APEX consulting

RSPN

**Baseline Survey Report
Socio-economic Baseline
Survey of Shikarpur District**

DFID Department for International Development

SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organisation

UKaid from the Department for International Development

Consultants:APEX Consulting Pakistan

Client:Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)

Project:Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP)

Assignment:Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Kashmore District

Report:Final Baseline Report

Team Members:

Syed Sardar Ali, Ahmed Afzal, Abdul Hameed, Yasir Majeed and Tahir Jelani

Art Directed & Designed by: Faisal Ali (Ali Graphics)

Acknowledgements

CONTENTS

List of figure (s):

Annexes:

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
ACP	APEX Consulting Pakistan
CO	Community Organisation
GoS	Government of Sindh
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organisation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program
UC	Union Council
VO	Village Organization

1. Executive Summary

This baseline socioeconomic survey of Shikarpur district provides key data for assessing the impact of any future SRSO programmes and interventions in the district. The survey is based on a questionnaire and methodology which has been developed using draft instruments provided by RSPN which were modified as per the requirement of UCBPRP. The purpose of the survey was twofold:

- To provide representative socio-economic characteristics, including income, expenditure, assets, incidence, depth and severity of poverty in rural households district of Shikarpur;
- To set a benchmark for assessing the impact of UCBPRP interventions on the standard of living of participants in the programme (CO members), 4 to 5 years from now.

In total, 576 households were surveyed in 12 union councils by selecting 3 villages from each union council. In each village, 16 households were selected at random using the community organisation membership register as the sampling universe. The sampled households were a combination of those that have benefited from UCBPRP and those that have not. Ideally, households that have benefited should not have been part of the sample. However, this was not possible due to on the ground situation.

Distance of Infrastructure/Services from each village: Sample villages are poorly connected with social and economic infrastructure and services, with the availability of mobile telephony service being the sole exception in this regard. On average the villagers have to travel 3 km to access any social or economic infrastructure/service. Metalled roads, electricity and primary education are available in almost all villages while very few villages have piped water or drains.

Profile of Respondents: The average age of the respondents is 42 years, with a standard deviation of 12.9 years. Most of the respondents (63%) are illiterate. The highest percentage of literate respondents (13%) have only got primary education followed by 8% with post-matric qualifications. 56% of the respondents are involved in farming followed by 28% of the respondents involved in casual labor.

Demographic Composition: The average household comprises of 7.76 persons, with an average of 8.62 persons in poor and an average of 6.24 persons in non-poor households. Survey results indicate an inversely proportional relationship between family size and per capita income. Male to female ratio in the sample is 112:100. This is much higher in the non-poor households (117:100) as compared to the poor households (110:100). This difference, on the basis of the Chi-square test, is insignificant. On the other hand, the much higher male to female ratio may be a sign of the "missing women" phenomenon. The percentage of adult population is 42.32% while that of children (less than 18 years) is 57.68%.

Work Status of Households: 55% of the over working population work on their own farms followed by 28% of the working population working as casual laborers. Less than 1% of the working population is running a business and less than 3% of the working population work as employees in the services sector. Over 31% of the population over 10 is involved in household work.

Adult literacy and Schooling of Children: Overall 74% of the population is illiterate (58.5% men and 91% women). The proportion of illiterate persons in poor households is higher than the proportion of illiterate persons in non-poor households. Among the literate, most have only attended primary school (32.6%), followed by those who did not attend any formal school (18.7%) followed by those with more than ten years of education (16%). With respect to literacy levels there are differences between poor and non-poor households. . 61% of the children do not attend school at all. The situation is even worse in the case of females, as 65.5% do not attend school whereas in case of boys this proportion is 57%. Overall, a higher percentage of children from poor households (62.78%) do not attend schools as compared to children from non-poor households (56.34%).

Health Status and Physical Environments: Almost all of the population (99.5%) considers itself in a healthy state while a small proportion (0.5%) reports experiencing chronic or acute illness. There is negligible difference between the percentage of poor and non-poor people who consider themselves to be in good health. A majority of the households have a Katcha structure (74%) followed by Mixed (18%) and Pucca (8%) structures. A higher proportion of the households in the non-poor group (9.2%) have Pucca structure as compared to the non-participating group (7.3%). The average number of rooms per household is 2. Half of the households (51%) do not have indoor latrines and the majority of households do not have drainage facility (74%). Electricity is available in almost all the households (94.6%). Only 2.45% of the households have access to piped water and almost all of the remaining households (92.18%) depend on hand pumps. The same pattern is observed in poor and non-poor households without exception.

Household Incomes, Inequality and Poverty: The average per capita income of Rs. 1,473/month is lower than the national poverty line of Rs. 1,504. The monthly per capita income of non-poor households (Rs. 2,239) is more than double the monthly per capita income of poor households (Rs. 1,044). The data shows that more than half of the sample households (64%) and 71% of the total sample population lives in poverty. The largest concentration of poor households (52%) is in the Rs 901 to Rs. 1,300 per month income bracket. Similarly, the highest concentration of non-poor households (95%) is in the Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 3,500 income bracket. Crop cultivation is the single largest source of income followed by labor for both poor and non-poor households. These two have a combined share of more than two-thirds (79.5%) overall, with the rest being shared amongst various sources such as services, business, pension, rent and remittances. Major contributors to off-farm income are business activities (2.25%) and cash/gifts (1.06%). The concentration ratio identified with Gini Coefficient[1] is 0.23 which shows a less unequal distribution of incomes among households.

Household Expenditure and Consumption: The average monthly per capita expenditure is Rs. 1,522, which is higher than the average per capita income. In non-poor households, the per capita expenditure is higher than the poor households. Most of the expenditure (77%) in on purchasing food. This behavior is seen across all the sub samples. The next biggest expenditure in on healthcare (7.14%) followed by clothing (4.96%) and social functions (4.7%). The total per capita calorie intake per day is 3,018 calories for the overall sample. The calorie intake per day is less in the case of poor households (2,756.5) and more in the case of non-participating households (3,656).

Household Assets, Value and Distribution: The average value of assets per household is Rs. 274,049. The average value for poor households is Rs. 231,164 and the average value for non-poor households is Rs. 350,705. Consumer durables, comprising of houses and transport, are the largest contributor to the total asset value (54%) while productive assets, comprising of land, trees, livestock, machinery etc, account for 39.14% of assets.

Land and Livestock Holding: Almost 80% of the total households do not own any land and the difference in percentage is negligible across poor and non-poor households. The majority of land ownership is in the 2-5 acres category with the average size of landholding being 2.5 acres with little variation between poor and non-poor households. Over 40% of the households do not own any livestock. However, there is a difference in percentage between poor and non-poor households in this case (43.8 percent poor vs. 36.2% non-poor). The average number of livestock per household is 2.13.

---

[1]Gini coefficient vary anywhere from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality). Gini coefficient for countries with highly unequal distribution typically lies between 0.5 and 0.7, while for countries with relatively equal distribution, it is in the order of 0.20 to 0.35. Gini coefficient can be expressed in

Household Loans, Utilization and Sources: The average loan taken during the last 12 months stands at Rs. 3,148 per household. The average loan amount per poor household is almost 3 times the average loan amount per non-poor household (Rs. 3,833 vs. Rs. 1330). Out of a total of 576 households, more than 65% had taken out a loan during the last 12 months. There was a large difference in the percentage of poor and non-poor households which had taken loans (75% poor vs. 47% non-poor). Overall, community organisations provided most of the loans (37.24%). More than half of the loans taken are used for consumption smoothening while a relatively large percentage (9.5%) of the loans is spent on healthcare expenses. 63% of the households are in debt and the total outstanding debt per household stands at Rs. 19,955.

Perceptions on Problems and Household Level Decision Making: Men rated employment and poverty as the two most serious issues while the women rated poverty and healthcare as the two most serious issues. On the other hand both men and women did not think that there were any issues related to water supply, social cohesion and organisation. Both men and women considered non-availability of electricity as the next least important issue. A high proportion of everyday decision making (43% of total responses) is through consensus, with men and women equally involved. Women seem to be the dominating decision makers in case of decisions involving children's marriage, education and upbringing while men seem to be the dominating decision makers in instances of asset's sale and purchase, loan taking and working outside the home.

1. Introduction

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) was established in 2001 with the prime objective of building the capacity of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) and for bringing programmatic innovations in their work with rural households across Pakistan. RSPN's key roles include providing its partner RSPs with technical and professional support in thematic areas of monitoring and evaluation (M&E), social mobilization and effective advocacy within the government. Rural Sport Programmes Network (RSPN) is a network of ten RSP working with rural households in 105 districts.

The Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) was established in 2003 with coverage in 9 districts of Sindh. In 2009 SRSO, in partnership with the Government of Sindh (GoS) it initiated an intensive Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program (UCBPRP) in district Kashmore and Shikarpur. UCBPRP seeks to have high and verifiable impact on poverty through a focused program that is for a specific geographical area and includes activities targeted to specific bands of the poorest, the poor and non-poor.

On the demand of SRSO, RSPN thought its Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit (MER) planned to conduct socio-economic baseline survey in District Kashmore and Shikarpur where the program of UCBPRP was being implemented. The main objective of conducting this baseline survey was off twofold: first it would provide representative socio-economic characteristics, including the income, expenditure, assets, incidence, depth and severity of poverty of rural households in the 2 UCBPRP districts. Second, it will set a benchmark for assessing the impact of UCBPRP interventions on the participant's standard of living in the program.

2.1. Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO)

SRSO, established in 2003, is the major Rural Support Program in Sindh in terms of outreach and development activities. It is a not-for-profit organisation registered under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984.

SRSO's mandate is to alleviate poverty by harnessing people's potential and to undertake development activities in Sindh. To ensure that people living in abject poverty are not excluded from the mainstream process of development, SRSO has placed great importance on "organisations of the poor" to empower people to redress their powerlessness themselves. Using a rural participatory development approach, SRSO strives to help the voices of the poorest to be heard through interventions aimed at removing the hurdles they face in their day-to-day lives.

At the time of its establishment, SRSO was present in 5 district of Upper Sindh Sukkur, Gothki, Khairpur, Shikarpur and Jacobabad. Its outreach has now extended to include four additional districts, namely Naushero Feroz, Kashmore-Kandhkot, Qambar-Shadadkot and Larkana.

SRSO has successfully organized 406,447 rural households into 21,875 Community Organisations (COs). The total savings of these COs amounts to over Rs. 50 Millions. SRSO has also federated most of these COs into 3681 Village Organisations (VOs). In February 2009, SRSO in partnership with the Government of Sindh, initiated an intensive Union Council Based poverty Reduction Program (UCBPRP) in the districts of Kashmore-kandhkot and Shikarpur with a total budget of Rs. 3 billion. This program seeks to have a high and verifiable impact on poverty through a focused program that is for a specific geographical area (i.e. a Union Council) and includes activities targeted to specific bands of the poorest, the poor and the non-poor. Various components of the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program (UCBPRP) of SRSO are given in Box-1.

2.2. Objective of Current Assignment

This socio-economic baseline survey was conducted in the districts of Kashmore-Kandkot and Shikarpur where the UCBPRP is being implemented by SRSO. The survey was being conducted by Apex Consulting, on behalf of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit of RSPN and on demand from SRSO. The main objective of conducting this survey was of twofold:

> To provide representative socio-economic characteristics, including income, expenditure, assets, incidence, depth and severity of poverty in rural households in the two UCBPRP districts of SRSO; and
> To set a benchmark for assessing the impact of UCBPRP interventions on the standard of living of participants in the program (CO members), 4 to 5 years from now.

2.3. Survey Methodology

Assignment structuring was the first step in our methodology during which our survey team leader worked with the client to fully understand survey objectives, its use and its level of effort envisioned, and to secure all the relevant documents. With the draft instruments provided by RSPN, our team leader along with their key team members refined the survey questionnaire prior to approval. The quantitative researcher recruited the field enumerators and supervisors, and trained them on the questionnaire. After the pre-testing of the questionnaire, the field teams were mobilized for the field work. Travel and logistics arrangements were made by the field manager along with the assignment coordinator. Our data manager developed a data entry program and data entry was started simultaneously, along with the fied work. Finally, the consultants prepared a baseline survey report and submitted it along with other deliverables.

2.4.   Sampling and Enumeration

The basic approach to considering sample size requirements for a population is: **n = (Z/2) 2 *(p) (1-p)/(d)2 * design effect.** Where **d** is the difference between upper and lower limit of interval estimate, **p** is prevalence i.e. the probability of the indicator to be measured, and **n** is the number of observations. By custom, one wants 95% confidence (Z/2 = 1.96) that the true value for an indicator would be within two standard error of prevalence (p). Since we do not know prevalence, therefore, we assume it to be 50% (i.e. 0.5). Other parameters assumed are explained as: **n = (1.96)2 (0.5) (1-0.5)/ (0.05)2*1.5= 576**

The consultants selected 576 households from district Shikarpur. The list of all union councils with UCBPRP interventions was developed and 12 union councils were selected randomly from this list. A further 3 villages were then selected from each union council using random number tables and 16 households from each village were then selected using simple random sampling approach. The Community Organisation (CO) beneficiary register was used as sampling universe.

Table   1   :   Sample Selection Criteria

Name of Districts	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
	Total Clusters per District	36 Clusters per District	Total HH interviews per District	16 Respondents per Cluster/village
Kashmore	576/16=36	Using Random Sampling	576	Using Random Sampling

The draft instruments were provided by RSPN and they were further refined and some new parameters were added as per the requirement of UCBPRP. The questionnaire was divided into two parts: part one deals with village level information which was filled by a group of well informed village persons while part two dealt with household level information. The household questionnaire was filled by a male member of the same households. The household questionnaire included a women questionnaire, which looked at specific indicators such as constraints to women development and household level decision making.

Field researchers were identified, using an in-house database and were further interviewed by the quantitative researcher. The interviews were arranged at Sukkur and two survey teams of six male and female enumerators were deployed in district Shikarpur, with combination of male and female researchers and supervisors. After the hiring of survey teams, four day customized training was arranged at Sukkur. All the participants were trained on the same location to ensure uniformity upon various technical terms and to reduce variation from the collected data. Training was provided by the quantitative researcher, who has over 2 decades of experience in conducting surveys and

Field Teams being briefed about project background by Mr. Abdul Sammad District Officer SRSO

research studies across the Pakistan. He interacted with all the team members to check their skills and knowledge on enumeration methods, understanding of questionnaires, field work management skills, quality assurance and data security. A second and third training practice session was arranged for the survey teams. The senior management of SRSO also interacted with the training participants to brief them about the project background and motivate them for honesty and hard work and make realize them the importance of data quality.

3. Profile of SampleVillages

3.1. Community Organisations in the Sample Villages

SRSO extended its programme to Shikarpur District in April 2009 and by the time of the survey in June-July 2010, had formed 70 COs with a total membership of 1,260. The average membership per CO (18) remained constant over this period. The savings of CO members, on the other hand, increased from an average of Rs. 51 per member to Rs. 208. Currently, the total savings with the COs are Rs. 233,811, with an average saving of Rs. 3.340 per CO. SRSO is also providing micro-loans to its members in this district. So far, total loans amounting to Rs. 2,666,160 have been extended and the average loan size is Rs. 1,755 per member.

Table 2 : Profile of Sample Community Organisation in Shkarpur

S. No	Indicators	Updated as on June 30, 2010
1	Number of Cos	70
2	Number of Members	1,260
	at start	1,250
	at present	1,260
3	Average Number of Members per CO (June 30,2010)	18
	at start	18
	at present	18
4	Total savings on June 30, 2010	233,811
5	Average CO saving	3,340
	at the start (Rs.)	815
	at the present (Rs.)	3,340
6	Average saving per CO member	208
	at the start (Rs.)	51
	at the present (Rs.)	208
7	Total no of loans	291
8	Total amount of loan Disbursed (Rs.)	2,666,160
9	Total amount of loan Outstanding (Rs.)	2,210,268
10	Average loan per CO (Rs.)	31,575
11	Average loan per CO member (Rs.)	1,755

3.2. Distance of Infrastructure/Services from Sample Villages

This section of the report presents information about the access of the sampled villages to different social and economic infrastructure facilities. This is access recorded in terms of distance in kilometers. The overall results in Table-2 indicate that the villages covered in this survey do not have access to many physical, economic and social infrastructures and services close to them. On average, a villager has to travel 3.05 km to access any one of the services listed in Table-2. The villagers, typically, have to travel the farthest to visit the agriculture office, railway station or to seek education at the high school or college level. On the other extreme a few services like metalled roads and primary education are available right at the village level (on average, villagers have to travel a distance of 4 km to get to a private college and a distance of only 1 km to the nearest primary school). It is worth noting the one village in the sample has an internet café and another village has a government library.

Similarly, the villagers have to travel an average of 3km to the nearest post office and an average of 3.3km to the nearest bank. Some basic social services are available at relatively closer distances. For example, average distances to various types of health facilities range from 2.25km to 2.86km. In the case of basic education services, girls, on average, have to travel more than boys to go to school. However, in case of high schools, the distances to male and female institutions are similar.Data in Table-3 shows the availability of basic amenities of life in the sampled villages. Out of the total of 36 villages surveyed,almost all- 35-have

Village Information being collected from Key Informant

electricity but almost none   only 1   have access to telephony or internet. Similarly, only 2 villages have access to piped water. On the other extreme, the presence of mobile telephony services is ubiquitous (100% coverage). Similarly, few villages have paved paths or drains only 8 of the 36 villages have drains and only 10 out of 36 villages have paved paths. However, almost 35% of the villages (13) have a market or shops and 40% of the villages (15) have a tube well.

Table :3 Village Infrastructure, June 2010

	Yes	No	Total
Electricity	27	9	36
Piped Water	4	32	36
Drains	4	32	36
Telephone	2	34	36
Tube well	16	20	36
Cobbled Path	11	25	36
Mobile	36	0	36
Hand Pump	35	1	36
Shops/Market	13	23	36
Internet	0	36	36
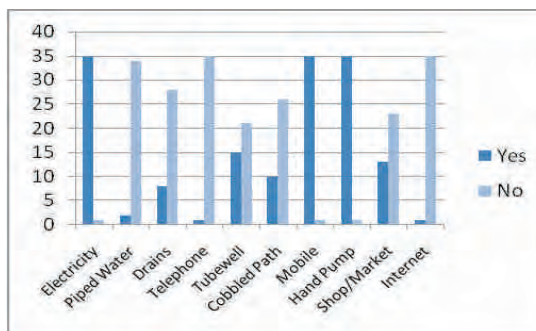
Figure 3.2-1: Village Infrastructure, June 2010

Table 4: Physical and Social Infrastructure and Services in Sample Villages

Infrastructure services	up to 1 km	>1-3 km	>3-5 km	>5 km	Average Distance (Km)
Metalled Road	23	12	1	0	1.39
Bus/wagon Stop	11	17	4	4	2.03
Railway Station	0	0	6	30	3.83
Mandi/Market	1	2	5	28	3.67
Factory	0	5	8	23	3.50
Post Office	2	9	13	12	2.97
PCO	2	11	11	12	2.92
Bank	0	7	10	19	3.33
Agriculture Office	0	4	6	26	3.61
Veterinary Office	1	6	11	18	3.28
Dispensary	9	12	12	3	2.25
BHU/RHC	5	11	11	9	2.67
Medical Store	2	12	13	9	2.81
Private Doctor's Clinic	2	12	11	11	2.86
Lady Health Worker/Visitor	8	10	9	9	2.53
NGO/MFI	1	5	8	22	3.42
Utility Store	0	10	10	16	3.17
Govt Primary School (M)	27	8	1	0	1.28
Govt Primary School (F)	12	12	8	4	2.11
Govt Primary School (Mix)	12	8	8	8	2.33
Govt Middle School (M)	4	12	13	7	2.64
Govt Middle School (F)	2	9	11	14	3.02
Govt Middle School (Mix)	2	5	8	21	3.33
Govt High School (M)	2	9	12	13	3.00
Govt High School (F)	1	9	10	16	3.14
Govt College (M)	0	7	8	21	3.39
Govt College (F)	0	2	5	29	3.75
Govt Library	1	3	4	28	3.64
Private Primary School	0	9	10	17	3.22
Private Middle School	0	8	6	22	3.39
Private High School	0	4	2	30	3.72
Private College	0	0	1	35	3.97
Private Library	0	0	4	32	3.88
Internet cafe	1	3	3	29	3.80

4. Profile of Sample Households Survey Results

4.1.   Age, Education and Profession of Respondents

The data presented in the tables below depicts a relatively middle aged group of respondents (average age 42.5 years with a standard deviation of 12.9 years), a majority of whom are illiterate (more than 62%). The difference between poor and non-poor illiterate respondents is 8%. Most of them (84%) earn their livelihood through subsistence farming and/or by working as wage laborers. The average age of the respondents in Shikarpur was 42.5 years. Data presented in Table 5 shows that a major portion of the respondents (54.7%) are in the age bracket 26 to 45 years. Less than 15% of the respondents are older than 55 years. A comparison between the age brackets between poor and non-poor households shows that a higher percentage of poor respondents are in the age bracket of 26 to 55 years.

Table 5: Age of Respondents

	Poor	Non Poor	All Households
Average Age	43.1	41.54	42.54
Total No. of Respondents	369	207	576
Respondents % Age Group			
16-25	5.7	15	10.35
26-35	29.2	23.7	26.45
36-45	30.5	26.1	28.30
46-55	18.1	20.8	19.45
56-65	10.8	12.1	11.45
>65	5.7	2.4	4.05
Total	100	100	100

Table-6 shows the literacy level of the survey respondents in percentage terms. Most of the respondents (62.94%) are illiterate. There is a small percentage of respondents (8.5%) who claim to be literate without having had any schooling while only 28.5% of the respondents are formally literate. The literacy level is lower, with a difference of 8 percentage points, for poor households (67%) as compared to non-poor households (59%). Most of the literate people (12.8%) have only completed primary education. In case of the non-poor group, 11.5% of the respondents have more than ten years of education compared to only 3.8% of the poor group.

Table 6: Literacy Level of Respondents (Percent)

Respondents	Poor	Non Poor	All Households
Not Literate	66.94	58.94	62.94
Literate but no schooling	7.38	9.66	8.52
Primary	12.57	13.04	12.81
Middle	3.83	3.86	3.84
Matric	5.46	2.90	4.18
Post Matric	3.83	11.59	7.71
Total	100	100	100

Table-7 provides information about the respondents' professions. Most earn their livelihood through farming (56%) while the second largest group (28.3%) is depends upon casual labor. In case of poor households, a larger percentage (35.26%) is dependent on casual labor as compared to in non-poor households (21.4%). Very few poor respondents have any salaried jobs at 1.65% only, and almost 10% of the poor respondents do not have any means of earning their livelihood. In case of non-poor households, a much larger proportion of respondents (9.45%) have jobs as compared to the poor respondents (only 1.65%). Similarly,

CO Documents being Reviewed by Quantitative Researcher

, the percentage of non-poor respondents having their own business is 5 times more than the percentage of poor respondents.
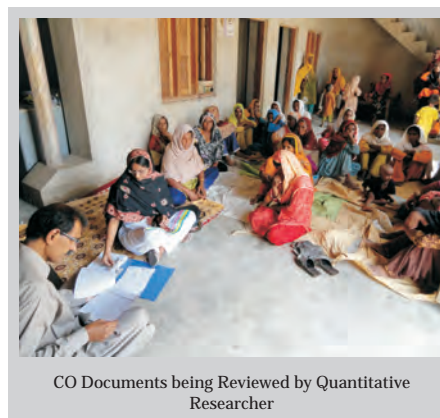
Table 7: Profession of Respondent

Respondents	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Farming	51.24	60.70	55.96
Labour	35.26	21.39	28.34
Service	1.65	9.45	5.55
Business	0.28	1.49	0.89
Other work	1.65	1.49	1.57
Not working	9.92	5.47	7.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2. Demographic Structure of Households and Work Status of Household Members

The population of the total sample size is 4471, with 2365 males and 2106 females. The average household size is 7.76, which is higher than that for rural Pakistan (6.72) as well as for rural Sindh (6.97)[2]

Table 8: Demographic Composition of Households

Sex and Age	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Number of households	369	207	576
Total Population	3179	1292	4471
Male	1666	699	2365
Female	1513	593	2106
Male: Female	110.11	117.88	112.30
Male (%)	52.40	54.10	52.9
Female (%)	47.60	45.90	47.1
Adult (#)	1270.00	622.00	1892
Adults (%)	39.95	48.14	42.32
Adult/HH	3.44	3.00	3.28
Male	650	334	984

[2] Pakistan Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2007-08)

Female	620	288	908
Over 55 years in Population (%)	5.79	2.49	4.14
Children	1909	670	5792
(%)	60.05	51.86	57.68
Male	1016	365	1381
Female	893	305	1198
Up to 10 Years in Population (%)	31.96	28.25	30.11
Average Size of Household	8.62	6.24	7.76

The dependency ratio[3] is 52% in the sample households with 4.14% of the population in the >55 years age bracket and 30.11% of the population in <10 years age bracket. In case of non-poor households the >55 population is only 2.5% while in the poor households, the >55 population is 5.8%. The percentage of <10 years age bracket in poor and non-poor households varies but to a smaller extent with, 32% in poor households and 28.25% in non-poor households. The household size is higher (8.6) in poor households as compared to in non-poor households (6.2). This indicates an inversely proportional relationship between family size and per capita income.

Table9: Work Status of Households

Sexand Age	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
All over 10 years	1978	927	2905
Not Working	429	169	598
>55 Years	102	29	131
> 18 -55	73	33	106
> 10 -18	254	107	361
Household Work	612	297	909
>55 Years	27	16	43
> 18 -55	404	203	607
> 10 -18	181	78	259
Working	937	461	1398
>55 Years	55	34	89
> 18 -55	709	363	1072
> 10 -18	173	64	237
% Own Farm	53.79	58.79	55.44
% Farm Labor	9.71	5.21	8.23
% Off-farm Labor	29.14	25.60	27.97
% Service/Job	1.49	5.42	2.79
% Business	0.64	1.08	0.79
% Multiple Work	5.23	3.90	4.79

The data in Table 9 shows the work status of the sample household members vis-a-vis age. Household members of working age (>10 years) have been further segregated into classes: not-working, engaged in household work, and working outside the house. Work status data has been further categorized into three age groups: 10 to 18 years, 18 to 55 years, and >55 years. Almost half (48%) of the sampled population works outside their homes. This is followed by those involved in household work (31%) and those who do not work at all (20.6%). These proportions are nearly the same in poor as well as in non-poor households.

[3] It is the ratio of the population in the age groups of up to 10 years plus over 55 years to the population of those in the age groups of over 10 to 55 years.

The data in Table 8 further shows that two-thirds (67%) of the working age population (>10 years) falls in the active age group (18 to 55 years). This is followed by the 10 to 18 years age group (28%) and the >55 years age bracket (5%).

The working population is further categorized into six on-farm and off-farm categories. These include own-farm, farm labor, services/jobs, off-farm labor, business, and multiple work. Table 8 indicates that a vast majority (54%) of the working population is engaged in on-farm activity. Only 1.5% have jobs in the public or private sectors while an even smaller percentage (0.64%) is involved in the business activities.

4.3. Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children

A majority of the adult population in the sample is illiterate (74%). As expected, the proportion of illiterate persons is higher amongst the poor population (75.8%) as compared to the non-poor (70.4%). Similarly, female illiteracy (91%) is much higher than male illiteracy (58.5%).

Table 10:   Adult Literacy in Households

Literacy Level	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Not Literate Adults (No)	963	438	1401
% of adult population not literate	75.82	70.41	74.04
% of not literate Male Adults	60.00	55.70	58.50
% of not literate Female Adults	92.40	87.50	90.90
Literate Adults	307	184	491
% of adult population literate	24.17	29.58	25.95
% of literate Male Adults	40.00	44.30	41.50
% of literate Female Adu lts	7.60	12.50	9.10
Percent of Literate			
Literate	18.89	18.48	18.74%
Primary School	34.20	29.89	32.59%
Middle School	12.70	9.24	11.41%
Matric	16.94	12.50	15.27%
Intermediate	10.42	15.22	12.22%
Degree	1.63	9.24	4.48%
Not In School	5.21	5.43	5.30%

Among the literate, most have only attended primary school (32.6%), followed by those who did not attend any formal school (18.7%) followed by those with more than ten years of education (16%). With respect to literacy levels there are differences between poor and non-poor households.

The data regarding schooling of children is given in Table 11. 61% of the children do not attend school at all, which is quite alarming. The situation is even worse in case of females as 65.5% do not attend school whereas in the case of boys, this proportion is 57%. Overall, a higher percentage of children from poor households (62.78%) do not attend schools as compared to children from non-poor households (56.34%).

Table 11 : Schooling of Children

Children in School	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
All Children (school age)	1475	536	2011
Male	804	289	1093
Female	671	247	918
Children not in school	926	302	1228
% of children not in school	62.78	56.34	61.06
Male children not in school	470	156	626
% of male children not in school	58.46	53.98	57.27
Up to 5 Years	29.15	26.92	28.04
> 5 - 10 Years	42.13	41.03	41.58
> 10 - 18 Years	28.72	32.05	30.39
Female children not in school	456	100	602
% of female children not in school	67.96	40.49	65.58
Up to 5 Years	28.73	19.86	24.30
> 5 - 10 Years	41.45	42.47	41.96
> 10 - 18 Years	29.82	37.67	33.75

4.4. State of Health and Physical Environment

On the basis of information provided by the respondents, sample households have been divided into three categories depicting the health status of households as Good, Fair (both depicting a healthy household) and Poor (depicting the presence of an acute or chronic illness in the household). Table 12 indicates that almost all of the population (99.5%) considers itself in a healthy state while a small proportion (0.5%) reports experiencing chronic or acute illness. There is negligible difference between the percentage of poor and non-poor people who consider themselves to be in good health. Note: The statistics on household health were compiled on the basis of information provided by the respondents only. No actual tests for measuring health of household members were carried out.

Table 12: Health Status of Household Members

Health Status of HH Members	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Percent in good health	95.30	95.20	95.27
Male	49.80	51.90	50.41
Female	45.50	43.30	44.86
Adults	38.90	48.40	41.65
Children	56.20	46.70	53.45
Percent in fair health	4.40	4.30	4.37
Male	2.40	1.80	2.23
Female	2.00	2.50	2.14
Adults	3.80	3.80	3.80
Children	0.50	0.50	0.50
Percent in poor health	0.50	0.60	0.53

Male	0.30	0.40	0.33
Female	0.20	0.20	0.20
Adults	0.30	0.40	0.33
Children	0.20	0.20	0.20
Percent died(2009)			
Male	2	0	2
Female	3	2	5
Adults	5	2	7
Children	2	6	8

The data also shows that a higher proportion of males (50.41% vs. 44.86%) are considered to be in a state of good health while a higher percentage of children (53.45%) is considered to be healthy as compared to adults (41.65%). Table 13 shows data on different amenities of life available to the households included in the survey. A majority of the households have a Katcha structure (74%) followed by Mixed (18%) and Pucca (8%) structures. A higher proportion of the households in the non-poor group (9.2%) have Pucca structure as compared to the non-participating group (7.3%).

Table 13: Health Status of Household Members

Housing Facilities	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
All Households (N)	369.00	207.00	576.00
% Pucca Structure	7.30	9.20	7.98
% Katcha Structure	76.20	70.00	73.97
Average number of room s	1.53	1.72	1.63
% Households with :			
Up to 2 rooms	91.80%	96.10%	93.30%
3-4 rooms	7.40%	2.90%	5.80%
5 or more rooms	0.80%	1.00%	0.90%
Water supply			
% Piped	2.20	2.90	2.45
% Canal	1.10	0.50	0.88
% Well	0.30	0.50	0.37
% Hand Pump	91.60	93.20	92.18
% Others	4.90	2.90	4.18
Latrine:			
% Inside	45.90	54.60	49.03
% Outside	19.20	12.60	16.83
% Open fields	34.90	32.90	34.18
Drainage:			
% Yes	25.4	26.6	25.83
% No	74.6	73.4	74.17
Electricity			
% Yes	94.3	95.2	94.62
% No	5.7	4.8	5.38
Fuel Used			
% Gas	4.9	4.3	4.68
% Wood	75.1	79.2	76.57
% Others	20	16.4	18.71

More than 93% of the households have up to 2 rooms, 5.8% have between 3 and 4 rooms and only 1% of the houses have 5 or more rooms. On average each household has 2 rooms. As far as the basic amenities of life are concerned, half of the households (51%) do not have indoor latrines and the majority of households do not have drainage facility (74%). Electricity is available to almost all the households (94.6%). Wood is mainly used as fuel, with 76.5% of the households using it as their only source of energy. Only 2.45% of the households have access to piped water and almost all of the remaining households (92.18%) depend upon hand pumps. This is similar to the

Household Interview at Shikarpur

rest of rural Kashmore, where only 5% the households have access to tap water and 91% of the households rely on hand pumps[4] the same pattern is observed in poor and non-poor households without any exception.

4.5.   Household Incomes, Inequality and Poverty

According to the survey data, the per capita income in Shikarpur is Rs. 1,473/month which is lower than the nationally defined per capita income of Rs. 1,504. The average monthly per capita income for rural Sindh is Rs. 1,494[5]. The per capita income is lower in the case of poor households (Rs. 1,044) as compared to in non-poor households (Rs. 2,239). 64% of the total households in the survey earned monthly per capita income of less than Rs. 1,500 per month. The largest concentration of poor households (52%) is in the Rs 901 to Rs. 1,300 per month income bracket. Similarly, the highest concentration of non-poor households (95%) is in the Rs. 1501 to Rs. 3500 income bracket.

Table 14 : Household Income 2009-10

Household I ncome	Poor	Non - Poor	All Households
Average / (HHRs.)	105485.23	163770.25	126,532
Average / Capita (Rs.)	12631.76	26871.99	17,775
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	1044.31	2239.33	1,473
Percent household with per capita per month income of:			
Up to Rs. 700	10.50		6.8
Rs. 701 to 900	17.90		11.50
Rs. 901 to 1100	26.60		17.00
Rs. 1,101 to 1,300	25.50		16.30
Rs. 1,301 to 1,500	19.50		12.50
Rs. 1,501 to 2,000		57.50	2.70
Rs. 2,001 to 2,500		25.10	9.00
Rs. 2,501 or 3,000		6.30	2.30
Rs. 3,001 to 3,500		5.8	2.10
Rs. 3,501 to 4,500		1.4	0.50
Rs. 4,501 to 5,500		1	0.30
Rs. 5,501 or 6,500		1	0.30
Rs. 6,500 or over		1.9	0.70

[4] Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09
[5] HIES 2007-08

Percent share in income			
Crops	44.50	53.29	47.68
Fruits/Forest	0.21	0.11	0.17
Livestock	10.20	10.63	10.35
Service	1.87	7.80	3.99
Pension	0.53	0.65	0.58
Labor	37.75	21.34	31.84
Remittances	0.11	0.00	0.07
Rental Income	0.25	0.16	0.22
Cash/Gifts	1.53	0.23	1.06
Other	0.73	0.75	0.74

Table 14 also tabulates the various different on and off-farm sources that contribute to household income. Crop cultivation is the single largest source of income followed by labor. These two have a combined share of more than two-thirds (79.5%), the rest being shared amongst various sources such as services, business, pension, rent and remittances. Major contributors to off-farm income are business activities (2.25%) and cash/gifts (1.06%).

A comparison between poor and non-poor households indicates that the contribution of total on-farm income is greater in the non-poor group (64%) than in the case of poor group (55%). Similarly the contribution from business activities is also greater in the case of the non-poor group (2.57%) than in the case of the poor group (2.07%). Data regarding the incidence of poverty and income inequality is also given, in Table 15. More than half of the sample households (64%) and 71% of the total sample population live in poverty. The monthly per capita income of non-poor households (Rs. 2,239) is more than double the monthly per capita income of poor households (Rs. 1,044).

Table 15: Incidence, Depth and Severity of Poverty in Households

Total Number of Households	576
Poor Households	369
Non-poor Households	207
Total Population	4470
Poor Population	3179
Non-Poor Population	1291
% of Households in Poverty	64%
Poverty Gap Ratio (%)	31%
Severity of Poverty	0.13
% of Population in Poverty	71%
Per capita/month Income	
All Households	1,473
Poor Households	1,044
Non-poor Households	2,239

There are several measures of inequality. In this case, we have used the Gini Coefficient[6] as a measure of income inequality. The top 10% of the population has a share of 20% of the total income while the bottom 10% only has a 5% share in the total income. Similarly, the top 20% of the population's share in the total income is more than 3 times the share of the bottom 20% of the population. The concentration ratio identified with Gini Coefficient is 0.23, which shows a less unequal distribution of incomes among households. Despite this less unequal distribution of income, a large difference between the average income of poor and non-poor is observed: the average monthly per capita income of poor households is Rs. 1,044 while the average monthly income of the non-poor is Rs. 2,239.

Table 16: Quintile Distribution of Income

Quintiles	Percentage of Total Sample Income	Average Per Capita Per Month (PKR)
1st	5%	649
2nd	6%	857
3rd	7%	1,000
4th	8%	1,069
5th	9%	1,261
6th	9%	1,350
7th	11%	1,512
8th	12%	1,724
9th	14%	1,990
10th	20%	2,816

Gini Coefficient = 0.23

Figure 4.5-1 : Lorenz Curve

_____
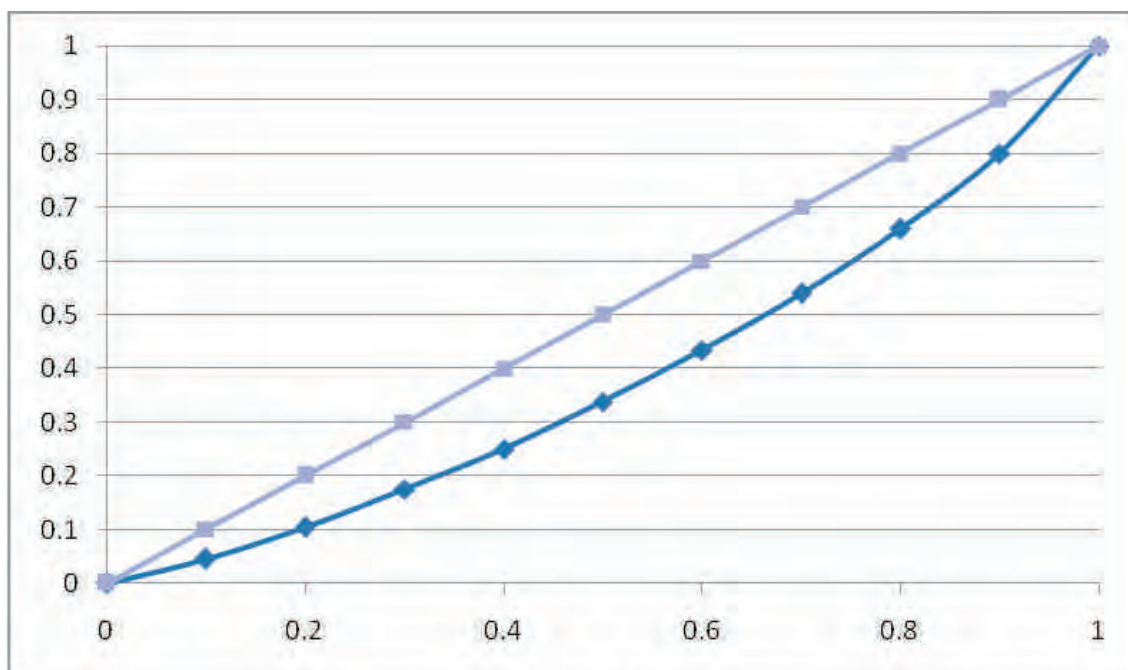
[6]It is the ratio of the population in the age groups of up to 10 years plus over 55 years to the population of those in the age groups of over 10 to 55 years.

4.6. Household Expenditure and Consumption

The average annual household expenditure is Rs. 126,744 as shown in Table 17. The average monthly per capita expenditure is Rs. 1,522, which is higher than the average per capita income (the reported average monthly per capita expenditure for rural Sindh is Rs. 1,374[7]). In non-poor households, the per capita expenditure is higher than it is in poor households. In case of poor households, the monthly per capita expenditure is greater than the monthly per capita income while, the reverse is true in the case of non-poor households.

Table 17: Household Expenditures

Household Expenditures - Shikarpur			
Expenditures	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Average / HH (Rs.)	120,236	138,378	126,787
Average / Capita (Rs.)	10,020	11,531	10,566
Per Capita /Month (Rs.)	1,257	1,996	1,524
% share of household expenditure			
Food	79.56	72.50	77.01
Clothing	5.03	4.83	4.96
Housing	0.64	1.98	1.12
Health Care	6.60	8.11	7.14
Education	1.13	1.04	1.10
Social Functions	3.63	6.61	4.70
Transport	2.14	3.10	2.49
Remittances	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cash/Gifts	0.01	0.04	0.02
Fuel (wood, gas, electricity and kerosene)	1.39	1.79	1.54
Other Expense	0.14	0.24	.180

Most of the expenditure (77%) in on purchasing food. This behavior is seen across all the sub samples. The next biggest expenditure in on healthcare (7.14%), followed by clothing (4.96%) and social functions (4.7%) (In contrast, according to HIES 200-08 approximately 53% of the household expenditures in rural Sindh is on food).

The survey instrument also had a section on food consumption in each sample household. The information thus obtained has been used to calculate the per capita consumption of a number of food categories. This information, in conjunction with the prevailing local food prices, has allowed us to calculate the average daily per capita expense basis. Lastly, the daily per capita calorie intake has also been estimated using conversion factors from Khan (2004). Estimates of daily per capita food consumption (with calories) and expenditures on food are shown in Table 18.

Village level information is being collected from a group of key informants at Shikarpur

---

[7]HIES 2007-08

In the sampled households the total per capita calorie intake per day is 3,018 calories for the overall sample. The calorie intake per day is less in the case of poor households (2,756.5) and more in the case of non-participating households (3,656). Overall, the maximum proportion (52%) of daily calories come from grains followed by (8.9%) from oils. 31% of the daily per capita expenditure of poor households is on food while it is 36% in the case of the overall sample.

Table 18: Daily Consumption of Food in Household

Daily household intake	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Grains (Grams)	3676.14	3369.74	3565.50
Calories	12572.79	11524.53	12194.25
Pulses (Grams)	141.85	141.52	141.73
Calories	472.29	471.26	471.91
Fat/oil (Grams)	235.71	249.14	240.56
Calories	2061.59	2178.46	2103.79
Vegetables (Grams)	669.57	663.30	667.31
Calories	405.16	401.30	403.77
Fruits (Grams)	82.62	154.24	108.49
Calories	70.81	132.19	92.97
Meat (Grams)	41.14	84.96	56.96
Calories	56.98	117.66	78.90
Milk (Grams)	968.00	972.39	969.59
Calories	1023.23	1027.82	1024.89
Egg (Grams)	50.96	19.32	39.54
Calories	5.40	2.05	4.19
Sugar (Grams)	259.94	276.74	266.01
Calories	966.71	1029.14	989.26
Total Cal. /Household/Day	23760.92	22815.76	23419.61
% from grains	52.91	50.51	52.05
% from oils	8.68	9.55	8.99
% from grains + oils	61.59	60.06	61.04
Daily per capita food expenditure (Rs.)	30.99	45.19	36.12

4.7.   Household Assets, Value and Distribution

Assets of the sampled households with poor and non-poor bifurcation, along with constituents of assets and sale/purchase details, are shown in Table 19. For the overall sample, the average value of assets per household is Rs. 274,049. The average value for poor households is Rs. 231,164 and the average value for non-poor households is Rs. 350,705. Consumer durables, comprising of houses and transport, are the largest contributor to total asset value (54%) while productive assets, comprising of land, trees, livestock, machinery, etc, account for 39.14% of the assets (this tendency is noted in poor as well as non-poor households). Agriculture land, livestock and house structures are the three biggest asset sources and jointly account for 91% of the total assets.

Non-poor households own a larger percentage of the productive assets while poor households own a larger portion of consumer durables. Non-poor households have a much higher percentage of assets in the form of savings, almost twice that of poor households. Similarly, non-poor households purchase almost twice as many assets as the poor households and sell almost 4 times as many assets as poor households.

Table 19: Assets of Households

Assets	Poor	Non-Poor	All Households
Value of assets (Rs.):			
Per HH	231,164	350,705	274,049
Per Capita	27,279	54,449	37,027
Constituents of assets:			
% Productive	38.64	40.03	39.14
Land	13.50	14.87	13.99
Trees	0.24	0.33	0.27
Livestock	24.36	25.14	24.64
Machinery	0.86	0.79	0.83
Business	0.00	0.00	0.00
% Consumer durables	55.90	50.59	53.99
House and other	53.13	46.15	52.2
Others	2.77	4.44	1.88
% Savings	5.19	9.38	6.7
Cash/account	2.56	4.91	3.41
Loans given	0		
Jewelry	2.6	4.47	3.28
Others	0.04		0.02
Purchase/sale of assets			
% of HHs purchased	21.1	24.6	22.53
% of HHs sold assets	4.6	1.4	3.47
Value of assets purchased/sold			
Purchased (Rs./HH)	10,205	26,852	16,665
Sold (Rs./HH)	21,823	92,933	27,712

Figure 4.7 1: Constituents of Household
Assets in Poor and non Poor Households
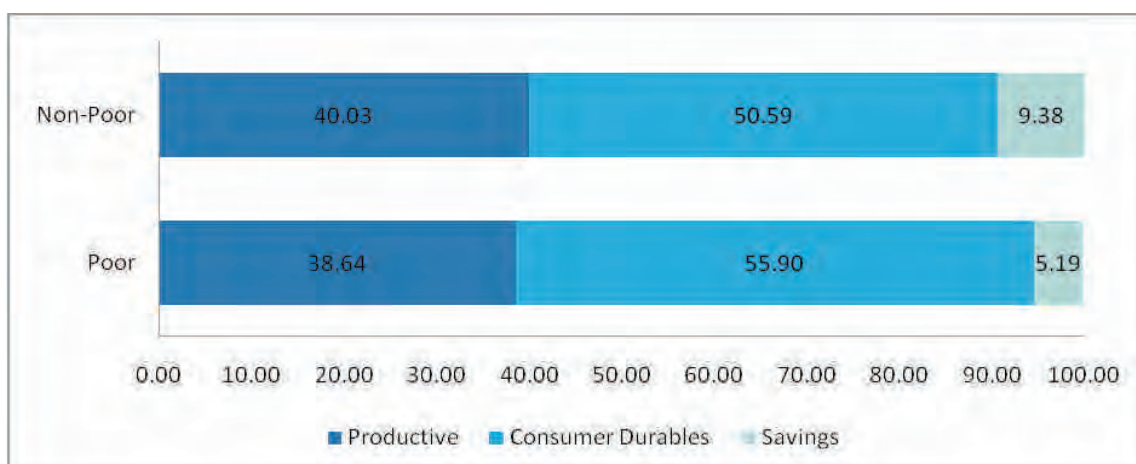
Table 20: Distribution of Assets

Quintiles	Percentage of Assets Owned	Quintiles	Percentage of Assets Owned
1st	0.33%	6th	4.15%
2nd	1.10%	7th	5.75%
3rd	1.86%	8th	9.43%
4th	2.45%	9th	16.69%
5th	3.28%	10th	54.96%

Table-20 above shows a highly skewed distribution of assets amongst the sampled households. The lowest 10% of households own only 0.33% of the assets while the last 10% of the population own 55% of the assets. Out of the 576 households sampled, three do not own any assets while the highest assets owned by a household are valued at Rs. 8.8 million.

Table 21 shows the household status for the two important assets of land and livestock. Almost 80% of the total households do not own any land and the difference in percentage is negligible across poor and non-poor households. The majority of land ownership is in the 2 to 5 acres category, with the average size of landholding being 2.5 acres with little variation between poor and non-poor households.

Table 21: Land and Livestock Holding of Households

Land and Livestock Holdings	Poor	Non -Poor	All Households
Percent of households not owning land	80.30	78.30	79.50
Percent of owner households			
up to 1 acre	4.90	3.40	4.30
>1 to 2 acre	5.90	5.30	5.70
>2 to 5 acre	6.50	7.20	6.80
>5 to 12.5 acre	2.20	4.30	2.90
>12.5 to 25 acre	0.30	1.40	0.70
Average size of Land holding per owner	2.34	2.74	2.5
Percent of households not owing livestock	43.8	36.2	41.05
Average number of livestock/HH	2.03	2.32	2.13

Over 40% of the households do not own any livestock. However, there is a difference in percentage between poor and non-poor households in this case (43.8 percent poor vs. 36.2% non-poor). The average number of livestock per household is 2.13.

4.8. Household Loans, Utilizations and Sources

In this section, the data on loans, their sources and their utilization is presented. At the time of the survey, the average loan taken during the last 12 months stood at Rs. 3,148 per household. The average loan amount per poor household was almost 3 times the average loan amount per non-poor household (Rs. 3,833 vs. Rs. 1330).

Out of a total of 576 households, more than 65% had taken out a loan during the last 12 months. There was a large difference in the percentage of poor and non-poor households which had taken loans (75% poor vs. 47% non-poor).

Overall, community organisations provided most of the loans (37.24%). However, in case of poor households, friends and relatives were the biggest source of loans (35%), followed by community organisations (32%) and shopkeepers (16.66%). In case of non-poor households, the biggest source of lending was the community organisations (37.24%) followed by shopkeepers (16.43%) and friends/relatives (16.38%).

Table 22 : Loan Taken by Households

Loans	Poor	Non - Poor	All Households
Average loan per HH (Rs.)	3833.33	1330.36	3147.92
% HH taken loans	74.80	47.12	65.28
% of loans amount fr om:			
Friends / Relatives	34.60	16.38	29.84
Shopkeepers	16.66	16.43	18.80
Banks	0.99	1.00	0.99
NGOs	3.32	5.94	4.00
Community Organizations	32.12	51.65	37.24
Other sources	13.42	5.54	11.35

Table-23 shows the percentage utilization of loans in a number of activities ranging from purchases of land, machinery, livestock and farm inputs to housing, healthcare and social activities like weddings. More than half of the loans taken are used for consumption smoothening, while a relatively large percentage (9.5%) of the loans is spent on healthcare expenses. This behavior is witnessed in both poor and non-poor households. Nearly 28% of the overall loans are spent in purchasing productive assets like livestock, machinery and farm inputs (with zero expenses on land or in business activities) while more than 5% of the total loan amounts are spent on social functions like weddings.

Table 23: Use of Loans by Households

Use of Loans	Poor	Non - Poor	All Households
% of loan amount used:			
Productive purpose	24.08	38.91	27.98
Land	0.00	0.01	0.00
Livestock	18.79	32.74	22.46
Machinery	0.48	0.00	0.35
Farm Inputs	5.48	4.02	5.10
Business	0.24	2.15	0.74
Housing	0.68	1.10	0.80
Consumption	56.41	42.96	52.86
Social Function	5.4	5.51	5.43
Health Care	10.03	7.98	9.49
Education	0.59	0.16	0.48
Repaying Loan	0.89	1.08	0.94
Other purpose	1.39	1.29	1.36

Figure 4.8-1: Loan Utilization in Poor and non -poor Households
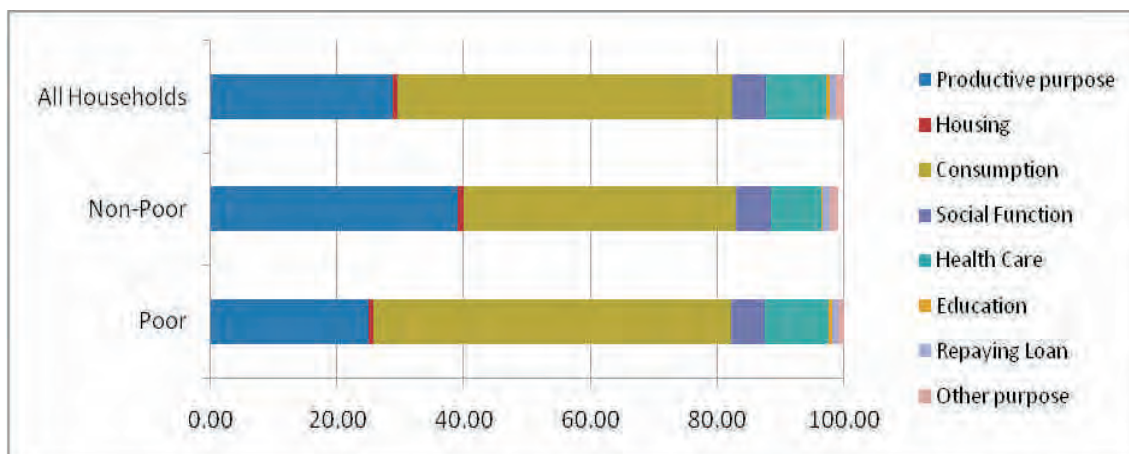
4.9. Household Debt

Table-24 shows the current status of household debt in terms of the total outstanding amounts as well as the number of households in debt. At the time of the survey 63% of the households that were in debt per household stood at Rs. 19,955. The percentage of poor households in debt was much larger (73%) as compared to non-poor households (45%).

Table 24: Current Debt of All Households

Debt	Poor	Non - Poor	All Households
Average amount of debt/HH (Rs.)	21,321	16,019	19,955
debt/HH (Rs.)	73.24	45.41	63.26
% of debt to			
Friends	7.14	12.50	8.00
Shopkeeper	28.57	0.00	24.00
Banks	4.76	12.50	6.00
NGO	14.29	37.50	18.00
Community Organization	28.57	37.50	30.00
Others	16.67	0.00	14.00

The highest percentage of debt was to community organisations (30%) followed by friends (24%) and NGOs (18%). The average net worth (value of assets minus debt) is Rs. 254,094, which is high. Similarly, the overall debt to income ratio is 16%, with a higher ratio of 20% in the poor households and 10% in the non-poor households.

Table 25: Distribution of Debt

Quintiles	Percentage of Debt	Quintiles	Percentage of Debt
1st	0.00%	6th	6.27%
2nd	0.00%	7th	8.25%
3rd	0.00%	8th	12.93%
4th	0.38%	9th	19.31%
5th	3.89%	10th	48.98%

Table 25 shows a highly skewed quintile distribution of debt. 212 households in the survey sample do not have any debt while the largest debt amount owed by a single household is Rs. 456,000. The 10th quintile owes almost 50% of the total debt.

4.10.   Perception of Households about Housing Facilities

This section presents information about the perceptions on the problems faced by men and women with regards to everyday household facilities/issues. Table 26 presents men's and women's perceptions with regards to household facilities. Questions were asked of men and women separately to capture their perception of important household problems. Each problem was rated from 0 to 4, with "0" indicating no problem, "1" indicating slight problem, "2" indicating serious problem, "3" indicating very serious problem and "4" not sure. There are some differences in how men and women perceive the seriousness of different issues. Men rated employment and poverty as the

Women Perception Interview at Shikarpur

two most serious issues while the women rated poverty and healthcare as the two most serious issues. On the other hand both men and women did not think that there were any issues related to water supply, social cohesion and organisation. Both men and women considered non availability of electricity as the next least important issue.

Table 26 : Perception of Households about Housing Facilities All Households

All Households

	Men's Perceptions						Women's Perceptions					
	0	1	2	3	4	Responses	0.00	1.00	2	3	4	Responses
Education	90	92	250	141	3	576	70	98	245	155	8	576
Health Care	28	101	248	197	2	576	12	88	237	235	4	576
Water Supply	399	82	69	24	2	576	385	95	69	24	3	576
Drainage	103	93	218	160	2	576	97	113	201	161	4	576
Street Pavement	62	123	273	116	2	576	64	126	259	124	3	576
Transport	91	134	247	101	3	576	56	136	249	129	6	576
Fuel Supply	190	148	163	73	2	576	145	172	164	92	3	576
Electricity	256	181	113	23	3	576	262	166	120	25	3	576
Income (Poverty)	24	117	189	244	2	576	33	109	182	249	3	576
Jobs/Employment	44	91	203	229	9	576	47	100	177	225	27	576
Savings	62	105	211	185	13	576	69	101	191	194	21	576
Access to Credit	148	144	187	88	9	576	160	147	154	96	19	576
Social Cohesion	402	85	63	22	4	576	376	95	71	23	11	576
Organization	422	91	35	23	5	576	396	98	38	28	16	576

4.11. Perception and Problems of Household Level Decision-making

The perception of women about decision making at the household level is presented in Table-25. Data in Table-27 indicates that a high proportion of everyday decision making (43% of total responses) is through consensus with men and women equally involved. 27% of the total responses indicate that decision making is by men only. On the other hand, 6% of the responses indicate that the decision making is by women only. Women seem to be the dominating decision makers in case of decisions involving children's marriage, education and upbringing while men seem to be the dominating decision makers in instances of asset's sale and purchase, loan taking and working outside the home.

Table 27: Perception of Women about Decision Making All Households

	All Households					
	Men only	Mainly Men	Women only	Mainly Women	Both Equally	Response
Household Expenditures	176	80	45	18	257	576
Children's Education	112	83	22	41	318	576
Children's Marriages	102	108	22	40	304	576
Assets Purchase	233	142	21	6	174	576
Assets Sale	244	150	19	6	157	576
Loan Taking	229	135	24	11	177	576
Utilize Loan	195	101	15	11	254	576
Family Planning	147	117	35	42	235	576
Working Outside Household	193	176	30	8	169	576
Child Rearing	57	42	54	91	332	576
Access to Health	94	118	43	47	275	577
CO membership	87	118	61	9	301	576
Total	1869	1370	391	330	2953	6913
Total %	27%	20%	6%	5%	43%	100%

4.12. Households Benefited from UCBPRP Activities

The survey also collected data about the number of households that have benefited from various UBPRP activities. An overwhelming proportion of households has not benefited from any of the UBPRP activities. The largest proportion of beneficiaries (35%) benefited from the Community Investment Fund (CIF). In all other cases the percentage of beneficiaries is very low and ranges from 2.6% to 24% only. This pattern is observed across both poor and non-poor households.

Table 28: Household Benefited from UBPRP Activities

	Poor			Non-poor			All Households		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Income Generation Grants (IGG) (in kind / Non -cash)	3.80	96.20	369	3.90	96.10	207	3.84	96.16	576
Community Investment Funds (CIF)	40.00	60.00	369	27.50	72.50	207	35.51	64.49	576
Vocational Training Scholarship	5.70	94.30	369	8.70	91.30	207	6.78	93.22	576
Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)	6.20	93.80	369	5.80	94.20	207	6.06	93.94	576
Village Model School	0.80	99.20	369	1.00	99.00	207	0.87	99.13	576
Low Cost Housing Scheme (LCHS)	5.70	94.30	369	5.80	94.20	207	5.74	94.26	576
Community O rganization Training	23.20	76.80	369	25.60	74.40	207	24.06	75.94	576
Micro Health Insurance	21.60	78.40	369	16.40	83.40	207	19.73	80.20	576
Productivity Enhancement Training	4.1	95.9	369	4.3	95.7	207	4.17	95.83	576
Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)	3	97	369	1.9	98.1	207	2.60	97.40	576

ANNEXES

1 Annex I:

Determination of Poverty Line

2 Annex II:

Village Questionnaire

3 Annex III:

Household Questionnaire

4 Annex IV:

List of Selected Villages

Annex I:
Determination of Poverty Line

Determination of Poverty Line

FY	Annual Rate	Inflation (%)	Poverty Line (PKR)
2005 - 06		-	948
2006 - 07		7.7	1,020
2007 - 08		12	1,143
2008 - 09		20.8	1,380
2009 - 10		9	1,504

(Projected)

References:

1. 2005-06 Poverty Line: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2009   -10, chapter -9, page 127

2. Annual Inflation Rates: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2009   -10, table 9.2, page-131.

Annex II:
Village Questionnaire

RSPN

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey In Shikarpur & Kashmore Districts

APEX

VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

[گاؤں کی سطح پر پوچھے جانے والا سوالنامہ]

SECTION I. VILLAGE IDENTIFICATION
Q101. District Name: ڈسٹرکٹ کا نام _____ ☐
Q102. Tehsil Name: تحصیل کا نام _____ ☐
Q103. Union Council. یونین کرنسل کا نام _____ ☐☐
Q104. Village Name: گاؤں کانام _____ ☐☐☐
Q106. Respondent's Name. جواب دہندہ کا نام _____
Cell Number: موبائل نمبر _____
Q107. Date of interview انٹرویو کی تاریخ D D M M Y Y Y Y : 2 0 1 0
Q108. Name of interviewer انٹرویور کا نام _____
Interviewer Code انٹرویور کا کوڈ ☐

Q1700. VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE
Availability codes: Yes=1, No=2

Infrastructure	Availability	Infrastructure	Availability	Infrastructure	Availability
1701. Electricity بجلی		1702. Piped Water نلکے کا پانی		1703. Drains نالیاں	
1704. Telephone ٹیلی فون		1705. Tubewell ٹیوب ویل		1706. Cobbled Path سولنگ	
1707.. Mobile موبائل		1708. Hand Pump ہینڈ پمپ		1709. Shops/Market دکانیں، مارکیٹ	
1710. Internet انٹرنیٹ					

Q1800 DISTANCE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES (KM)

Infrastructure /Service		Code	Distance (KM)	Infrastructure/Service	Code	Distance (KM)
Metalled Road	پکی سڑک	1801		Govt Primary School (M)	1818	
Bus/Wagon Stop	بس، ویگن سٹاپ	1802		Govt Primary School (F)	1819	
Railway Station	ریلوے سٹیشن	1803		Govt Primary School (Mix)	1820	
Mandi/Market	منڈی ، مارکیٹ	1804		Govt Middle School (M)	1821	
Factory	فیکٹری	1805		Govt Middle School (F)	1822	
Post Office	ڈاک خانہ	1806		Govt Middle School (Mix)	1823	
PCO	پی سی او	1807		Govt High School (M)	1824	
Bank	بینک	1808		Govt High School (F)	1825	
Agriculture Office	زرعی دفتر	1809		Govt College (M)	1826	

Infrastructure /Service	Code	Distance (KM)	Infrastructure/Service	Code	Distance (KM)
Veterinary Office	1810		Govt College (F)	1827	
Dispensary	1811		Govt Library	1828	
BHU/RHC	1812		Private Primary School	1829	
Medical Store	1813		Private Middle School	1830	
Private Doctor's clinic	1814		Private High School	1831	
Lady Health Worker/Visitor	1815		Private College	1832	
NGO/MFI	1816		Library	1833	
Utility Stor	1817		Internet café	1834	

Q1900. VILLAGE PRICES (RATES)

Code	Item		a. Local unit of measurement (LUM)	b. Price (Rs./LUM unit)	c.KG equivalent	d. Price kg/dozen
1901	Wheat grain	گندم				
1902	Wheat Flour	آٹا				
1903	Rice	چاول				
1904	Rice Flour	چاول کا آٹا				
1905	Maize/Corn	مکی کے دانے				
1906	Pulses	دالیں				
1907	Millets	باجرہ				
1908	Barley	جو				
1909	Fats/Oil	کھانے کا تیل				
1910	Vegetables	سبزیاں				
1911	Cotton	کپاس				
1912	Green Fodder	سبز چارہ				
1913	Sugarcane	گنا				
1914	Mango	آم				
1915	Banana	کیلا				

Code	Item		a. Local unit of measurement (LUM)	b. Price (Rs./LUM unit)	c.KG equivalent	d. Price kg/dozen
1916	Lemon	لیمون				
1917	Oranges	سنگترے				
1918	Guava	امرود				
1919	Date Palms	کھجور				
1920	Grapes	انگور				
1921	Jaman	جامن				
1922	Jujube	بیری				
1923	Water/sweet melon تربوز ، خربوزہ					
1924	Papaya	پپیتا				
1925	Falsa	فالسہ				
1926	Cheeko	چیکو				
1927	Mulberry	شہتوت				
1928	Appricot	خوبانی				
1929	Other fruits	دیگر فروٹ				
1930	Beef	بڑا گوشت				
1931	Mutton	چھوٹا گوشت				
1932	Poultry	مرغی				
1933	Eggs	انڈے				
1934	Fish	مچھلی				
1935	Milk	دودھ				
1936	Sugar	چینی				
1937	Tea	چائے				
1938	Nuts	نٹس				
1939	Fodder	چارہ				
1940	Trees for Fuel جلانے کی لکڑی					

Q1900. VILLAGE PRICES (RATES)

Code	Livestock مال مویشی		Unit	Price per Unit(Rs.) فی یونٹ قیمت	Code کوڈ	Real Estate Value زمین کی قیمت	Unit	Price per Unit(Rs.) فی یونٹ قیمت
1941	Cow	گائے	No.		1951	Horse گھوڑا	No.	
1942	Ox	بیل	No.					
1943	Bull	بھینسا	No.		1951	Farm land (cultivated) زرعی زمین	Acre	
1944	Buffalo	بھینس	No.					
1945	Sheep	بھیڑ	No.		1952	Barren land بنجر زمین	Acre	
1946	Goat	بکریل	No.					
1947	Camel	اونٹ	No.					
1948	Poultry Birds	مرغیاں	No.					
1949	Ducks	بطخیں	No.					
1950	Donkey	گدھا						

Q2000. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION STATISTICS (if applicable)

	Started		
Q2001.	Number of Members ممبروں کی تعداد	At start	At Present
Q2002.	CO Savings (Rs.) سی او کی بچت	At start	At Present
Q2003.	Loans Disbursed کل ادا کیا ہوا قرضہ	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Q2004.	Loans Outstanding کل غیر وصول شدہ قرضہ	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Q2005.	Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes (CPIs) کمیونٹی فزیکل انفرااسٹرکچر سکیم (سی پی آی)	Number	Value (Rs.)
Q2006.	Community Investment Funds (CIF) کمیونٹی انویسٹمنٹ فنڈ (سی ای ایف)	Number	Amount
Q2007.	No of Households given VTP Trainings گھرانوں کی تعداد جنہیں وی ٹی پی ٹریننگ دی گئی ہے۔	Number	
Q2008.	No of Community Organizations (CO) Trainings سی او ٹریننگ کی تعداد	Number	
Q2009.	No of Households given Micro Health Insurance گھرانوں کی تعداد جنہیں مایکرو ہیلتھ انشورنس دی گئی ہے۔	Number	

Checked by: _____ __|__   Re-checked by: _____ __|__

Coded by: _____ __|__   Entered by: _____ __|__

Annex III:
Household Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (For Men)
[گھرانے کے مردوں کے لئے سوالنامہ]

السلام و علیکم ، میرا نام _____ ۔ اور میرا تعلق ایک پرائیویٹ کنسلٹنگ کمپنی، اپیکس کنسلٹنگ پاکستان سے ہے، جو کہ ایک تحقیقاتی ادارہ ہے۔ اس وقت آپ کے علاقے کے لوگوں کے رہن سہن اور کام کاج کیبارے میں معلومات اکٹھی کر رہے ہیں۔صرے پاس ایک سوالنامہ ہے جس میں چند آسان سوالات ہیں۔ اس کام میں آپ کے 30 منٹ صرف ہونگی۔آپ کی تعاون رضاکارانہ ہے۔ کہ بہت شکر گزار ہوں گا/ گی۔اگر آپ ہمارے ساتھ تعاون کریں۔اس سروے سے آپ کو براہ راست تو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو گا لیکن آپ کے دیے گئے جوابات سے ہم آپ کے علاقے کی ترقی سے متعلق پلاننگ میں آسانی ہو گی۔ آپ کے تمام جوابات کو مکمل رازداری میں رکھا جائے گا جنہیں ہم صرف اپنی تحقق کے لیے استعمال کریں گے۔اگر آپ کو کوئی سوال سمجھ نہ آئی تو آپ مجھ سے دوبارہ بوجھ سکتی ہں ۔ اگر آپ کی اجازت ہو تو انٹرویو شروع کریں؟

Interviewer's Statement:

I, the undersigned, have explained to the respondent in the language he understands, the procedure to be followed in the assignment, and the risks and benefits involved.

Signature of Enumerator: _____

Q100. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

Q101. District Name: ڈسٹرکٹ کا نام _____ |__|

Q102. Tehsil Name: تحصیل کا نام _____ |__|

Q103. Union Council یونین کونسل کا نام _____ |__|__|__|

Q104. Village Name: گاؤں کا نام _____ |__|__|__|

Q105. Household Number : گھرانہ نمبر _____ |__|__|__|

Q106. Respondent's Name جوابدہندہ کا نام _____ |__|
Line # from roster

Q106.A. Cell Number موبائل نمبر: _____

Q107. Date of interview انٹرویو کی تاریخ
D D   M M   Y Y Y Y
|__| : |__| : 2|0|1|0

Q108. Name of interviewer انٹرویور کا نام _____
Interviewer Code انٹرویور کا کوڈ : |__|

Checked by: _____ __|__   Rechecked by: _____ __|__

Coded by: _____ __|__   Entered by: _____ __|__

Q109. Household Roster: List all family members residing in the household گھرانے میں رہنے والے تمام افراد کے نام لکھیں۔

| Q110 | Total members in this households | | گھرانے کے کل افراد کی تعداد لکھیں۔ | | | | |

Q111		Q112	Q113	Q114	Q115	Q116	Q117
Line No.	Name of Household member گھرانے کے افراد کے نام	Relationship with Head of Household سربراہ کے ساتھ تعلق	Sex جنس (encircle choices)	Age عمر	Education تعلیم	Occupation/ Profession پیشہ/کاروبار	Health Status صحت کی حالت
		(See codes below in table)	1 Male 2 Female	Completed years	(See codes below in table)	(See codes below in table)	(See codes below in table)
01			1 : 2				
02			1 : 2				
03			1 : 2				
04			1 : 2				
05			1 : 2				
06			1 : 2				
07			1 : 2				
08			1 : 2				
09			1 : 2				
10			1 : 2				
11			1 : 2				
12			1 : 2				
13			1 : 2				
14			1 : 2				
15			1 : 2				

Note: Please attach additional sheet if household members are more than 20.

Q112 (Relationship Codes):

01..Self خود	02. Spouse بیوی	03. Father/Mother ماں/باپ	04.F-/M-in-Law ساس/سسر	05. Son/ Daughter بیٹا/بیٹی
06. S-/D-in-law داماد/بہو	07. Brother/Sister بھائی/بہن	08. B-/S-in-law سالا/سالی، بھابھی، نند ، جیٹھ	09. Nephew/Niece بھانجا/بھانجی	10. Grandchild پوتا/پوتی
11. Not related لا تعلق	77. Others (specify) دیگر (وضاحت کریں)			

Q Q115 (Education Codes):

01..No literate ناخواندہ (above 18 years)	02. Not in School سکول نہیں جاتے (1 to 18 years)	03. Literate خواندہ (above 18 years)	04. Primary پرائمری (Grade 1 to 5)	05. Middle (Grade 6 to 8)
06. Matric Grade (9 to 10)	07. Intermediate (Grade 11 to 12)	08. Degree (Grade 14 or higher)	09. Diploma/Other ڈپلومہ ویگر	

Q116 (Occupation/Profession Codes):

01. HH Work گھر کے کام کاج	02. Own Farming اپنی زمینداری	03. Farm Labour زرعی مزدور	04. Off-farm skilled labour غیر زرعی ہنر مند مزدور	05..Off-farm unskilled Labour غیر زرعی غیر ہنر مند مزدور
06..Govt. Service سرکاری ملازم	07.. Private job غیر سرکاری ملازم	08. Business کاروبار	09. Other Work اور کوئی کام	10. Unemployed (not working) بے روزگار
11. Old/handicap (not working) معزور / بوڑھا	12. Student (not working) طالب علم	13. Others (not working) کسی اور وجہ سے کام نہ کر سکتی ہوں	14. Not Applicable (for less then 5 years of age) لاگو نہیں ۵ سال سے کم عمر کے لیے	

Q117 (Health Status Codes):

01.. Good Health اچھی صحت	02.. Fair Health گزارہ صحت	03..Poor Health خراب / بیمار حالت

Q118. Life & Death Status

[سروے کے وقت گھرانے کے افراد کی گزشتہ سال کے دوران فوتگی سے متعلق معلومات ۔۔۔نیچے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں]

		up to 1 year [ایک سال تک]		Over 1 to 5 yrs [1سے5 سال تک]	Over 5 to 10 yrs [5سے زائد10 سال تک]		Over 10 to 18 yrs [10سے زائد18 سال تک]		over 18 to 55 yrs [18سے 55 سال تک]		over 55 yrs [55 سال سے زائد]	
	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Death [وفات]												

Q200 Household Food Consumption (in kg last week)

[گزشتہ ہفتے گھرانے میں اشیا خردونوش پر کی جانے والے اخراجات کی تفصیل لکھیں۔]

Column 1 Item	A1	Col. 2 Quantity (Kg)	Col. 3 Rate per kg (Rs.)	Col.4 Total Amount (Rs.) Col.2 x Col.3	B Item	B1	Col. 5 Quantity (Kg/#)	Col. 6 Rate/ Kg (Rs.)	Col.7 Total Amount (Rs.)= col.5 x col.6
Flour [آٹا]	201				Mutton [چھوٹا گوشت]	209			
Rice [چاول]	202				Poultry [مرغی کا گوشت]	210			
Rice flour چاول کا آٹا	203				Fish [مچھلی]	211			
Tea چائے	204				Eggs (#) [انڈے تعداد]	212			
Pulses [دالیں]	205				Milk/yogurt [دودھ/دہی]	213			
Vegetables [سبزیات]	206				Sugar [چینی]	214			
Fruits [میوہ جات]	207				Fats/cooking Oil [گھی/تیل]	215			
Beef [بڑا گوشت]	208				Q217. Total (B): Total of column # 7				
Q216. Total (A): Total of column # 4									
Q218. Grand Total: Q216 + Q217									

Note: 1)   Ignore the dark shaded column # a 1 and # b 1

2)   Fill in the light shaded column # 4 and # 7 when the interview is completed using village prices

Q300 Annual HH Crops Production/Income (Rs. in last 12 months)

گنشته سال کے دوران فصلات، اور سبزیات کی پیداوار اور گھرانے کی کل آمدنی (روپے)]

Q301. Total Land (acres) _____

Q302 Total Farm Area (acre) _____

Q303. Owned (acres) _____

Q304 Share cropping (acres) _____

Q305 Leased (acres) _____

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Col. 4	Column. 5	Column. 6	Column. 7	Column. 8	Column. 9
S.#	Q306. Crops/Veg etables/ [فصلات، / سبزیات کی پیداوار]	Q307. Land devoted (acres) مختص کی ہوئ زمین [گنشتہ (ایکڑ)	Q308. Producti on سال کی [گنشتہ پیداوار]	Q309. Price Per Unit فی یونٹ قیمت (Rs.)	Q310. Value of crops/ vegetables فصلوں، سبزیوں کی قیمت	Q311. Quantity of By- products [بوسہ/جام، اجار/تیل وغیرہ کی مقدار]	Q312. Price Per Unit (Rs.) فی یونٹ قیمت	Q313. Value of by product (Rs.) [بوسہ/تیل وغیرہ کی قیمت	Q314. Total Value کل قیمت (col. 5 + col. 8)
1	Wheat گندم								
2	Rice چاول								
3	Cotton کپاس								
4	Sugarcane گنا								
5	Barley جو								
6	Maize مکئی								
7	Millet باجرہ								
8	Pulses دالیں								
9	Nuts نٹس								
10	Vegetables سبزیاں								
11	Fodder (all types)								
12	Others (specify)								
Q315. Value of crops production = Total of column # 5, # 8 and #9									

Note: The shaded column # 5 and # 8 and the last cell of column 9 should be filled in after the interview. Also note that values in column 5 can be calculated with this formula: Column 5 = (village prices) x (values in column 3). And values in column 9 should be calculated by adding up values in column 5 and column 8, i.e., Column 9 = (values in column 5 + values in column 8)

45 Annex III
Determination of Poverty Line
Baseline Survey Report
Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Shikarpur Districts

Q400. Annual Household Fruits/Forests Production/Income (Rs. in last 12 months)

[گذشتہ سال کے دوران میوہ جات اور جنگلی درختوں کی پیداوار اور گھرانے کی کل آمدنی (روپے)]

S.#	Column 1 Q401. Fruits and Forest trees and their production میوہ جات، جنگلی درخت کی پیداوار	Column 2 Q402. Number of trees/acre درختوں، ایکڑوں کی تعداد		Column 3 Q403. Production (In Kg) گذشتہ سال کی کل پیداوار	Column 4 Q404. Price Per Unit (Rs) فی یونٹ قیمت روپوں میں	Column 5 Q405. Value of Fruits/ Forest Production پھلوں، درختوں کی کل قیمت روپوں میں (Rs.)
1	Mango (Kg) آم	Tree				
2	Banana (Kg) کیلا	Acre				
3	Lemon (Kg) لیمو	Tree				
4	Oranges/other (Kg) سنگترے	Tree				
5	Guava (Kg) امرود	Tree				
6	Date palms (Kg) کھجور	Tree				
7	Jaman (Kg) جامن	Tree				
8	Jujube (beri)-(Kg) بیری	Tree				
9	Water Melon/Melon (kg) تربوز/خربوز	Acre				
10	Papaya (Kg) پپیتا	Tree				
11	Falsa (Kg) فالسہ	Acre				
12	Chicku (Kg) چیکو	Tree				
13	Mulberry (Kg) شہتوت	Tree				
14	Any other (specify) اور کوئی					
15	Trees for fuel wood (Kg) جلانے کی لکڑی کے لئے درخت	Tree				
16	By-Products (if any) ثانوی اشیاء					
Q406. Value of Fruits / trees production = Total of column # 5						

Note-1: The shaded column # 4 and # 5 and the last cell of column 5 should be filled in after the interview. Also note that values in column 5 can be calculated with this formula: Column 5 = (village prices) x (values in column 3).

46 **Annex III**
Determination of Poverty Line
Baseline Survey Report
Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Shikarpur Districts

Q500 Annual Household Livestock/Poultry Production/Income (Rs. in last 12 months)

[گذشتہ سال کے دوران مال مویشیوں اور مرغیوں کی پیداوار اور گھرانے کی کل آمدنی (روپے)]

	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11
	Q501. Livestock animals/ poultry birds / مال/مویشی / مرغیاں	Q502. Total number [کل تعداد]	Q503. No of Milking / Lying animal/ Bird دودھ دینے والے جانوروں کی کل تعداد (in last 12 months)	Q504. Total milk/ eggs per day / per animal/ bird کل دودھ / انڈے (kg/#)	Q505. No of months animals/ bird gave milk/ eggs کل مہینے جن میں جانور دودھ / انڈے دیتے ہیں	Q506. Total value of milk / eggs(Rs.) دودھ انڈوں کی کل قیمت	Q507. Number of Animals, fish & birds slaughtered ذبح کیے گئے پرندوں اور جانوروں کی تعداد	Q508. Value (in Rs.) قیمت روپوں میں	Q509. Number of Animals, birds & fish sold بیچے گئے جانور ریا پرندوں کی تعداد	Q510. Value (in Rs.) قیمت روپوں میں	Q511. Total Value in Rs. کل قیمت روپوں میں (col. 6 + col. 8 + col. 10)
1	Cow گائے										
2	Buffaloes بھینسیں										
3	Goats بکریاں										
4	Sheep بھیڑیں										
5	Camel اونٹ										
6	Ox بیل	■	■	■							
7	Bull بھینسا	■	■	■							
8	Poultry Birds مرغیاں										
9	Ducks بطخیں										
10	Fish Farms مچھلی فارم	■	■	■					Kg		
11	Any other دیگر										
Q512. Value of livestock production = Total of col#6, 10 and 11							■		■		

Note: The shaded column # 5 and # 8 and the last cell of column 7 should be filled in after the interview. Also note that values in column 5 are to be calculated with this formula: Column 4 = (Village milk/egg prices) x (values in column 3) x (values in column 4) x (30). And values in column 8 should be calculated by adding up values in column 5 and column 7, i.e., Column 8 = (values in column 5 + values in column 7)

Q600. Annual HH Off-farm Incomes (Rs. in last 12 months)

گزشتہ سال کے دوران گھرانے کی کل غیر زرعی آمدنی (روپے)

	1	2	3	4	5
	M (#)	Annual income (Rs.) کل سالانہ آمدنی (روپے)	F (#)	Annual Income (Rs.) کل سالانہ آمدنی (روپے)	Total Annual Income (Rs.) = (Col. 2 + Col.4) کل سالانہ آمدنی (روپے)
Q601. Govt. Service [سرکاری ملازم]					
Q602. Private job [غیر سرکاری ملازم]					
Q603. Total income from Services/jobs (Rs.) (= sum of the above two categories of services/jobs) (Q601+Q602)					
Q604. Pension [پنشن] (Rs.)					
Q605. Skilled labour [مہارت کے ساتھ / ہنرمند مزدور]					
Q606. Unskilled labour [غیر ہنرمند مزدور]					
Q607. Total income from laboring (Rs.) (=sum of income from the skilled and unskilled laboring) (Q605+Q606)					
Q608. Petty enterprise [گاؤں کی سطح پر چھوٹا کاروبار]					
Q609. Retail shop (in the local market) [بازار میں دکان /کاروبار]					
Q610. HH level enterprises (handicrafts/food processing etc) [گھر کی سطح پر چھوٹی کاروبار]					
Q611. Total Income from Business (Rs.) (=Sum of Income from the above three Categories of Business) (Q608+Q609+Q610)					
Q612. Remittances from abroad [باہر ملک سے آئی ہوئی رقم]					
Q613. Remittances from within the country [اندرون ملک سے آئی ہوئی رقم]					
Q614. Total Remittances (Rs.) (=sum of income from the above two types of remittances) (Q612+Q613)					
Q615. Shop/house rent (Rs.) [دکان یا گھر کا کرایہ]					
Q616. Land/livestock/machinery leased/rented out (Rs.) [زرعی اوزار/مال مویشی کرائے پر دیا]					
Q617. Total Rental Incomes (Rs.) (sum of the above two types of rental incomes) (Q615+Q616)					
Q618. Govt. Social Protection, BISP (Rs.) [زکوٰۃ /بیت المال وغیرہ کے طور پر سرکار کی طرف سے ملی ہوئی رقم]*					
Q619. Local Philanthropy, (Rs.) [گاؤں کے کسی شخصیت یا ادارے کی طرف سے ملی ہوئی زکوٰۃ /مدد کی رقم]					
Q620. Total Income Received from Social safety net (Rs.) (= sum of the above two types of social protections) (Q618+Q619)					
Q621. Income from Any Other Source (Rs.)					

Q700. Total Annual Household Income (Rs. in last 12 months)

[گزشتہ سال کے دوران گھرانے کی کل آمدنی (روپے)]

Source	Q701. Crops فصلات/ سبزیات	Q702. Fruits/ Forest میوہ جات	Q703. Livestock مال مویشی /مرغیاں	Q704. Service ملازمت	Q705. Pension پنشن	Q706. Labour مزدوری	Sub-total(a) (701 to 706)
	Reduce 40% of Q315	Reduce 40% of Q406	Reduce 30% of Q512	Value of Q603	Value of Q604	Value of Q607	
Income (Rs.)							

Source	Q707. Business کاروبار	Q708. Remittances باہر سے آیا ہوا رقم	Q709. Rental Incomes کسی اثاثے کا کرایہ	Q710. Cash/Gifts[1] کسی نے تحفہ دیا	Q711. Other کوئی اور آمدنی		Sub-total(b) (707 to 711)
	Reduce 35% of Q611	Value of Q614	Value of Q617	Value of Q620	Value of Q621		
Income (Rs.)							

Q712. Total Annual Household Income (Rs.)= Sub-total (a) + Sub-total (b)

Q800. Household Expenditure (Rs. in last 12 months)

[گزشتہ سال کے دوران گھرانے کی کل اخراجات (روپے)]

نوٹ: [سوال نمبر ۸۰۱ کا جواب اوپر سیکشن ۲۱۸ سے دی جانی چاہئے اس لئے سوال ۸۰۱ کا جواب انٹرویو کے وقت نہ لکھیں]

Q801. Food* اشیاء خردونوش	Q802. Clothing ملبوسات	Q803. Housing گھر کی مرمت/کرایہ وغیرہ	Q804. Healthcare صحت سے متعلق	Q805. Education تعلیم سے متعلق		Sub-total(a) (801 to 805)

Q806. Social Functions سماجی تقریبات /مواقع سے متعلق	Q807. Transport آمدورفت پر اخراجات	Q808. Remittances گھر سے باہر بھیجی ہوئی رقم	Q809. Cash/Gifts[2] کسی کو تحفہ دیا/ مدد کی	Q810. Fuel (wood, gas/electricity kerosene oil)	Q811. Other اور کوئی اخراجات	Sub-total(b) (806 to 811)

Q812. Total Off-farm income (Rs.)= Sub-total (a) + Sub-total (b)

*Note: Take this value from Q. No. 218 by converting the total weekly expenses into annual expenses. (i.e. 52 X grand total of Q 218)

---

[1] Income received from Govt. Social Safety Net Institutions (Zakat, Baitul Maal, etc) and Local Philanthropy (Khairaat, Zakaat etc)

[2] Money given to other as gift or support in time of needs (not included loans given to others)

Q900. Household Assets ownership (write number and value at the time of survey)

[سروے کے وقت گھرانے کے اثاثہ جات ۔ ۔ تعداد اور تخمینہ مالیت بتائے]

Q901. Land (acres) Take value from Q 303 کل مالیت روپے	Q902. Total value (Rs.) کل مالیت (روپے)	Q903. Fruits trees (#) پھلدار درختوں کی تعداد	Q904. Total value (Rs.) کل مالیت (روپے)	Q905. Forest trees (#) جنگلی درختوں کی تعداد	Q906. Total value (Rs.) کل مالیت (روپے)	Q907. Large animals (#) بڑے مال مویشیاں	Q908. Total value (Rs.) کل مالیت (روپے)
Q909. Small animals (#) چھوٹے مال مویشیاں(تعداد)	Q910. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q911. Poultry birds (#) مرغیاں(تعداد)	Q912. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q913. Tractor (#) ٹریکٹر	Q914. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q915. Thresher (#) تھریشر	Q916. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)
Q917. Car/jeep گاڑی	Q918. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q919. Motorcycle موٹر سائکل	Q920. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q921. Bicycle سائکل	Q922. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q923. Cart/Trolley ٹانگہ/ریڑھ/ گدھا گاڑی	Q924. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)
Q925. Computer (#) کمپیوٹر	Q926. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q927. Mobile phone (#) موبائل فون	Q928. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q929. House (#) گھر	Q930. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q931. Animal Sheds (#) مویشی خانہ	Q932. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)
Q933. Other structure (#) اور کوئی عمارت	Q934. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q935. Sewing machine (#) سلائی مشین	Q936. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q937. TV/Dish (#) ٹی وی	Q938. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)	Q939. VCR/CD Player (#)	Q940. Total value کل مالیت (روپے)
Q941. Radio/Tap Recorder (#) ٹیپ ریکارڈر، ریڈیو وغیرہ	Q942. Total value کل قیمت (روپے)	Q943. Tubewell/ pump (#) ٹیوب ویل/پمپ	Q944. Total value کل قیمت (روپے)	Q945. Shop/bus iness (Rs.) دوکان/کاروبار کل مالیت	Q946. Jewellery (Rs.) نیورات کل مالیت (روپے)	Q947. Savings (Rs.) بچت (روپے)	Q948. Loans given to others (Rs.) کسی کو قرضہ دی ہوئی رقم
Q949. Total cash in hand (Rs.) نقدی (روپے)		Q950. Other assets (Rs.) کل مالیت (روپے)					

Q1000. Assets Acquired and Disposed or Sold (in the last 12 months)

[گزشتہ سال کے دوران خریدے یا فروخت کیے ہوے اثاثوں سے متعلق معلومات]

Q1001. Assets Purchased (Rs.) [خریدی ہوئی اثاثے کی مالیت۔۔۔روپے]	Reason for purchase and sold of Assets with amount (in RS)				
	Q1002. Loan [قرضہ لیکر خریدا]	Q1003. Cash/Saving [نقدی/بچت سے]	Q1004. Gift [تحفے میں ملا]	Q1005. Selling other assets [دوسرا اثاثہ بیچ کر خریدا]	Q1006. Others [دیگر] (specify)
Q1007. Assets Sold (Rs.) [فروخت کی ہوئی اثاثے کی مالیت۔۔۔روپے]	Q1008. Meet household Expenditure [رقم گھریلو ضروریات پر خرچ کی]	Q1009. Repay Loan [قرضہ ادا کیا]	Q1010. To purchase other assets [دوسرا اثاثہ]	Q1011.Meet health and education expenses [صحت اور تعلیم خریدنے کے لیے]	Q1012. Others (specify)

Q1100. Loans Taken and Outstanding Debt In Last 12 Months (Rs.)

[پچھلے ۱۲ مہینے کے دوران کل قرضے کی رقم جو آپ نے لی ہے اور واجب الادا رقم]

Friends/Relatives(Rs.) [دوستوں/رشتہ داروں سے لیا]		Shopkeepers (Rs.) [دوکانداروں سے لیا]		Banks (Rs.) [بینکوں سے لیا]	
Q1101. Amount taken [کل قرضہ لیا۔ روپے]	Q1102. Amount owed [واجب الادا رقم روپے]	Q1103. Amount taken [کل قرضہ لیا۔ روپے]	Q1104. Amount owed [واجب الادا رقم روپے]	Q1105. Amount taken [کل قرضہ لیا۔ روپے]	Q1106. Amount owed [واجب الادا رقم روپے]
NGOs (Rs.) [غیر سرکاری اداروں سے لیا]		Community Org.(Rs.) [گاؤں کی تنظیم سے لیا]		Others (Rs.) [کسی اور ذریعہ سے لیا]	
Q1107. Amount taken [کل قرضہ لیا۔ روپے]	Q1108. Amount owed [واجب الادا رقم روپے]	Q1109. Amount taken [کل قرضہ لیا۔ روپے]	Q1110. Amount owed [واجب الادا رقم روپے]	Q1111. Amount taken [کل قرضہ لیا۔ روپے]	Q1112. Amount owed [واجب الادا رقم روپے]
Q1113. Total Loan Taken		Q1114. Total Loan owed			

1200 Use of Loans (Rs.)   [قرضے کا استعمال۔۔۔نیچے مناسب جگہ پر رقم لکھیے (روپے)]

Q1201. Land [زمین خریدی]	Q1202. Livestock [مال مویشی خریدی]	Q1203. Machinery [مشینری خریدی]	Q1204. Farm Inputs [زرعی ضروریات]	Q1205. Business [کاروبار]	Q1206. Housing [گھر کی مرمت وغیرہ]
Q1207. Consumption [گھریلو اخراجات]	Q1208. Social Functions [سماجی تقریبات/مواقع]	Q1209. Health Care [صحت سے متعلق]	Q1210. Education [تعلیم سے متعلق]	Q1211. Repay Loans [قرضہ واپس کیا]	Q1212 Other Uses [اور کسی مقصد کے لیے]
Q1213. Cash available	Q1214. Total loan used				

Q1300. Housing Facilities (use appropriate codes) [گھر سے متعلق سہولتیں]

Q1301. House Structure [گھر کی ساخت]	Q1302. Water Supply (drinking) [پینے کا پانی]	Q1303. Latrine [لیٹرین/بیت الخلا]	Q1304. Drainage [نکاسی آب]	Q1305. Electricity [بجلی]	Q1306. Fuel/Energy [ایندھن]
Use Codes: Pucca =1 Katcha=2 P&K=3	Use Codes: Piped=1 Canal=2 Well=3 Hand/motor pump=4 Others=5 (specify)	Use codes: Yes inside the house=1 Yes outside the house=2 No, open field =3	Use codes: Yes =1 No=2	Use codes: Yes=1 No=2	Use codes: Gas=1 Wood =2 Kerosene oil =3 Other= 4

Q1307. Total Number of Living Rooms (No.)   [کمرون کی تعداد] :

Q1400. Major Constraints/Problems (appropriate code) [مسائل کی نشاندہی—مزورن کوڈ نمبر لگائیں]

Q1401. Education ___ [تعلیم سے متعلق]	Q1402. Health care ___ [صحت سے متعلق]	Q1403. Water Supply ___ [پینے کے پانی سے متعلق]	Q1404. Drainage ___ [نکاسی آب سے متعلق]
Q1405. Street Pavement ___ [گلی کوچوں سے متعلق]	Q1406. Transport ___ [آمدورفت سے متعلق]	Q1407. Fuel Supply ___ [ایندھن سے متعلق]	Q1408. Electricity ___ [بجلی سے متعلق]
Q1409. Income (Poverty) ___ [کم آمدنی/غربت]	Q1410. Jobs/Employment ___ [نوکری/ملازمت]	Q1411. Savings ___ [بچت نہیں]	Q1412. Access to Credit ___ [قرضہ تک رسائی]
Q1413. Social Cohesion ___ [سماجی ہم آہنگی]	Q1414. Organisation ___ [دیہی تنظیم سے متعلق]		

Note: Rank each problem from 0 to 4, where 0=no problem; 1=slight problem; 2=serious problem;
3=very serious problem and 4= not sure.

[اوپر کے ہر سوال کے سامنے اپنے مسئلہ کو 0 سے 4 تک درجہ بندی کیجیے کہ 0 = مسئلہ ہی نہیں، 1= معمولی مسئلہ ہے، 2= بڑا مسئلہ ہے، 3= بہت بڑا مسئلہ ہے، 4= پتہ نہیں]

Q1500 Have any member of Household Benefited from:

	Activities under UCBPRP	Status : Yes = 1 No = 2
Q1501	Income Generation Grants (IGG) (in kind/ Non-Cash)	
Q1502	Community Investment Fund (CIF)	
Q1503	Vocational Training Scholarship	
Q1504	Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)	
Q1505	Village Model School	
Q1506	Low Cost Housing Scheme (LCHS)	
Q1507	Community Organization Training	
Q1508	Micro Health Insurance	
Q1509	Productivity Enhancement Training	
Q1510	Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)	

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (for women)
[گھرانے کی خواتین کے لیے سوالنامہ]

Q1600 Identification of the Respondent [جواب دہندہ کی شناخت]

Q1601. Name of Respondent	Q1602. Line Number from Roster

Q1700 Major Constraints/Problems (appropriate code)

[مسائل کی نشاندہی—موزوں کوڈ نمبر لگائیے]

Q1701. Education [تعلیم سے متعلق]	Q1702. Health care [صحت سے متعلق]	Q1703. Water Supply [پینے کے پانی سے متعلق]	Q1704. Drainage [نکاسی آب سے متعلق]
Q1705. Street Pavement [گلی کوچوں سے متعلق]	Q1706. Transport [آمدورفت سے متعلق]	Q1707. Fuel Supply [ایندھن سے متعلق]	Q1708. Electricity [بجلی سے متعلق]
Q1709. Income (Poverty) [کم آمدنی/غریبت]	Q1710. Jobs/Employment [نوکری/ملازمت]	Q1711. Savings [بچت نہیں]	Q1712. Access to Credit [قرضہ تک رسائی]
Q1713. Social Cohesion [سماجی ہم آہنگی]	Q1714. Organisation [دیہی تنظیم سے متعلق]		

Note: Rank each problem from 0 to 4,

where 0=no problem; 1=slight problem; 2=serious problem, 3=very serious problem and 4= not sure.

[اوپر کے ہر سوال کے سامنے اپنے مسائل کو 0 سے 4 تک درجہ بندی کیجئے کہ
0 = مسئلہ ہی نہیں، 1= معمولی مسئلہ ہے، 2= بڑا مسئلہ ہے، 3= بہت بڑا مسئلہ ہے 4= پتہ نہیں]

Q1800 Decision Making at Household Level (write appropriate code)

[گھرانے کی سطح پر فیصلہ سازی—موزوں کوڈ نمبر لگائیے]

Q1801. HH expenditures [گھرانے کی اخراجات]	Q1802. Children's education [بچوں کی تعلیم]	Q1803. Children's marriages [بچوں کی شادیاں]	Q1804. Assets purchase [اثاثوں کی خریداری]
Q1805. Assets sale [اثاثوں کی فروخت]	Q1806. Take loan(s) [قرض لینے سے متعلق]	Q1807. Utilize loan (s) [قرضے کی استعمال سے متعلق]	Q1808. Family Planning [خاندانی منصوبہ بندی سے متعلق]
Q1809. Work outside HH [گھر سے باہر کام کرنے سے متعلق]	Q1810. Child rearing [بچوں کی پرورش سے متعلق]	Q1811. Access to Health [صحت سے متعلق]	Q1812. CO membership [دیہی تنظیم سے متعلق]

Note: Put appropriate code in the above, i.e., 1= men only 2= mainly men 3= women only   4= mainly women   5= both men and women equally

[اوپر کے ہر سوال کے سامنے 1 سے 5 تک کوئی بھی مناسب کوڈ نمبر لکھیے کہ 1= صرف مرد، 2= زیادہ تر مرد، 3= صرف خواتین 4= زیادہ تر خواتین اور 5 = مرد اور خواتین دونوں برابر]

************************************ ختم شد ************************************

Annex IV:
List of Selected Village

SRSO SNO	APEX SNO	Union Councils	Village SNO	Villages Name	Visit Date	Field Day	Team
2	21	Dari	1	channa muhallah	30-Jun	1	Team A
	21	Dari	2	naseerani mohallah	30-Jun	1	Team B
	21	Dari	3	basar khan ughai	1-Jul	2	Team A
4	22	Ghouspur	4	ghulam qadir shah	1-Jul	2	Team B
17	15	Gullanpur	5	allah dito solangi	2-Jul	3	Team A
	15	Gullanpur	6	mando malik	2-Jul	3	Team B
	15	Gullanpur	7	saleem jan khoso	3-Jul	4	Team A
25	17	Sodhi	8	sawan malik	3-Jul	4	Team B
	17	Sodhi	9	dikhano dushti	4-Jul	5	Team A
	17	Sodhi	10	dakhan school	4-Jul	5	Team B
24	16	Rasool Bux chachar	11	ghulam haider khoso	5-Jul	6	Team C
	16	Rasoo l Bux chachar	12	leno ghutalo	5-Jul	6	Team D
14	14	Geehalpur	13	abdul rasool jakrani	6-Jul	7	Team C
	16	Rasool Bux chachar	14	jan mehon chachar	6-Jul	7	Team D
	14	Geehalpur	15	dili jan jakrani	7-Jul	8	Team C
	14	Geehalpur	16	saeed ali jakrani	7-Jul	8	Team D
12	13	Badani	17	kutub udin bhutto	8-Jul	9	Team C
	13	Badani	18	saiyan dino shajan	8-Jul	9	Team D
	13	Badani	19	misri samejo	9-Jul	10	Team C
34	19	Rassaldar	20	suleman ghutalo	9-Jul	10	Team D
	19	Rassaldar	21	adab hussain bhotalo	10-Jul	11	Team A
	19	Rassaldar	22	riyasat hussain	10-Jul	11	Team B
37	24	Tangwani -	23	jahn muhammad mari	11-Jul	12	Team A
	24	Tangwani -	24	malhar bathain	11-Jul	12	Team B
31	18	Karampur	25	mehran khan digarani	12-Jul	13	Team A
	24	Tangwani -	26	bhuttto malik	12-Jul	13	Team B

	18	Karampur	27	bhagar khan degarani	13-Jul	14	Team A
	18	Karampur	28	misri lashari	13-Jul	14	Team B
1	20	Akhero	29	abdul karim sohrani	14-Jul	15	Team C
	20	Akhero	30	mughal khan golo	14-Jul	15	Team D
	20	Akhero	31	soobho Vijh an	15-Jul	16	Team C
5	23	Haibat	32	Perano chachar	15-Jul	16	Team D
	23	Haibat	33	sheral abad	16-Jul	17	Team C
	23	Haibat	34	jan sunharow	16-Jul	17	Team D
	22	Ghouspur	35	sodo chana	17-Jul	18	Team C
	22	Ghouspur	36	miani kaiser	17-Jul	18	Team D

Baseline Survey Report Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Shikarpur Districts

APEX consulting

RSPN

DFID Department for International Development

SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organisation

UKaid from the Department for International Development

Rural Support Programmes

The PSPs' aim is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of the rural poor by harnessing the potential of pepole to manage their own development, though their own institutions.