

**MULTIPLE INDICATORS CLUSTER SURVEY**  
**STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**  
**10<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2019**

The Steering Committee for the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018-19 met on December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2019 at 2:30 p.m. in the Committee room of Planning & Development Department. This meeting was Chaired by the Chairperson, Planning & Development Board, Government of Sindh and the major agenda was findings of the MICS 2018-19. List of participants is annexed at **Annexure-A**.

2. The Chairperson, Planning & Development Board welcomed all the participants and after welcoming the participants. The Chairperson P&D Board said that MICS carries great importance for the Government of Sindh. This survey will bring out valuable information regarding different indicators thereby showing overall performance of concerned public offices; also it will bring out the information to facilitate further actions/ corrections on the part of government. Ms. Cristina Burgiolo, Chief Field Office, UNICEF thanked the participants for their presence and informed that Sindh MICS is an integral part of National Coordinated MICS. She highlighted the need and importance of data synchronization with respect to SDG's targets and indicators. She informed the participants that Sindh BoS has worked hard to complete the task timely and followed all the SOP's and monitoring checks as per Global MICS.

3. Mr. Muhammad Kazim Jafri, Survey Coordinator, BoS gave detailed presentation of MICS 2018-19 Results. In the beginning, history of MICS and comparison between current and previous MICS rounds were presented. The salient features of current MICS 2018-19 are as under:

- No. of Indicators are 171
- Global MICS methodology used is MICS6
- No. of Clusters are 1,027
- No. of Households surveyed are 20,540

It was informed that following questionnaires are used in this MICS to compute all 171 indicators.

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| 1. Household Questionnaire                     | 2. Questionnaire for Children 5-17 year of age |
| 3. Questionnaire for Women 15-49 years of age  | 4. Questionnaire for Men 15-49 year of age     |
| 5. Questionnaire from Children <5 years of age | 6. Water Quality Testing                       |

4. It was informed that for successful and quality implementation, UNICEF experts delivered the Training of Trainers (TOT) and trained BoS, MICS Core Team on MICS tools. Further MICS Core Team delivered two comprehensive enumerators in-house trainings, each of 28 days, in North

and South Sindh and trained 192 Field Staff. Total 31 data collection district wise teams were deployed. The team composition was as under:

• Supervisor	01	• Enumerator (Male)	01
• Enumerator (Female)	03	• Measurer	01

5. Mr. Jafri presented survey findings and informed the participants that overall response rate of survey is 99.1%. He informed the forum that there is improvement in some indicators of housing characteristics such as *having motor bike, access of internet at household and use of tobacco products*. Indicators related to “*reproduction and maternal health indicators*”, like fertility, institutional deliveries, skill birth attendant have also improved. Most of Child Health indicators reflect improvement as compared to last Sindh MICS like *immunization coverage, breastfeeding practices, underweight, wasting, consumption of iodized salt*.

6. Few education related indicators, *middle & secondary net attendance ratio, gender parity and availability of books* at home are improved. More specifically *Birth registration* increased and *Child labour* is decreased with the comparison of last Sindh MICS, 2014.

7. Indicators which are stagnant or have declined are *access to electricity, finished floor, roof and walls, ownership of mobile phone, dwellings* as housing characteristics. Few reproduction health indicators *Antenatal Care, Contraception, PNC and HIV/ AID Knowledge* have declined in comparison to last Sindh MICS. Child Health, Nutrition and Development indicators such as *reliance on clean fuel for cooking, early child development index and stunting* reflect unimprovement. Major education indicators like *net attendance ratio (primary), out of school children and completion rate* have not improved and *ecoli contamination in drinking water* has increased.

#### Discussion and Question/ Answers

8. During discussion the Chairperson asked about the procedure of selection of household in survey. Survey Coordinator informed that, two-stage stratified sampling technique is used in MICS. In the first stage, Primary Sampling Units (PSU) / Enumeration Blocks are selected at district level. In second stage, 20 households are selected as Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) from each selected PSU. The two-stage stratified sampling ensures representativeness at district level. MICS follows a comprehensive monitoring mechanism comprising of three layers. First layer comprises of Dedicated Field Monitors deployed jointly by UNICEF and BOS at divisional level. Second layer is Field Checks Tables (FCT), which are compiled from field data uploaded on servers by enumerators on daily basis. Third layer comprises of core team of BOS and UNICEF, which conduct monitoring at district level.

9. Commenting on the findings regarding Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), Dr. Talib Lashari from Population Welfare Department informed the Chair that, Sindh MICS 2018-19 figure is lower than PDHS 2017 & MICS 2014. The Survey Coordinator responded that it has been

observed in data, the traditional methods of Contraception have decreased. However, Contraception through modern methods has not declined significantly. Forum was informed that the MICS results are more representative than PDHS due to the fact that MICS sample size is 8 to 9 times than that of PDHS sample size. The high sample size of MICS leads to more unbiased and precise results than that of PDHS.

10. The Chief Economist, P&D Board informed the participants due to low sample size in PDHS (i.e., 105 clusters and 2,940 households) the PDHS is representative only at provincial level and not at district level. This reduces PDHS usefulness as planning tool at district and sub-district level. On the contrary, MICS is representative at district level therefore it is more useful for planning purpose. The Chairperson, P&D Board advised the Director General BoS, Survey Coordinator MICS and officers from Population Welfare Department to have a meeting to discuss these results in more detail.

11. While discussing indicators of WASH, Mr. Abdul Fatah Tunio, Member Development, P&D Department and Mr. Khurram Arsalan, Deputy Program Coordinator (WASH), Local Government Department raised a query on the definition of improved and safe water. In reply, Mr. Jafri said that as per definition *Improved* does not mean *Safe*. It is a global term which is used in all surveys, *Improved-Water* defined as the water is protected from external hazards. Example of such Improved Water sources are *piped water, bore, protected well, protected springs* and *bottle water*. Safely managed drinking water is defined as in-house availability of Improved-Water source free from *E-Coli*.

#### **Concluding Remarks and Decisions:**

12. Chairperson, P&D Board requested the stakeholders to respond to the results of MICS within 10 days so that these results may be approved. The Chairperson, P&D Board appreciated the efforts of Sindh Bureau of Statistics on timely completion of Sindh MICS 2018-19 and thanked UNICEF for their extensive technical support.

After detailed deliberation, following decisions were made:

- i. Bureau of Statistics will share the findings of Sindh MICS 2018-19 with Population Welfare Department, Health Department, Education Department, Local Government Department, PHED, AAP and P&D Department.
- ii. Relevant Departments will evaluate MICS findings, link with their interventions and discuss the queries with BoS.
- iii. The Comparative of important indicators w.r.t. Sample Size, Standard Error and Confidence Interval (where applicable) will be submitted to the Chair.

The meeting ended on a vote of thanks to and from the Chair.

List of Participants

1. Ms. Naheed Shah Durrani, Chairperson, P&D Board, Govt. of Sindh **Chair**
2. Dr. Naeem uz Zafar, Chief Economist, P &D Department, Government of Sindh
3. Mr. Muhammad Yasir Jan, Secretary (Planning), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
4. Ms. Cristina Burgiolo, Chief Field Office, UNICEF, Sindh
5. Mr. Abdul Fattah Tunio, Member (Development), P & D Board, Government of Sindh
6. Mr. Muhammad Ali Khoso, Director General (MEC), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
7. Mr. Pervaiz Ahmed Chandio, Director General, Bureau of Statistics, P &D Department, Govt. of Sindh
8. Dr. Rafiq Chandio, Director General (R&TW), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
9. Mr. Rafique M. Shaikh, Chief (SP&PR), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
10. Dr. Talib Lashari, Technical Advisor, Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh
11. Mr. Muhammad Kazim Jafri, Survey Coordinator (MICS), Bureau of Statistics, P &D Department, Government of Sindh.
12. Mr. Faateh Uddin, PME Officer (National MICS Coordinator), UNICEF, CO, Islamabad.
13. Mr. Mushtaque Ahmed Shahani, Director Policy Commission, Sindh Education and Literacy Department
14. Mr. Mohsin A. Shaikh, Additional Director (Dev.), Health Department, Government of Sindh
15. Ms. Surwat Sultana, Chief (Social Sector/ Health), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
16. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Shaikh, Chief (Education), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
17. Mr. Asghar Soomro, Comm. Specialist, PTFS, P&D Department, Government of Sindh
18. Mr. Nisar Ahmed Abro, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Sindh
19. Ms. Shumaila Siddiqi, Deputy Secretary, Women's Development Department, Government of Sindh
20. Mr. Amir Shaikh, Assistant Chief (EPR/ PP&H), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
21. Mr. Khurram Arsalan, Deputy Program Coordinator (WASH), Local Government Deptt. Govt. of Sindh
22. Mr. Zahid Solangi, Deputy Director (Dev.), Health Department, Government of Sindh
23. Mr. Yasir Shaikh, Deputy Director, Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh
24. Mr. Adnan Ali, Planning Officer, (EPR/ PP&H), P &D Department, Government of Sindh
25. Mr. Muhammad Bux, Section Officer (General), Public Health Engineering & Rural Development Deptt.
26. Mr. Ayub, UMC, UNICEF, FO, Karachi.
27. Mr. Muneer Hussain Qureshi, Programmer, Bureau of Statistics, P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
28. Ms. Rukhsana Aziz, Statistical Officer, Bureau of Statistics, P&D Department, Govt. of Sindh
29. Ms. Faeza Atiq, Statistical Officer, Bureau of Statistics, P&D Department, Govt. of Sindh

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