the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) survey is a culmination of the efforts of the three RSPs, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisaton (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). In particular, we would like to thank NRSP for designing the PSC android application, and Mr. Andreas Landmann from the University of Mannheim, Germany, for carrying out the sampling. Lastly, we would like to thank the field teams including the enumerators, for their tireless efforts to carry out the survey, and the community members for their valuable time and inputs.

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1. Introduction

This report outlines a short profile of households from the eight districts of the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme. The profile is drawn from Poverty Scorecard Survey (PSC) of 20 randomly selected Union Councils. The PSC is being conducted by the three partner RSPs, which include the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) of the SUCCESS Programme. This report begins by providing the background of the SUCCESS Programme and describing the objectives and methodology followed in conducting the survey, followed by the results found in this short profile of sample households through observing the data collected through the PSC survey so far.

1.1. Background of the SUCCESS Programme

(1) The Sindh Union Council and Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme builds upon the experiences of the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) of the Government of Sindh (GoS). SUCCESS is aiming to support the GoS in developing its local Community-Driven Development (CDD) policy, allowing for a wider geographical outreach and providing financial means to impact poverty reduction in rural Sindh. The specific objective of the SUCCESS Programme is to reduce poverty through undertaking a CDD based approach on RSPs' proven social mobilisation model. Living conditions are expected to improve by building local social capital for better access to basic social and economic services and providing access to income generating and diversification activities.

(2) The SUCCESS Programme is funded by the European Union (EU) and will be implemented by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and its three member RSPs working in Sindh, namely, Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP). The SUCCESS Programme will cover eight out of the 24 districts of the Sindh province for a period of six years starting in October 2015.

(3) The eight SUCCESS Programme districts include: Tando Muhammad Khan, Sujawal, Matiari, and Tando Allahyar with NRSP, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot with SRSO, and Dadu and Jamshoro with TRDP. The remaining districts of Sindh will be supported by GoS in a phased manner. The overall budget of the programme is EUR 82.13 million with a contribution of EUR 4.63 million from the implementing partner RSPs and RSPN and rest from the EU.

1.2. Objectives of the SUCCESS Programme

Following are the key objectives of the SUCCESS programme:

(1) From 2018 onwards the Government of Sindh implements a policy to finance community-driven local development initiatives, in partnership with Community Institutions (CIs).

(2) To stimulate community-driven local development initiatives through the Rural Support Programmes' approach.

These objectives will be achieved through the following four Expected Results (ERs):

(1) ER 1: Approximately 770,000 rural households in eight districts mobilised and capacitated through people's own organisations (CO/VO/LSOs) of which at least 70 % will continue to function effectively at the end of the project.

   (a) Mobilise 770,000 rural households and organise into 32,400 Community Organisations (COs), federate into 3,240 Village Organisations (VOs), 307 Local Support Organisations (LSOs), and 8 District LSO Networks (LSON). Provide grants to the CIs to be used as Community Investment Fund (CIF).

   (b) Sensitised, train and capacitate community members on important numbers of topics – Health (Family Planning, Nutrition, EPI, HIV and AIDS), Education, WASH, DRR, Environment and basic civic rights.

(c) Engage with local authorities at Taluka and District level (through Joint development committees for both local authorities and community representatives) to advocate for access to essential public services and for planning, implementation and monitoring of local development plans.

(2) ER 2: An average sustainable increase of poor household incomes by 30%.

(a) 108,000 Community members, especially women, will be provided technical and vocational skills training.

(b) Farmers and livestock owners will be trained to adopt new technologies and/or be provided inputs to improve their food security and nutrition.

(c) The RSPs will identify and support innovative economic activities and access to efficient markets.

(d) Facilitate income generation of the communities' members.

(e) 25% of the poorest community members will benefit from a micro-health insurance

(3) ER3: Increased economic and social services and community benefits from upgraded community infrastructures and productive assets operated and maintained with community involvement.

(a) 2,800 Community identified basic infrastructures will be built and maintained by communities.

(4) ER4: A dedicated Sindh Province policy and budget framework for community-driven local development implemented from 2018 onwards.

(a) A high-level Strategy and Policy Dialogue Committee will be established by the Provincial Government of Sindh to oversee the implementation of SUCCESS, the government sponsored UCBPRP and other relevant interventions.

(b) Technical assistance attached to the high-level Strategy and Policy Dialogue Committee by EU

1.3. Objective of the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) Survey

As part of the social mobilisation process, the RSPs have adopted the Poverty Score Card (PSC) tool for identifying the poor and to discern the poverty score of each beneficiary household. Under the SUCCESS programme, all three partner RSPs will use the existing targeting approach and conduct PSC census covering 100% of the households at the beginning of the programme. The programme interventions will then be focused on the households falling in the lowest band of poverty, which is with the PSC score of 0-23.

PSC as a tool for poverty targeting was mainly developed to give practitioners a simple, effective and low cost method for identifying the poor to conduct targeted programme interventions. It is also useful for improving transparency and accountability in terms of poverty targeting and tracking the graduation process of households. PSC uses the proxy means test (PMT) formula, derived on the basis of Pakistan Standard Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2007 with a set of easily verifiable indicators that correlate well with poverty along with a simple scoring system (World Bank 2013). It was developed by the World Bank, and used by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) for its cash transfer programme, and adopted by the RSPs as part of the social mobilisation processes for poverty targeted interventions.

The households' poverty scorecard data-sets will be used to establish baseline benchmarks by identifying the poorest households in order to effectively engage them in the social mobilisation process and provide targeted interventions exclusively designed for household income and productivity enhancements.

At the programme evaluation stage (Year 2020-21), the SUCCESS partner RSPs will undertake sample based PSC surveys of households targeted for the programme interventions in order to measure the change in their poverty scores as the programme concludes.

2. Methodology of the Poverty Score Card (PSC) Survey

2.1. Poverty Score Card Census

The SUCCESS programme aims to mobilise 70% of all households, and 100% of the poorest households in the eight programme districts into Community Organisations (COs) and provide targeted interventions specifically targeting those households falling under the poverty score of 0-23. Therefore, by conducting a poverty census of all households, which implies carpet coverage of the programme districts, as opposed to a survey which only captures a sample, the errors of inclusion and exclusion are reduced. A sample survey may leave out some of the poorest, while including households which lie above the desired poverty bands. A census ensures that all households are covered, and then those with a Poverty Score of 0-23 are targeted. Hence, the programme's objective of reaching the poor is more effectively achieved in this manner.

2.2. Data Collection Method

The survey used the Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) method, whereby enumerators used portable tablet computers to enter data which was directly collected on the server.

The use of CAPI helped enhance the quality of survey data in a number of ways:

(i) Routing issues within the questionnaire are eliminated;

(ii) Interviewers cannot skip questions or ask the wrong questions;

(iii) Questions are 'customised' correctly;

(iv) Mathematical calculations are carried out within the PSC software application;

(v) The computer checks for inadmissible or inconsistent responses;

(vi) Errors from separate data entries are eliminated.

2.3. Implementation of the Poverty Score Card (PSC) Survey

The District Offices of the RSPs constituted the implementation base of the survey. In each District Office, there is a District Team Leader (DTL) who is responsible for coordinating the enumerators in the field on a daily basis. These DTLs are the focal person(s) of the survey at the district level, and any day-to-day problems are communicated with them.

For each RSP, the overall planning and management of survey is done by a PSC survey focal person based at the RSP SUCCESS Programme Implementation Unit (PIU). The focal person is mostly Manager M&E SUCCESS or a senior M&E person deputed from the RSP head office. Within each district, teams of enumerators are hired to collect survey data that are managed in the field by their supervisors.

On a daily basis, the DTLs provide the enumeration teams with the details of the target revenue village, settlements and the number of households to be covered that day and a route map is drawn at by the supervisors. At the end of the day the progress with each team is reviewed.

2.4. Sampling for this Report

Through this survey, we intend to measure the change of several key indicators over time precisely enough to confirm a significant trend. We thereby take the following objectives as given:

- The sample share from each district should be roughly proportional to their number of Union Councils
- Analyses should result in sufficient precision when doing them by each district, which also allows for comparison

2.4.1. Sample Selection Process

Universe: All rural union councils within the eight targeted districts (Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Jamshoro, Dadu, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot) of Sindh are considered as the universe of this survey. Urban union councils are completely excluded as the programme will be implemented only in rural union councils.

2.4.2. Selection of Union Councils

In districts where the total numbers of union councils are up to 40, two union councils were selected at random. Where the total numbers of union councils are between 40 to 50, three union councils were selected at random, and finally where total union councils number is more than 50, then four union councils were selected. This guarantees that districts are represented in a roughly proportional manner to their number of union councils as given in Table 1. This way, a total of 20 union councils were selected at random. And within the 20 selected union councils, all the surveyed households were selected for this analysis.

Table 1: District Wise Number of Sample Union Council

RSP	District	No. of Talukas/ Tehsils	Total No. of Union Councils	No. of Sample UC
NRSP	Matiari	3	30	2
	Sujawal	5	37	2
	Tando Allahyar	3	25	2
	Tando M. Khan	3	29	2
	Sub Total	**14**	**121**	**8**
SRSO	Larkana	4	47	3
	Kambar Shahdadkot	7	43	3
	Sub Total	**13**	**90**	**6**
TRDP	Dadu	4	66	4
	Jamshoro	4	30	2
	Sub Total	**8**	**96**	**6**
Grand Total		**35**	**307**	**20**

Using the above sampling strategy the actual UC wise sample turned out to be 53,830 households, and is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Actual Sample UCs and Households

RSP	District	Tehsil/Taluka	Union Council	Sample Households
NRSP	Matiari	Matiari	Shah Pur at Arif Khatian	2,755
		Saeedabad	Faqeerabad	2,533
	Sujawal	Shah Bunder	Goongani	2,978
		Sujawal	Jar	2,853
	Tando Allahyar	Jhando Mari	Hingorani	3,560
			Jhando Mari	4,547
	Tando Muhammad Khan	Bulri Shah Karim	Saeed Khan Lund	2,040
		Tando Muhammad Khan	Rajo Nizamani	2,766
SRSO	Kamber Shahdadkot	Kambar	Abri	2,404
		Nasirabad	UC Chaudero	2,123
		Shahdad Kot	Jamali	3,282

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RSP	District	Tehsil/Taluka	Union Council	Sample Households
	Larkana	Bakrani	36 Mahar Wada/Dandao	2,358
		Dokri	41 Seehar	1,828
		Larkano	13 Kothi	2,913
TRDP	Dadu	Dadu	36 Piyaro Station	2,542
		Johi	37 Dirgh Bala	2,879
			65 Kamal Khan	2,858
		K.N Shah	26 Broriri	2,453
	Jamshoro	Sehwan	Bhambha	2,251
		Thano Bula Khan	Thano Arab Khan	1,907
Total				**53,830**

2.5. Survey Instrument

As stated earlier, the Poverty Scorecard tool is used as the survey instrument (Annex-1: Survey Questionnaire). The questionnaire for the survey is divided into two important parts: i) Household demographic data ii) Household Poverty Scorecard data.

The household demographic data includes the following information pertaining to all household members:

- Age, education, profession

- Work status of household members (by age and gender)

- Educational achievement of adults (by age and gender)

- Schooling of children (by age and gender)

- Health status of household members (by age and gender)

The household's PSC data includes information pertaining to household related information with scores on the following dimensions:

- Access to Education

- Access to basic amenities (sanitation, housing)

- Ownership of assets (livestock, appliances and land)

3. Results of the Survey Data

3.1. Poverty Status of Household Members

In the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) scoring system, the poverty score of each household can range from 0 to 100, with 0 showing highest likelihood of being poor to 100 least likelihood of being poor. For the purpose of better organising households into poverty scores for targeted interventions, and to gauge a better picture of on-ground realities, we have categorised the households into six poverty score bands (0-11, 12-18, 19-23, 24-34, 35-59 and 60-100). There are two main reasons for categorising the households into these four bands; firstly, it is easy to see the movement of households through different poverty bands over time, and secondly, these bands are mostly used as cut-off points for targeting of different interventions – for example, BISP has established a cut-off point of 16.5 for its cash transfer programme, and the RSPs are using 23 and below scores for targeting in the SUCCESS programme.

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Table 3 presents the percentage of households falling in different poverty score bands. In the overall sample, 55% of the sample households' fall in the poverty score category of 0-23 with as high as 72% households in district Sujawal and low as 46% in district Jamshoro. As compared to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) done by UNDP, OPHI and Planning Commission Pakistan (2016), based on data taken from PSLM (2014-15) the incidence of poverty in the eight districts ranges from 42% in Larkana to 82% in Sujawal. In this sample and the MPI data both, Sujawal is ranking as the poorest district. Additionally, the MPI data ranks Larkana as the district with lowest incidence of poverty, while this sample shows Jamshoro to have the lowest among the eight districts.

Table 3: Poverty Band wise Status of Household (% of households)

Poverty Score Bands	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
Total Households	5,288	5,831	8,107	4,806	24,032	7,809	7,099	14,908	10,732	4,158	14,890	53,830
0-23	**57.2**	**72.7**	**53.5**	**50.3**	**58.3**	**50.2**	**52.8**	**51.5**	**56.3**	**45.9**	**53.4**	**55.1**
0-11	14.4	19.9	10.2	11.6	13.7	10.0	9.6	9.8	12.9	9.4	11.9	12.2
12-18	23.1	32.1	22.9	20.1	24.6	21.1	23.8	22.4	24.1	19.0	22.7	23.5
19-23	19.7	20.8	20.3	18.7	20.0	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.3	17.6	18.8	19.4
24-34	27.6	20.3	30.4	30.1	27.2	30.7	31.4	31.0	28.5	31.5	29.3	28.9
35-59	13.7	6.5	14.8	16.2	12.8	17.7	15.3	16.5	14.3	21.4	16.3	14.8
60-100	1.5	0.6	1.4	3.4	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3

3.2. Demographic Structure and Work Status of Household Members

The total sample includes 53,830 households with a total population of 342,706 household members in all eight districts. The sample households range from 4,158 in district Jamshoro to 10,732 in Dadu according to the proportion of households in these districts. The male-female ratio in all households is 106.5:100 almost equivalent to the national ratio of (107:100), with highest ratio is in Jamshoro (112:100), and lowest in Larkana (103:100). The overall average size of a household is 6.4 persons with lowest (5.7) in Jamshoro and highest (6.9) in Matiari. The average household size of the sample households is almost equal to Pakistan at 6.2 (PSLM, 2014-15).

Additionally, it is significant to note that more than half (54.5%) of the overall population are children, without any significant difference in this statistic in the eight programme districts. A significant feature of the household composition is that around 40% of the population is of the very young and old category—up to 10 years and over 65 years. This causes the overall "dependency" ratio to be a staggering 66%, with as high as 75% in Sujawal and 60% in Matiari. The overall dependency ratio in these eight districts is almost equal to the national dependency ratio of 65.5% (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2016).

Around 5% of the population consists of widows/widowers and 0.2% is divorced. The population of widows/widowers is significantly higher (6.3 %) in Matiari and lower in Jamshoro (3.6 %), as compared to the rest of the programme districts. A summary of this demographic data is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Demographic Composition of Households

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Age and Sex	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
Total Households	5,288	5,831	8,107	4,806	24,032	7,809	7,099	14,908	10,732	4,158	14,890	53,830
Total Population	36,820	35,902	50,389	28,263	151,374	52,678	47,173	99,851	67,649	23,832	91,481	342,706
Male	18,974	18,778	25,871	14,515	78,138	26,808	23,972	50,780	35,248	12,578	47,826	176,744
Female	17,846	17,124	24,518	13,748	73,236	25,870	23,201	49,071	32,401	11,254	43,655	165,962
Male : Female	106.3	109.7	105.5	105.6	106.7	103.6	103.3	103.5	108.8	111.8	109.6	106.5
Adults (>18)	17,338	15,614	23,199	13,503	69,654	23,084	20,751	43,835	30,647	11,642	42,289	155,778
%	47.1	43.5	46.0	47.8	46.0	43.8	44.0	43.9	45.3	48.9	46.2	45.5
Male	46.7	42.8	44.9	47.1	45.2	43.6	43.2	43.4	45.2	48.9	46.1	45.0
Female	47.5	44.3	47.2	48.5	46.9	44.0	44.9	44.4	45.5	48.8	46.3	46.0
Over 65 years in population (%)	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4
Children (0-18)	19,482	20,288	27,190	14,760	81,720	29,594	26,422	56,016	37,002	12,190	49,192	186,928
(%)	52.9	56.5	54.0	52.2	54.0	56.2	56.0	56.1	54.7	51.1	53.8	54.5
Male	53.3	57.2	55.1	52.9	54.8	56.4	56.8	56.6	54.8	51.1	53.9	55.0
Female	52.5	55.7	52.8	51.5	53.1	56.0	55.1	55.6	54.5	51.2	53.7	54.0
Up to 10 years in population (%)	35.3	40.8	37.5	35.2	37.3	38.2	38.7	38.4	37.3	34.8	36.7	37.5
Average Size of household	6.96	6.16	6.22	5.88	6.30	6.75	6.65	6.70	6.30	5.73	6.14	6.37
Adults/household	3.28	2.68	2.86	2.81	2.90	2.96	2.92	2.94	2.86	2.80	2.84	2.89
Population age over 15 years	19,713	17,358	26,187	15,250	78,508	26,599	23,697	50,296	35,091	13,148	48,239	177,043
Married (%)	67.1	73.2	72.8	71.1	71.1	68.7	70.6	69.6	68.4	69.1	68.6	70.0
Never Married (%)	25.8	22.3	21.2	22.6	22.9	26.6	23.6	25.2	26.9	26.9	26.9	24.6
Divorced (%)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Widow/widower (%)	6.3	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.9
Seprated (%)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4

In Table 5, the household population of those over nine years of age are classified into three occupational statuses: (i) not working, (ii) engaged in household work, and (iii) working outside the household, and three age groups: (i) >10 to 18 years, (ii) over 18 to 65 years and (iii) over 65 years of age. Around 63% of the sample population falls in the age group of over 10 years.

The key observations show that in the overall sample a higher proportion of the population (40.6%) is working outside the household, followed by household work (37.7%) and not working (8.1%) – this includes those who are mostly unemployed, under employed or do not want to work and rest of them cannot work (most of them are students engaged in education and some are old or handicapped). Those who are working outside the household are mostly male, while females are predominantly engaged in household chores. There are no significant differences on work status indicators among the eight districts except a higher proportion of females in Matiari (12.3%) and Tando Allahyar (12.9%) are working outside of the household as compared to the other districts.

Secondly, among those who are working outside the household, a majority of the population is engaged in labour, with 61.4% in off-farm labour, and 21% on on-farm labour. 6% of household members are engaged in own-farming practices followed by around 4% working in government and private jobs each. Only 2% of the household members are doing their own business, which include small shops in the village and trading.

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Table 5: Work Status of Household Members

Work Status	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
Population over 10 years	23,834	21,260	31,516	18,303	94,913	32,542	28,921	61,463	42,396	15,527	57,923	214,299
Working population (Outside the house)	10,530	8,862	14,621	7,319	41,332	12,900	11,726	24,626	14,987	6,135	21,122	87,080
%	44.2	41.7	46.4	40.0	43.5	39.6	40.5	40.1	35.4	39.5	36.5	40.6
>10-18	15.5	15.0	16.4	12.6	15.2	12.4	13.9	13.1	10.1	10.9	10.3	13.4
>18-65	82.9	82.4	81.4	84.7	82.6	85.1	84.4	84.8	87.6	85.6	87.0	84.3
>65	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.3
% Male	73.9	75.5	78.6	73.6	75.8	70.2	72.1	71.1	65.4	72.0	67.2	72.1
% Female	12.3	3.9	12.9	4.9	9.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	7.1
Household Work	8,599	8,671	12,226	7,002	36,498	12,305	10,991	23,296	15,407	5,650	21,057	80,851
(%)	36.1	40.8	38.8	38.3	38.5	37.8	38.0	37.9	36.3	36.4	36.4	37.7
>10-18	22.5	20.2	24.9	18.3	21.9	23.1	22.7	22.9	18.4	19.2	18.6	21.4
>18-65	76.1	77.7	73.1	79.7	76.2	75.5	76.2	75.8	79.8	78.4	79.5	76.9
>65	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.7
% Male	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9
% Female	72.6	84.1	77.0	76.9	77.4	74.5	75.7	75.1	73.9	75.4	74.3	75.9
Not Working	1,506	1,919	1,632	1,191	6,248	1,993	1,234	3,227	6,157	1,804	7,961	17,436
(%)	6.3	9.0	5.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	4.3	5.3	14.5	11.6	13.7	8.1
>10-18	54.4	69.4	46.4	48.7	55.8	50.3	42.6	47.4	53.6	51.8	53.2	53.1
>18-65	36.5	21.7	35.2	42.0	32.7	40.2	47.6	43.0	37.6	41.0	38.4	37.2
>65	9.2	8.9	18.4	9.3	11.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	8.8	7.2	8.5	9.8
% Male	8.3	11.6	6.7	8.5	8.6	8.4	6.2	7.4	16.7	11.8	15.4	10.1
% Female	4.2	6.1	3.6	4.4	4.4	3.8	2.3	3.1	12.1	11.4	11.9	6.0
Students, Old and Handicap (can't work)	3,199	1,808	3,037	2,791	10,835	5,344	4,970	10,314	5,845	1,938	7,783	28,932
(%)	13.4	8.5	9.6	15.2	11.4	16.4	17.2	16.8	13.8	12.5	13.4	13.5
>10-18	66.0	68.5	69.7	72.3	69.1	75.1	70.8	73.0	70.1	61.8	68.0	70.2
>18-65	20.9	17.6	17.1	19.6	18.9	16.6	17.2	16.9	21.1	26.0	22.3	19.1
>65	13.1	13.9	13.2	8.1	12.0	8.3	12.1	10.1	8.8	12.2	9.7	10.7
% Male	15.8	10.8	12.6	16.6	13.7	19.2	20.5	19.8	15.8	14.2	15.4	15.9
% Female	10.9	5.9	6.6	13.8	8.9	13.5	13.8	13.6	11.6	10.6	11.3	10.9
Occupations of Working Population:												
% Own Farming	3.3	5.1	7.6	5.5	5.6	8.1	7.2	7.7	3.0	7.1	4.2	5.9
% Farm labour	20.0	19.1	28.2	9.9	20.9	25.7	24.0	24.9	15.9	19.9	17.0	21.1
% Off-Farm Skilled Labor	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	7.8	11.6	9.6	4.6	7.4	5.5	6.9
% Off-Farm Unskilled Labor	57.7	62.4	44.8	64.0	55.3	46.3	46.8	46.5	64.9	55.6	62.2	54.5
% Govt Job	3.5	2.0	1.6	5.5	2.9	3.9	3.2	3.6	5.5	4.6	5.2	3.6
% Pvt Job	4.9	2.7	6.3	3.7	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.2
% Business	2.7	1.3	3.5	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2
% Other Work	1.6	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.6

3.3. Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children

Table 6 shows literacy among adults in the sample households. The adult literacy rate is as low as 21% in the overall sample, being as low as 11% in Sujawal. The highest adult literacy rate is in Tando Muhammad Khan where 29% of the adults are literate. This is a stark difference from the national figure for adult literacy which stands at 57% (PSLM, 2014-15).

It is important to note here that the definition of adult literacy here may vary, as in the PSC survey adult literacy is defined as "ever attended school". By those figures, the rural population in Sindh that has ever attended school stands at 42% (PSLM, 2014-15), which is still double of the overall adult literacy of the eight districts in this sample (21%). From the PSLM report, if we draw an average of the rural population of the eight SUCCESS districts who have ever attended school, the figure stands at 27%, which is close the figure in this sample. However, this also demonstrates how far behind these districts are to the rest of Sindh province, and the rest of Pakistan overall.

As expected, the literacy rate among women is far lower than among men. In the overall sample, 9% of adult females are literate with only 2% in district Sujawal.

Among the literate adults, the highest proportion has completed primary level (44%) followed by high school (19%) and intermediate education (16%). Only 3% have master level education and 7% have completed graduation level education.

Table 6: Adult Literacy in Households

Adult Literacy	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
Total Adults (over 18 years)	17,338	15,614	23,199	13,503	69,654	23,084	20,751	43,835	30,647	11,642	42,289	155,778
Not Literate Adults	13,087	13,852	18,555	9,545	55,039	18,143	17,015	35,158	22,919	9,654	32,573	122,770
All Household (%)	75	89	80	71	79	79	82	80	75	83	77	79
Male Adults (%)	63	80	68	60	68	66	69	68	63	72	65	67
Female Adults (%)	89	98	92	82	91	91	95	93	88	96	90	91
Literate Adults	4,251	1,762	4,644	3,958	14,615	4,941	3,736	8,677	7,728	1,988	9,716	33,008
Per cent of Literate Adults:	25	11	20	29	21	21	18	20	25	17	23	21
Primary	52	49	48	39	47	35	39	37	42	53	45	44
Middle	13	9	15	13	13	12	12	12	10	11	10	12
High	16	19	16	16	16	22	24	23	22	13	20	19
Intermediate	12	13	13	20	15	18	17	18	16	16	16	16
Graduate	5	7	5	9	7	8	6	7	7	5	6	7
Masters	2	3	2	3	2	5	2	4	3	2	3	3

Table 7, presents the status of schooling of children in households. In the overall sample, around two-thirds of school age children (5-16 years) are out of school with a highest proportion of children out of school in district Sujawal (82.5%) followed by Jamshoro (75.7%) and Tando Allahyar (71%).

The disparity in sending children to school between girls and boys is also striking. While only 25 % of girls are going to school as compared to 60 % of boys in the overall sample.

Among those going to school majority of them (83%) are at primary level followed by middle level (13%) and high school level (4%). Only a few children in district Larkana are attaining college or university level education.

Table 7: Schooling of Children in Households

Schooling of Children	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
All School Age Children (5-16 years)	12,394	12,660	17,155	9,155	51,364	18,665	16,442	35,107	22,973	7,720	30,693	117,164
Children not in school	8,631	10,442	12,199	5,679	36,951	10,690	8,766	19,456	15,756	5,842	21,598	78,005
% of all children not in school	69.6	82.5	71.1	62.0	71.9	57.3	53.3	55.4	68.6	75.7	70.4	66.6
% of male children not in school:	63.0	77.5	62.1	55.7	65.1	51.3	44.6	48.2	63.0	67.8	64.2	59.8
% of female children not in school:	76.9	88.4	81.5	69.0	79.8	63.8	62.8	63.3	75.0	84.8	77.4	74.2
Children in School	3,763	2,218	4,956	3,476	14,413	7,975	7,676	15,651	7,217	1,878	9,095	39,159
Per cent of Children in School:	30.4	17.5	28.9	38.0	28.1	42.7	46.7	44.6	31.4	24.3	29.6	33.4
Primary	83.8	86.5	85.3	79.5	83.7	84.3	84.9	84.6	78.0	85.6	79.6	83.1
Middle	12.1	10.5	11.5	14.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.7	16.3	11.0	15.2	12.7
High	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.9	3.2	4.5	3.7
Intermediate	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5
Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.013	0.006	-	-	-	0.003
Masters and above	-	-	-	-	-	0.025	0.039	0.032	-	-	-	0.013

3.4. Facilities for Household Members

In Table 8, data is presented on two important indicators pertaining to household facilities, namely living space and whether a toilet facility available for household members. Majority of households (58%) reported room per person ratio of up to 0.2. Given the average household size of over six members this means most of the households have one or two rooms per household and living space is very congested. In Sujawal, as high as two-third of the households fall in this category. Only 9% of the households have room per person ratio more than 0.4 (meaning 2-3

persons occupy one room) and this ratio is significantly higher (15%) in district Jamshoro as compared to other districts.

With regard to sanitary conditions, one-fifth of the households do not have latrines with a highest proportion of households without latrines in district Kambar Shahdadkot (28%) and Larkana (25%). Interestingly, in district Sujawal only 7% households don't have latrines.

Table 8: Facilities for household members

Household Facilities	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
All Households	5,288	5,831	8,107	4,806	24,032	7,809	7,099	14,908	10,732	4,158	14,890	53,830
Percent of Household owning room per person ratio:												
0-0.2	60.9	67.2	52.6	51.0	57.7	57.0	57.3	57.2	62.9	53.7	60.3	58.3
>0.2-0.3	20.0	19.1	21.7	20.6	20.5	19.1	19.6	19.3	17.4	16.5	17.1	19.2
>0.3-0.4	12.4	10.3	15.8	17.0	13.9	13.2	13.7	13.4	12.4	15.2	13.2	13.6
>0.4	6.6	3.4	10.0	11.4	8.0	10.7	9.4	10.1	7.3	14.6	9.4	8.9
Kind of Toilet used in the household (%)												
Flush Connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain	51.5	32.3	44.8	52.8	44.9	20.8	16.0	18.5	42.0	55.6	45.8	37.8
Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine	28.2	61.0	37.1	24.7	38.5	51.5	58.5	54.8	36.2	29.1	34.2	41.8
No toilet in the household	20.3	6.7	18.0	22.4	16.7	27.7	25.5	26.7	21.8	15.4	20.0	20.4

3.5. State of Household Assets

The households were surveyed about owning a variety of household assets as shown in Table 9. This can be classified into three main categories: (i) consumer durables, (ii) productive assets and (iii) land ownership. Following are the key observations:

Consumer Durables: This includes some key consumer durables that are strongly correlated with the poverty status of households and important facilities for household members. For example, refrigerator, washing machine, air cooler, heater, cooking stove, TV etc. (complete list in Table 9). In the overall sample, around 44% of households own any of these assets with the highest proportion of households in district Jamshoro (66%) and lowest in district Sujawal (11%). In the overall sample around 30% of households own a TV, followed by 20% a cooking stove and 14% households own at least a washing machine or refrigerator.

Majority of the households (80.5%) of the households don't have a cooking stove, cooking range or microwave with even higher proportion in most of the districts individually. Almost all of the households are using open cooking arrangement that create indoor air pollution and are injurious for health. One of the main reasons attributing to this is that these households do not have access to a gas supply which is required to use such cooking equipment, hence causing them to resort to makeshift stoves.

Productive assets: The productive assets include engine driven vehicles mostly used for transportation and agriculture purposes and livestock ownership. In the overall sample more than one-third of the households did not own any of these productive assets. There is significant difference among the districts on this indicator as well. For example in Sujawal as high as one half, and in Tando Allahyar, as low as 18%, don't have any of these productive assets.

Overall, in all eight districts, 60% of households have livestock, 17% own motor cycles and 2% have a car or tractor.

Land ownership: This includes cultivable agricultural land and is generally very low, with 84% of the households not owning cultivable agricultural land and those who do own land it is usually less than 12 acres of land. Only 1% of the sample households own more than 12.5 acres of land.

Short Household Profiles: Summary of Poverty Scorecard Survey in SUCCESS Programme Districts

Table 9: Household Assets

Household Assets	NRSP					SRSO			TRDP			All Households
	Matiari	Sujawal	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Total	Kambar Shadadkot	Larkana	Total	Dadu	Jamshoro	Total	
All Households	5,288	5,831	8,107	4,806	24,032	7,809	7,099	14,908	10,732	4,158	14,890	53,830
Consumer Durables:												
Percent of Households not owning any consumer durables	56.7	89.2	68.1	53.4	67.8	55.8	53.6	54.8	40.9	33.5	38.9	56.2
Percent of Household owning at least one:												
Refrigerator, freezer or washing machine	14.7	2.6	12.1	13.4	10.6	23.4	23.4	23.4	12.1	9.1	11.2	14.3
Air conditioner, air cooler, geyser or heater	2.8	1.1	2.1	7.7	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.0
Cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven	22.5	2.0	4.1	36.4	14.1	6.6	1.0	3.9	36.5	62.2	43.7	19.5
TV	31.4	7.7	25.8	25.6	22.6	36.3	40.5	38.3	34.9	24.9	32.1	29.6
Productive Assets:												
Percent of Households not owning any Productive Assets	25.8	49.6	18.1	43.1	32.4	32.0	38.2	35.0	44.2	36.1	41.9	35.8
Atleast one car/tractor	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.9
Only one motorcycle/ scooter	19.6	11.3	22.3	11.1	16.8	19.1	16.2	17.7	14.3	19.7	15.8	16.8
Neither car/tractor nor motorcycle/scooter	78.4	86.9	75.1	86.6	81.0	78.3	82.3	80.2	84.5	78.5	82.8	81.3
Atleast one buffalo/bullock and atleast on cow/goat/sheep	45.1	28.1	48.1	39.6	40.9	47.6	46.2	46.9	17.6	15.5	17.0	35.9
Atleast one cow/goat/sheep	24.3	19.0	30.4	12.3	22.7	15.5	10.4	13.0	34.2	43.3	36.7	23.9
No Livestock	30.6	52.9	21.5	48.1	36.5	37.0	43.4	40.1	48.2	41.2	46.3	40.2
Land Ownership-Cultivable Agriculture land (acres):												
No	90.7	82.1	84.2	89.9	86.3	78.9	79.1	79.0	85.6	82.7	84.8	83.9
Up to 12.5	8.6	16.6	12.8	7.8	11.8	20.2	20.6	20.4	13.8	16.0	14.4	14.9
>12.5	0.7	1.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.3

4. Conclusion

By conducting this short profile of households of a total of 20 union councils from all eight SUCCESS programme districts, a trend of poverty among the districts has emerged. By looking at the results from the different indicators in their entirety, it is evident that district Sujawal is among the poorest of the districts, proving to have to have the most undesirable statistics in indicators including the highest poverty status (72%), lowest room per person ratio, the lowest adult literacy, the most number of children out of school and the lowest number of consumer durables and productive assets owned by households. By contrast, district Jamshoro has shown to have the lowest poverty status (46%), highest room per person ratio and highest ownership of consumer durables owned by households. In terms of education, district Tando Allahyar has the highest adult literacy rate, while female literacy in all eight districts is suffering, being only 2% in Sujawal. Additionally, the overall figure of rural adult literacy (ever attended school) in these eight districts is almost half of that of Sindh overall (21% as compared to 42%), exhibiting the dismal state of education. This short profile has provided an interesting snapshot of poverty in the eight districts and the spectrum on which they fall at the onset of the SUCCESS programme; hence how this picture may change as the programme progresses and concludes would be of utmost importance.

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Short Household Profiles: Summary of Poverty Scorecard Survey in SUCCESS Programme Districts

Annex: I Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

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

HHH CNIC#_____ Enumerators Name: _____HH-ID_____

Union Council Name_____ Village Name_____

Household Demographic Information

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

Codes:
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
Q105:Married =1, Never Married =2, Windowed=3, Divorced =4, Separated =5
Q106:Has CNIC=1, Applied for CNIC=2, No CNIC=3, Not applicable =4
Q107: Never attended School =1, currently attending School=2, Stopped attending school=3
Q108: Kachi/nursery=0, class1=1, class2=2, class3=3……class 12=12, Graduation=13, Masters 14, above=15, Not applicable =99
Q109: Disablity: hearing =1, speech=2, visual=3, mental=4, limb=5, other =6, none=7
Q110: Good=1, Fair=2, Poor=3
  Q111: Own Farming = 1; Farm Labour =2; Off-farm skilled labour =3; Off-farm 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; 1 2. Mason; 13. Metal work; 14. Carpenter; 15.plumber; 16. Electrician; 17. Mechanic; 18. Driver; 1 9. Cook; 20 others labour; Not Applicable;99

Short Household Profiles: Summary of Poverty Scorecard Survey in SUCCESS Programme Districts

Poverty Scorecard

Q.	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 ☐ 15	3-4 ☐ 10	5-6 ☐ 5	7 or more ☐ 0	
2	What is the highest educational level of the head of the household (completed)?	Never attended school ☐ 0	Less than class 1 to class 5 included ☐ 1	Class 6 to class 10 included ☐ 3	Class 11, college or beyond ☐ 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 ☐ 4	All the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school ☐ 4	Only some of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school ☐ 3	None of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school ☐ 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 household members)	>=0 - <=0.2 ☐ 0	> 0.2 - <=0.3 ☐ 2	> 0.3 - <=0.4 4	> 0.4 12	
5	What kind of toilet is used by the household?	Flush connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain ☐ 3		Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine ☐ 2	There is no toilet in the household ☐ 0	
6	Does the household own at least one refrigerator, freezer or washing machine?	Yes ☐ 3		No ☐ 0		
7	Does the household own at least one air conditioner, air cooler, geyser or heater?	Yes ☐ 9		No ☐ 0		
8	Does the household own at least one cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven?	Yes ☐ 5		No ☐ 0		
9	Does the household own the following engine driven vehicles...?	At least one car / tractor and at least one motorcycle / scooter ☐ 24	At least one car / tractor but no motorcycle / scooter ☐ 24	No car / tractor but at least one motorcycle / scooter ☐ 7	Neither car / tractor NOR motorcycle / scooter ☐ 0	
10	Does the household own at least one TV?	Yes ☐ 2		No ☐ 0		
11	Does the household own the following livestock...?	At least one buffalo / bullock AND at least one cow / goat / sheep ☐ 6	At least one buffalo / bullock BUT NO cow / goat / sheep ☐ 6	No buffalo / bullock BUT at least one cow / goat / sheep ☐ 2	Neither buffalo / bullock NOR cow / goat / sheep ☐ 0	
12	How much cultivable agricultural land does the household own? (converted into acres)	0 ☐ 0	>0 - <= 12.5 ☐ 4	> 12.5 ☐ 7		
Total Score						

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

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.