

Socioeconomic Baseline Survey of Sukkur and Ghotki (2023)



The Socioeconomic Situation of the poorest (PSC 0-23) Quintile of Rural Sukkur and Ghotki before the PPRP Programs' intervention.

**Sindh Bureau of
Statistics**

**Peoples Poverty
Reduction Program**

**Research &
Training Wing**

Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh



Socioeconomic Baseline Survey of Sukkur and Ghotki (2023)



Conducted By:
Bureau of Statistics
Planning and Development Department
Government of Sindh

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Foreword

Poverty alleviation is one of the developmental priorities of the Sindh Government. For this purpose, Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) was launched in Sindh. Developmental programs are typically designed to change the outcome such as raising income levels, increasing enrollment, and reducing poverty. To implement this program effectively, accurate and reliable data on socioeconomic indicators is requisite for effective planning, governance, and program impact evaluation. Therefore, a baseline survey for impact evaluation of the program which is designed for rural Sukkur and rural Ghotki was conducted to assess the socioeconomic situation of the targeted areas before the program's interventions.

Among the top three methods to conduct the impact evaluation exercise RCTs, the Pre-Post survey method and Mixed-approach, the method of Pre-post Situation Analysis were adopted. The union council based sampling frame of the households which is developed by SRSO during the compilation of the Poverty Score Card of Sukkur and Ghotki is used for the household sampling of the baseline survey. As the target population of the program is the poorest quintile of the rural part, there households having PSC from 0 to 23 in both districts are considered as the universe for the sample design of the study. To conduct the representative study for the poorest segment of rural Ghotki and rural Sukkur, a total of 26 union councils are selected by using two-stage cluster sampling and, a total 1,170 of households are enumerated.

More than 100 socioeconomic indicators from the modules of demography, education, housing characteristics, shocks & resilience, employment and, others are computed as a baseline assessment. After the baseline survey, the operation of the program's interventions is going to conduct in full swing by the relevant organizations and hope that this government program will help to bring a significant change in the life of the poor families of the targeted areas. Consequently, the impact of the program's interventions will be captured during the end-line survey which will be conducted after the successful implementation of the program.

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Acknowledgement

Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) Baseline survey is the outcome of dedicated efforts of the Sindh Bureau of Statistics and Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP), Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh. The baseline survey for the impact evaluation of the programs of Sukkur & Ghotki, the MIS information is shared by Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO). The support and services of the SRSO especially in the provision of a sampling frame and the identification of the households during field are worth mentioning.

I would like to thank Dr. Ishaque Ahmed Ansari, Director General BOS to depute a very committed and dedicated team of officers and officials to plan, design and implement this survey successfully. The services provided by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics for the development of survey tools, training material, application development, hiring of enumerators, field operation, data analysis and, report writing are highly commendable.

Data collection teams performed their tasks dedicatedly despite of some remote/conflicted areas found in the union councils. The entire team including BOS head office management, PPRP core team, data collection team supervisors, desk monitors, measures, enumerators and software developers did their job well and without their efforts, the timely completion of the survey would not have been possible.

The technical guidance provided by the Research & Training Wing, in the design of the impact evaluation exercise and the reporting of the baseline survey is acknowledged.

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About

The Sindh Bureau of Statistics (SBoS) is an arm of Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh, working since early 70s with a mandate to gather reliable and quality statistical information of the region on Socio-Economic indicators.

We are at the forefront to bringing change with data innovations and to deliver statistically rich information to our stakeholders which is impactful in order to make region a promised land and for the better future of indigenous people and bringing life to meaningful for the masses.

Mission Statement

Sindh Bureau of Statistics strives to become the epitome of providing reliable and time-sensitive statistical data to its stakeholders using contemporary global standards, technology and advanced statistical tools through trained human capital and well-defined policy framework.

Vision Statement

To develop, strengthen and mobilize Sindh Bureau of Statistics as a Statistical Data Facilitation Unit (SDFU) by providing timely and reliable statistical data to its stakeholders.

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Acronyms

AN	Anthropometry Module
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CDLD	Community Driven Local Development
DA	Disability Module
ED	Education Module
EI	Employment and Income
EX	Expenditure Module
HC	Housing Characteristics
HL	Household Listing
KG	Kitchen Gardening
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
P&D	Planning & Development
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PPRP	Peoples Poverty Reduction Program
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategies
PSC	Poverty Score Card
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SR	Shocks and Resilience
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
ST	Social Transfer
UC	Union Council

Executive Summary

Impact Evaluation has become a standard in the field of development it allows practitioner to generate empirical evidence to measure the program outcomes. Sindh Bureau of Statistics being an attached department of Planning & Development Department has facilitated Directorate of People's Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) in the Impact Evaluation of its poverty alleviation initiatives by conducting Socioeconomic Baseline Survey of district Ghotki & Sukkur.

This report highlights the findings of the baseline survey carried out in aforesaid two districts in the months from January to February 2023 by covering twenty-six randomly selected Union Councils by drawing probabilistic sample through multi-stage cluster sampling. The important aspect of the survey is that target population was from poorest Union Councils designated after Poverty Score Card (PSC) Survey held in 2019-20 by Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO). Therefore, PSC score serve as sampling frame for the baseline survey.

Out of **1,170** approached households, **1,159** interviews were successful this implies that overall response rate of the survey was **99%**. Total **9,267** unweighted peoples were listed in the survey among **4,813** or (**52%**) were males and **4,454** (**48%**) were females. **16.7%** of the population covered in the survey was under 5 years. Mean age stood at **20.7 years** which articulates that large proportion of the people are very young and hence required investment to make them productive. Sex-ratio which elaborates number of males to 100 females stood at **108.6**. The overall average household size was estimated to **8.0**. Regarding Mother Tongue **75.2%** population covered in the survey opted **Sindhi** followed by **10.8% Saraiki** and **9.5% Balochi** as average in both districts.

Majority (more than **90%**) of surveyed households resides into their owned house amongst **72%** contain one room. Two-fifth of households have access to electricity through grid while one-sixth relied on off-grid electric setup mostly from renewable source such solar, this accounts cumulatively **56%** of households had electricity either grid or off grid while **44%** have no access of electricity at all.

The accumulation of pricey assets was not observed in the study; at overall level only **33.4%** households owned at least a motorbike, **79.3%** cell phone. Around 6.6% reported to have a TV

while **26%** households have an Iron. **17.7%** of households owned land being use for Agriculture however the median holding is one Acer. **48.9%** of household reported to have owned any sort of livestock including poultry in both districts.

The proportion of households received Social Transfers in last 3 months seems imbalance amongst districts, **14.7%** and **43.2%** households, respectively in Sukkur and Ghotki districts reported to have received financial assistance during defined period.

This study found that **92%** of households were using sub-soil or ground water as source of drinking water from piped source, protected tube-well, well or hand pump that accounts under improved source of drinking water. Despite area is in northern part of the province at the brink of River Indus in addition having better canal system the surface water consumption for drinking is less than three percent. One half of Ghotki district households were with no toilets, peoples are doing open defecation.

The unemployment rate for 10 year & above was recorded at **37.4%** & **43.0%** respectively in Sukkur and Ghotki district. Majority of employed persons worked in informal sector & in unskilled category such as Laborer, Farm Worker, Helper, Shopkeeper, Driver etc. The average days worked in a month stood 26 to 27 for both districts.

The affairs of education present a gloomy picture nearly two third of individuals under study never went to school off those who went to school one half attended primary level. While significant proportions of children of school going age (5-16 years) are out of school empirically it was estimated that **77.8%** & **62.9%** of children respectively in Sukkur & Ghotki districts. Every ninth out of ten who is attending education institute is imparting education from governmental run entity.

In Sukkur, **34.6%** household reported where any member of household become sick during last month, however the proportion of sickness is higher in district Ghotki and almost half of the households reported that, least one member their household become sick during last month. Nearly one-hour is required to the people of Sukkur and Ghotki to reach the nearest basic health facility for healthcare and more the one-hour is consumed to access the nearest hospital. Situation of malnutrition is found alarming in the poorest quintile of Sukkur and Ghotki **52.0%**

and **33.3%** children are severely stunted in district Sukkur and Ghotki respectively, which is much higher prevalence as severely stunted children.

Large portion of household income was being spent on catering daily food requirements. In case of Sukkur households spending on food items accounted **75.2%** while in Ghotki it was **10%** less. The spending trend on food items is comparatively high in lower income group it reduces and income slab shifts upward. Significant share of non-food expenditure was covered by expenses on Fuel & Lighting, Education & Personal care.

PART-I
Introduction to Study and
Background

1. District Information

1.1. Introduction to Sukkur

Sukkur is the third largest city in Sindh and 14th largest city of Pakistan by population. It is situated on the west bank of Indus River and is the headquarters of Sukkur Division and Sukkur District. The district consists of 5 administrative divisions (tehsils/talukas), including New Sukkur, Sukkur City, Saleh Pat, Pano Aqil, and Rohri. Among them Sukkur City and New Sukkur are urban centres, while Pano Aqil is famous for having one of the largest military cantonments of the country. Rohri is the smallest tehsil of Sukkur District, both in area and population, but it has an important railway junction. The famous bridges and historical barrage (George Lloyd Barrage) connects the Rohri and Sukkur as it is an important commercial and industrial center of upper Sindh. Sukkur is the divisional headquarter of Sukkur Division, which comprises 3 districts i.e. Sukkur, Khairpur and Ghotki.

History:

Sukkur is known as Darya Dino meaning the gift of river, Arab invaders in the 8th century named it as "Sukkur" due to its extreme weather condition in both seasons i.e. summer and winter, later on that name was locally changed from "sukkur" to Sukkur (Sakhar). Before the invasion of Arabs this area was controlled by Sauvira kingdom an ancient kingdom, and Aror was the capital of Aroth dynasty that followed by Rai Dynasty and Brihaman Dynasty that once ruled over northern Sindh. It was also considered as the trading center and also served as the capital of Sindh. Modern Sukkur, or New Sukkur, was built during British rule alongside what was once a small village directly across from the historic city of Rohri. The British established a military garrison here in 1839, which was abandoned in 1845, though Sukkur continued to grow in importance as a trading center. The Sukkur Municipality was constituted in 1862 to maintain the city's infrastructure. The city of Sukkur connected with historic Aror (Rohri) through a bridge named "Lansdowne Bridge" in 19th century over the Indus. The bridge was built with two large pylons rather than a series of pillars extending across the river - a cutting-edge design for such an expansive span. The bridge was also made of metal, and features an unusual design.

Sindh survives almost entirely on the water of the River Indus as there is very limited groundwater available. The low pouring of rain with high evaporated rate the entire area relies on the Indus River to irrigate the entire region. In British rule the idea was initiated in 19th century to build a barrage, later on in 1923 the barrage was approved and construction was completed in 1932, The scheme had been launched by the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd (later known as Lord Lloyd), and it was named in his honor.

Geography:

The small [Eocene](#) limestone outcropping upon which Sukkur was founded is the most significant land deformation on the vast plains along the Indus Valley in Sindh and Punjab. The outcropping is part of the "Jacobabad-Khairpur High" and [Rohri Hills](#). The outcropping, along with the similar outcropping on Bukkar Island are sometimes referred to as the "Sukkur Gorge," and has historically served as the traditional northern boundary of Sindh.

Personalities of District Sukkur:

- Qazi Qadan
- Qadir Bux Bedil
- Muhammad Shah Rashidi
- Pir Sibghatullah Shah Rashdi I
- Pir Sibghatullah Shah Rashdi II
- Mir Masoom Muhammad Bakhri
- Rahimdad Khan Molaee Sheedai
- Abdul Sattar Pirzado
- Shaikh Ayaz
- Rasheed Bhatti
- Abdul Hafeez Pirzado
- Ali Hassan Mangi
- Abdul Sattar Pirzado
- Faqir Qadir Bux Bedal
- Muhammad Hassan Bekas
- Hemoon Kalani
- Wakeel Abdul Hafeez Pirzado
- Rasheed Bhutto
- Rahimdad Khan Molai Shedai
- Shaikh Abdul Razaque Raz
- Shaikh Ayaz
- Afaque Siddiqui
- Ali Hassan Mangi
- Sengar Ali Saleem
- Hub e Ali
- Khudadad Khan
- Hassan Hameedi
- Mehboob Ali Shah
- Naimat Ullah Qureshi
- Aga Abdul Hameed Khan
- Aga Atta Muhammad Khan
- Mengha Ram
- Din Muhammad Wafai

Tribes/Castes:

The district has a variety of tribes and castes. The prominent / politically influential tribes are **Syed, Shaikh, Lund, Pitafi, Bozdar, Mahar Dahar, Shar, and Mian**. Other tribes are also settled down here as Gadani, Mirani Kalhora, Bhutto, Kosh, Solangi, Lolai, Arbani, Jagrani, Chachar, Leghari, Soomro, Arain, Khokhar, Rajput, Samma, Qureshi, Qazi, Awan, Buriro, Chandio, Channa, Gabole, Indher, Larik, Malhan, Kalwar, Naich, Panhwar, Sindhi Pathan, Samejo, Dashti, Shaikh, Thaheem, Dhareja, Lakhan, Ghotta, Khosa, Sundrani, Shahani, Junejo, Magsi, Khatrion, Laghari, Malik, Mirani Kalhora, Bhutto, Lolai, Arbani, Jagrani, Chachar, Leghari, Soomro, , Khokhar, Rajput, Samma, Golo, Panhwar, Dashti, Malik, ShaiDhareja, Lakhan, Bandhani, Khoso, Arain, and many more.

FLORA & FAUNA

1 – Flora

The Major trees of the district are the Eucalyptus (Camaldulensis), Neem (Azadirachta Indica), Saar plants (usually grow on the sides of canals)

2 –Fauna

Among Fauna, the jackal are found everywhere in district. Fox, deer and hare are also found commanly in district.

Historical Places to visit in District:

- Lakhyen Jo Daro
- Ganta Ghar
- Kaniya Lal Cottage
- Aror
- Neenhan Jabal
- Qader Bux Ja Quba
- Sukkur Barrage
- Lansdowne Bridge
- Sadh belo
- Duhagan Suhagan
- Kalkan Devi Mnadar
- Masoom Shah Jo Minaro
- Satyan jo Asthan
- Bakhar Fort
- Aror masjid
- Raja Dahar Fort

1.2. Introduction to Ghotki

District Ghotki was established on 16th April 1993, before which, it was a part of the District Sukkur. The name District Ghotki has been taken from town Ghotki. Mirpur Mathelo is the Head Quarter of the Ghotki District. The district Ghotki is spread over an area of 6,083 sq. km or 1, 5 55,528 acres. The length is 50 miles (80 Km) from the east to west and the breadth is about 60 miles (96 km). The district is divided into three clear physical parts: i) Desert area (ii) cultivable area (iii) flooded area (katcha), around 15% of District Ghotki comprises of riverine area or Katcha area (katcha Area is located in the west and North-West) while 20% of the district consists of deserted area (located in East known as Achhro Thar). The rest, 65% is an agricultural area. Administratively, District Ghotki is divided into 05 Talukas. The district is rich in natural resources i.e. Gas fields etc. and the district is also known as the industrial hub of northern Sindh.

History

The Ghotki town was founded by an ambassador/general of Raja Ibn Selaj Birhman (a relative of Raja Dahar of Sindh) in 637 A.D (15th year of Hijra). This area was known as the center of the “HAAKRO” Civilization. In 712 A.D. Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered the Sindh by defeating Raja Dahar. Ghot Ibn Samad Ibn Patel a Hindu born to a son of Raja Dahar was settled here. He voluntarily accepted Islam at the hands of Arabs from whom the Ghot tribe came into being. Arabs awarded many jagirs to Ghotas and named this village “Dharwali”. Subsequently, as the Ghotas progressed quantitatively and culturally the name was changed from Dharwali to Ghotki. Ghotas gave honour to syeds/sadats and later on the village name was changed to “Loh-e-Saheban” when a Saint came from Baghdad whose name was Syed Mubarak Shah Jillani Baghdadi. After the British conquest of Sindh province in 1847, they awarded huge blocks of irrigated, fertile land to the Ghot tribal Chieftains in return for their loyalty to the British. Gradually, the town's name was changed to Ghotki (of Ghottas) in place of Loh-e-Saheban..

Geography

Ghotki is one of the northern districts of Sindh bordering Punjab and is the gateway to upper Sindh. Together with Kashmor@Kandhkot, Ghotki welcomes the river Indus as it enters Sindh from the Punjab Province. Located on the left bank of River Indus between 27°-18' to 28°-27' north latitude and 69°-10' to 70°-10' east longitude, District Ghotki is bounded by District Rahim Yar Khan (Punjab) in the northeast, Kashmore/Kandhkot in the west and northwest, Sukkur lies in the west and southwest, India (Jasalmir) Jodhpur area lies in the East. River Indus makes the north-western border separating it from District Kashmore/Kandhkot. Ghotki spreads over an area of 6,083 sq. km and covers 4.3% area of Sindh and 0.76% area of Pakistan.

Ghotki consists of some big and small towns i.e.; Ghotki, Mirpur Mathelo, Khanpur, Dahrki, Ubauro, Adilpur, Umer draho, Qdirpur, Jarwar, Hayat Pitafi, Yaro Lound, Dad Laghari, Ranwti, Reti, Khanbhra, Kamoo Shaheed, Detha Bhaya, Mureed Shakh.

Notables of District Ghotki

- Anwar Ali Shah (Sufi Poet)
- Mahammadan Faqeer Ghoto
- Usman Faqeer Laghari
- Sant Satram Ram Dass
- Jhagal Shah Mast
- Hazooran Shah
- Ahmed Sain Khangarhi
- Dada Sindhi
- Sant Kanwar Ram
- Lalan Sain
- Sattar Dino Shah
- Essar Dass
- Bardo Sindhi
- Azhar Shah Gilani
- Ameer Bukhari

ii. Political Personalities:

- Ghulam Muhammad Khan Mahar (Late)
- Ahmed Ali Khan Pitafi (Late)
- Ali Muhammad Khan Mahar (Late)
- Deewan Asar Dass (Late)
- Abdul Bari Khan Pitafi
- Jam Mehtab Khan Dahar
- Ali Nawaz Khan Mahar
- Mian Mitho
- Noor Muhammad Khan Lound (Late)
- Qaisar Khan Bozadar (Late)
- Jam Abdul Razzaque Khan Dahar (Late)
- Khalid Ahmed Khan Lound
- Shahriyar Khan Shar
- Ali Gohar Khan Mahar
- Saifullah Khan Dharejo

Tribes/Castes:

The district has a variety of tribes and castes. The prominent/politically influential tribes are **Syed, Lund, Pitafi, Bozdar, Mahar Dahar, Shar and Mian**. Other tribes are also settled down here as Gadani, Mirani Kalhora, Bhutto, Kosh, Solangi, Lolai, Arbani, Jagrani, Chachar, Leghari, Soomro, Arain, Khokhar, Rajput, Samma, Shaikh, Buriro, Chandio, Channa, Gabole, Indher, Larik, Malhan, Kalwar, Naich, Panhwar, Sindhi Pathan, Samejo, Dashti, Shaikh, Thaheem, Dhareja, Lakhan, Ghatta, Khosa, Sundrani, Shahani, Junejo, Magsi, Khatrian, Laghari, Malik, Mirani Kalhora, Bhutto, Lolai, Arbani, Jagrani, Chachar, Leghari, Soomro, , Khokhar, Rajput, Samma, Golo, Panhwar, Dashti, Malik, ShaiDhareja, Lakhan, and many more.

FLORA & FAUNA

1 – Flora

The Major trees of the district are the Babul (Acacianilotica), Eucalyptus (Camaldulensis), Shisham (Dalbergia Sissoo), Lai (Prosopis Juliflora), Siris (Albizia lebbeck), Simal (Bombax Ceiba) Neem (Azadirachta Indica), Arjun (Arjuna), Ber (Ziziphus mauritiana).

2 –Fauna

Among Fauna, the deer to be found are the Chin Kara and the 'hog deer'. Wild boar is also found, particularly in the riverine areas. Sand grouse visit the district during the winter. Quail, plover, and pigeons are fairly common. Fox, hare and jackal are found everywhere in district.

Historical Places to visit in District:

- Moomal Ji Mari Mathelo (Ghotki)
- Jamia Masjid Ghotki (Ghotki)
- Drib Dethri (Mirpur Mathelo)
- Vejnoth (old WanKot) Daharki

2. Baseline Survey Methodology

2.1. PPRP Sukkur and Ghotki Programs

Government of Sindh has made poverty reduction a top goal and commitment. For that purpose, government of Sindh has approved the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), which includes three tiers of strategies: Community Driven Local Development (CDLD), addressing urban poverty, and reducing rural poverty via rural growth centers. The PRS which is based on the ideas of community involvement in local development, requires the expansion of the PPRP, which is currently being implemented in ten districts of Sindh, and now the Program has been expanded for two more districts of Sindh, Sukkur and Ghotki. The major goal of this initiative is to address Multidimensional Poverty (MPI) at the household level and improve the quality of life of Sindh's underprivileged population.

The implementation of the program is designed in such a way that poorest households residing in Union Councils will become beneficiary of the program. Total number of Union Councils in rural area of Sukkur are 37 with 107,548 households & population of 713,834¹; likewise total number of Union Councils in rural area of Ghotki are 66 with 160,852 households having 1,007,382² population and the lists of union-councils of both districts are available at Anne-C. The extended program of PPRP for Sukkur and Ghotki is being implementing in the partnership approach. The program is financed by Government of Sindh and implementing by its partners. For the holistic implementation of the PPRP programs of Sukkur and Ghotki and true identification of poorer households and targeted population the Poverty Score Card (PSC) was conducted for rural areas of Sukkur and Ghotki. The development of PSC is a tool which basically measures the poverty of status of the households. The exercise of the PSC in Sukkur and Ghotki districts were executed by the SRSO. In this regards, one-page questionnaire consisting on household information and 13 questions related to the basic facilities such toilet, water, dwelling units, common assets etc. were asked from all households of the union councils of the rural Sukkur and rural Ghotki. On the basis facilities were using by households and available assets, the poverty scores are computed for all individual households from 0 to 100 with the scale of extremely poor to non-poor, respectively. Moreover, the distribution of poverty scores from 0 to 100 is further divided into four meaningful categories which will be used for the decision of provision of program interventions. The description of categories based on PSC³ is given below:

Level	PSC Scores	Poverty Categories
01	0-11	Extremely Poor/ Ultra Poor
02	12-18	Chronically Poor
03	19-23	Transitory Poor
04	24-100	Non-Poor

According to PPRP program, the interventions at different layers will be provided to the target population for all categories of poor households, means PSC (0-23), however some interventions are specifically designed for Ultra poor households, and some are designed for chronically and transitory poor households as per Poverty Score Card. Therefore, the baseline survey is also conducted for the poorer households of rural areas of Sukkur and Ghotki to assess

¹ Population compiled in PSC from 37 rural UCs of Sukkur (2020-21)

² Population compiled in PSC from 66 rural UCs of Ghotki (2020-21)

³ SRSO-PPRP PSC Report 2020-21

the socioeconomic situation of households having PSC (0-23) before interventions; based on households' frame which is developed by SRSO during PSC (2020-21).

The main objective of the Program is "to increase incomes leading to improvement in quality of life of the marginalized communities that lack basic facilities through three tier organizations of rural poor fostered by the Rural Support Organizations and used by public sector departments as conduit for their services and supplies. The list of program interventions along with eligibility poverty score of households is stated below:

- Income Generating Grants (IGG) – targeted HHs with PSC 0-11
- Community Investment Fund (CIF)– targeted HHs with PSC 0-23
- Vocational Training Program (VTP)- targeted HHs with PSC 0-23
- Enterprises Development Funds (EDF) targeted HHs with PSC 0-23
- Low-Cost Housing (LCH)
- Kitchen Gardening (KG)
- Village Improvement Program (VIP)

Expected outputs and outcomes of Programs.

The program is expected to produce the following outputs:

- Total 70% households will be organized into 10,479 Community Organizations and clustered into 1,310 Village Organizations and 103 Local Support Organizations.
- Youth will be identified and provided enterprise relevant vocational skills training and CO / VO / SO members provided managerial and subject specific skills with 40% of the vocationally trained participants to be gainfully employed by end of the Program lifetime.
- Income generating grants will be provided to 12,000 poorest of the poor female households to build up their assets leading to increase in their incomes at least by 25%.
- Community Investment Fund will be provided to 100,000 poor / organized households for setting- up local enterprises.
- CIF is to be revolved to another 50,000 beneficiaries by Year 3.
- CIF and linked activities leading to increase in their incomes at least by 25%. Also, it leads to graduation of 30% beneficiaries to next Band.
- Low-Cost Housing will be provided to 10,000 shelters less household.
- More than 4,000 households' beneficiaries in 02 districts will start small business under Enterprise Development Fund (EDF).
- Rs. 515 million will be provided to 103 Union Councils for the improvement of basic required infrastructure including pavements, water/ drainage within district in need-based identified villages.
- A baseline and an end-line evaluation by third party/ Bureau of Statistics, GoS will be conducted to measure the impact of all Program interventions.
- At the end of the program, it is expected that 30% of CIF receiving beneficiaries will be graduated from 0-18 band to higher level.

- Increased health and safety hygiene food awareness at community level and community benefits from effectiveness of kitchen gardening toward food security and self-produced fresh vegetables at their small land.
- Increased economic and community benefits from Village Improvement Plans and community uplifting living standard.

It is expected that through the above-mentioned outputs the Program will achieve following outcomes:

- The involvement of poor communities in their own development through micro investment planning
- The creation of a delivery and receiving mechanism for public sector line departments to deliver the regular ADP.
- The creation of a large grassroots cadre of community activists through a sustained capacity building program
- The provision of a grassroots mechanism (COs and VOs) for public representatives to work with and through.
- Reduction in multidimensional poverty.
- The income of targeted households will increase, and their quantifiable assets will also increase.
- It is expected that 25% of beneficiaries will be graduated from 0-18 band to higher level.
- The trainees who successfully completed their training will be gainfully employed upto 45% approximately.

2.2. Impact Evaluation Methodology

Developmental programs are often intended to modify outcomes such as boosting income, expanding enrollment, and decreasing poverty. The essential question for policymakers is whether these changes in outcomes are measured. Typically, Program Managers concentrate on measuring and reporting the program's immediate inputs and outputs. Monitoring and evaluation techniques, Result Based Monitoring, and Key Performance Indicators mostly provide qualitative insight to decision makers, limiting the quantitative value for difference the developmental program has made.

Impact evaluation exercise is always considered as an important method to quantify the outcomes of programs. More specifically, the importance of impact evaluation become more significant when the development programs are financed by public funds. To perform the impact evaluation exercise, different methods are available in literature which are discussed in the subsequent section of this chapter, though the common activities to implement the impact evaluation exercise are the baseline survey, program's interventions and end-line survey. Baseline survey is conducted to assess the situation of the target population before the interventions and this situation analysis is based on the statistical compilation through survey methods. As the complete package of baseline and end-line surveys, empirical studies are

performed to quantify the casual effects of interventions on outcome of interests. In other words, statistically significant difference program has made if it had not been implemented. Eventually, Impact Evaluation leads to evidence-based policy formation.

Methods of Impact Evaluation

The commonly used statistical methods for impact evaluation are Randomized Control Trails (RCTs), Combination of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis viz Mixed Method and Pre-Post Situation Analysis. In the literature the method of RCTs is considered as “gold standard” method for impact evaluation exercise. In RCT member of target population are randomly assigned into one or more “Treatment Group” that received the intervention and “Control Group” that receive no intervention or get intervention at later phase. The statistically identical segments of the population are divided into two groups i.e., Treatment and Control group carrying almost equal weights. The baseline survey is conducted prior to the inception of program activities, through baseline survey (i.e., sample-based study), average socio-economic characteristics of the targeted population are computed. Further as the effect of an intervention often takes a long time to occur an end line survey of both groups is conducted after program activities are completed. Consequently, program hypothesis will be run on a wide range of primary & secondary indicators such as, household consumption & income, women empowerment/part indecision making, livelihood and assets creation to measure the counterfactual. The indicators are formulated based on theory of change that coincides with program assumption.

In the mixed method, the qualitative and quantitative analyses are performed. Usually, the quantitative analysis is based sample-survey method while in extension to the quantitative part, the qualitative attributes of the target population are compiled trough Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), individuals/ notables’ interviews, inspiring stories covering details about social norms, culture influences, community development and social networking over the life cycle of the program. Both the ways of analysis, quantitative and qualitative will be exercised before and after interventions of the program.

The third method for the impact evaluation exercised is commonly named as Pre-Post Situation Analysis. As it is explained by its name that, the quantitative analysis in the form of sample-survey⁴ is performed pre and post programs’ interventions to evaluate the situation of targeted population before and after interventions. Usually, this method is used in lieu of RCTs, when the fair enough management of treatment and control groups is difficult or not possible. However, this method may be affected by improvements of the targeted population which caused by other than programs’ interventions. The unavailability of treatment and control groups in these methods, the development coefficient of targeted population due other than programs’ interventions may not captured.

⁴ socioeconomic survey

Impact Evaluation and Survey Method for Current Study

To finalize the method for current study, detailed deliberations were made among Sindh Bureau of Statistics (BOS), Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) and Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO). As the method of RCT is considered as the best practice method for impact evaluation, however SRSO being a implementation partner of this project conveyed the practical challenges to be faced by creating two groups for impact evaluation under RCT method which are *Treatment* and *Control* groups and in this study it would be difficult to manage *Treatment* and *Control* groups fairly because, up to some extent *Control* group may also be benefited, directly or indirectly from the interventions given to the *Treatment* group. Reasoning to drop the RCTs is endorsed by Sindh BOS and PPRP and the method of Pre-Post Situation Analysis was finalized as method for impact evaluation for the program implemented in Sukkur and Ghotki. The flowchart elaborate the Pre-Post Analysis is as under:

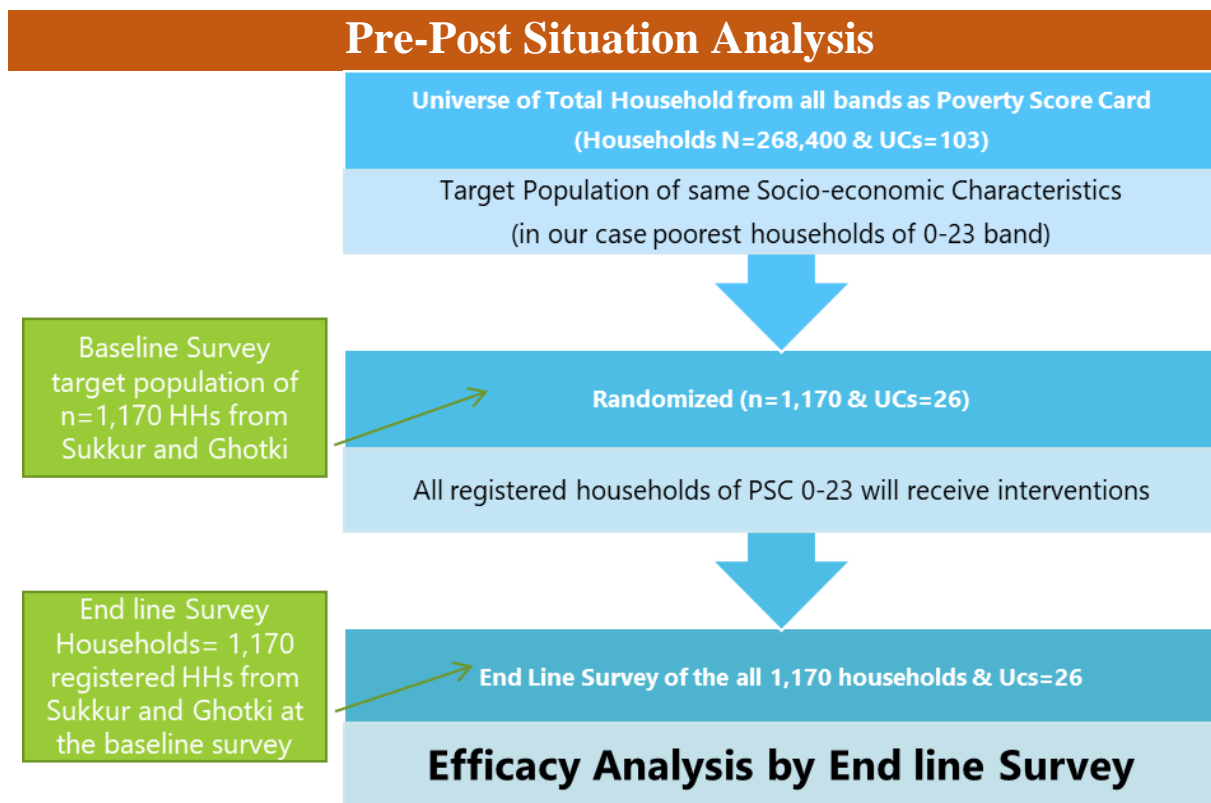


Figure 1: Flowchart for Pre-Post Situation Analysis

Survey particulars to implement pre-post analysis are given below:

- The target population of survey is poorer households having PSC threshold of 0-23 of rural UCs.
- Survey Results generalization for poorer quintile of rural areas of Sukkur and Ghotki.
- The sample design which is proposed by Sindh BOS and finalized by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) of 1,170 households from targeted population of all Talukas of rural areas of district Sukkur and Ghotki (selected 26 UCs) are for baseline and end-line surveys.
- Same list of sampled households of baseline survey (45 HHs in each UCs) will be interviewed in the end-line survey.
- It is expected that at end-line survey the 'refusal-rate' and 'household-not-found' may be increased in this regard, considering power of the test the size of sample has been raised to cover occurrence of 'refusal-rate' and 'household-not-found'.
- Questionnaire for End-line survey may be modified in the light of interventions given to the targeted population.

3. Sample Design and Survey Tools

3.1. Sampling Methodology

The sample design section of this chapter includes defining the sampling technique, sampling frame, target population, sample allocation, listing in sampling clusters, listing households, sampling stages, and the calculation of sample weights. The sampling for the impact evaluation of PPRP programs in Sukkur and Ghotki was designed to provide representative estimates of socioeconomic indicators of the poorest quintile of the rural areas of Sukkur and Ghotki.

Universe

The universe for impact evaluation exercise and the baseline survey consisted of all the poorer households of rural areas of district Sukkur and Ghotki, excluding military restricted areas and disputed/ No-Go areas due to community conflicts and tribal fights.

Sample Design and Sampling Frame

This is a household survey which is designed to estimate the socioeconomic situation of the peoples, who are living in targeted areas of Sukkur and Ghotki. To perform the scientific and statistically representative survey, the probabilistic sampling technique of *Two-Stage Cluster Sampling* is used and the complete list union councils of the targeted areas of Sukkur and Ghotki are described as sampling frame⁵ of clusters. The probabilistic sampling will help us to calculate the sampling weights which can be further used to prepare generalized estimates of target population. In the multi-stage cluster sampling, at the first stage the Primary Sampling Units (PSU) which are UCs in our case are selected from all talukas of district Sukkur and Ghotki to make our sample taluka wise representative. The distribution of PSUs was made based on Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) and PSUs selection are made randomly through systematic sampling from the complete list of UCs of talukas of Rural-Sukkur and Rural-Ghotki. At the second stage, Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) of 45 households are also randomly selected from the complete list of poorer households (PSC 0-23) from each selected union council.

Identification of Households

For the identification of the households, union council information and data of PSC are used. To locate the selected households following information was provided to the team supervisors:

- Name and contact of focal persons of villages in union councils.
- Settlement names.
- Name of head of household and his/ her parent's name.
- Address of household with the contact number of head of household (where available).
- Selected households GPS coordinates.

⁵ The PSC which is developed by the PPRP-SRSO for Sukkur and Ghotki in 2020-21 is used as sampling frame for the sampling of impact evaluation study.

3.2. Sample Size Calculation for Impact Evaluation Study

The calculation of sample size was done by Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh, which is further vetted by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan. The overall sample size for the baseline survey was calculated as 1,170 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the prevalence of poorer households in rural Sukkur and rural Ghotki which is recently compiled in PSC by PPRP-SRSO in 2020-21. Since the survey results are tabulated at the district level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each district. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[z^2(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(MoE \times r)^2(P)(HHSize)(1 - NR - NTHH)]}$$

Where:

n	=the minimum required sample size, expressed as number of households
z	=z-value 1.96 \approx 2 to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
r	=the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator (i.e. prevalence of PSC 0-23 from PSC census 2020-21), expressed in the form of a proportion
deff	=the design effect for the indicator, estimated as 2 based on other socio-economic survey
MoE	=the margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence is 0.05 (5 percent)
P	=the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based (in our case the proportion is 1 because 100% population at risk)
HHSize	=the average household size (mean number of persons per household), taken from the PSC census of Sukkur and Ghotki.
NR	=Expected nonresponse rate is 5%
NTHH	=non-traceability of households during follow-up survey

The above formula is used for the calculation of base sample size by incorporating different parameters, consequently estimated minimum n i.e., ‘number of households’ required for the study was obtained. In our study, the prevalence (r) of the poorer households (PSC 0-23) was based on the district estimates from the PSC survey 2020-21. To gain the 95% confidence on the estimated indicators, the factor⁶ ‘4’ is used.

In this baseline survey, the cluster *take* of households is 45, which was at higher compared to other household surveys conducted by the National & Provincial Statistical Organizations. The rationale to take 45 households in each Union Council is to make UC coverage representative and to maintain the probability of selection of individual household at SSU level. Normally in household survey, the *take* for each cluster is ranged from 15 to 20 households with the cluster size of 350 households on average. While UC size typically ranged from 1,500 to 2,000 households, thus the per cluster *take* for UC is increased by almost 3 times as compared to the general *take*.

Another important input for sample size calculation is the design effect which is commonly termed as *deff*. When the survey design is based on cluster sample instead of a simple random

⁶ z-value 1.96 \approx 2; z²=4

sample, we require more respondents to achieve the statistical precision specified in step above. The design effect (*deff*) is a factor that tells us how much to inflate the sample size to achieve the precision we want with a cluster sample. Mathematically, the *deff* is basically a function of the target number of respondents per cluster, the inter-cluster correlation, and the coefficient of variation of the survey weights. As per survey literature, in most of the cases, the design effect is ranged from 1.5 to 2.5 depending upon the functional factors and the spread of the cluster which endogenously affect the inputs of *deff*-function. As the spread of cluster is higher but it is normalized by increasing the *take* of households, therefore, considering all these factors the *deff* is estimated twice for impact evaluation exercise.

The response rate of every survey is considered as a significant dimension to main the quality of data and its estimates. Response Rate (RR⁷), is calculated by the subtraction of nonresponse from the 100% response, conversely the traditional method the Non-Traceability of Households (NTHH) has been added in computation of RR as per recommendation of PBS. As it is an impact evaluation exercise, so in the follow-up survey will be conducted at end-line. Therefore, it is probability to drop/ miss some households at end-line. Keeping all these factors the nonresponse is taken 5% while the non-traceability is expected 25% at end-line survey. The selection and allocation of sample size given as follows.

Table 3.1 District wise Sample Size						
District	R (PSC 0-23)	HH Size	Minimum Sample Size (households)	Adjusted Sample Size	Sampled UCs	Total UCs
Sukkur	61.9%	6.6	425	540	12	37
Ghotki	54.3%	6.3	618	630	14	66
Overall	57.3%	6.4	1,043	1,170	26	103

Table 3.2 Taluka wise Sample Distribution				
Sr. No.	District	Taluka	Sample Size	Sampled UCs
1	Sukkur	New Sukkur	45	1
2	Sukkur	Pano Aqil	225	5
3	Sukkur	Rohri	180	4
4	Sukkur	Salehpat	90	2
1	Ghotki	Dahrki	90	2
2	Ghotki	Ghotki	180	4
3	Ghotki	Khangarh	90	2
4	Ghotki	Mirpur Mathelo	135	3
5	Ghotki	Ubauro	135	3
	Overall		1,170	26

Considering power of the test along with the representation of all talukas of both district Sukkur and Ghotki and to adjust the take of 45 households in each cluster, the sample size is raised

⁷ RR=1-NR

from 1,043 to 1,170 households. The Allocation of sample size and clusters among the talukas of both districts is made based on population proportion to size.

3.3. Sampling Weights

In the sample size allocation, specific number of sample households are allocated to each of the districts and resultantly the different sampling fractions were made in each district since the size of the districts varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated which were used in the results generalization of the survey data.

According to the definition of the sampling weight in the cluster sampling, the sampling weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling cluster or PSU, mathematically it can be expressed as under:

$$W_i = \frac{1}{f_i}$$

The term f_i , the sampling probability for the i th sample PSU, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage.

$$f_i = p_{1i} \times p_{2i},$$

where p_{si} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i th sample PSU in district. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1i} = \frac{h_i}{H_i},$$

h_i = number of households in the sampling frame from target population for the selected sample PSUs in i th district

H_i = total number of households in the frame from target population for all PSUs in a district

$$p_{2i} = \frac{45}{H'_i} \text{ where 45 is the take of households in each SSU.}$$

H'_i = number of households listed in the i th sample PSU in a district

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area/cluster were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights considers the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each district is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR}$$

Where RR is the response rate for the sample households in each district, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in a cluster out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in a district.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (under-5 children) for each district is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_c}$$

Where RR_c is the response rate for the children anthropometry questionnaire in a district, defined as the proportion of individuals (under-5 children) in the sample households in a district who were successfully interviewed/ measured for height/ length and weight.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling district. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. The non-response adjustment factors for the individual under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The baseline survey full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each district. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the overall level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the overall level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the provincial level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for individuals' modules for the age 5 and above, age 10 and above and the under-5 questionnaires of the anthropometry. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.50815 and 1.69739 in the 26 sample enumeration areas (clusters). Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households and under-5s with these sample weights.

3.4. Questionnaire, Manuals, and Indicators List

An organized questionnaire having different modules was used in the survey to obtain the primary data comprising of demography, education, health, employment, and economic status from selected households. The questionnaire was administered for all ages of the members of households; however some modules were administered for the specific age group, according to indicators' requirements. Survey Questionnaire is attached at Annexure-A.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

- Household Information Panel
- Household Composition and Demographic Information
- Housing Characteristics

- Education
- Vocational Training
- Disability
- Water and Sanitation
- Shocks and Resilient
- Employment & Income
- Social Transfers
- Kitchen Gardening
- Household Expenditure
- Anthropometry

Translation of survey instruments and manuals:

The questionnaire and manual for anthropometry were developed in English and once finalized the same were translated into local languages Sindhi and Urdu respectively; as per geographical characteristics of Sukkur and Ghotki.

Indicators List

Indicators List as a part of tabulation plan was developed to produce maximum socioeconomic indicators from the collected data and further disaggregation of indicators at district, gender, education level, and income and wealth quintiles is made in tabulation plane. The indicators list is presented in chapter-4 of this report and chapter-5 to 14 of the report were generated as per tabulation plan.

3.5. Ethical Protocol

The survey protocol was approved in December 2021 by the Technical Committee which is headed by the Chief Economist, Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh. Later, the comprehensive plan to implement this survey was approved by the Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Government of Sindh and Impact Evaluation Methodology (baseline and end-line surveys) was approved by the Sindh BOS and PPRP jointly.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children under-five years whose heights and weights are to be measured, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

Every effort was taken to ensure that questionnaires were properly developed to fit our social and cultural standards, with a primary focus on gathering the essential information without introducing prejudice. Comprehensive training and stringent field monitoring were used to avoid interviewer bias. Wherever monitors reported an issue, the site was double-checked by BOS monitors as well as a PPRP and SRSO representative. The Desk Monitor provided comprehensive feedback and guidance on a daily basis using Dashboard and Field Check Tables (FCTs).

3.6. Data Collection Methods

Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method was used for data collection this method allowed us to collect digitally. For this purpose, Samsung Galaxy Tab A8 were provided to field enumerators. Besides an Android application was developed using data collection platform CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 7.7.3. The CAPI application was tested in Sukkur district during pre-test before main data collection exercise. Based on the feedback of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

3.7. Trainings

The selected field staff including four supervisors, 16 enumerators, 4 Measurers and monitors was imparted five days training from 9-13 January 2023. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires in first two days of training, followed by training on the CAPI application for next two days. On day-five field practice was carried out. Before qualifying for field work, each interviewer/supervisor was examined on his/her comprehension of the questionnaire, interviewing techniques, and interpersonal skills. The designated officials from Sindh BOS and SRSO were present during trainings to explain the scope of work in the larger context along with having an introduction of the team members. Field logistic plans were shared with the field staff during the training sessions.

3.8. Field Works

The data were collected by 4 teams, two teams of Sukkur and two of Ghotki; each was comprised of four female interviewers, one measurer, one driver and a supervisor. Fieldwork began immediately after enumerators' training from 16th of January 2023 and was concluded in 10th of February, 2023. Data was collected using tablet computers running the Android version 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth/ Wi-Fi application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires. Total 26 clusters were completed, 12 clusters in District Sukkur and 14 clusters in District Ghotki. One cluster comprising 45 households completed 3 to 4 days (on average) by each team. Originally the cluster was planned for 3 days but due to large diameter of union council and huge spread among selected households in villages calculated time increased from 3 days per cluster to 4 days per cluster for some clusters. To manage the non-availability of eligible respondent and under-five children for height and weight measurements, households were revisited within cluster's enumeration days.

3.9. Data Quality Control Mechanism

The digital data collection through tablets led to the quick accessibility of data. By using of daily uploaded data of field work on servers are used to develop Dashboard for executive monitoring and Field Check Tables (FCTs) as standard data collection monitoring tool, used in different socioeconomic survey for desk monitoring. The specimen of one-page Dashboard comprising headline indicators is annexed at Annexure-C. FCTs for baseline survey were customized as per survey questionnaire and produced twice in a week. Based on the analyses of the FCTs, comprehensive field monitoring was also conducted by the Technical Teams of Sindh BOS, PPRP and SRSO. In this regards, High-level administrative field monitoring was

conducted by the Director Generals of Sindh Bureau of Statistics and Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) for smooth and quality implementation of survey. Using *Quick-support* Software, different administrative, technical and Information Technology (IT) related issues were solved during filed work as needed.

3.10. Data Management and Analysis

Data were received at the Sindh Bureau of Statistics via internet into the management application on the servers at head office Karachi on daily basis. During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited in the field according to editing process⁸. Secondary editing was carried out in the head office Karachi after identification of anomalies through generated frequency tables. The purpose of secondary editing is to resolve inconsistencies and anomalies of data; besides this, the records of open-ended questions are coded.

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 25. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by Sindh BOS.

3.11. Scopes and Limitations

The scope of this study was to perform socioeconomic situation analysis of the target population (poorer quintile) of Rural Sukkur and Rural Ghotki as baseline information. As per scopes of study and need of PPRP programs' assessment of the selected information regarding demography, housing characteristics, education, health, vocational training, disability, shocks & resilience, employment, kitchen gardening and household expenditure are collected compiled. Further this baselines report will be used as comparative document in the program's impact evaluation exercise after the successful interventions under the program.

As well as limitations are concerned, due to the shortage of time and funds afresh listing and area maps of households in cluster are not prepared. The list of PSC along with household GPS coordinates developed by SRSO in 2020-21 are used for household identification, however more than 97% households are properly located as per PSC list.

⁸ data can be rectified/ edited in case of definitional and understanding errors or missing information after clarification of desk monitor with concerned enumerator(s) and field verification (where applicable).

PART-II

Baseline Survey Findings

4. Summary Results with Indicators Definitions

This section discusses about the indicator formation with indicators' definition and presents the summarized results for the districts of Sukkur and Ghotki. The results are presented socioeconomic section wise such as Housing Characteristics & Demography, Water and Sanitation, Assets & Ownership, Employment and Income, Kitchen Gardening, Shocks & Resilience, Sickness & Nutrition, and Consumption & Expenditure. Moreover, the column of the *Module* gives the abbreviated names of modules of the questionnaire which shows that the indicator is compiled by using the micro-data questions of that module of the questionnaire.

4.1. District wise Summary Results

Survey Response	Sukkur	Ghotki	Overall
Households			
- Sampled	540	630	1,170
- Occupied	538	621	1,159
- Interviewed	538	621	1,159
- Completion Rate (Percentage)	99.6	98.6	99.1

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
Housing Characteristics & Demography				
CR.1	Gender Distribution	HL Percentage of male and female • Male • Female	52.5 47.5	51.6 48.4
CR.2	Age Distribution	HL Age wise population distribution: Percentage of population under: • Age 5 • Age 18 • Youth (15-24)	16.5 55.8 17.9	17.3 54.9 18.5
CR.3	Marital Status	HL Marital Status of total population 10 years and above in percentage • Married • Widow/ /Widower • Divorced • Separated • Never Married	51.1 4.4 0.3 0.3 43.8	51.9 4.7 0.1 0.3 43.0

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki	
CR.4	Mean Household Size/ Family Size	HL	Number of members on average in a household	7.0	8.8
CR.5	Mean Number of Rooms per household	HC	Average number of rooms in a household	1.4	1.3
CR.6	Mean Number of Rooms per household	HC	Number of rooms in a household <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Room • Two Rooms • Three Rooms or more 	69.4 25.4 5.2	75.5 19.7 4.9
CR.7	Number of Persons per room	HC	Mean number of persons per room	5.6	6.9
CR.8	Mother Tongue	HC	Percentage distribution of mother tongue of the head of household. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindhi • Saraiki • Balochi • Urdu • Other Languages 	87.3 5.2 5.6 0.2 1.8	66.2 13.4 14.9 0.9 4.6
CR.9	Access to internet	HC	Percentage of household where at least one member has access to the internet by any means	42.9	23.8
CR.10	Household Characteristics	HC	Percentage distribution of main material of floor, roof and wall of houses <p>Floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural floor (Katcha) • Finished floor (pacca) <p>Roof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No roof • Natural/ Rudimentary roof (Katcha) • Finished roof (Pacca) <p>Exterior/ Boundary Walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No boundary walls • Natural Rudimentary walls (Katcha) • Finished walls (Pacca) 	<u>Floor</u> 81.5 18.5 <u>Roof</u> 6.8 68.2 25.0 <u>Walls</u> 36.8 43.7 19.5	<u>Floor</u> 83.5 16.5 <u>Roof</u> 1.2 61.0 37.8 <u>Walls</u> 36.6 40.5 22.9
CR.11	Access to electricity	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	70.1	67.7

INDICATOR		MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
CR.12	Bank Account	HC	Percentage of household where at least one member has account in a bank, post office or national saving centre	12.9	9.1
CR.13	Household members with reported disability	DA	Percentage of household members aged 10 and above reported with disability in at least on domain	0.8	1.2
CR.14	Household members with reported functional difficulty	DA	Percentage of household members aged 10 and above reported with functional difficulty in at least on domain	3.5	4.5
Education					
ED.1	Ever Attended any School	ED	Percentage of population age 5 years above who attended ever any preschool or school	28.3	34.1
ED.2	Education Status (ever attended)	ED	Percentage of population age 5 years and above who ever attend different level/ class of school.		
			• Pre-Schooling	7.0	17.1
			• Primary	54.4	52.2
			• Middle	18.6	12.3
			• Secondary	10.9	11.8
			• Higher Secondary	6.2	5.6
• Graduation or above	2.9	1.0			
ED.3	Literacy (Youth)	ED	Percentage of population age 15-24 years who can read and write a simple sentence in any language and can make simple calculation (addition/ subtraction).	46.9	35.2
ED.4	Literacy (overall)	ED	Percentage of population age 10 and above years who can read and write a simple sentence in any language and can make simple calculation (addition/ subtraction).	37.5	29.5
ED.5	Gross Attendance Ratio	ED	Percentage of population age 5-24 years who are currently (2022-23) attending any preschool or school	18.2	29.8
ED.6	Distribution of Currently Attending	ED	Percentage of population age 5-24 years who are currently (2022-23) attending different level/ class of school.		
			• Pre-Schooling	7.4	24.8
			• Primary	65.4	54.9
			• Middle	19.1	11.2
			• Secondary	3.4	5.9
			• Higher Secondary	4.0	2.7
• Graduation or above	0.6	0.6			

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki	
ED.7	Net Attendance Ratio	ED	Percentage of population age 5-24 years who are currently attending different level/ class of school.		
			• Primary school age currently attending primary or middle school	16.5	20.5
			• Middle school age currently attending middle school or higher	5.9	3.8
			• Secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	2.7	3.4
ED.8	Types of School	ED	Percentage Distribution of Types of school for the population age 5-24 years who are currently attending different level/ class of school.		
			• Government	93.4	88.5
			• Private	6.5	11.0
			• Madarsa	0.0	0.5
ED.9	Out-of-school rate	ED	Percentage of population age 5-24 years who are currently not attending different level/ class of school.		
			• Primary school age who are not attending pre-schooling, primary or middle school	80.0	62.9
			• Middle school age who are not attending primary school, middle school or higher	71.3	52.9
			• Secondary school age who are not attending primary school, middle or secondary school or higher	79.7	69.8
ED.10	Reasons of Not Attending	ED	Reasons of Not Attending School in Percentages	64.4	25.7
			• Too Expensive	7.3	22.0
			• Too far away	3.0	8.7
			• Had to help at home.	4.4	13.1
			• Had to help at work.	13.3	24.2
			• Parents/ elders did not allow.	2.2	0.6
			• Non availability of Female Teacher	2.1	1.5
			• Education Completed	1.8	1.0
			• Marriage	1.6	3.3
			• Other issues		
ED.11	Dropout rate	ED	The percentage of children were attending a given grade in a given school in 2021-22 who are no longer attending school in the following year.	1.8	9.0
			• Dropout rate	50.3	50.8
			• Continue Education	3.1	10.6
			• Enrolled in following year	44.7	29.5
			• Still Out-of-School		

INDICATOR		MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
Water & Sanitation					
WS.1	Improved Drinking Water	HC	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	92.3	98.5
WS.2	Improved Water source for household chores	HC	Percentage of household members using improved sources of water for other housing purposes	88.2	97.3
WS.3	Water Source Location	HC	Percentage of Water Source available in dwelling/ plot	67.8	83.1
WS.4	Time Required to Fetch Water	HC	Percentage distribution of time required by household to fetch water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 30 minutes • 30 minutes or more 	85.5	91.8
				14.5	8.2
WS.5	Improved Water Source and Service	HC	Percentage of household members using improved sources of water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	81.4	90.7
WS.6	Improved Sanitation Facility	HC	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	26.1	21.0
WS.7	Open Defecation	HC	Percentage of household members defecating in open/having no facility	42.9	54.0
WS.8	Shared Toilet facility	HC	Percentage of households which share the toilet facility with others who are not members of that household out of total households which have toilet facility.	34.3	27.8
WS.9	Basic Sanitation Service	HC	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	15.5	11.7
Assets Ownership					
AO.1	Ownership of House	HC	Percentage distribution of Household members living in an own, rented and gifted households. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own • Rented • Free/ Gifted/ Other 	92.7	91.4
				3.9	0.8
				3.5	7.7
AO.2	Household with LED/ LCD/ TV	HC	Percentage of households that have a LED/LCD/TV	8.1	13.9
AO.3	Household with Air-conditioner/ Air-cooler	HC	Percentage of households that have an air conditioner/ air cooler	1.3	3.6

INDICATOR		MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
AO.4	Household with Motorcycle	HC	Percentage of households where at least one member has a Motorcycle/ Scooter	23.9	41.6
AO.5	Households with an Auto rickshaw / Chingchi	HC	Percentage of households that have an Auto rickshaw / Chingchi	1.2	2.0
AO.6	Household with vehicle	HC	Percentage of households where at least one member has a car/van/ other four wheeler	0.6	0.8
AO.7	Household with computer	HC	Percentage of households where at least one member has a desktop/laptop/tablet	0.4	0.2
AO.8	Household with mobile phone	HC	Percentage of households where at least one member has a mobile telephone	68.4	89.2
AO.9	Agricultural Land Ownership	HC	Percentage of any member of household who owns land for agriculture purpose	11.9	24.4
AO.10	Average Number of Acer(s) Agriculture Land	HC	Median acer(s) of agricultural land is owned by a household	2.0	1.0
AO.11	Household received financial assistant	HC	Percentage of households received financial assistance during last year	44.3	44.1
AO.12	Household received livestock as assistance	HC	Percentage of households received livestock as assistance during last year	0.0	1.4
AO.13	Household having business shop/establishment	HC	Percentage of households having business shop/establishment	3.0	4.9
AO.14	Ownership of Livestock, Herds, other Farm Animals, or Poultry	HC	Percentage of households have any Livestock (Herds, other Farm Animals, or Poultry)	33.4	65.2
AO.15	Household having Cows/ Buffaloes or bulls.	HC	a) Percentage of households have Cows/ Buffaloes or bulls out of those households which have any livestock. b) Mean No. of Cows per household from those households which have cows	a. 86.3 b. 2.2	a. 79.7 b. 2.6

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
AO.16 Household having Horses/ donkeys/ camels or mules	HC	a) Percentage of households have Horses/ donkeys/ camels or mules out of those households which have any livestock. b) Mean No. of Horses/ donkeys/ camels or mules per household from those households which have any of them	a. 11.9 b. 1.1	a. 16.2 b. 1.3
AO.17 Household having Goats	HC	a) Percentage of households have Goats out of those households which have any livestock. b) Mean No. of Goats per household from those households which have goats	a. 67.9 b. 2.3	a. 59.8 b. 2.7
AO.18 Household having Sheep	HC	a) Percentage of households have Sheep out of those households which have any livestock. b) Mean No. of Sheep per household from those households which have sheeps	a. 0.0 b. 0.0	a. 3.0 b. 2.5
AO.19 Household having Chickens	HC	a) Percentage of households have Chickens out of those households which have any livestock. b) Mean No. of Chickens per household from those households which have chickens	a. 29.0 b. 2.9	a. 34.8 b. 3.6
Employment, Occupation and Income				
EI.1 Labour Force (currently active population)	EI	Percentage of population age 10 years and above who are employed or unemployed (job seekers) during last month	43.3	50.7
EI.2 Crude Activity Rate	EI	Percentage of labour force as total population.	28.1	33.1
EI.3 Unemployment Rate	EI	Percentage of unemployed population (age 10 years and above) as total labour force during last month	37.4	43.0
EI.5 Population Not Currently Active	EI	Percentage of population 10 years and above who were neither seeking for job nor required a job during last month.	56.7	49.3
EI.6 Mean number of working days	EI	On Average number of days worked by employed population age 10 years and above during last month	26.9	26.1

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki	
		Percentage distribution of occupation			
EI.7	Occupation	EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/ Private Service • Tailor • Labourer • Shopkeeper • Mechanic • Agriculture/ Livestock work • Cook • Handicraft • Driver • Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2 4.2 63.0 4.0 0.2 18.6 0.5 2.1 0.5 3.7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 5.0 48.2 2.4 1.0 19.9 1.2 11.5 1.8 4.9
EI.8	Average Income per employee	EI	Average earning of employed population aged 10 years and above during last month (in PKR)	16,758	15,115
EI.9	Average Daily Wage	EI	Average daily wage of employed population age 10 years and above during last month (in PKR)	617	590
			Occupation wise average earning of employed population age 10 years and above during last month.		
EI.10	Occupation wise Average Earning	EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/ Private Service • Tailor • Labourer • Shopkeeper • Mechanic • Agriculture/ Livestock work • Cook • Handicraft • Driver • Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23,431 9,317 17,521 16,844 15,000 15,766 16,083 8,192 28,438 14,933 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25,669 12,240 15,294 19,240 19,453 15,921 16,709 8,047 18,228 16,394
EI.11	Awareness of Social Transfer Programmes	ST	Percentage of households aware from Social Transfer Programmes Zakat, Baitul Maal/ BISP/Ehsas/ Any Retirement/ Pension Benefit/ Other Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zakat Baitul Maal • BISP/ EHSAS • Retirement Pension Benefit • Other Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20.3 69.8 14.3 5.8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40.1 81.7 24.2 11.6
EI.12	Population Covered by social transfers (ever)	ST	Percentage of household members living in household that ever received any type social transfers.	34.3	63.8

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki	
EI.13	Population Covered by social transfers (last 3 months)	ST	Percentage of household members living in household that received any type of social transfers in last 3 months	14.7	43.2
Kitchen Gardening					
KG.1	Experienced of Kitchen Gardening	KG	Percentage of households experiencing kitchen gardening	13.3	1.2
KG.2	Kitchen Gardening location	KG	Percentage distribution of the locations of kitchen gardening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inside the home • Outside but adjacent to home 	80.0 20.0	(* *)
KG.3	Average size of Kitchen Gardening space	KG	Average size of kitchen gardening plot in square feet.	702	(*)
KG.4	Major source of Irrigation	KG	Percentage distribution of household water sources for irrigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped Water • Ground Water 	26.7 73.3	(* *)
KG.5	Fencing around Kitchen Gardening	KG	Percentage of households have fencing wall around kitchen gardening	40.0	(*)
KG.6	Purchasing of Seeds	KG	Percentage of households purchased seeds for kitchen gardening	73.3	(*)
KG.7	Using of Organic fertilizer	KG	Percentage of households using organic fertilizer for kitchen gardening	86.7	(*)
Shocks and Resilience					
SR.1	Household Shocks	SR	Percentage of households faced any problems/ shocks during last 12 months	94.0	81.6
SR.2	Major Household Shocks	SR	Major shocks/ problems faced by household (in percentage) during last 12 months. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, forest fires, heat wave) • Epidemics • Business closing due to economic recession. • Falling agricultural prices. • Pest attack (on agricultural crops) • Major Accident (household or individual specific) 	99.7 17.7 8.3 5.5 1.9 1.5	97.5 11.0 1.8 1.7 1.3 2.9

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki	
SR.3	Fall in Household Income	SR	Percentage of households suffered from issue(s) which decrease household income	73.2	77.3
SR.4			Major reasons for decrease in household income (in percentage).		
	Major Reasons for Decrease in Household Income	SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of employment of any member • Bankruptcy of a family business • Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household • Damage of house / business / property • Fall in prices of products of the household business • Loss of harvest • Loss of livestock 	32.9 2.7 4.8 66.9 7.9 15.3 25.7	41.8 2.9 3.0 62.8 2.7 14.6 36.2
SR.5	Outstanding Loan	SR	Percentage of households where at least a member has outstanding loan during past 3 years	20.7	35.4
SR.6		SR	Percentage of major reasons for obtaining loan		
	Major Reason for Obtaining Loan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Household Expenditures • Purchase or Renovation of house • Health Expenses • Start New Business • Repayment of previous loans • Purchase of Agricultural inputs 	75.9 16.2 6.7 3.6 19.1 6.4	76.6 19.7 40.4 2.6 2.3 8.8
SR.7		SR	Percentage of sources where loans are obtained		
	Sources of Obtained Loan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatives/ Friends/ Neighbour • Commercial Banks • Microfinance Institutions • Informal lenders • Other Lenders 	74.1 7.8 6.4 15.4 2.2	39.5 9.3 9.8 64.0 0.6
SR.8		SR	Percentage distribution of household debt is paid back		
	Status of Loan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Returned, Fully • Loan Returned, Partly • Not Returned 	10.4 54.5 35.1	5.2 22.2 72.6

INDICATOR		MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
Sickness and Nutrition					
SN.1	Sickness	SR	Percentage of households where any member that household become sick during last months	30.7	49.4
SN.2	Seeking Treatment	SR	Percentage of households where treatment was sought for their ill member(s)	89.7	97.4
SN.3		SR	Percentage of treatment facilities where the sick persons were treated	73.0	54.8
	Types of Treatment Facility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Hospital • Government (Basic Health Units) • Private Hospital • Private Healthcare units • Other (non-medical) 	4.1	2.0
				27.0	36.1
				8.1	40.8
				0.5	0.9
SN.4	Access to any nearest health facility	SR	Average time (in hours) required to access any nearest basic health facility (round trip)	0:56	0:49
SN.5	Access to nearest hospital	SR	Average time (in hours) required to access nearest hospital (round trip)	1:10	1:05
SN.6			Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below		
	Underweight prevalence	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below minus two standard deviations [-2SD] (moderate and severe) • Below minus three standard deviations [-3SD] (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	39.5	35.7
				25.9	15.1
N.8			Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below		
	Stunting prevalence	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below minus two standard deviations [-2SD] (moderate and severe) • Below minus three standard deviations [-3SD] (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	63.2	54.5
				52.0	33.3
SN.9			Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below		
	Wasting prevalence	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below minus two standard deviations [-2SD] (moderate and severe) • Below minus three standard deviations [-3SD] (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	18.1	11.8
				11.8	5.3

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki	
Consumption Expenditure					
EX.1		Average monthly household expenditure by Food, Non-food and Total (in PKR)			
	Average monthly consumption	EX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Food Expenditure 21,176 • Average Non-food Expenditure 6,982 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Non-durable products</i> 5,536 ○ <i>Durable products</i> 1,583 • Average Total Expenditure 28,157 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,304 16,289 11,540 4,748 46,592 	
EX.2	Average Household Income	SR	Average Income of household from all sources (in PKR)	25,528	28,318
EX.3	Per Capita Income and Expenditure	EX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per Capita Income in a household (in PKR) 3,823 • Per Capita Expenditure in household (in PKR) 4,221 	3,527	5,874
EX.4			Monthly average household expenditure by major food items (in PKR)		
	Monthly food consumption by commodities	EX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milk and Dairy Products 3,652 • Meat, Poultry and Fish 1,714 • Fresh Fruits 157 • Dry Fruits & Nuts 12 • Vegetables 1,650 • Condiments & Spices 477 • Sugar/ Gur 965 • Cereals 8,060 • Pulses 841 • Edible Oil 2736 • Tea 806 • Baked & Fries Products 50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5002 1,992 302 4 2,798 580 1,418 12,115 983 3,729 1,214 121 	
EX.5			Monthly average household expenditure by major non-food and non-durable goods		
	Monthly non-food consumption by commodities	EX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel and Lighting 2,202 • Education Expenditure 1,371 • Personal Care Articles (soap, shampoo, hair oil, creams etc.) 997 • Personal Care Service (Hair cutting, Dry Cleaning, washing etc.) 198 • Laundry, Washing Powder, sweeping, brooms etc. 273 • Tobacco 161 • Transportation 1,022 • Mobile, internet, easy load etc. 263 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,654 1,491 1,643 178 764 337 3,708 419 	

INDICATOR	MODULE	DEFINITION	Sukkur	Ghotki
EX.6		Annual average household expenditure by major non-food and durable goods		
Annual non-food consumption of durable goods	EX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apparel Textile/ Clothing • Footwear • House Repair & Maintenance • Healthcare Expenditure • Miscellaneous Expenditure (Laptop, Computer, TV/ LED, Vehicles etc.) 	7,289	21,005
			3,353	9,122
			2,008	4,303
			3,911	20,384
			757.4	2,098.8
EX.7	Food Expenditure Share	EX Monthly Share (in percentage) of Food Expenditure in total Expenditure	75.2	65.0
EX.8	Education Expenditure Share	EX Monthly Share (in percentage) of Education Expenditure in total Expenditure	4.9	3.2
(*) Cases are less than 10				

4.2. Income Quintiles

Quintiles of income are used to categorize the population according to how well off they are: the poorest households are placed in the first quintile, followed by those with higher income in the second quintile, and so on. Ultimately, the income derives the consumption, so the population is divided into five quintiles, with the richest 20% being at the top. Analysis of how social and economic indicators evolve in relation to people's welfare is quintile's primary goal. For instance, the government is interested in learning if lower-income households have access to necessities like schools, safe drinking water, and sanitation or if there are notable discrepancies between the rich and the poor. Also, policymakers are curious about the differences between the income sources of wealthy and poorer households. Distributional disparities are described by estimates by quintiles.

The income quintiles are computed for both district Sukkur and Ghotki together so that the first quintile includes households from complete target population of both districts with the similar wellbeing. The population of a district won't be divided equally throughout the quintiles, though, if it is substantially richer than the others; rather, it will be mostly concentrated in the higher quintiles. Only 20% of the population is found in each quintile at the overall level; but, at regional level, where people are often wealthier, the upper quintiles have higher population percentages, and the vice-versa the population is classified into lower quintiles.

Income is used as a proxy to assess people's welfare. Income means the income of households from all sources is recorded at the household level, but it is adjusted by household size and its composition. For the assessment of an accurate ranking of households, this modification is required. With some examples, the reasons can be made plain. Consider two households with each having a Rs. 54,000 monthly consumption budget. Without taking into account the size and composition of each household, it would be incorrect to claim that both are equally well-off. For instance, one home can consist of just one individual while the other might include five.

Quintiles	District		Overall	Number of HHs
	Sukkur	Ghotki		
Lowest (Q1)	32.0	36.0	33.2	397
Medium (Q2)	34.7	34.4	33.5	399
Highest (Q3)	33.3	29.6	33.3	361
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1157

4.3. Poverty Levels on the basis of Wealth Quintile

The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was performed by using information of productive and non-productive assets and the dwelling characteristics besides the other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. In this analysis the factor scores are calculated for the total sample by the considering the all relevant indicators which are classified in the binary

responses of 0 “unimproved” and 1 “improved” by making the different combinations on the basis of collected evidences the statistical procedure of factor dimension reduction is used as a technique of PCA to cover the maximum variability and generates finally a z-scores series which shows that, the minimum z-value reflects poorest and the maximum z-score indicates the richest under given circumstances. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in and is finally divided into 3 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest to highest.

In baseline survey, the following dimensions as productive and non-productive assets and housing characteristics were incorporated in the calculations: agricultural land, shop, animal cart, mobile phone, bank account, cows, donkeys/ camel, goats, chickens, internet access, bed, cupboard, motorcycle, washing machine, fan, iron, air-cooler, water filter, floor, walls, roof, number of rooms, persons per room, electricity, improved water, improved sanitation, dwelling ownership.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. In this survey the total target population is belongs to the poorer quintile of Sukkur and Ghotki, so the wealth quintiles are not ranked from poorest to richest, however the three different categories showing the different levels of poverty (extreme poor, persistently poor, and borderline poor) are made within quintiles.

Table 4.2 District wise percentage distribution of levels of poverty on the basis of wealth quintiles.				
Quintiles	District		Overall	Number of HHs
	Sukkur	Ghotki		
Extreme Poor	33.7	34.6	33.3	396
Persistently Poor	35.5	34.5	33.4	404
Borderline Poor	30.9	30.9	33.3	358
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1158

5. Demography and Housing Characteristics

Total 1,170 households selected for the sample, 1,159 were found occupied and interviewed thus completion rate of the survey stood at 99.7%. The distribution of occupied or completed households in the districts of Sukkur and Ghotki are 538 and 621 respectively. District wise completion rate for Sukkur is 99.6% and for Ghotki is 98.6%.

Table 5, presents the mean family sizes of Sukkur, Ghotki and overall are 7.0, 8.8 and 8.0 are respectively. Total unweighted population in our survey listed is 9,274 and the gender wise bifurcation are males 4,816 and females 4,458; from which total 1,549 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires and the completion rate of under-five anthropometry questionnaires is 98%, means total 1,158 children's heights and weights are measured.

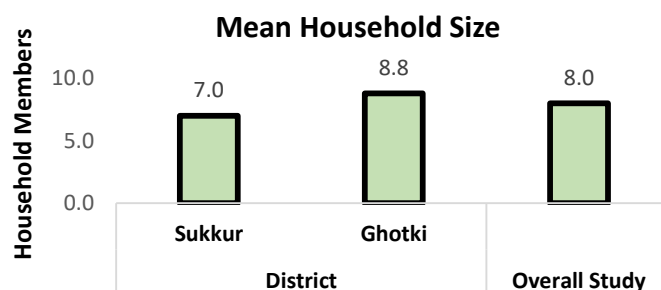


Figure 2: Average Family Size

Indicators	District		Overall	Number of HHs or Members
	Sukkur	Ghotki		
Mean Household Size	7.0	8.8	8.0	1,159
Male (%)	52.5	51.6	51.9	4,815
Female (%)	47.5	48.4	48.1	4,460
Head of Household Gender				
• Male (%)	94.0	96.0	95.1	1,098
• Female (%)	6.0	4.0	4.9	56
Mean Rooms per household	1.4	1.3	1.4	1,159
Room percentage distribution				
• One Room	69.4	75.5	72.8	844
• Two Room	25.4	19.7	22.2	257
• Three Rooms or more	5.2	4.9	5.0	58
Persons per Room (mean)	5.6	6.9	6.4	1,159
Percentage of population under				
• Age 5	16.5	17.3	17.0	1,587
• Age 18	55.8	54.9	55.3	5,125
Youth (15-24) percentage	17.9	18.5	18.2	1,692
Percentage distribution of Marital Status				
Married	51.1	51.9	51.6	3,118
Widow/ Widower	4.4	4.7	4.6	275
Divorced	0.3	0.1	0.2	10
Separated	0.3	0.3	0.3	18
Never Married	43.8	43.0	43.3	2,617
Mother tongue distribution				
• Sindhi	87.3	66.2	75.3	873
• Saraiki	5.2	13.4	9.8	114
• Balochi	5.6	14.9	10.9	126
• Urdu	0.2	0.9	0.6	7
• Other languages	1.8	4.6	3.4	39

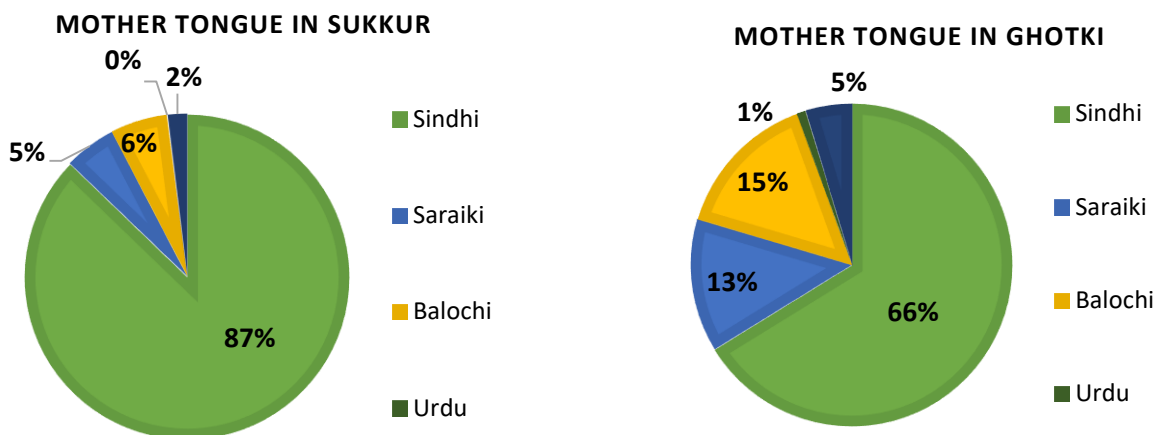


Figure 3: Distribution of Mother Tongue District Wise

Table 5.2 Age Distribution				
Percentage of age distribution by interval	District		Overall	Number of Members
	Sukkur	Ghotki		
0-4	16.5	17.3	17.0	1,578
5-9	18.5	17.5	17.9	1,269
10-14	14.1	13.4	13.7	1,269
15-24	17.8	18.4	18.3	1,691
15-19	10.3	11.0	10.8	998
20-24	7.5	7.4	7.5	693
25-29	5.8	5.3	5.5	511
30-34	4.8	6.0	5.6	516
35-39	4.8	5.3	5.1	475
40-59	13.4	12.1	12.6	1,167
60-64	2.0	1.6	1.8	164
65-79	2.2	2.4	2.3	215
80 and above	0.1	0.5	0.3	31
Total	100	100	100	9,273

Indicators	District		Overall	Number of HHs
	Sukkur	Ghotki		
Percentage of household with internet access by any means.	42.9	23.2	31.8	1,159
Percentage of household members with access of electricity.				
• Interconnected Grid	59.2	41.0	48.9	567
• Off-grid (Generator/ Solar etc.)	10.9	26.7	19.8	230
• No Electricity	29.8	32.3	31.2	362
<i>Percentage distribution of main material of dwelling floor, roof and wall.</i>				
Floor				
• Natural Floor (Katcha)	81.5	83.5	82.7	959
• Finished Floor (Pacca)	18.5	16.5	17.3	200
Roof				
• No roof	6.8	1.2	3.6	42
• Natural roof (Katcha)	68.2	61.0	64.2	743
• Finished roof (Pacca)	25.0	37.8	32.2	416
Exterior/ boundary wall				
• No walls	36.8	36.6	36.7	425
• Natural roof (Katcha)	43.7	40.5	41.9	486
• Finished roof (Pacca)	19.5	22.9	21.4	248

	Percentage of any member from household has an account in bank or financial institutions	During the last one year any member of household received financial assistance	Source of Financial Assistance				Number of HHs	Percentage of any female member from household has an account in bank or financial institutions out of those households where at least a member has an account.	Number of HHs
			BISP/ EHSAS	NGO	Microfinance Bank	Other			
Overall	10.8	44.2	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	1,159	28.8	125
Sukkur	12.9	44.3	96.9	2.2	0.0	0.9	503	49.2	65
Ghotki	9.1	44.1	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	656	6.7	60
<i>Income Quintiles</i>									
Q1	7.6	42.1	97.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	397	25.8	31
Q2	8.3	45.1	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	400	30.3	33
Q3	17.2	45.7	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	360	30.6	61
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>									
Extreme Poor	2.8	42.9	97.7	1.8	0.0	0.6	397	54.5	11
Persistently Poor	5.9	43.8	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	404	44.0	25
Borderline Poor	25.1	45.8	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	358	22.2	89

6. Education

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Sindh, children enter primary school at age 5, middle at age 10 and secondary school at age 13. There are 5 grades in primary school, 3 in middle school, and 2 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 5. For middle school, grades are referred to as year 6 to year 8 and in secondary to year 1 to year 2. The school year typically runs from April of one year to March of the following year.

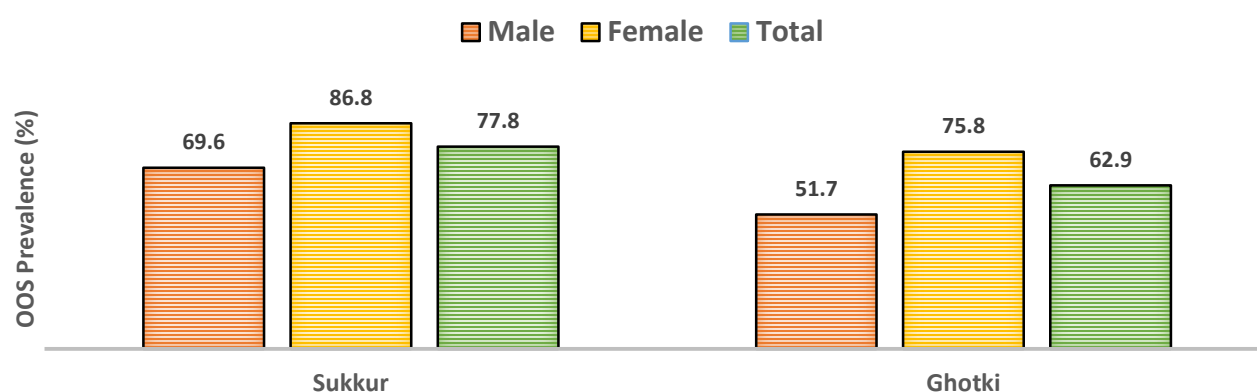


Figure 4: Overall Out of School Children (OOSC) for age 5-16 year

Percentage of population age 5 years and above who ever attended any preschool or school								
Ever attended any school	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Male	Female	Total	Number of members	Male	Female	Total	Number of members
Sukkur	40.5	14.7	28.3	2,944	50.0	17.0	34.1	4,776
Income Quintiles								
Q1	35.8	11.7	24.1	1,040	47.8	17.1	33.0	1,294
Q2	41.0	12.7	27.1	977	51.2	16.0	33.9	1,065
Q3	45.2	20.8	34.4	919	51.8	18.1	36.2	783
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles								
Extreme Poor	29.8	8.4	19.6	878	41.0	10.8	26.3	1,363
Persistently Poor	38.4	12.7	26.6	1,005	45.6	14.1	29.9	1,545
Borderline Poor	51.5	21.7	37.1	1,061	59.7	24.4	43.3	1,868

Table 6.6 and 6.7 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 5 to 9 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁹, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the middle school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented¹⁰ in Table 6.8 and 6.9 for children aged 10 to 12 years.

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio¹¹, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table 6.10 and 6.11.

Table 6.2 Overall Education Status level wise (Ever Attended)												
Percentage of population age 5 years and above who ever attended different levels of education												
Level of School ever Attended	Sukkur						Ghotki					
	Preschool / katchi /ECE	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary and above	Number of members	Preschool / katchi /ECE	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary and above	Number of members
Total	7.0	54.4	18.6	11.0	9.1	833	17.1	52.2	12.3	11.8	6.6	1,628
Income Quintiles												
Q1	8.8	56.8	15.7	13.7	5.0	251	20.0	53.0	11.7	9.1	6.2	637
Q2	5.8	58.4	21.6	7.9	6.3	265	17.4	51.3	13.1	12.8	5.5	546
Q3	6.5	49.1	18.4	11.4	14.6	316	12.7	52.2	12.1	14.4	8.6	446
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles												
Extreme Poor	8.7	55.8	18.9	10.7	5.9	171	20.9	58.9	10.3	6.2	3.7	359
Persistently Poor	10.1	59.2	16.4	8.9	5.3	267	19.9	55.0	10.3	10.9	3.9	461
Borderline Poor	4.1	50.5	19.9	12.4	13.0	394	13.8	47.7	14.3	14.7	9.5	808

⁹ Ratios are called adjusted because they include not only primary school attendance, but also higher levels attendance in the numerator.

¹⁰ Ratios are called adjusted because they include not only middle school attendance, but also higher levels attendance in the numerator.

¹¹ Ratios are called adjusted because they include not only secondary school attendance, but also higher levels attendance in the numerator.

Table 6.3 Children currently (2022-23) attending school								
Percentage of population age 5-24 years who are currently (2022-23) attending any preschool or school								
Currently Attending school in year 2022-23	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Male	Female	Total	Number of Members	Male	Female	Total	Number of Members
Total	24.8	10.6	18.3	648	40.6	17.8	29.9	1,702
<i>Income Quintiles</i>								
Q1	19.2	6.9	13.5	178	40.1	18.5	30.0	720
Q2	23.8	9.8	16.8	193	42.7	17.6	30.4	588
Q3	32.0	16.8	25.7	278	38.6	17.1	29.0	394
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>								
Extreme Poor	15.1	6.3	11.0	116	33.9	13.3	24.0	401
Persistently Poor	26.0	11.1	19.5	237	35.7	15.4	25.9	473
Borderline Poor	31.7	13.6	23.0	295	49.2	23.6	37.5	828

Tables 6.4 Children Currently (2022-23) level wise attendance												
Percentage of population age 5-24 years who are currently (2022-23) attending different levels of school												
Level of School Currently Attended	Sukkur						Ghotki					
	Preschool /katchi /ECE	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary and above	Number of members	Preschool /katchi /ECE	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary and above	Number of members
Total	7.4	65.4	19.2	3.3	4.6	324	24.8	54.8	11.2	5.9	3.3	851
<i>Income Quintiles</i>												
Q1	12.3	66.8	13.5	4.2	3.1	89	23.5	55.3	13.0	3.6	4.6	360
Q2	4.4	70.2	21.5	1.5	2.4	96	28.0	55.0	8.2	6.8	2.0	294
Q3	6.4	61.1	21.2	4.1	7.2	139	22.5	53.7	12.4	8.7	2.7	197
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>												
Extreme Poor	11.6	71.6	15.1	1.8	0.0	58	29.6	58.2	9.6	2.1	0.5	201
Persistently Poor	9.6	71.8	12.1	4.1	2.4	118	29.6	56.0	6.9	4.8	2.6	237
Borderline Poor	4.1	57.8	26.5	3.3	8.3	148	19.8	52.5	14.4	8.3	4.9	414

Tables 6.5 Out of School Children Ratio								
Percentage of children aged 5-16 years who are out of school								
General Out of School Children Rate	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Male	Female	Total	Number of Children	Male	Female	Total	Number of Children
Total	69.6	86.8	77.8	1,020	51.7	75.8	62.9	1,296
<i>Income Quintiles</i>								
Q1	77.0	91.4	83.8	438	55.3	76.0	64.8	601
Q2	71.3	88.1	79.8	346	48.0	76.1	61.6	429
Q3	57.5	77.5	66.5	235	49.6	75.1	61.0	265
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>								
Extreme Poor	81.0	92.3	86.6	356	58.1	81.8	69.1	414
Persistently Poor	67.8	85.9	75.9	346	58.0	79.6	68.4	469
Borderline Poor	61.4	82.5	71.9	321	41.7	67.7	53.4	416

Table 6.6 Primary School Attendance and Out of School Children Ratio for Sukkur															
Gender wise Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or middle (net attendance ratio) or attending pre-schooling and out of school.															
Primary: Out of School Children Rate	Male					Female					Total				
	Attending Pre-schools	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Pre-schools	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Pre-schools	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children
Sukkur	5.3	22.3	72.3	100	304	1.8	11.4	86.8	100	346	3.5	16.5	80.0	100	650
<i>Income Quintiles</i>															
Q1	4.9	17.7	77.4	100	133	2.9	7.1	90.0	100	134	3.9	12.4	83.7	100	267
Q2	3.1	25.0	71.8	100	89	1.2	11.8	87.1	100	124	2.0	17.3	80.7	100	213
Q3	8.5	26.8	64.7	100	82	1.0	17.2	81.8	100	89	4.6	21.8	73.6	100	171
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>															
Extreme Poor	5.3	14.3	80.4	100	100	1.2	7.6	91.2	100	118	3.1	10.7	86.2	100	217
Persistently Poor	7.0	25.8	67.2	100	119	2.2	15.1	82.7	100	114	4.6	20.6	74.8	100	233
Borderline Poor	3.1	26.6	70.3	100	86	2.0	11.5	86.5	100	115	2.5	18.0	79.6	100	201

Table 6.7 Primary School Attendance and Out of School Children Ratio for Ghotki															
Gender wise Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or middle (net attendance ratio) or attending pre-schooling and out of school.															
Primary: Out of School Children Rate	Male					Female					Total				
	Attending Pre-schools	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Pre-schools	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Pre-schools	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children
Ghotki	18.3	24.9	56.8	100	535	14.1	16.3	69.6	100	472	16.6	20.5	62.9	100	1,007
<i>Income Quintiles</i>															
Q1	14.0	21.9	64.1	100	253	12.0	18.4	69.6	100	206	13.1	20.3	66.6	100	459
Q2	23.6	27.3	49.2	100	186	15.5	15.1	69.4	100	163	19.8	21.6	58.6	100	350
Q3	19.5	27.9	52.6	100	97	16.2	14.0	69.8	100	102	17.8	20.8	61.4	100	199
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>															
Extreme Poor	17.4	18.3	64.3	100	141	14.1	8.6	77.3	100	127	15.9	13.7	70.4	100	268
Persistently Poor	18.2	20.0	61.8	100	185	11.4	13.3	75.2	100	170	14.9	16.8	68.2	100	355
Borderline Poor	19.0	33.3	47.7	100	211	16.6	24.5	58.9	100	177	17.9	29.3	52.8	100	388

Table 6.8 Middle School Attendance and Out of School Children Ratio for Sukkur															
Gender wise Percentage of children of middle school age attending middle or secondary (net attendance ratio) or attending primary or lower levels and out of school.															
Middle: Out of School Children Rate	Male					Female					Total				
	Attending Primary or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Primary or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Primary or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children
Sukkur	27.5	8.8	63.6	100	202	15.2	1.4	83.0	100	138	22.8	5.9	71.3	100	340
<i>Income Quintiles</i>															
Q1	18.3	7.4	74.3	100	80	7.4	0.9	90.8	100	58	13.7	4.7	81.2	100	138
Q2	25.5	8.3	66.1	100	68	13.2	0.0	86.8	100	48	20.4	4.9	74.7	100	116
Q3	44.0	11.6	44.4	100	53	32.6	4.6	62.9	100	32	39.7	9.0	51.3	100	85
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>															
Extreme Poor	19.4	2.1	78.4	100	52	7.3	0.0	92.7	100	46	13.7	1.1	85.1	100	99
Persistently Poor	26.8	8.2	65.1	100	76	10.4	1.2	87.3	100	45	20.7	5.6	73.3	100	121
Borderline Poor	34.2	14.3	51.5	100	73	27.1	3.0	69.9	100	48	31.4	9.8	58.8	100	121

Table 6.9 Middle School Attendance and Out of School Children Ratio for Ghotki															
Gender wise Percentage of children of middle school age attending middle or secondary (net attendance ratio) or attending primary or lower levels and out of school.															
Middle: Out of School Children Rate	Male					Female					Total				
	Attending Primary or Lower	Net Attendance	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Primary or Lower	Net Attendance	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Primary or Lower	Net Attendance	OOS	Total	Number of Children
Ghotki	56.6	6.1	37.3	100	254	27.8	1.1	71.1	100	215	43.3	3.8	52.9	100	469
<i>Income Quintiles</i>															
Q1	57.0	4.8	38.2	100	111	27.4	2.0	70.7	100	93	43.5	3.5	53.0	100	204
Q2	59.7	6.6	33.7	100	79	28.2	0.7	71.1	100	74	44.5	3.8	51.8	100	154
Q3	51.9	7.7	40.4	100	64	27.9	0.0	72.1	100	47	41.7	4.4	53.9	100	111
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>															
Extreme Poor	59.5	4.1	36.4	100	82	26.8	0.8	72.4	100	62	45.6	2.7	51.8	100	144
Persistently Poor	50.7	0.0	49.3	100	75	20.4	0.0	79.6	100	80	35.2	0.0	64.8	100	155
Borderline Poor	58.6	12.6	28.8	100	96	36.6	2.5	60.9	100	74	49.1	8.2	42.7	100	170

Table 6.10 Secondary School Attendance and Out of School Children Ratio for Sukkur															
Gender wise Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher (net attendance ratio) or attending middle or lower levels and out of school.															
Secondary: Out of School Children Rate	Male					Female					Total				
	Attending Middle or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Middle or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Middle or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children
Sukkur	24.5	3.9	71.6	100	148	9.3	0.5	90.2	100	112	17.6	2.7	79.7	100	260
<i>Income Quintiles</i>															
Q1	18.1	2.8	79.1	100	52	3.0	1.2	95.8	100	45	11.2	2.0	86.8	100	97
Q2	21.0	0.0	79.0	100	48	4.9	0.0	95.1	100	39	13.8	0.0	86.2	100	87
Q3	35.1	9.0	55.9	100	48	25.4	0.0	74.6	100	28	31.5	5.7	62.8	100	76
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>															
Extreme Poor	12.3	0.0	87.7	100	48	6.2	0.0	93.8	100	30	9.9	0.0	90.1	100	78
Persistently Poor	26.1	4.3	69.6	100	49	7.7	1.4	90.9	100	37	18.2	3.1	78.7	100	86
Borderline Poor	33.5	6.9	59.6	100	53	12.7	0.0	87.3	100	45	23.9	3.7	72.3	100	97

Table 6.11 Secondary School Attendance and Out of School Children Ratio for Ghotki															
Gender wise Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher (net attendance ratio) or attending middle or lower levels and out of school.															
Secondary: Out of School Children Rate	Male					Female					Total				
	Attending Middle or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Middle or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Attending Middle or Lower	Net Attendance Ratio	OOS	Total	Number of Children
Ghotki	40.5	4.9	54.6	100	244	11.1	1.2	87.7	100	206	26.8	3.4	69.8	100	450
Income Quintiles															
Q1	44.1	3.2	52.7	100	109	12.2	0.0	87.8	100	95	29.2	1.7	69.1	100	204
Q2	37.9	4.3	57.9	100	72	9.3	3.2	87.5	100	75	23.3	3.7	73.0	100	146
Q3	37.3	8.7	54.0	100	63	12.3	0.0	87.7	100	37	28.1	5.5	66.4	100	100
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles															
Extreme Poor	30.8	3.2	66.0	100	78	7.2	0.0	92.8	100	69	19.8	1.7	78.5	100	147
Persistently Poor	39.3	3.3	57.4	100	80	12.8	1.4	85.8	100	64	27.5	2.5	70.1	100	143
Borderline Poor	50.5	8.1	41.4	100	86	13.4	2.0	84.6	100	74	33.4	5.3	61.4	100	159

Table 6.12 Literacy Rate for age 10 years and above								
Percentage of population age 10 years and above who can read and write a simple sentences in any language and can make simple calculation (addition and subtraction)								
Literacy Rate	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Male	Female	Total	Number of Persons	Male	Female	Total	Number of Persons
	50.4	22.0	37.6	767	48.2	9.3	29.5	1,077
Income Quintiles								
Q1	44.0	16.0	30.6	218	43.0	8.1	25.8	376
Q2	47.4	18.9	34.4	240	52.4	9.5	31.1	379
Q3	60.1	33.3	48.9	309	50.7	11.1	33.1	322
Poverty Levels based on wealth quintiles								
Extreme Poor	43.3	14.6	30.2	171	35.6	5.2	20.9	220
Persistently Poor	45.3	19.7	33.7	235	44.2	7.7	26.1	301
Borderline Poor	60.0	29.5	46.4	362	60.2	13.8	38.6	556

Table 6.13 Literacy Rate of youth								
Percentage of population age 15-24 years who can read and write a simple sentences in any language and can make simple calculation (addition and subtraction)								
Youth (15-24) Literacy	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Male	Female	Total	Number of Persons	Male	Female	Total	Number of Persons
	59.5	30.2	46.9	264	56.0	11.4	35.2	364
<i>Income Quintiles</i>								
Q1	52.5	24.9	39.5	72	52.5	8.9	31.3	122
Q2	55.5	29.2	43.5	75	59.8	11.6	35.7	127
Q3	67.8	37.2	56.3	117	56.0	15.1	39.6	115
<i>Poverty Levels based on wealth quintiles</i>								
Extreme Poor	52.5	16.7	38.0	52	42.9	6.3	24.7	77
Persistently Poor	50.5	27.2	40.6	73	51.9	8.3	31.5	93
Borderline Poor	70.6	39.1	56.5	139	67.3	17.8	45.4	194

Table 6.14 Types of Schools										
Percentage distribution of types of school for the population age 5-24 years who are currently attending different levels of schooling.										
Types of School	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Government	Private	Madrasa	Total	Number of Children	Government	Private	Madrasa	Total	Number of Children
	93.5	6.5	0.0	100	322	88.5	11.0	0.5	100	851
<i>Income Quintiles</i>										
Q1	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	86	87.3	12.0	0.7	100	360
Q2	93.8	6.2	0.0	100	96	92.0	7.4	0.6	100	294
Q3	94.6	5.4	0.0	100	139	85.5	14.5	0.0	100	197
<i>Poverty Levels based on wealth quintiles</i>										
Extreme Poor	98.6	1.4	0.0	100	58	90.1	8.5	1.4	100	201
Persistently Poor	97.0	3.0	0.0	100	116	91.8	7.6	0.6	100	237
Borderline Poor	88.7	11.3	0.0	100	148	85.9	14.1	0.0	100	414

Table 6.15 Reasons for not attending school																				
Percentage distribution of types of school for the population age 5-24 years who are currently attending different levels of schooling.																				
Reasons of not attending schools	Sukkur										Ghotki									
	Too expensive	Too far away	Had to help at home	Had to help at work	Parents/ elders did not allow	No female staff	Education completed	Marriage	Other(specify)	Number of Persons	Too expensive	Too far away	Had to help at home	Had to help at work	Parents/ elders did not allow	No female staff	Education completed	Marriage	Other(specify)	Number of Persons
	64.4	7.3	3.0	4.4	13.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1442	25.7	22.0	8.7	13.1	24.2	0.6	1.5	1.0	3.3	1912
Income Quintiles																				
Q1	71.6	6.8	4.1	1.9	10.7	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.2	568	29.7	26.2	5.8	9.0	23.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	4.0	805
Q2	62.0	8.6	1.2	5.7	13.6	2.5	1.9	1.0	3.6	478	23.4	22.9	9.0	13.5	24.1	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	654
Q3	57.5	5.7	3.7	6.2	17.1	1.8	4.1	2.9	1.0	396	21.0	13.4	13.4	19.8	25.7	0.0	1.9	1.7	3.1	453
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles																				
Extreme Poor	70.5	7.7	1.7	3.5	11.3	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	470	29.5	25.6	6.2	12.0	21.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	3.6	617
Persistently Poor	63.4	8.3	4.2	4.9	11.8	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	489	25.2	20.2	11.2	15.6	23.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.2	651
Borderline Poor	59.6	5.7	3.0	4.5	16.9	2.1	4.0	2.1	2.0	487	22.4	20.4	8.5	11.6	27.2	0.9	4.1	0.9	4.1	648

Table 6.16 Dropouts Ratio													
Percentage of children were attending a given grade in a given school in 2021-22 who were no longer attending school the following year													
Dropouts Ratio	Sukkur						Ghotki						
	Dropouts	Continue	Start Schooling	OOS	Total	Number of Children	Dropouts	Continue	Start Schooling	OOS	Total	Number of Children	
	1.8	50.3	3.1	44.8	100	540	9.0	50.8	10.6	29.5	100	952	
Income Quintiles													
Q1	1.6	43.2	3.3	51.9	100	164	9.0	52.4	13.0	25.6	100	395	
Q2	0.5	45.9	5.4	48.2	100	172	6.8	53.9	9.5	29.9	100	313	
Q3	3.0	59.7	1.0	36.2	100	204	12.1	44.3	8.3	35.3	100	244	
Poverty Levels based on wealth quintiles													
Extreme Poor	0.0	44.2	0.8	54.9	100	105	8.6	43.5	15.6	32.2	100	197	
Persistently Poor	0.5	53.9	4.7	40.9	100	174	10.6	45.0	14.7	29.7	100	265	
Borderline Poor	3.4	50.3	3.0	43.3	100	260	8.4	56.9	6.4	28.2	100	490	

7. Vocational Training

Vocational trainings are conducted to produce or enhance the working skills of the persons and ultimately the trained persons may join the labor force and may contribute for the area and country and may also earn some monetary benefits for their family. In our case, the data of vocational training is collected in the baseline survey, because the PPRP programs for Sukkur and Ghotki have interventions related to vocational trainings. In this regard, the status of vocational ability among the people of target population without programs' interventions will help us to assess the impact of vocational training intervention at the time of end-line survey.

This module is asked for the population of aged 10 years and above and the major indicators are the prevalence of vocational training, major types of training and the detailed of training providers.

Table 7.1 Ever received any Vocational Training				
Percentage of population of age 10 years and above who ever received any vocational training				
	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Ever received any Vocational Training	Number of Persons	Ever received any Vocational Training	Number of Persons
Total	5.6	2,288	4.7	3,750
Male	5.2	1,242	5.5	1,934
Female	5.9	1,046	3.8	1,816
Income Quintiles				
Q1	7.8	776	3.8	1,466
Q2	6.0	761	5.7	1,256
Q3	2.7	746	4.8	1,026
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles				
Extreme Poor	4.5	657	3.3	1,090
Persistently Poor	4.8	774	4.1	1,185
Borderline Poor	7.0	857	6.2	1,475

Table 7.2 Vocational Training Distribution				
Percentage distribution of different training received ever by the population of age 10 years and above.				
Vocational Trainings	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Vocational Training Received	Number of Persons	Vocational Training Received	Number of Persons
General Tailoring (Male /Female)	11.9	15	26.7	47
Hand Embroidery	10.1	13	33.4	59
Rilli-Making	39.2	50	7.4	13
Electronics Technician	4.6	6	1.6	3
Welding	6.0	8	1.1	2
Plumber	5.7	7	3.3	6
Auto Mechanic	1.4	2	3.8	7
General Electrician	13.6	17	0.0	0
LTV-Driving	2.7	3	7.8	14
Other Trainings	4.9	6	14.9	26
Total	100	127	100	176

Table 7.3 The Percentage Distribution of Vocational Training received years ago				
Percentage distribution of training received years ago by the population of age 10 years and above.				
Training received years ago	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Training Received	Number of Persons	Training Received	Number of Persons
During last year	3.3	4	10.7	19
2-3 years ago	23.5	30	24.1	42
4-5 years ago	7.1	9	19.7	35
6-7 years ago	26.9	34	17.0	30
8 or more years ago	39.1	50	28.6	50
Total	100.0	127	100.0	176

Table 7.4 Vocational Training Types and Providers				
Percentage distribution of types of training providers.				
	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Types of Training	Number of Persons	Types of Training	Number of Persons
Nature of Training				
Formal	0.4	1	7.6	13
Informal	99.6	126	92.4	163
	Training Providers	Number of Persons	Training Providers	Number of Persons
Training Provider				
Private Employer/ establishment	59.4	75	3.7	6
Private (other than Employer)	40.2	51	81.6	144
Government training provider	0.4	1	0.9	1
NGO	0.0	0	4.9	9
Other Provider	0.0	0	9.0	16
Total	100.0	127	100.0	176

Table 7.5 Duration of Vocational Training					
Average duration of vocational training in number of weeks by total and major training wise.					
Trainings	Sukkur		Trainings	Ghotki	
	Average Duration (Weeks)	Number of Person		Average Duration (Weeks)	Number of Person
Overall Trainings duration	8.6	127	Overall Trainings duration	9.5	176
<i>Major Trainings</i>			<i>Major Trainings</i>		
General Tailoring	8.6	15	General Tailoring	10.3	47
Hand Embroidery	5.3	13	Hand Embroidery	8.7	59
Rilli-Making	7.0	50	Rilli-Making	9.1	13
Electronics Technician	8.0	6	Electronics Technician	8.4	3
Welding	9.8	8	Welding	13.5	2
Plumber	17.0	7	Plumber	12.2	6
Auto Mechanic	10.5	2	Auto Mechanic	10.2	7
General Electrician	11.0	17	General Electrician	-	-
LTV-Driving	12.7	3	LTV-Driving	8.5	14

“-“ shows Nil

8. Disability

Adult Functioning is calculated in the baseline survey to explore the intensity of functional difficulties in the poorer quintile of some districts in Sindh. Specific “Disability” module included in the household questionnaire, which is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, communication, memory, walking and self-care.

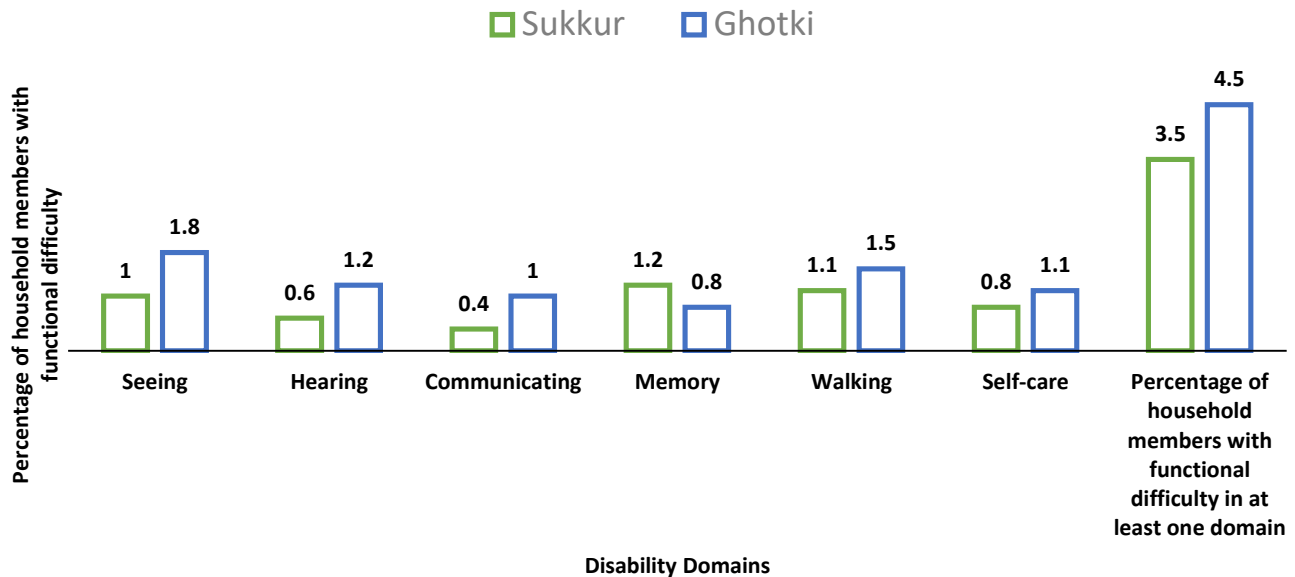


Figure 5: Percentage of household members age 10 years and above who have functional difficulties, by domain

A person is classified as disabled if he/she found disabled ‘cannot at all’ in any of those domains and a person is classified as he/she has functional difficulties when a lot of difficulty is found in any of those domains. The disability and functional difficulty are computed for the all the population of age 10 years and above. The disability and functional difficulty among the population especially in poorest household may cause serious multidimensional deprivations. In the Sukkur total 3.5% persons of age 10 years and above have functional difficulties and in Ghotki this percentage is 4.5%. Similarly, the disability ratio from ‘any domain’ in Sukkur is reported 0.8% however the prevalence of disability is bit higher in Ghotki is 1.2%. Due to low prevalence the disability disaggregated variables are computed at overall level.

Table 8.1 Functional Difficulties								
Percentage of household members age 10 years and above who have functional difficulties, by domain, district and overall, gender, income and levels of poverty.								
	Percentage of household members age 10 years and above with functional difficulties in the domain of:						Percentage of household members with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of Persons
	Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Memory	Walking	Self-care		
Overall	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	4.1	6,038
District								
Sukkur	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	3.5	2,288
Ghotki	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	4.5	3,750
Gender								
Male	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	3.8	3,176
Female	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.4	2,862
Income Quintiles								
Lowest	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	4.9	2,243
Medium	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.2	2,017
Highest	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	4.0	1,772
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles								
Extreme Poor	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	4.7	1,747
Persistently Poor	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.6	3.7	1,959
Borderline Poor	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.9	2,332

Table 8.2 Disability								
Percentage of household members age 10 years and above who have disability, by domain, district and overall, gender, income and levels of poverty.								
	Percentage of household members age 10 years and above with disability in the domain of:						Percentage of household members with disability in at least one domain	Number of Persons
	Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Memory	Walking			
Overall	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	6,038	
District								
Sukkur	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	2,288	
Ghotki	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	3,750	
Gender								
Male	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	3,176	
Female	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2,862	
Income Quintiles								
Lowest	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	2,243	
Medium	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	2,017	
Highest	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1,772	
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles								
Extreme Poor	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	1,747	
Persistently Poor	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1,959	
Borderline Poor	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	2,332	

9. Water & Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognized as a human right. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

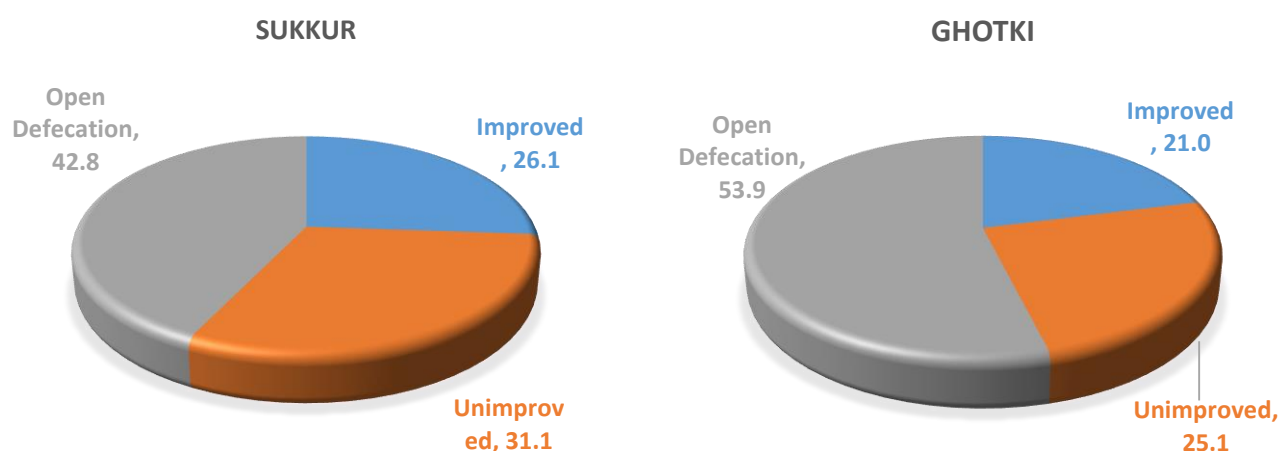


Figure 6: District wise percentage distribution of toilet facilities and the open-defecation

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1).

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table 9.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, hand pump protected dug well, and packaged or delivered water.

Table 9.1 Improved Drinking Water and Water for other Households' Purpose						
Percentage of household members using improved sources of Water for drinking and other household chores						
	Sukkur			Ghotki		
	Percentage of Improved Drinking Water	Percentage of Improved Water for other usage	Number of Household Members	Percentage of Improved Drinking Water	Percentage of Improved Water for other usage	Number of Household Members
Total	92.3	88.2	3,516	98.5	97.3	5,748
<i>Income Quintiles</i>						
Lowest	89.2	88.7	1,298	99.8	98.5	2,352
Medium	93.1	87.8	1,177	98.6	96.2	1,963
Highest	95.1	87.9	1,040	96.2	96.6	1,433
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>						
Extreme Poor	90.4	88.6	1,064	96.6	92.5	1,659
Persistently Poor	93.1	90.0	1,214	98.8	99.3	1,870
Borderline Poor	93.0	86.1	1,243	99.6	99.2	2,223

Table 9.2 Location of Water Source, Time required to Fetch Water and the Basic Water Services														
Percentage of households where water source are located inside the dwelling or somewhere else, time required by household to fetch water if source is not located at home.														
Percentage of household members using improved source of water and it is located either in their household or within 30 minutes round trip collected time.														
	Sukkur							Ghotki						
	Source of Water Located		Time required to fetch water		Number of Households	using improved water source either in their dwelling or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	Number of Household Members	Source of Water Located		Time required to fetch water		Number of Households	using improved water source either in their dwelling or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	Number of Household Members
	In own dwelling/ plot	elsewhere	Less than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes or more				In own dwelling/ plot	elsewhere	Less than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes or more			
Total	67.8	32.2	85.4	14.6	502	81.4	3,516	83.2	16.8	91.8	8.2	655	90.7	5,748
<i>Income Quintiles</i>														
Lowest	63.4	36.6	85.9	14.1	161	81.1	1,298	82.6	17.4	92.2	7.8	236	92.5	2,352
Medium	62.2	37.8	79.0	21.0	174	77.0	1,177	82.0	18.0	90.1	9.9	225	89.1	1,963
Highest	77.8	22.2	91.7	8.3	167	86.6	1,040	85.4	14.6	93.3	6.7	194	89.9	1,433
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>														
Extreme Poor	57.1	42.9	78.9	21.1	169	76.9	1,064	69.6	30.4	86.3	13.7	227	84.1	1,659
Persistently Poor	70.0	30.0	87.8	12.2	178	84.2	1,214	87.6	12.4	93.5	6.5	226	91.5	1,870
Borderline Poor	77.1	22.9	89.9	10.1	155	82.6	1,243	93.3	6.7	96.2	3.8	203	95.0	2,223

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table 9.3 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion open defecation.

Table 9.3 Distribution of Sanitation Facilities										
Percentage of household members using improved or unimproved sanitation facilities or doing open defecation.										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Toilet Facility or Open Defecation					Toilet Facility or Open Defecation				
	Improved	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Total	Number of Household Members	Improved	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Total	Number of Household Members
Sanitation	26.1	31.1	42.8	100	3,516	21.0	25.1	53.9	100	5,748
<i>Income Quintiles</i>										
Lowest	21.2	31.3	47.5	100	1,298	16.8	25.3	57.9	100	2,352
Medium	20.5	34.0	45.5	100	1,177	18.6	23.6	57.8	100	1,963
Highest	38.6	27.5	33.9	100	1,040	31.2	26.7	42.1	100	1,433
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>										
Extreme Poor	10.8	21.4	67.8	100	1,064	7.0	15.7	77.3	100	1,659
Persistently Poor	20.9	32.0	47.1	100	1,214	13.9	23.4	62.6	100	1,870
Borderline Poor	44.2	38.3	17.4	100	1,243	37.3	33.4	29.2	100	2,223

Table 9.4 Sharing of Toilet Facility and the Basic Sanitation Service														
Percentage of households which share the toilet facility with others who are not the members of that household out of total household which have any type of toilet facility.														
Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared														
	Sukkur							Ghotki						
	Shared Toilet Facility		Basic Sanitation Service					Shared Toilet Facility		Basic Sanitation Service				
	Facility is shared with other	Number of Households	Improved Service	Not improved Service	Open Defecation	Total	Number of Household Members	Facility is shared with other	Number of Households	Improved Service	Not improved Service	Open Defecation	Total	Number of Household Members
Total	34.3	268	17.2	39.9	42.8	100	3,516	27.8	273	15.3	30.8	53.9	100	5,748
<i>Income Quintiles</i>														
Lowest	35.5	80	13.0	39.4	47.5	100	1,298	35.0	85	11.6	30.5	57.9	100	2,352
Medium	39.0	86	14.6	39.9	45.5	100	1,177	26.9	87	14.9	27.3	57.8	100	1,963
Highest	29.4	102	25.5	40.6	33.9	100	1,040	22.7	101	22.0	35.9	42.1	100	1,433
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>														
Extreme Poor	37.5	50	5.9	26.3	67.8	100	1,064	53.5	46	2.1	20.6	77.3	100	1,659
Persistently Poor	36.9	92	15.2	37.7	47.1	100	1,214	36.2	88	8.4	29.0	62.6	100	1,870
Borderline Poor	31.2	127	28.9	53.7	17.4	100	1,243	14.0	139	31.0	39.8	29.2	100	2,223

10. Shocks and Resilience

This section of the report discusses about the shocks and problems of different natures which are faced by the households. Shocks and problems may be of natural disasters, economic recessions, irregularities and local conflicts. Recently the peoples of Sindh, especially in the rural areas faced the devastating floods caused by the monsoon spells of July-August, 2022.

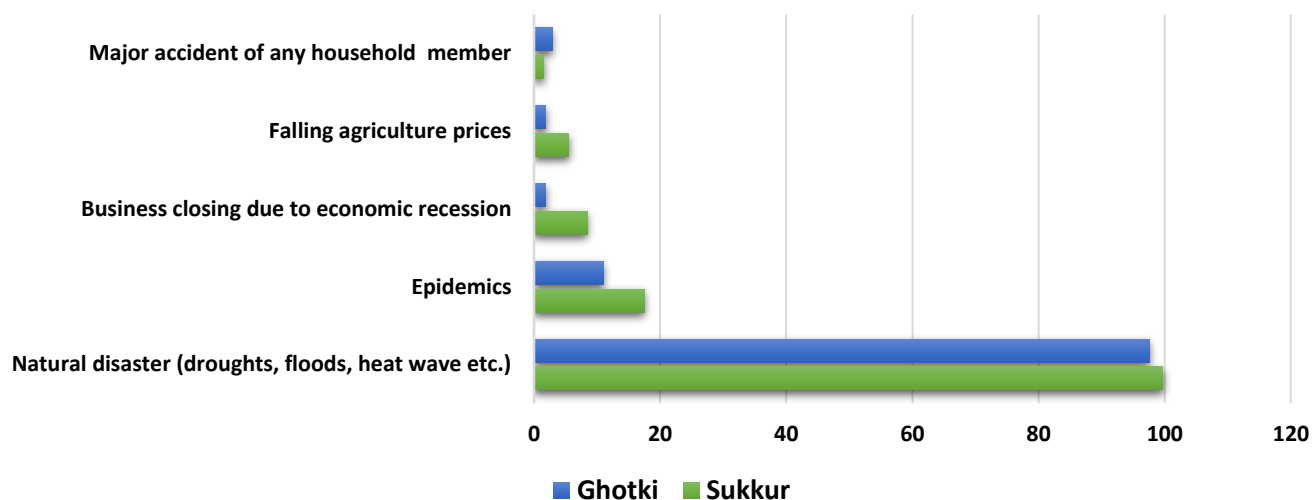


Figure 7: Household faced different shocks during last 12 months

In the baseline survey it is found that, the majority of the households affected from any problem/ disaster including floods and their prevalence are 94% in Sukkur and 81.6% in Ghotki. Out of those households which have faced any problem/ shock, the major shock was floods in both districts with the percentage of 99.7% and 97.5% in Sukkur and Ghotki respectively. Consequently, 73.2% households in Sukkur reported that their household income decreased due currently faced shock, however this percentage is bit higher in Ghotki which is 77.3%. Study reveals that, almost ¼th households in both district contracted debt during last three years and they are suffering from the burden of outstanding loan to payback.

Percentage of households faced any problems/ shocks during last 12 months.				
	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Faced any problem in last 12 months	Number of Households	Faced any problem in last 12 months	Number of Households
Total	94.1	502	81.6	655
<i>Income Quintiles</i>				
Lowest	92.5	161	78.5	236
Medium	96.1	174	79.6	225
Highest	93.4	167	87.7	194
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>				
Extreme Poor	92.1	169	83.0	227
Persistently Poor	95.9	178	80.7	226
Borderline Poor	94.1	155	81.1	203

Table 10.1 Major Shocks/ problems faced by Households												
Percentage of households faced major problems/ shocks during last 12 months.												
	Sukkur						Ghotki					
	Natural disaster (droughts, floods, heat wave etc.)	Epidemics	Business closing due to economic recession	Falling agriculture prices	Major accident of any household member	Number of Households	Natural disaster (droughts, floods, heat wave etc.)	Epidemics	Business closing due to economic recession	Falling agriculture prices	Major accident of any household member	Number of Households
Total	99.7	17.5	8.4	5.5	1.5	471	97.5	11.0	1.8	1.8	2.9	533
<i>Income Quintiles</i>												
Lowest	100.0	13.8	10.6	2.5	0.4	149	97.2	12.0	1.9	1.4	4.0	185
Medium	99.6	13.0	4.5	3.7	3.0	166	96.5	11.2	0.4	3.0	2.9	179
Highest	99.5	26.0	10.3	10.4	0.9	156	98.9	9.8	3.3	0.9	1.7	169
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>												
Extreme Poor	100.0	17.3	4.8	7.1	0.4	156	96.8	9.2	1.1	2.1	3.1	189
Persistently Poor	100.0	17.3	8.5	2.5	2.2	170	98.6	7.9	1.6	0.0	1.9	182
Borderline Poor	99.0	18.4	11.9	7.3	1.8	146	97.1	16.7	3.0	3.3	3.9	163

Table 10.3 Fall in Households Income				
Percentage of households suffered from any problems/ shocks during last 12 months which caused decrease in household income				
	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Household income decreased due problems/ shocks	Number of Household Members	Household income decreased due problems/ shocks	Number of Household Members
Total	73.2	502	77.3	655
<i>Income Quintiles</i>				
Lowest	81.3	161	75.8	236
Medium	76.7	174	75.3	225
Highest	61.9	167	81.6	194
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>				
Extreme Poor	67.1	169	76.4	227
Persistently Poor	73.7	178	78.6	226
Borderline Poor	79.1	155	77.1	203

Table 10.4 Major Reasons for Decrease in the Households Income																	
Major reasons for the decrease of household income in the percentages.																	
	Sukkur								Ghotki								
	Loss of employment of any member	Bankruptcy of a family business	Illness or serious accident of a working member of the	Damage of house / business / property	Fall in prices of products of the household business	Loss of harvest	Loss of livestock	Number of Households	Loss of employment of any member	Bankruptcy of a family business	Illness or serious accident of a working member of the	Damage of house / business / property	Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance	Fall in prices of products of the household business	Loss of harvest	Loss of livestock	Number of Households
Total	32.9	2.7	4.8	66.9	7.9	15.3	25.7	368	41.8	2.9	3.0	62.8	0.4	2.7	14.6	36.2	505
<i>Income Quintiles</i>																	
Lowest	33.4	2.4	5.4	68.3	6.5	14.8	23.4	131	39.7	1.4	3.9	69.1	0.6	1.9	14.7	38.4	178
Medium	32.1	1.5	6.0	66.7	8.2	12.1	24.5	133	43.7	2.2	1.4	62.7	0.6	3.7	14.4	37.2	168
Highest	33.5	4.8	2.4	65.2	9.5	20.0	30.5	103	42.4	5.4	3.7	55.5	0.0	2.5	14.8	32.9	158
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>																	
Extreme Poor	33.2	2.7	6.9	64.5	8.5	6.9	18.7	114	44.6	1.7	3.8	62.5	0.6	2.9	7.2	41.8	172
Persistently Poor	25.1	1.7	2.8	76.3	8.2	16.0	30.6	131	43.5	1.5	2.1	61.6	0.0	1.4	13.5	32.0	177
Borderline Poor	41.0	3.9	4.9	59.1	7.1	22.2	26.9	123	36.9	5.8	3.2	64.5	0.6	3.9	23.9	34.7	156

Table 10.5 Important ways used by households to overcome the hardship in Sukkur										
Percentage of important ways used by household to overcome the hardship.										
	Financial assistance from Government	Financial assistance from NGOs / religious organizations / local community	Financial assistance from relatives / friends (not borrowing)	Took children out of school as could not afford it	Placed children in other household(s)	Sold property / used savings	Reduced household expenditures	Received loan (from Bank, friends, relatives, neighbor etc.)	Children engaged in labor	Number of Households
Sukkur	5.9	2.8	57.9	2.7	4.0	7.7	61.6	5.7	5.0	365
<i>Income Quintiles</i>										
Lowest	5.7	3.5	64.5	3.9	3.5	7.3	64.8	6.1	5.0	129
Medium	6.6	2.1	57.4	2.1	5.2	7.9	62.0	6.1	2.9	133
Highest	5.4	2.8	50.2	2.1	3.0	7.8	57.1	4.4	7.7	103
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>										
Extreme Poor	3.2	0.0	57.3	2.2	6.7	8.1	68.5	7.3	4.9	113
Persistently Poor	5.2	5.1	54.8	0.8	4.7	6.2	64.8	5.1	6.6	131
Borderline Poor	9.2	2.9	62.1	5.3	0.5	8.9	51.5	4.8	3.3	122

Table 10.6 Important ways used by households to overcome the hardship in Ghotki											
Percentage of important ways used by household to overcome the hardship.											
	Financial assistance from Government	Financial assistance from NGOs / religious organizations / local community	Financial assistance from relatives / friends (not borrowing)	Took children out of school as could not afford it	Placed children in other household(s)	Additional work hours by household members	Sold property / used savings	Reduced household expenditures	Received loan (from Bank, friends, relatives, neighbor etc.)	Children engaged in labor	Number of Households
Ghotki	4.0	0.6	7.5	6.2	21.3	37.1	7.4	73.5	9.6	3.6	435
<i>Income Quintiles</i>											
Lowest	3.1	0.6	8.5	4.3	26.1	32.5	9.1	69.4	8.9	3.7	164
Medium	6.5	1.1	2.8	7.2	25.7	43.9	4.4	72.1	13.0	4.8	140
Highest	2.5	0.0	11.3	7.4	10.7	35.5	8.6	80.1	6.7	2.2	131
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>											
Extreme Poor	2.2	0.0	7.6	10.8	25.8	36.2	1.5	80.7	7.0	4.8	143
Persistently Poor	5.4	0.5	7.1	4.7	21.9	36.3	7.1	70.2	5.8	2.1	151
Borderline Poor	4.2	1.3	7.8	3.0	16.6	38.5	13.7	69.3	16.0	4.2	142

Table 10.7 Outstanding Loan/ Contracted Debt				
Percentage of households where at least a member has outstanding loan or contracted a debt during last 3 years.				
	Sukkur		Ghotki	
	Any member of household has outstanding loans or obtained new loan in last 3 years	Number of Households	Any member of household has outstanding loans or obtained new loan in last 3 years	Number of Households
Total	20.7	502	35.4	655
<i>Income Quintiles</i>				
Lowest	12.2	161	41.0	236
Medium	19.4	174	28.1	225
Highest	30.3	167	37.2	194
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>				
Extreme Poor	15.9	169	32.2	227
Persistently Poor	17.3	178	32.1	226
Borderline Poor	29.7	155	42.7	203

Table 10.8 Major Reasons for Obtaining Loan														
Percentage of major reasons for obtaining loan														
	Sukkur						Ghotki							
	To meet essential household expenditures	To purchase/ remodel/repair/construct a house	To meet health related expenditures for household members	To pay previous loan	For Agriculture inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticide, etc.)	Number of Households	To meet essential household expenditures	To buy vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for household member	To purchase/ remodel/repair/construct a house	To meet health related expenditures for household members	To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding	To open/increase business	For Agriculture inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticide, etc.)	Number of Households
Total	75.9	16.2	6.7	19.1	6.4	104	76.6	0.7	19.7	40.4	3.4	2.6	8.8	232
<i>Income Quintiles</i>														
Lowest	74.6	21.8	14.6	19.5	7.4	20	73.1	1.8	13.8	44.6	4.7	2.4	11.1	97
Medium	84.6	16.9	2.0	16.4	0.0	34	80.8	0.0	30.2	35.4	2.5	1.3	6.6	63
Highest	70.5	13.5	6.8	20.8	10.4	51	77.7	0.0	18.3	39.2	2.5	3.9	7.6	72
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>														
Extreme Poor	81.5	11.3	6.1	24.6	0.0	27	75.3	0.0	21.4	48.9	4.7	1.2	5.5	73
Persistently Poor	75.1	18.4	6.9	25.0	0.0	31	84.6	2.3	14.5	40.6	2.2	1.9	3.4	73
Borderline Poor	73.0	17.5	7.0	12.1	14.5	46	71.1	0.0	22.5	33.1	3.4	4.4	16.1	86

Table 10.9 Sources of Obtained Loan										
Percentage of sources where household's member obtain loan										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Relatives/ friends/ neighbors	Commercial Bank	Micro Finance Institutions	Informal Money lenders (arhti/ beopari/ landlords/ shopkeepers)	Number of Households	Relatives/ friends/ neighbors	Commercial Bank	Micro Finance Institutions	Informal Money lenders (arhti/ beopari/ landlords/ shopkeepers)	Number of Households
Total	74.1	7.8	6.4	15.4	103	39.5	9.3	9.8	64.0	232
<i>Income Quintiles</i>										
Lowest	83.5	2.6	3.2	13.3	20	45.8	7.4	8.9	67.5	97
Medium	78.0	11.9	4.0	10.3	33	35.8	8.4	9.6	61.4	63
Highest	67.8	7.1	9.2	19.6	51	34.2	12.7	11.0	61.5	72
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>										
Extreme Poor	77.7	2.9	9.1	13.2	27	37.6	6.4	5.7	74.6	73
Persistently Poor	74.4	6.3	2.4	19.8	30	42.2	9.4	12.5	59.8	73
Borderline Poor	71.7	11.5	7.4	13.9	46	38.8	11.7	10.9	58.5	86

Table 10.10 Status of Loan										
Percentage distribution of household debt is paid back.										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Was the debt paid back?					Was the debt paid back?				
	Wholly	Partly	No	Total	Number of Households	Wholly	Partly	No	Total	Number of Households
Total	10.4	54.5	35.1	100.0	104	5.2	22.2	72.6	100.0	232
<i>Income Quintiles</i>										
Lowest	7.4	49.0	43.6	100.0	20	1.2	20.3	78.5	100.0	97
Medium	9.9	55.5	34.6	100.0	34	7.4	22.2	70.4	100.0	63
Highest	11.9	56.0	32.2	100.0	51	8.6	25.0	66.4	100.0	72
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>										
Extreme Poor	3.2	54.3	42.5	100.0	27	0.0	18.9	81.1	100.0	73
Persistently Poor	9.4	64.2	26.4	100.0	31	8.3	22.3	69.4	100.0	73
Borderline Poor	15.3	48.1	36.7	100.0	46	7.0	25.1	68.0	100.0	86

Table 10.11 Ways by which Loan was Paid Back														
Percentage of number of ways by which loan was paid back if the load was paid back wholly or partially.														
	Sukkur							Ghotki						
	Cash, by borrowing money from someone else	Cash, by selling some assets	Cash, by getting income from work	Provide direct labor to the creditor by adult household member	Provide direct labor to the creditor by child household member	In kind	Number of Households	Cash, by borrowing money from someone else	Cash, by selling some assets	Cash, by getting income from work	Provide direct labor to the creditor by adult household member	Provide direct labor to the creditor by child household member	In kind	Number of Households
Total	27.1	8.1	53.8	18.8	7.6	2.0	66	30.4	14.1	59.5	14.1	2.1	1.5	64
<i>Income Quintiles</i>														
Lowest	48.9	13.1	15.6	22.3	0.0	0.0	11	35.7	14.3	52.0	22.4	4.1	4.6	21
Medium	28.5	0.0	54.3	23.3	15.1	3.8	21	31.2	10.1	64.3	13.9	2.7	0.0	19
Highest	19.1	11.4	65.8	14.8	5.6	1.5	34	25.2	17.1	62.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	24
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>														
Extreme Poor	28.7	0.0	39.5	26.7	20.1	5.1	15	36.8	14.7	48.0	33.7	3.7	0.0	14
Persistently Poor	22.3	13.4	51.0	24.7	9.0	0.0	21	34.5	19.7	47.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	22
Borderline Poor	29.7	8.6	63.4	10.2	0.0	1.8	29	24.0	9.4	74.7	3.1	3.1	3.5	28

Table 10.12 Ways by which Unpaid Loan would be Paid Back												
Percentage of number of ways by which unpaid loan would be paid back if the household has outstanding load.												
	Sukkur						Ghotki					
	Cash, by borrowing money from someone else	Cash, by selling some assets	Cash, by getting income from work	Provide direct labor to the creditor by adult household member	Provide direct labor to the creditor by child household member	Number of Households	Cash, by borrowing money from someone else	Cash, by selling some assets	Cash, by getting income from work	Provide direct labor to the creditor by adult household member	Provide direct labor to the creditor by child household member	Number of Households
Total	37.1	8.6	52.1	15.2	4.3	92	33.8	12.4	66.4	13.1	2.6	219
<i>Income Quintiles</i>												
Lowest	50.9	0.0	43.1	8.8	13.9	18	33.3	18.6	64.9	13.9	2.0	95
Medium	33.9	7.7	53.4	17.1	0.0	30	37.7	7.9	62.3	17.1	3.5	59
Highest	33.5	13.0	55.1	16.5	3.3	43	31.2	7.4	72.1	8.4	2.6	66
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles</i>												
Extreme Poor	42.1	12.7	43.8	11.7	0.0	26	33.2	6.3	57.5	26.6	2.8	73
Persistently Poor	28.4	2.6	56.9	35.7	0.0	26	37.3	19.3	64.5	8.7	3.4	66
Borderline Poor	39.6	10.0	54.5	3.6	10.0	39	31.5	12.3	76.0	4.3	1.7	80

11. Employment & Income

One of the main objectives of the PPRP programs of Sukkur and Ghotki is to increase the household income of the poorer quintile. Different community development initiatives along with the vocational training may enhance the income generating skills of the people of targeted areas. According to the current situation the huge unemployment (around 40%) is reported in the poorer population of Sukkur and Ghotki. The proportion of economically non-active population means, neither those persons are seeking for work or not required is alarming high, almost half of the people of working are economically inactive in both districts. The labor force participation in Ghotki is comparatively higher than Sukkur but majorities of professions are laborer or agriculture/ livestock work.

Table 11.1 Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rate																
¹ Percentage Distribution of population age 10 years and above who are employed, job seekers or currently inactive population.																
² Population age 10 years who are unemployed as a percentage of total labor force during last month.																
	Sukkur								Ghotki							
	Employed	SEEKING	NOT SEEKING/ NOT REQUIRED (Currently Not Active Population)	Total ¹	Labor Force (Currently Active Population) ²	Number of Persons	Unemployment	Number of Persons	Employed	SEEKING	NOT SEEKING/ NOT REQUIRED (Currently Not Active Population)	Total ¹	Labor Force (Currently Active Population) ²	Number of Persons	Unemployment	Number of Persons
Total	27.1	16.2	56.8	100	43.2	2,288	37.4	989	28.9	21.8	49.3	100	50.7	3,750	43.0	1,902
Gender																
Male	44.5	17.6	38.0	100	62.0	1,242	28.3	770	45.7	20.7	33.6	100	66.4	1,933	31.1	1,283
Female	6.4	14.5	79.1	100	20.9	1,046	69.3	219	11.1	23.0	65.9	100	34.1	1,816	67.6	619
Income Quintiles																
Lowest	20.9	14.2	64.8	100	35.2	776	40.4	273	21.7	25.2	53.0	100	47.0	1,466	53.8	689
Medium	27.9	17.0	55.1	100	44.9	761	37.9	342	28.6	24.6	46.9	100	53.1	1,256	46.3	668
Highest	32.8	17.4	49.8	100	50.2	746	34.7	375	39.7	13.5	46.8	100	53.2	1,026	25.4	546
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles																
Extreme Poor	29.2	17.1	53.7	100	46.3	657	36.9	304	30.3	22.8	46.9	100	53.1	1,090	42.9	579
Persistently Poor	27.6	15.1	57.3	100	42.7	774	35.4	331	29.9	24.4	45.7	100	54.3	1,185	44.9	643
Borderline Poor	25.0	16.4	58.6	100	41.4	857	39.7	354	27.2	19.0	53.8	100	46.2	1,475	41.2	681
Employment Age Group																
10-14	3.7	16.0	80.3	100	19.7	496	81.1	98	2.4	17.4	80.1	100	19.9	773	87.8	154
15-19	16.5	23.6	59.9	100	40.1	364	58.9	146	18.0	31.8	50.2	100	49.8	634	63.9	316
20-60	39.1	15.2	45.7	100	54.3	1,314	28.0	713	44.0	22.0	34.0	100	66.0	2,105	33.4	1,390
Over 60	23.9	4.3	71.9	100	28.1	114	15.2	32	10.6	7.3	82.1	100	17.9	238	40.7	43

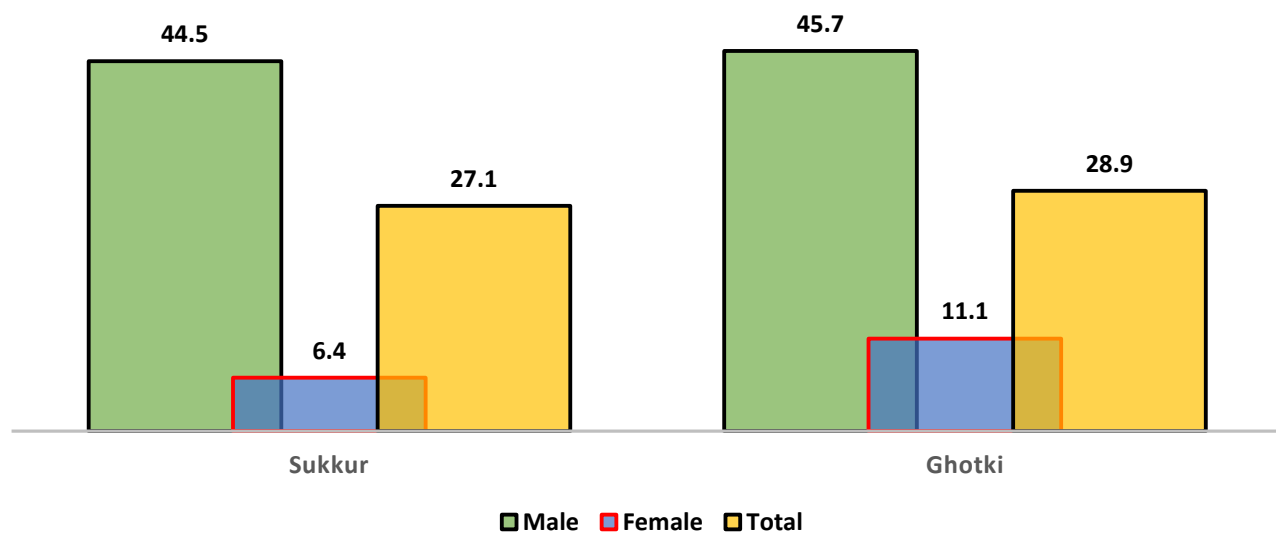


Figure 8: Employed Person in percentage age 10 years and above

Table 11.2 Gender wise and Occupation wise Average Monthly Salary								
Average earning of employed population of age 10 years and above during last month in PKR.								
	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Average Monthly Salary (In PKR)				Average Monthly Salary (In PKR)			
Occupation	Male	Female	Total	Number of Persons	Male	Female	Total	Number of Persons
Government/Private service	23,287	25,000	23,431	20	25,774	24,280	25,669	44
Tailor	14,214	5,983	9,317	26	13,661	11,675	12,240	54
Laborer	17,505	17,788	17,521	390	15,365	12,828	15,294	522
Shopkeeper	16,844	-	16,844	25	19,175	19,762	19,241	26
Mechanic	15,000	-	15,000	1	19,453	-	19,453	11
Farmer/agriculture work	16,359	10,955	15,766	115	16,713	6,723	15,921	216
Cook	16,083	-	16,083	3	16,709	-	16,709	13
Handicraft	-	8,192	8,192	13	2,884	8,481	8,047	125
Driver	28,438	-	28,438	3	18,228	-	18,228	20
Others	15,200	12,333	14,933	23	16,942	13,787	16,394	53
Overall	17,347	11,914	16,758	620	16,298	9,908	15,115	1,085

‘-’ = nil

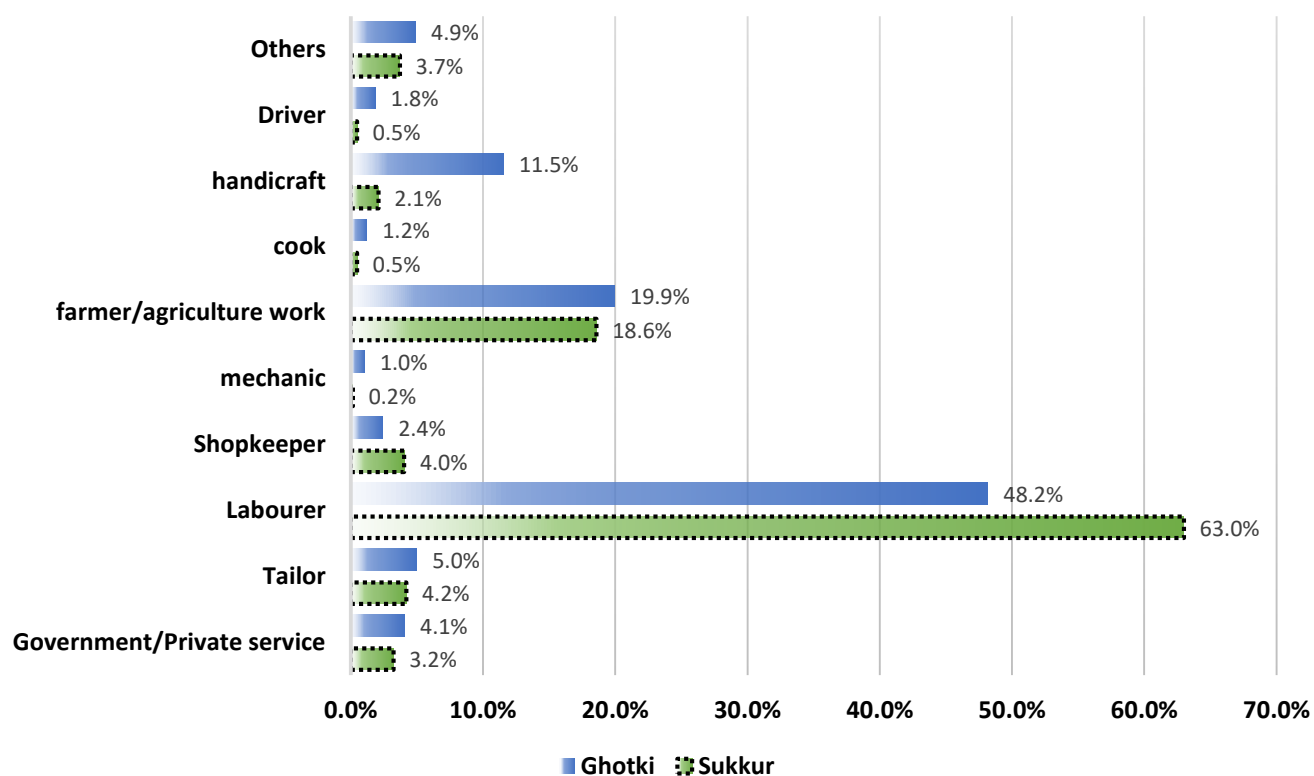


Figure 9: Percentage share of occupations among employed persons of 10 years and above

	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Average Daily Wage (In PKR)			Number of Persons	Average Daily Wage (In PKR)			Number of Persons
Occupation	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Government/Private service	836	833	836	20	873	1,055	886	44
Tailor	472	311	376	26	571	511	528	54
laborer	632	741	638	390	612	592	612	522
Shopkeeper	681	-	681	25	641	659	643	26
mechanic	500	-	500	1	844	-	844	11
farmer/agriculture work	586	458	572	115	606	265	579	216
cook	536	-	536	3	631	-	631	13
handicraft	-	458	458	13	102	360	340	125
Driver	1,039	-	1,039	3	764	-	764	20
Others	566	494	559	23	701	494	665	53
Overall	628	528	617	620	629	419	590	1,085

‘-’ = nil

12. Social Transfers

To avoid, reduce, and eventually eliminate economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation, public and private policies and programs are put in place. Globally, the importance and grassroots support for social protection have grown due to rising macroeconomic and household volatility, the persistence of inequities and exclusion, dangers posed by climate change to sustainable development, and shifting population trends.

In Sindh, examples of social transfers or external economic support include the Zakat, Bait ul Maal, BISP/EHSAS, retirement pension benefits, school tuition or other school-related support, or any other external assistance program, but not transfers or assistance from family members, relatives, or neighbors. Majority households in district Sukkur and Ghotki are aware from the program of BISP/ EHSAS; in Sukkur the awareness prevalence is 69.8% while the proportion of awareness of BISP/EHSAS in Ghotki is 81.7%. The results of study show that, the every fifth household in the Sukkur has awareness of social transfers through Zakat-Baitul Maal and the awareness for Zakat-Baitul Maal in Ghotki is almost twice than the awareness of the people of Sukkur, where nearly every second household knows about the issuance of social transfer through the scheme of Zakat-Baitul Maal.

As well as the coverage of social protection is conferred in the targeted population, the proportion of population covered by the social transfer by any program in Sukkur in last three months is 14.7% while the coverage of population in Ghotki is 43.2%.

Percentage of the households aware from social transfers programs										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal (Awareness)	BISP/Ehsas (Awareness)	Any Retirement/ Pension Benefits (Awareness)	Any Other Assistance Program	Number of Households	Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal (Awareness)	BISP/Ehsas (Awareness)	Any Retirement/ Pension Benefits (Awareness)	Any Other Assistance Program	Number of Households
Total	20.3	69.8	14.3	5.8	503	40.1	81.7	24.2	11.6	656
Gender of Household Head										
Male	20.8	69.5	14.7	5.5	473	40.2	81.7	24.0	11.0	630
Female	11.2	73.2	9.8	8.5	30	38.5	79.5	31.8	22.8	26
Income Quintiles										
Lowest	25.2	69.4	14.1	3.8	161	39.7	79.0	25.2	13.9	236
Medium	19.8	70.1	11.1	5.5	174	40.2	85.1	22.9	11.8	225
Highest	15.6	69.6	18.2	7.9	167	40.7	81.3	24.9	8.4	194
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles										
Extreme Poor	19.5	70.9	11.3	2.3	169	44.0	74.2	24.1	9.2	227
Persistently Poor	23.6	68.3	14.1	4.2	178	35.0	82.8	18.4	9.2	226
Transitory Poor	17.0	70.0	18.0	11.3	155	41.4	88.8	31.0	16.7	203

Table 12.2 Population Covered by Social Transfer Programs (ever)												
Percentage of household members living in household that ever received any type of social transfers												
	Sukkur						Ghotki					
	Percentage of households members living in households received ever specific types of financial support on account of social transfer:						Percentage of households members living in households received ever specific types of financial support on account of social transfer:					
	Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal (Received Assistance)	BISP/Ehsas (Received Assistance)	Any Retirement/Pension Benefits (Received Assistance)	Any Other Assistance Program (Received Assistance)	Received any Social Transfer (ever)	Number of Household Members	Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal (Received Assistance)	BISP/Ehsas (Received Assistance)	Any Retirement/Pension Benefits (Received Assistance)	Any Other Assistance Program (Received Assistance)	Received any Social Transfer (ever)	Number of Household Members
Total	0.0	33.8	0.8	1.0	34.3	3,521	1.0	62.6	2.4	0.0	63.8	5,753
Gender of Household Head												
Male	0.0	33.1	0.8	0.9	33.5	3,336	1.0	62.7	2.4	0.0	63.9	5,599
Female	0.0	47.5	1.7	3.3	47.5	185	0.0	61.1	2.9	0.0	61.1	154
Income Quintiles												
Lowest	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.5	35.4	1,298	0.8	64.8	3.0	0.0	65.7	2,352
Medium	0.0	36.0	1.2	1.7	36.6	1,177	1.9	61.8	2.0	0.0	64.0	1,963
Highest	0.0	29.8	1.4	1.0	30.5	1,040	0.0	60.5	1.7	0.0	60.5	1,433
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,												
Extreme Poor	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	30.9	1,064	2.2	49.3	0.8	0.0	51.4	1,659
Persistently Poor	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	1,214	1.0	63.3	0.6	0.0	63.3	1,870
Transitory Poor	0.0	35.3	2.4	2.9	36.5	1,243	0.0	72.0	5.1	0.0	73.3	2,223

Table 12.3 Population Covered by Social Transfer Programs in last 3 months												
Percentage of household members living in household that received any type of social transfers in last 3 months												
	Sukkur						Ghotki					
	Percentage of households members living in households received specific types of financial support on account of social transfer in last 3 months:						Percentage of households members living in households received specific types of financial support on account of social transfer in last 3 months:					
	Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal (Received Assistance)	BISP/Ehsas (Received Assistance)	Any Retirement/Pension Benefits (Received Assistance)	Any Other Assistance Program (Received Assistance)	Received any Social Transfer (in last 3 months)	Number of Household Members	Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal (Received Assistance)	BISP/Ehsas (Received Assistance)	Any Retirement/Pension Benefits (Received Assistance)	Any Other Assistance Program (Received Assistance)	Received any Social Transfer (in last 3 months)	Number of Household Members
Total	0.0	33.8	0.8	1.0	14.7	3,521	1.0	62.6	2.4	0.0	43.1	5,753
Gender of Household Head												
Male	0.0	33.1	0.8	0.9	13.8	3,336	1.0	62.7	2.4	0.0	43.4	5,599
Female	0.0	47.5	1.7	3.3	30.7	185	0.0	61.1	2.9	0.0	32.0	154
Income Quintiles												
Lowest	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.5	12.9	1,298	0.8	64.8	3.0	0.0	46.9	2,352
Medium	0.0	36.0	1.2	1.7	15.9	1,177	1.9	61.8	2.0	0.0	42.5	1,963
Highest	0.0	29.8	1.4	1.0	15.6	1,040	0.0	60.5	1.7	0.0	37.8	1,433
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles,												
Extreme Poor	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	1,064	2.2	49.3	0.8	0.0	32.0	1,659
Persistently Poor	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	1,214	1.0	63.3	0.6	0.0	42.4	1,870
Transitory Poor	0.0	35.3	2.4	2.9	13.8	1,243	0.0	72.0	5.1	0.0	52.1	2,223

13. Health & Nutrition

Children's health can easily be reflected through their nutritional status. Children are deemed to be well-nourished when they have access to a sufficient supply of food, are not frequently sick, and are given proper care. Children who are malnourished are more likely to die from common childhood illnesses, and those who do survive frequently experience recurrent illnesses and sluggish growth. Target 2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for a 40% reduction in stunting prevalence among children under five between 2012 and 2025 as well as a 5% reduction in wasting. A decrease in the prevalence of malnutrition will also help us reach several other international objectives, such as the one to stop unnecessary infant and child mortality.

There is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should develop in a population that receives adequate nutrition. The WHO growth standards are the foundation for the reference population utilized in this report. Children can be used as a benchmark for measuring under-nutrition in a population. Weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height are the three nutritional status markers that can be expressed as standard deviations (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

According to the findings the health situation is not better in the surveyed areas almost every second household reported that at least a member of household become sick during last month; however, in Sukkur every third household reported the same.

Table 13.1 Sickness and Seeking Treatment for Sickness								
¹ Percentage of households where any member of that household become sick during the last month.								
² Percentage of households where treatment was sought for their ill members								
	Sukkur				Ghotki			
	Sickness ¹		Seeking Treatment ²		Sickness ¹		Seeking Treatment ²	
	Any member of household become sick in last month	Number of Households	Advice or treatment sought for sick person	Number of Households	Any member of household become sick in last month	Number of Households	Advice or treatment sought for sick person	Number of Households
Total	30.7	538	89.7	165	49.4	621	97.4	307
<i>Gender of Household Head</i>								
Male	31.5	504	89.3	159	49.7	595	97.6	296
Female	17.6	34	100.0	6	42.3	26	90.9	11
<i>Income Quintiles</i>								
Lowest	38.8	160	87.1	62	49.6	224	97.3	111
Medium	35.2	179	92.1	63	48.1	208	97.0	100
Highest	20.3	197	90.0	40	51.1	188	97.9	96
<i>Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles</i>								
Extreme Poor	29.2	171	86.0	50	52.6	215	98.2	113
Persistently Poor	26.1	184	87.5	48	43.8	203	98.9	89
Transitory Poor	36.6	183	94.0	67	51.7	203	95.2	105

Table 13.2 Types of Treatment Facility										
Percentage of treatment facilities where the sick persons were treated										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Government hospital	Government health unit	Private Hospital/ Clinic	Private Physician/ Doctor	Number of Households	Government hospital	Government health unit	Private Hospital/ Clinic	Private Physician/ Doctor	Number of Households
Total	73.0	4.1	27.0	8.1	148	54.8	2.0	36.1	40.8	299
Gender of Household Head										
Male	73.9	4.2	26.1	7.7	142	54.7	1.7	36.0	41.2	289
Female	50.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	6	60.0	10.0	40.0	30.0	10
Income Quintiles										
Lowest	75.9	7.4	18.5	9.3	54	68.5	0.9	35.2	38.9	108
Medium	70.7	0.0	32.8	3.4	58	55.7	2.1	30.9	44.3	97
Highest	72.2	5.6	30.6	13.9	36	38.3	3.2	42.6	39.4	94
Poverty Levels based on Wealth Quintiles,										
Extreme Poor	74.4	4.7	23.3	2.3	43	64.0	1.8	31.5	35.1	111
Persistently Poor	69.0	4.8	28.6	7.1	42	46.6	2.3	40.9	43.2	88
Transitory Poor	74.6	3.2	28.6	12.7	63	52.0	2.0	37.0	45.0	100

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight*, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

In baseline survey, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF, findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

The situation of children malnutrition is quite alarming in the poorest quintile of the rural Sukkur and rural Ghoki as the severe-stunting is reported the up to hazardous level. More than 50% children are reported malnourished in both districts of Sindh.

Table 13.3 Child Malnutrition Status – Stunting						
Percentage of children underage-5 suffering from severe and moderate & severe stunting						
	Sukkur			Ghotki		
	Severe (Percent below -3SD)	Severe and Moderate (Percent below -2SD)	Number of under-five children	Severe (Percent below -3SD)	Severe and Moderate (Percent below -2SD)	Number of under-five children
Stunting	52.0	63.2	552	33.3	54.5	958
Income Quintiles						
Lowest	54.7	66.5	241	36.5	57.1	414
Medium	47.6	59.1	192	31.7	54.2	348
Highest	53.7	62.9	119	29.4	49.8	195
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,						
Extreme Poor	53.2	62.4	180	39.1	58.7	292
Persistently Poor	59.6	69.9	195	29.9	55.1	317
Transitory Poor	42.4	56.5	177	31.5	50.4	349

Table 13.4 Child Malnutrition Status – Underweight						
Percentage of children underage-5 suffering from severe and moderate & severe underweight						
	Sukkur			Ghotki		
	Severe (Percent below -3SD)	Severe and Moderate (Percent below -2SD)	Number of under-five children	Severe (Percent below -3SD)	Severe and Moderate (Percent below -2SD)	Number of under-five children
Underweight	25.9	39.5	558	15.1	35.7	958
Income Quintiles						
Lowest	20.2	39.1	244	19.0	43.4	415
Medium	26.6	35.9	195	13.0	30.5	347
Highest	36.5	46.4	119	10.5	29.0	195
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,						
Extreme Poor	32.3	47.5	182	16.3	39.1	292
Persistently Poor	26.5	34.9	198	12.9	32.8	317
Transitory Poor	18.7	36.6	178	16.1	35.6	350

Table 13.5 Child Malnutrition Status – Wasting						
Percentage of children under age-5 suffering from severe and moderate & severe wasting						
	Sukkur			Ghotki		
	Severe (Percent below -3SD)	Severe and Moderate (Percent below -2SD)	Number of under-five children	Severe (Percent below -3SD)	Severe and Moderate (Percent below -2SD)	Number of under-five children
Wasting	11.8	18.1	552	5.3	11.8	958
Income Quintiles						
Lowest	9.5	15.7	241	6.6	13.7	414
Medium	12.8	18.2	192	4.2	8.7	347
Highest	14.9	22.8	119	4.7	12.9	195
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,						
Extreme Poor	14.4	23.4	180	5.0	13.1	292
Persistently Poor	12.4	17.0	195	4.6	10.3	317
Transitory Poor	8.5	13.8	177	6.2	12.2	349

Note: Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable.

The analysis excludes children whose full birth dates (month and year) were not collected, as well as children whose measures were not taken because they were not present at home during the interviews or for other reasons, or whose measurements fall outside of a reasonable range. When children's weights and heights have not been measured or when their age is not known, as appropriate, they are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators. For instance, if a child has been weighed but his or her height has not been measured, the child is taken into account when determining underweight but not when determining stunting and wasting.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from the analysis. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

14. Household Consumption and Expenditure

In this chapter, the household level expenditures on food and non-food including durable and non-durable goods are estimated. As the surveyed areas are low-income areas, so the more focus was kept on the necessities, means the expenditure on food items are enquired in detailed and more than 45 items are asked regarding monthly household expenditure in major categories of Milk & Dairy Products, Meat, Fruits, Vegetables Condiments & Spices, Sugar, Cereals, Pulses, Cooking Oil, Tea and Baked products. Along with food products the non-food items are classified into durable and non-durable goods. The questions of durable goods are asked with the reference period of the last one-month while the non-durable goods such as apparel/ textile, footwear, purchase of equipment and so on are asked with the reference period of last one-year.

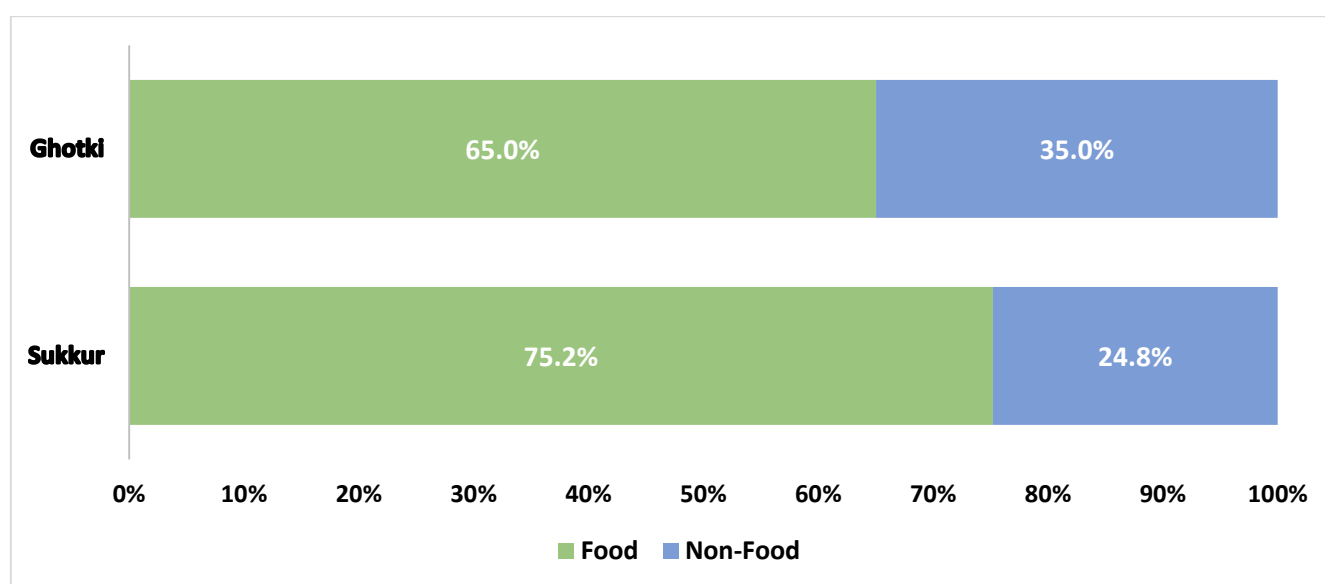


Figure 10: Shares of Food and Non-Food Expenditures in the Total Expenditures

The overall expenditure of district Sukkur is estimated rupees 28,092 with the bifurcation of food and non-food is rupees 21,127 and rupees 6,964 respectively. The situation in district Ghotki, looks slight imbalance the monthly total expenditure is estimated is around 46,500. Despite of the slight big size of the family in Ghotki does not justify this huge difference between these two districts, however the average household monthly incomes of both districts look close to each other. The main plausible cause of this abrupt change in expenditure pattern in Sukkur and Ghotki is found from the data analysis that, the expenditure pattern in Ghotki is higher than Sukkur in both food and non-food item and for this purpose the debt contract ratio or debt burden ration in last 3 years is much higher in Ghotki as compared to Sukkur. So it may be concluded that the extra households' expenses are borne by household getting debts. Although, the greater debt-burden-ratio will increase the multidimensional poverty of household.

Table 14.1 Average Monthly Consumption (Food and Non-Food Expenditures including durable and non-durable goods) for Sukkur					
Average monthly expenditure with bifurcation of Food and Non-food items in PKR.					
	Sukkur				
	Food	Non-Food			Number of Households
	Overall Food Expenditure	Non-food Non-durable Expenditure	Non-food Durable Expenditure	Overall Non-food Expenditure	
Total	21,176	5,536	1,583	6,982	499
Income Quintiles					
Lowest	18,539	4,815	1,568	6,225	161
Medium	20,794	5,272	1,591	6,743	174
Highest	24,172	6,526	1,588	7,980	164
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,					
Extreme Poor	18,024	3,907	1,235	5,002	169
Persistently Poor	19,480	5,248	1,307	6,444	177
Transitory Poor	26,402	7,598	2,234	9,703	155

Table 14.2 Average Monthly Consumption (Food and Non-Food Expenditures including durable and non-durable goods) for Ghotki					
Average monthly expenditure with bifurcation of Food and Non-food items in PKR.					
	Ghotki				
	Food	Non-Food			Number of Households
	Overall Food Expenditure	Non-food Non-durable Expenditure	Non-food Durable Expenditure	Overall Non-food Expenditure	
Total	30,304	11,540	4,748	16,289	644
Income Quintiles					
Lowest	31,301	11,856	5,482	17,338	235
Medium	29,296	11,000	4,357	15,357	222
Highest	30,247	11,787	4,290	16,077	187
Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,					
Extreme Poor	25,941	9,252	3,660	12,912	227
Persistently Poor	27,688	10,340	4,437	14,777	225
Transitory Poor	38,390	15,597	6,374	21,971	193

Table 14.3 Average Monthly Income and Expenditure and Per-Capita Consumption and Income										
Average monthly income from all sources and the per-capita income and per-capita expenditure in PKR.										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	Total Household Income	Household Total Expenditure	Per Capita Expenditure per month	Per Capita Income per month	Number of Households	Total Household Income	Household Total Expenditure	Per Capita Expenditure in a month	Per Capita Income in a month	Number of Households
Total	25,528	28,158	4,221	3,823	499	28,318	46,593	5,874	3,527	644
<i>Income Quintiles</i>										
Lowest	16,640	24,765	3,147	2,094	161	19,315	48,639	5,212	1,982	235
Medium	21,852	27,537	4,159	3,261	174	27,058	44,653	5,683	3,200	222
Highest	38,166	32,152	5,341	6,119	164	41,161	46,324	6,936	5,865	187
<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>										
Extreme Poor	21,205	23,026	3,943	3,625	169	22,719	38,852	5,664	3,315	227
Persistently Poor	23,379	25,925	3,980	3,593	177	27,209	42,465	5,778	3,569	225
Transitory Poor	32,678	36,105	4,775	4,301	155	36,179	60,360	6,217	3,728	193

Table 14.4 Average Monthly Consumption on Major Food Categories.										
Average monthly consumption on the major food categories poverty levels wise in PKR.										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>					<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>				
	Extreme Poor	Persistently Poor	Transitory Poor	Overall	Number of Households	Extreme Poor	Persistently Poor	Transitory Poor	Overall	Number of Households
Milk	3,038	3,321	4,704	3,652	500	4,110	4,286	6,888	5,002	645
Meat	1,108	1,608	2,496	1,714	500	1,371	1,735	3,024	1,992	645
Fruit	104	129	246	157	500	209	273	446	302	645
Dry fruit	-	4	35	12	500	-	-	14	4	645
Vegetables	1,465	1,472	2,057	1,650	500	2,347	2,730	3,409	2,798	645
Spices	416	411	621	477	500	461	570	730	580	645
Sugar	840	1,004	1,058	965	500	1,199	1,324	1,786	1,418	645
Beverages	1	2	17	6	500	4	6	32	13	645
Cereals	7,194	7,419	9,741	8,060	500	10,765	11,139	14,845	12,115	645
Pulses	654	726	1,177	841	500	913	944	1,110	983	645
Cooking Oil	2,506	2,547	3,203	2,736	500	3,449	3,467	4,365	3,729	645
Tea	687	807	933	806	500	1,021	1,139	1,529	1,214	645
Bakery items	11	32	113	50	500	91	74	211	121	645

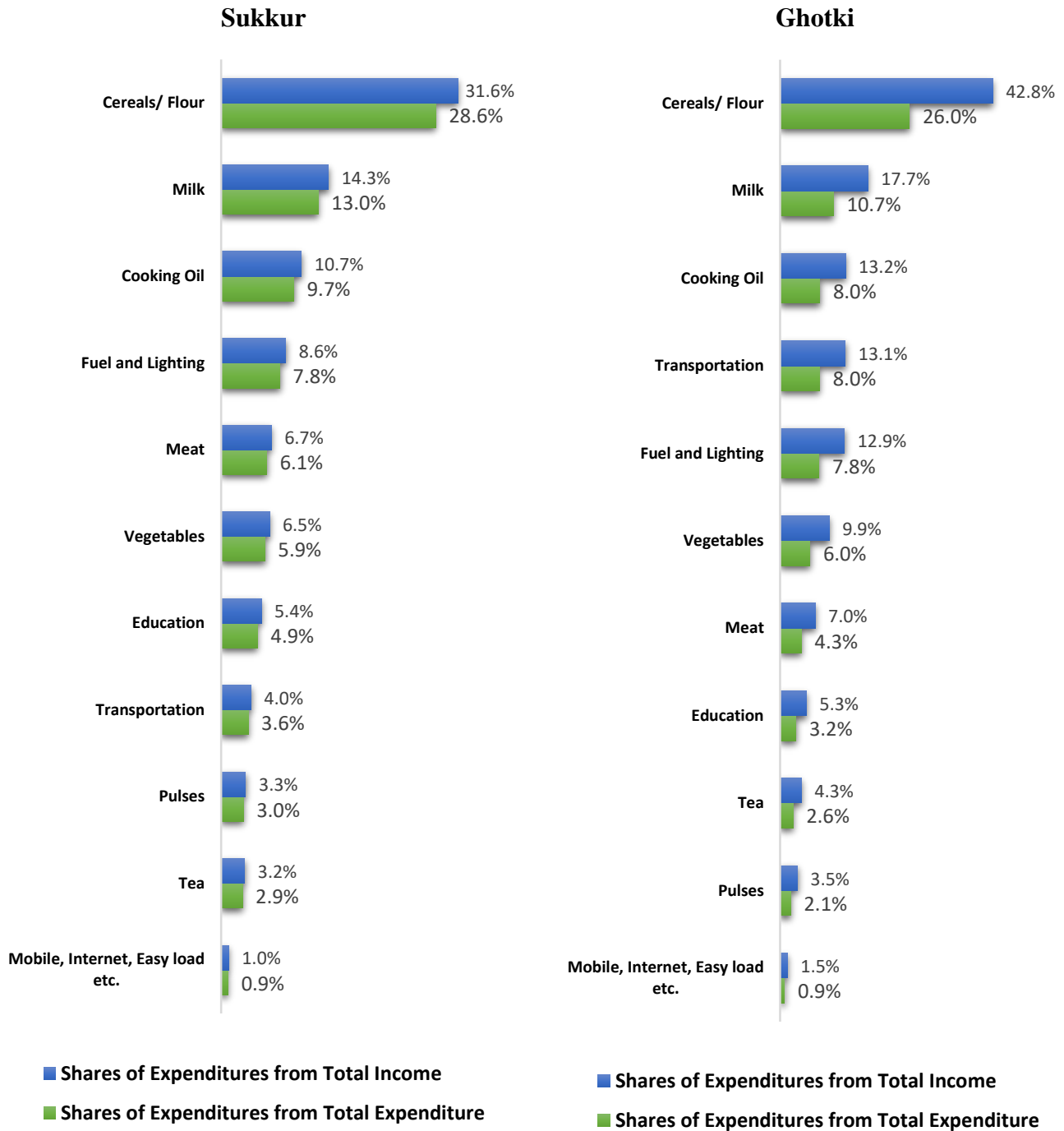


Figure 11: Shares of Household Expenditures on the Major Food and Non-Food Items from the Average Household Income and Expenditures

Table 14.5 Average Monthly Consumption on Major Non-Food and Non-Durables										
Average monthly consumption on the major non-food items poverty level wise in PKR.										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>					<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>				
	Extreme Poor	Persistently Poor	Transitory Poor	Overall	Number of Households	Extreme Poor	Persistently Poor	Transitory Poor	Overall	Number of Households
Education	944	1,511	1,444	1,371	500	1,279	998	2,076	1,491	645
Fuel and Lighting	1,757	2,330	2,540	2,202	500	3,128	3,489	4,465	3,654	645
Soap, Shampoo, Cleansing Agents	845	880	1,296	997	500	1,798	1,343	1,811	1,643	645
Hair Cutting, Salon, Washing etc.	110	162	336	198	500	129	145	273	178	645
Laundry, Washing Detergents etc.	204	263	359	273	500	531	781	1,017	764	645
Tobacco	168	149	167	161	500	219	235	597	337	645
Entertainment	-	4	13	5	500	-	-	4	1	645
Transportation	569	741	1,839	1,022	500	2,567	3,505	5,288	3,708	645
Mobile, Internet, Easy load etc.	97	294	408	263	500	299	321	675	419	645

Table 14.6 Average Annual Consumption on Major Non-Food and Durables items										
Average monthly consumption on the major non-food items poverty level wise in PKR.										
	Sukkur					Ghotki				
	<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>					<i>Poverty Levels on the basis of wealth quintiles,</i>				
	Extreme Poor	Persistently Poor	Transitory Poor	Overall	Number of Households	Extreme Poor	Persistently Poor	Transitory Poor	Overall	Number of Households
Clothing	5,652	6,756	9,689	7,289	500	16,223	19,409	28,499	21,005	645
Footwear	2,473	3,347	4,322	3,353	500	6,390	8,338	13,254	9,122	645
House Repair & Maintenance	359	1,057	4,897	2,008	500	2,168	5,109	5,875	4,303	645
Healthcare	4,047	2,603	5,261	3,911	500	17,714	19,253	24,849	20,384	645
Recreational Activities	13	2	-	5	500	-	20	33	17	645
Furniture & Fixture	12	-	-	4	500	-	64	353	128	645
Electrical Appliances	-	18	21	13	500	170	168	1,103	448	645
Household Equipment, Gadgets, Vehicles	585	576	1,080	735	500	1,259	886	2,522	1,506	645

15. Conclusion

The Government of Sindh is committed to achieve first and foremost goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of “No Poverty”. In this connection, government has taken different practical initiatives in the last decade. As the poverty is the cross-cutting issue and multiple programs such as Social Protection Program, Accelerated Action Program (AAP) and other nutrition support programs or some flood related interventions would be helping to stop in the rise of the exiting poverty level. To the control the poverty in Sindh, the Government of Sindh is executing the flagship project namely Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) as this program is quite sophisticated and designed the interventions for the different groups of peoples as per the poverty level. The PPRP program has been successfully implemented in the six districts of Sindh and now the program has been expanded to two more districts of Sindh; Sukkur and Ghotki.

For the transparent implementation of the program, Sindh Government decided to conduct the impact evaluation exercise for the next two expanded districts of PPRP programs. In this regard, the study of the Baseline-Survey is the first milestone achieved toward the impact evaluation exercise. The baseline survey has been successfully conducted and completed by Sindh Bureau of Statistics (BOS) with technical and financial support of Research and Training Wing (RTW) and Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP). For the baseline, SRSO union council-based sampling frame of households that it created while compiling the Poverty Score Card of Sukkur and Ghotki is used. As the poorest quintile of the rural part of the population is the program's target group, households in both districts with PSCs between 0 and 23 are taken into consideration for the sample universe of the study. A total of 26 union councils are chosen using a two-stage cluster sampling technique, and a total of 1,170 households are counted in order to perform a representative study for the lowest section of rural Ghotki and rural Sukkur.

According to the baseline findings of the study (without interventions) the households of the lowest section of rural population in both Sukkur and Ghotki are lacking in basic necessities; such as more than 80% households' floor are Katcha, more than 60% households' roof are Katcha and more than 35% household are not having boundary walls and around 70% households are consisted on one-room home.

In Sukkur only 70% households have electricity access, however, this percentage is dropped by 3 percentage points for the case of Ghotki. Although, there are sever issues of availability of electricity are reported in both districts despite of electricity access. The education related indicators are showing a depressed situation; in Sukkur 37.5% people are literate whereas, only 30% population of the Ghotki are found literate. Significant portion of the school-going children are out of school and the prevalence of OOSC increases as the education level increases.

The sanitation facilities in both district for the selected segment of the population are quite poor around only 25% households are using improved sanitation facilities and from rest of 75% households around 45% are doing open-defecation. The nutrition scores of the under five children are revealing the alarming condition in the multiple ways of nutrition, especially in the dimensions of stunting and underweight. Besides this the majority of the working population (labor force) is un-skilled and performing the job of laborer on least wages. Around 37.4% population of age 10 years above are reported unemployed and for Ghotki, the unemployment ratio is reported 43%.

The average daily wage of a worker is around 2.2\$ for Sukkur and for Ghotki it is less than \$2, if a daily wager is supporting the livelihoods of 3 to 5 persons in a household, so the amount of 2\$-2.5\$ can never provide minimum nutrients to the whole family on daily basis. Consequently, it is concluded that the majority of population is under the absolute poverty along with the multidimensional poverty.

The PPRP program is designed for the improvement of the marginalized population of selected districts of Sindh. Some interventions (small/ low conditions loans/ development of the small establishments) are

especially designed for income-generation of the poorest households. Similarly the program of Vocational training and Kitchen Gardening will assist too, to produce the skilled labor and it will convert into income generating activities. The providing of low cost houses will improve the overall status of housing characteristics and sanitation situation of the target population.

The equity based implementation of the program's interventions will improve the overall socioeconomic indicators of the marginalized population of the rural segment of the Sukkur and Ghotki and the results will be evaluated in the end-line survey after completion of the program as part of the impact evaluation exercise.

Appendices

Annexure-A: Survey Questionnaire

Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) Baseline Survey for Impact Evaluation of the Programs of Sukkur and Ghotki

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF STATISTICS

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			HH
HH1. Enumerator's Name & Code _____, _____	HH2. Supervisor Name & Code _____, _____	HH3. Date of Interview ____ / ____ / 2023	
HH4. District	HH5. Taluka	<i>Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.</i>	
1. Sukkur	New Sukkur 01 Pano Aqil 02 Rohri 03 Salehpat 04		
2. Ghotki	Dahrki 01 Ghotki 02 Khangarh 03 Mirpur 04 Ubaro 05		
HH6. Union Council Name & Number _____			
HH7. Name of Village _____			
HH8. Household Number (_____)		Yes.....1 NO/NOT ASKED..... 2	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH99
HH9. Address of Household: _____ _____		HH10. Time of Interview hh:mm _____ : _____	
HH99. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: <i>Must Discuss with Supervisor in case of refusal and partially completed.</i>	COMPLETED.....01 PARTIALLY COMPLETED.....02 REFUSED.....03 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME.....04 NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT.....05 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....06 DWELLING DESTROYED/ NOT FOUND.....07 OTHER (specify).....96		

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION **HL**

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are completed for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL8 for each member one at a time.

HL1. Line No:	HL2. Name of household members who usually live here. Started with head of the household. Do not list guests, visitors, etc. <i>Prob. for additional household member</i>	HL3. What is the relationship of (NAME) to (NAME) of head of the household?	HL4 What is the gender of (NAME) ? 1. Male 2. Female	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?		HL6. Note age of member in complete years.	HL7. Age 10 years and above? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If 2 →Next Line</i>	HL8. <i>What is marital status of (NAME)?</i> 1. Married 2. Widow/ Widower 3. Divorced 4. Separated 5. Never Married 8. DK																
				98 for <i>Don't Know</i>	9998 for <i>Don't Know</i>																			
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	Y N	Marital status																
01		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
02		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
03		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
04		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
05		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
06		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
07		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
08		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
09		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
10		--	1 2	--	----	--	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 8																
<p>* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">01 Head</td> <td style="width: 25%;">05 Grandchild</td> <td style="width: 25%;">09 Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law</td> <td style="width: 25%;">13. Adopted /Foster / Stepchild</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 Spouse</td> <td>06 Parent</td> <td>10 Uncle/Aunt</td> <td>14. Servant (live in)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 Son/ Daughter</td> <td>07 Parent-in-law</td> <td>11 Niece / Nephew</td> <td>96. Other (Not related)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 Son in law/ Daughter in law</td> <td>08 Brother / sister</td> <td>12 Other Relative</td> <td>98. DK</td> </tr> </table>									01 Head	05 Grandchild	09 Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law	13. Adopted /Foster / Stepchild	02 Spouse	06 Parent	10 Uncle/Aunt	14. Servant (live in)	03 Son/ Daughter	07 Parent-in-law	11 Niece / Nephew	96. Other (Not related)	04 Son in law/ Daughter in law	08 Brother / sister	12 Other Relative	98. DK
01 Head	05 Grandchild	09 Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law	13. Adopted /Foster / Stepchild																					
02 Spouse	06 Parent	10 Uncle/Aunt	14. Servant (live in)																					
03 Son/ Daughter	07 Parent-in-law	11 Niece / Nephew	96. Other (Not related)																					
04 Son in law/ Daughter in law	08 Brother / sister	12 Other Relative	98. DK																					

EDUCATION MODULE

ED

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module. (age in complete years)</i>	ED3. Age 5 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Pre-School/ Katchi/Early Childhood Education program? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or class of school (name) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0. PRESCHOOL/ KATCHI/ECE ↘ ED7 1. PRIMARY 2. MIDDLE 3. SECONDARY 4. HIGHER SECONDARY 5. HIGHER & ABOVE 8 DK				ED6. Did (name) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/ Class)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			ED7. Check ED 5, Highest level of school attended: If 1.ED5=0 or 1 ↘ ED8 2 ED5= 2,3, 4or 5 ↘ Next Line		ED8. Does (name) can read & write a simple sentence in any language and can make simple calculations? (addition / subtraction)	
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LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL								GRADE/CLASS*			Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
11		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
12		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
13		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
14		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
15		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		

***CLASS CODES FOR ED 5.**
PRIMARY 01-05 MIDDLE 01-03 SECONDARY 01-02 HIGHER SECONDARY 01-02 HIGHER & ABOVE 1-6

EDUCATION MODULE

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below</i> <i>(age in complete years)</i>		ED9. Age 5-24? 1 YES 2 NO↗ Next Line		ED10. Check ED4: Ever attended school or PreSchool/Katchi/ECE? 1 YES 2 NO↗ Next Line If all are NO go to ED17		ED11. At any time during the current school year (2022-23), did (name) attend school, or any PreSchool/Katchi/Early Childhood Education program? 1 YES 2 NO↗ ED13		ED12. During this current school year (2022-23), which level and grade or class did (name) attend? LEVEL: 1. PRESCHOOL/KATCHI/ECE↗ Next line 2. PRIMARY 3. MIDDLE 4. SECONDARY 5. HIGHER SECONDARY 6. HIGHER & ABOVE 8 DK					ED13. At any time during the last school year (2021-22), did (name) attend school, or any PreSchool/Katchi/Early Childhood Education program? 1 YES 2 NO↗ ED17		ED14. During the last school year (2021-22), which level and grade or class did (name) attend? LEVEL: 1. PRESCHOOL/KATCHI/ECE↗ Next line 2. PRIMARY 3. MIDDLE 4. SECONDARY 5. HIGHER SECONDARY 6. HIGHER & ABOVE 8 DK								
																					GRADE/CLASS: 98 DK↗ Next line			
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL					GRADE/CLASS*		YES	NO	LEVEL					GRADE/CLASS*	
01		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
02		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
03		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
04		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
05		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
06		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
07		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
08		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
09		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
10		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
11		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
12		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
13		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
14		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___
15		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	___

*CLASS CODES FOR ED 12 \$ ED 14.
 PRIMARY 01-05 MIDDLE 01-03 SECONDARY 01-02 HIGHER SECONDARY 01-02 HIGHER & ABOVE 1

EDUCATION MODULE

ED

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below</i> <i>(age in complete years)</i>		ED9. Age 5-24? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line		ED15. How much have household spent during the last 1 year for each household member presently enrolled in school / institute? (in PKR)									ED 16. Nature of School	ED 17. Why (name) did not ever attended school, or any PreSchool/ Katchi/Early Childhood Education program?
					A Expenditure on Admission registration, fees funds & Donations	B Expenditure on Uniform	C Expenditure on Books and Other school material including stationery	D Expenditure on Examination fees	E Expenditure on Private tuitions	F Expenditure on Transportation	G Expenditure on Accommodation	H Other Expenditures	I Total Expenditures		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	EXPENDITURE									NATURE	REASON
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											

Reasons Code for ED17:
 1. Too expensive 2. Too far away 3. Had to help at home 4. Had to help at work 5. Parents/ elders did not allow 6. No female staff
 7. Education completed 8. Marriage 9. Other(specify)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

VT

VT1. Line number	VT2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below and to next page of the module (age in complete years).</i>	VT3. Age 10 and above? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line		VT4. Ever got any technical / Vocational Training? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line <i>If all are NO then skip to next module</i>		VT5. Name of the Major training? <i>Record training code</i>	VT6. How many years ago (Name) has received training? 1. During last year 2. 2-3 years ago 3. 4-5 years ago 4. 6-7 years ago 5. 8 or more years ago					VT7. Either it was Formal or Informal training? 1. Formal 2. Informal		VT8. Duration of Training in (weeks) <i>(If training duration is less than a week, record 00)</i>	VT9. Who was the provider of training? 1. Private Employer/ establishment 2. Private (other than Employer) 3. Government training provider 4. Other (Specify)_____			
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LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	TYPE	PERIOD					NATURE		DURATION	PROVIDER			
01		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
02		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
03		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
04		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
05		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
06		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
07		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
08		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
09		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
10		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
11		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
12		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
13		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
14		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4
15		_____	1	2	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	_____	1	2	3	4

- *For VT4.*
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.Beautician | 11.Graphic Design | 21.Auto Mechanic |
| 2.General Tailoring(M/F) | 12.Multimedia Graphics | 22.General Electrician |
| 3.Hand Embroidery | 13.Basketry | 23.L/Stock Management |
| 4.Machine Embroidery | 14.Air Condition and Refrigeration Repairing | 24.LTV-Driving |
| 5.Applique | 15.Electronics Technician | 25.HTV-Driving |
| 6.Difference Show piece from HE | 16.Building Electrician | 26.Loader Drivers |
| 7.Rilli Making | 17.Welding | 27.HM Operators |
| 8.Computer Operator | 18.Solar Panel Installation | 28.Mobile Repairing |
| 9.Web Designer & Developer | 19.Plumbing | 96.Other |
| 10.AutoCad | 20. Solar Water Heater installation | |

DISABILITY

DA

DA1. Line Number	DA2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below and to next page of the module. (age in complete years)</i>		DA3. Age 10 or above? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line		DA4. Does (name) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see? 1 YES 2 NO DA6		DA5. I would like to know if (name) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (name) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY SEEING⇒DA7 2 SOME DIFFICULTY⇒DA7 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY⇒DA7 4 CANNOT SEE AT ALL⇒DA7 8 DON'T KNOW⇒DA7					DA6. I would like to know if (name) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (name) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 SOME DIFFICULTY 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 DON'T KNOW					DA7. Does (name) wear a hearing aid? 1 YES 2 NO DA9		DA8. I would like to know if (name) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (name) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY HEARING⇒DA10 2 SOME DIFFICULTY⇒DA10 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY⇒DA10 4 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL⇒DA10 8 DON'T KNOW⇒DA10					DA9. I would like to know if (name) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (name) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 SOME DIFFICULTY 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 DON'T KNOW					DA10. I would like to know if (name) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (name) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 SOME DIFFICULTY 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 DON'T KNOW				
LINE	NAME	AGE	Y	N	Y	N	SEEING					SEEING					Y	N	HEARING					HEARING					COMMUNICATION				
01		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
02		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
03		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
04		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
05		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
06		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
07		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
08		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
09		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
10		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
11		___	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8

DISABILITY

DA

DA1. Line number	DA2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below and to next page of the module.</i> <i>(age in complete years)</i>		DA3. Age 10 or above? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line	DA11. I would like to know if (<i>name</i>) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 SOME DIFFICULTY 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 CANNOT REMEMBER/CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 DONT KNOW	DA12. I would like to know if (<i>name</i>) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 SOME DIFFICULTY 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 DONT KNOW	DA13. I would like to know if (<i>name</i>) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 SOME DIFFICULTY 3 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 DON'T KNOW	DA14. Has (<i>name</i>) taken any benefit from social protection scheme due to disability/ functioning? A ZAKAT & BAIT UL MAAL B BISP/ EHSAS C PENSION / RETIRMENT E OTHER Y NOT ANY Z DON'T KNOW <i>(Only ask when member recorded any disability)</i>
LINE	NAME	AGE	Y N	MEMORY	WALKING/ CLIMBING	SELF-CARE	BENEFIT
01		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
02		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
03		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
04		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
05		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
06		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
07		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
08		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
09		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
10		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z
11		___	1 2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E Y Z

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1. What is the mother tongue of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	SINDHI..... 1 URDU 2 SARAIKI 3 BALOCHI 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC2. How many rooms, do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND/ DUNG..... 1 FINISHED FLOOR WOODEN..... 2 CERAMIC TILES/MARBLE/CHIPS 3 CEMENT 4 CARPET 5 BRICKS FLOOR..... 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	NO ROOF..... 1 NATURAL/ RUDIMENTARY ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF 2 PALM / BAMBOO..... 3 WOOD PLANKS..... 4 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN / T-IRON / GIRDERS 5 WOOD / WOODEN BEAMS..... 6 CEMENT CHADAR / CEMENT FIBRE..... 7 CERAMIC TILES 8 CEMENT 9 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC5. <i>Main material of the exterior walls.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	NO WALLS..... 1 NATURAL/ RUDIMENTARY WALLS CANE / PALM 2 BAMBOO/ STONE WITH MUD 3 WOOD/ PLYWOOD/ CARDBOARD 4 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT 5 BRICKS/ BLOCKS 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	

<p>HC6. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] COOKING RANGE/STOVE? [B] SEWING MACHINE? [C] BED? [D] SOFA? [E] CUPBOARD? [F] WATER FILTER? [G] MOTORCYCLE/ SCOOTER? [H] ANIMAL CART? [I] CAR/ VAN/ OTHER FOUR WHEELER? [J] TRACTOR TROLLEY? [K] AUTORICKSHAW/ CHINGCHI?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>COOKING RANGE1 2 SEWING MACHINE1 2 BED1 2 SOFA1 2 CUPBOARD1 2 WATER FILTER.....1 2 MOTORCYCLE/ SCOOTER.....1 2 ANIMAL CART.....1 2 CAR/ VAN/ OTHER FOUR WHEELER1 2 TRACTOR TROLLEY.....1 2 AUTORICKSHAW/ CHINGCHI.....1 2</p>	
<p>HC7. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)2 NO3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ HC9</p>
<p>HC8. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] REFRIGERATOR/ DISPENSER? [B] LED/ LCD/ TV? [C] WASHING MACHINE? [F] CEILING/ PADESTRAIN FAN? [G] IRON? [K] MICROWAVE OVEN? [M] AIR CODITIONER/ AIR COOLER?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>REFRIGERATOR/ DISPENSER.....1 2 LED/ LCD/TV1 2 WASHIG MACHINE.....1 2 CEILING/ PADESTRAIN FAN.....1 2 IRON1 2 MICROWAVE OVER1 2 AIR CODITIONER/ AIR COOLER1 2</p>	
<p>HC9. Does any member of your household have a desktop / laptop or a tablet?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	
<p>HC10. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	
<p>HC11. Does any member of your household have access to internet by any mean?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	
<p>HC12. Do you or any other member living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p>	<p>OWN.....1 RENT.....2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HC13. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HC16</p>

<p>HC14. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i> <i>1 acre = 8 kanals = 2jerebs</i></p>	<p>ACRES _____</p> <p>95 OR MORE95</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>HC15. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ HC17
<p>HC16. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Cows, buffaloes or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Horses, donkeys, camel or mules?</p> <p>[C] Goats?</p> <p>[D] Sheep?</p> <p>[E] Chickens?</p> <p>[F] Ducks?</p> <p>[H] Other cattle?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>COWS, BUFFALOES OR BULLS..... _____</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYS, CAMEL OR MULES..... _____</p> <p>GOATS..... _____</p> <p>SHEEP..... _____</p> <p>CHICKENS..... _____</p> <p>DUCKS..... _____</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE..... _____</p>	
<p>HC17. During last one years, have you or any member of the household received Livestock (Hen Goat, Cow) from any program?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>HC18. Does any member of this household have an account in a bank, post office or National Saving Centre?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ HC19
<p>HC19. Does female member of this house have an account in a bank, post office or National Saving Centre?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>HC20. During last one years, have you or any member of the household received financial assistance or grant (Income Generating Grants)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ HC21
<p>HC21. Where from received financial assistance or grant?</p>	<p>BISP/ EHSAS1</p> <p>NGO2</p> <p>MICROFINACE BANK.....3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	
<p>HC22. Does any household member own any business shop/ establishment presently?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	2 ⇒ NEXT QUESTION
<p>HC23. Does any female member received funds for the establishment of any business/ shop?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
<p>HC24. From where female member received funds for the establishment of any business/ shop?</p>	<p>BISP/ EHSAS1</p> <p>NGO2</p> <p>MICROFINACE BANK.....3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	PIPED INTO DWELLING/ PLOT 1 TUBE WELL/ MOTORIZED PUMP/ HAND PUMP 2 PROTECTED WELL 3 UNPROTECTED WELL 4 TANKER-TRUCK 5 CART WITH SMALL TANK /DRUM/CANE 6 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 7 BOTTLED WATER 8 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking, bathing and handwashing?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p>	PIPED INTO DWELLING/PLOT 1 TUBE WELL/ MOTORIZED PUMP/ HAND PUMP 2 PROTECTED WELL 3 UNPROTECTED WELL 4 TANKER-TRUCK 5 CART WITH SMALL TANK /DRUM/CANE 6 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 7 BOTTLED WATER 8 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	IN OWN DWELLING/ PLOT 1 ELSEWHERE 2	1 ⇨ WS5
<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES _ _ _	000 ⇨ WS5
<p>WS5. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe: Where does it flush to?</i></p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 1 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 2 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 3 PIT LATRINE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 4 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 5 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	6 ⇨ End
<p>WS6. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
<p>WS7. Do you share this facility only with members of other households or is this facility is publically use?</p>	SHARED BUT NOT PUBLIC 1 PUBLICALLY SHARED 2	

SHOCKS AND RESILIENCE		SR
SR1. Did your household face any problems in last 12 months?	1. YES 2. NO	2 ⇒ SR3
SR2. What was the major problem(s) faced (Read all options and select the most important faced)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, forest fires, heat wave) • Epidemics • Business closing due to economic recession • Falling agricultural prices. • Conflict / security • Pest attack (on agricultural crops) • Industries Shutdown • Major Accident (household or individual specific) • Other Specify 	A B C D E F G H O	
SR3. Has the household suffered from the issue(s) which decreases household income	1. YES 2. NO	2 ⇒ SR6
SR4. What are the reason(s) for fall of household income? (Read all options and select the most important reason)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of employment of any member • Bankruptcy of a family business • Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household • Death of a working member of the household • Abandonment by the household head • Damage of house / business / property • Criminal act by household member • Land dispute • Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance • Fall in prices of products of the household business • Loss of harvest • Loss of livestock • Other Specify 	A B C D E F G H I J K L O	
SR5. How did the household overcome this hardship? (Read all options and select the most important ways)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance from government • Financial assistance from NGOs / religious organizations / local community • Financial assistance from relatives / friends (not borrowing) • Took children out of school as could not afford it • Placed children in other household(s) • Additional work hours by household members • Sold property / used savings • Reduced household expenditures • Received loan (from Bank, friends, relatives, neighbor etc.) • Children engaged in labour • Other Specify 	A B C D E F G H I J O	
SR6. Did any of your household members have any outstanding loans or obtain a new loan during the past 3 years?	1. Yes 2. No	2 ⇒ SR13

SR8. What was the main reason(s) for obtaining a loan? <i>(Read all options and select the most important reasons)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, child education etc). • To buy vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for household member • To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house • To meet health related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees) • To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding • To open/increase business • To pay previous loan • For Agriculture inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticide, etc.) • To perform Umrah/ Hajj other religious events) • Other (specify)..... 	A B C D E F G H I O	
SR9. Where did the household obtain loan from?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatives/friends/neighbors • Commercial Bank • Micro Finance Institutions • Informal Money lenders (arhti/beopari/landlords/shopkeepers) • Others (specify)..... 	A B C D E	
SR10. Was the debt paid back?	1. Wholly 2. Partly 3. No	1 or 2 ⇒SR11 3⇒SR12
SR11. How was the debt paid back? <i>(Read all options and select the most important ways)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash, by borrowing money from someone else • Cash, by selling some assets • Cash, by getting income from work • Cash, by getting loan from pawn shop • Provide direct labor to the creditor by adult household member • Provide direct labor to the creditor by child household member • In kind 	A B C D E F G	
SR12. How would be the debt paid back? <i>(Read all options and select the most important ways)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash, by borrowing money from someone else • Cash, by selling some assets • Cash, by getting income from work • Cash, by getting loan from pawn shop • Provide direct labor to the creditor by adult household member • Provide direct labor to the creditor by child household member • In kind 	A B C D E F G	
SR13. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (in PKR) <i>(This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level. Help them think of all types of expenditures: transportation, food, electricity, water, gas, recreation, going out, medical expenses, education related expenses, etc.)</i>	_____	
SR14. What is the household's average monthly income? (in PKR) <i>(Help the person come up with income by making them think of the income of each member, plus the income from the other sources they just mentioned)</i>	_____	

SR15. What are the household's main sources of income? <i>(Read out each source of income and Mark all the applicable sources)</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment / work • Social transfers from public sources (charity, pension, zakat.) • Scholarship • Rent • Private transfers (including remittances, gifts) 		A B C D E	
SR16. In the last month, any of the household member has become sick?		1. Yes	2. No <i>(Skip to next module)</i>
SR17. Was any advice or treatment sought for sick person(s)		1. Yes	2. No <i>(Skip to next module)</i>
SR 18. Where was advice or treatment sought from?	Government hospitalA Government health unit..... B Other Public Medical Facility C Private Hospital/ ClinicD Private Physician/ Doctor E Other Private Medical Facility F Relative/ Friend (non-medical)G Shop/ Market/ StreetH Traditional Practitioner I Other (specify)O _____		
SR 19. What is the distance between your house and nearest hospital? <i>(Record the distance of both sides (round trip) in minutes)</i>			— —
SR 20. What is the distance between your house and nearest any health facility? <i>(Record the distance of both sides (round trip) in minutes)</i>			— —
SR 21. How much money the household had spent on treatment during last month <i>(amount in PKR)</i>			— —

EMPLOYMENT & ICOME **EP**

E11. Line number	E12. Name and Age <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below and to next page of the module. (age in complete years)</i>		E13. Age 10 or above? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line		E14. Did (name) perform any work for pay, profit or family gain during the last Month? 1 YES ⇒ EP5 2 SEEKING 3 NOT SEEKING/ NOT REQUIRE 2 or 3 Next Line			E15. How many days (name) worked during the last month?	E16. What was the nature of work (Occupation)?	E17. How much earned in cash during the last month?	E18. How much earned in kind during the last month? <i>(estimate the value of goods in rupees)</i>	
	Name	Age	Y	N	YES	SEEKING	NOT SEEKING/ NOT REQUIRE	Duration (Days)	Occupation *	Earning (PKR)	In Kind (PKR)	
1		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
2		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
3		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
4		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
5		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
6		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
7		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
8		---	1	2	1	2	3	---				
*Occupation for EP6. 1. Government service 2. Doctor 3. Engineer 4. Teacher 5. Midwife 6. LHW 7. LHV 8. Compounder					9. Peon 10. Mason 11. Tailor 12. Labourer 13. Shopkeeper 14. Carpenter 15. Metal work 16. Plumber 17. Electrician			18. Mechanic 19. Farmer/agriculture work 20. Cook 21. Mobile repair 22. Handicraft 23. Beautician 24. Barber 96. Others Specify _____				

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programs provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbors.

	[A] ZAKAT, BAIT_UL_MAAL?	[B] BISP/ EHSAS?	[C] ANY RETIREMENT /PENSION BENEFITS	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of program</i>)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 ☺ [B]	YES..... 1 NO.....2☺[C]	YES 1 NO2☺ [X]	YES(SPECIFY)_1 NO.....2☺ END
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of program</i>)?	YES.....1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO.....2 ☺ [B] DK.....8 ☺ [B]	YES..... 1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO.....2 ☺ [C] DK..... 8 ☺ [C]	YES 1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO 2 ☺ [X] DK..... 8 ☺ [X]	YES 1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO 2 ☺ [End] DK..... 8 ☺ [End]
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of program</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	Months Ago.....1 ___ ☺ [B] Years Ago.....2 ___ ☺ [B] DK.....998 ☺ [B]	Months Ago 1 ___ ☺ [C] Years Ago2 ___ ☺ [C] DK.....998 ☺ [C]	Months Ago 1 ___ ☺ [X] Years Ago2 ___ ☺ [X] DK.....998 ☺ [X]	Months Ago.....1 ___ ☺ [En] <i>d)</i> Years Ago..... 2 ___ ☺ [End] DK.....998 ☺ [End]

KITCHEN GARDENING		KG
KG1.	Have you ever experienced of Kitchen Gardening before?	1. YES 2. NO (Go to Next Section)
KG2.	Do you have any prior experience of growing fruits/vegetables inside your house boundary wall?	1. YES 2. NO
KG3.	Location of Kitchen gardening plot?	1. Inside the house 2. Outside house
KG4.	What is the size of Kitchen gardening plot?	KG. 4a (Unit)
		KG.4b (Plot Size)
		1. Marla 2. Square feet 3. Kanal 4. Square yard
KG5.	Major Source of Water for Irrigation?	PIPED WATER 1. Piped into dwelling/ compound/ yard GROUND WATER 2. Tube well 3. Hand pump 4. Dug Well 5. Spring 6. Drilled Boreholes OTHER SOURCE 7. Tanker/ Truck 8. Cart with small tank/ Cane 9. Surface Water 10. Other (Specify _____)
KG6.	Distance of water source from Plot? (if source is available in the garden's premises record 00 feet)	_____ feet.
KG7.	Do you have fencing around your kitchen gardening plot?	1. YES 2. NO
KG8.	Is your land Levelled?	1. YES 2. NO
KG9.	Does your household have access of seeds to grow fruits & vegetables?	1. YES 2. NO
KG10.	Does your household purchase seeds to grow fruits, vegetables?	1. YES 2. NO
KG11.	What usually your household grows in your kitchen gardening?	1. Vegetables 2. Fruits 3. Herbs (coriander, mint, Basil, Dill, Parsley, Rosemary etc.) 6. Other (please Specify)
KG12.	Which of the following belongings/ inputs you have for kitchen gardening?	A. Sprinkler B. Sickles C. Hoe D. Plastic Pipe E. Spade F. Any other input(s) for Kitchen Gardening (please Specify)
KG13.	Is organic fertilizer (like cow dung) readily available for kitchen gardening?	1. YES 2. NO
KG14.	Does your household sale the products of kitchen gardening (i.e Vegetable, Fruits or Herbs)	1. YES 2. NO

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE**PART-A MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HH ON FOOD ITEMS**

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

2: “UNPAID AND CONSUMED” (Col.2) shall cover goods and services consumed which are received as wages and salaries in kind or received in the form of gifts, assistance other sources. Own produced goods and services, which were consumed shall also be included. Business related consumption should be excluded.

Did household members consume any of the following items during last 1 month?				Paid & consumed		Unpaid and Consumed	
	Var	Unit	Code	Qty 1	Value 1	Qty 2	Value 2
Milk and Milk Products							
Milk (fresh & boiled)	HE1	Ltr	1101				
Lassi (buttermilk)	HE2	Ltr	1102				
Milk (packed by milk plants)	HE3	Gm	1103				
Butter, Margarine, Cream,	HE4	Gm	1104				
Curd / Yoghurt	HE5	Kg	1105				
Meat Poultry and Fish							
Beef	HE6	Kg	1201				
Mutton	HE7	Kg	1202				
Chicken Meat (fresh, frozen)	HE8	Kg	1203				
Eggs	HE9	No.	1204				
Fish (fresh, frozen, dried)	HE10	Kg	1205				
Fresh Fruits:							
Banana	HE11	No	1301				
Citrus fruits (Mosummi, Malta, Kinno etc.)	HE12	No	1302				
Apple/ Guava/ Mangoes etc.	HE13	Kg	1303				
Dates	HE14	Kg	1304				
Dry Fruits & Nuts							
Other (dry fruits, Coconut, Sesame seeds, etc.)	HE16	Gm	1401				
Vegetables							
Potato	HE17	Kg	1501				
Onion	HE18	Kg	1502				
Tomato	HE19	Kg	1503				
Cabbage, Cauliflower	HE20	Kg	1504				
Bitter Gourd, Lady finger, Brinjal, Cucumber	HE21	Kg	1505				
Tinda, Pumpkin, Bottle Gourd	HE22	Kg	1506				
Radish, Turnip, Carrot, Peas	HE23	Kg	1507				
Other (Green Chilies, Tural, Lettuce etc.)	HE25	Kg	1508				
Condiments & Spices (Whole & Powder)							
Chilies, red	HE26	Gm	1601				
Turmeric, Coriander seed, Garlic, ginger	HE27	Gm	1602				
Salan Masalah/Other spices	HE29	Gm	1603				
Sugar, Honey and Sugar Preparations							
Sugar/ Sweets (Desi or Milled)	HE30	Kg	1701				
Gur / Shakkar	HE31	Kg	1702				
Non Alcoholic Beverages							
			1800				

Carbonated beverages	HE32	Ltr	1801				
Cereals			2100				
Wheat and Wheat flour	HE33	Kg	2101				
Rice and rice flour	HE34	Kg	2102				
Maize, Barley, Jawar and Millet (Whole and Flour)	HE35	Kg	2103				
Suji, Maida, Besan	HE36	Kg	2104				
Pulses – Split and Whole / Washed and Unwashed			2200				
Gram Whole (Black and White)	HE37	Kg	2201				
Dal chana	HE38	Kg	2202				
Mash	HE39	Kg	2203				
Moong	HE40	Kg	2204				
Masoor	HE41	Kg	2205				
Other (Arhar, chick / pigeon /garden peas, sunflower, soybean)	HE42	Kg	2206				
Edible Oils and Fats			2300				
Vegetable Oil	HE43	Kg	2301				
Tea and Coffee			2400				
Tea (black, green loose& packed)	HE44	Gm	2401				
Baked and Fried Products			2500				
Cake , Bakar khani, etc.	HE45	No.	2501				

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE**PART-B: MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HH ON NON-DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES.**

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

2: **“UNPAID AND CONSUMED”** (Col.2) shall cover goods and services consumed which are received as wages and salaries in kind or received in the form of gifts, assistance other sources. Own produced goods and services, which were consumed shall also be included. Business related consumption should be excluded.

Did household members consume any of the following items during last 1 month?			Paid & consumed	Unpaid and Consumed
	Var	Code	Value 1	Value 2
Fuel and Lighting		2700		
Fire wood/ Kerosene Oil/ Col Hard & Soft Peat	HE46	2701		
Gas (Pipe/ Cylinder)	HE47	2702		
Electricity/ Generator expenses (petrol/diesel)	HE48	2703		
Personal Care Articles		2800		
Soap/ Shampoo/ Hair oil/ Creams/ Toothpaste /Brush/ Cosmetics/perfumes, lipsticks etc.	HE49	2801		
Personal Care Services		2900		
Hair cutting dressing Women Beauty parlor/ Dry cleaning, washing etc.	HE50	2901		
Household laundry Cleaning and Paper Articles		3000		
Laundry other laundry articles, Washing powder, brooms, dusters, wipers, mops etc.	HE50	3001		
Tobacco and Chewing Products		4100		
Cigarettes/ Biri/ Raw Tobacco/ Pan/ Gutka & Mainpuri/ Naswar/ Suparee etc.	HE51	4101		
Recreation & reading		4200		
Newspaper/ magazine/ novel/ rent of TV/DVD/Video cassettes, CD's and Cable etc.	HE52	4201		
Personal Transport and Travelling (Not for commercial use)		4300		
Petrol/ Diesel & expenditures on Mobil oil	HE53	4301		
CNG Expenses	HE54	4302		
Travelling by road (rail, bus, taxi, rickshaw, motorcycle etc.)	HE55	4303		
Other Miscellaneous Household Expenses on Goods and Services		4400		
Telephone, Internet Easy load Mobile card etc.	HE56	4401		

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES
PART-C YEARLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON NON-DURABLE/ DURABLE
GOODS AND SERVICES

1. Expenditures in this part should cover the last one year preceding the date of enumeration.

2. Items included under fortnightly / monthly expenditure should not be included in this part.

Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 1 year?			Paid & consumed	Unpaid and consumed
	Var	Code	Value 1	Value 2
Apparel Textile/ Clothing		5100		
Woolen cloth, Cotton cloth, Sweaters, Readymade cloths, under garments etc.	HE57	5101		
Footwear		5200		
Footwear leather or any other material	HE58	5201		
House rent and repair maintenance		5400		
House rent, Minor repairs/maintenance & renovation, Property tax etc.	HE59	5401		
Expenditure on Medical Care		5600		
Purchase of medicines, medical apparatus, Medical fees, Hospitalization charges etc.	HE60	5601		
Recreational, travel & transport expenditure		5700		
Cable installation internet recreational membership fee, toys, games. Expenditure on Travel by aero plane. Other expenses (repairs of vehicle) etc.	HE61	5701		
Furniture, Fixture and Furnishing		6300		
Wooden/ Metal/ Plastic furniture etc.	HE62	6301		
Other Household Effects		6400		
Electric fans (table, pedestal, ceiling, exhaust), Air conditioners, Air coolers, Refrigerators, Freezers etc. Heater, Geyser (electric, gas,) UPS , Generator etc.	HE63	6401		
Miscellaneous Expenditures		6500		
Laundry and cleaning equipment (washer / dryer, vacuum cleaner, iron, iron board, etc.)	HE64	6501		
Calculators, Personal Computers and mobiles etc.	HE65	6502		
TV, LED, LCD etc.	HE66	6503		
Recreational equipment (Cameras, Projector, Shot gun, Bats, and Balls etc.)	HE67	6504		
Transport and travelling vehicles (Bicycle, Motorcycle, Scooter, Car, horses, camels etc.)	HE68	6505		

To be filled by Measurer								
Date	District	UC No.	Taluka	Village	Cluster No.	Household No.	Enumerators Name	Supervisor Name
___/01/2023								

ANTHROPOMETRY (for children under five)										AN			
AN1. Line number	AN2. Name and Age <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 to below and to next page of the module. (age in complete years)</i>		AN3. Age under 5? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line		AN4. Record the result of child weight measurement. Kilogram (KG) ____. ____ Child Not Present 99.3 Child Refused 99.4 Respondent Refused 99.5 Other Specify 99.6 <i>(in case child not present '99.3' go for next child)</i>			AN5. Check AN2: child age?		AN6. Record the result of child length measurement. Length (CM) ____. ____ Child Not Present 999.3 Child Refused 999.4 Respondent Refused 999.5 Other Specify 999.6 <i>(The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer)</i>		AN7. Record the result of child height measurement. Height (CM) ____. ____ Child Not Present 999.3 Child Refused 999.4 Respondent Refused 999.5 Other Specify 999.6 <i>(The child age is 2 years and above should be measured standing up. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer)</i>	
								1. age 0 or 1 year	2. age 2, 3 or 4				
	Name	Age	Y	N	Weight	0 or 1	2, 3 or 4	Length	Height				
1		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
2		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
3		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
4		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
5		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
6		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
7		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				
8		___	1	2	____.____	1	2	____.____	____.____				

Entered record of weight/ height/ length on tablet for all children has been verified by Measurer with filled in form.

Annexure-B: List of Union Councils

SUKKUR		
Tehsil/ Taluka	Name of UC	# of Households (during PSC)
New Sukkur	Ghumra	2,933
	Nasiarabad	2,432
	Tamachani	2,050
Pano Aqil	Baiji Shareef	2,626
	Bulla	2,961
	Dadoli	2,856
	Drib	2,596
	Hingoro	2,802
	Junas	2,706
	Mubarakpur	3,715
	Mullali	2,555
	Nindapur	2,908
	Nirch	1,674
	Nouraja	2,055
	Panhwari Jageer	1,263
	Pano Ghulam Ali	3,439
	Roophar	3,416
	Sadhouja	2,341
Sangi	2,764	
Rohri	Sultan pur	2,689
	Akbarpur	2,650
	Ali Wahan	3,559
	Arore	2,877
	Dhandhi	3,549
	Kotri	2,201
	Loung Bhatti	2,590
	Panhwar	3,310
	Patni	4,633
	Pir Ikhlas Shah	2,889
	Roshanabad	3,028
	Sangrar	3,038
	Trimunh	2,301
Wah Burrira	2,221	
Salehpat	Khabri Bhit	4,226
	Lal Jurio	3,351
	Tarai	4,441
	Wass	3,903
Grand Total		107,548

GHOTKI		
Tehsil	Name of UC	# of Households (during PSC)
Daharki	Beroota	1,975
	Bharchundi	1,793
	Dad Leghari	2,429
	Jampur	2,401
	Jhum	1,578
	Keenjhar	1,816
	Khrohi	3,813
	Loni	1,808
	Raharki	3,678
	Reni	2,231
	Saindino Malik	2,754
	Sanko	2,250
	Ghotki	Ali Bag
Attal Muradani		2,362
Bago Daho		2,428
Bandh		2,195
Berari		2,076
Changlani		2,056
Hussain Beli		2,101
Jamal		3,646
Khadwari		2,955
Khuhara		2,475
Labana		3,788
Muhammad Khan Ghoto		2,058
Muhammad Pur		1,972
Qadirpur		2,827
Ruk		2,358
Saleh Mahar		1,856
Sundrani		2,735
Umer Daho		2,225
Wagri	1,873	
Wasti Qutub Deen Shah	2,299	
Khangarh	Ali Mahar	2,526
	Bhetoor sharif	3,129

GHOTKI		
Tehsil	Name of UC	# of Households (during PSC)
	Kandlo	2,647
	Lohi	3,687
	Mithri	3,782
Mirpur	Qazi Badal Mahar	1,901
	Darwish Naich	2,305
	Dhangro	2,672
	Dil Murad Gabol	1,639
	Garhi Chakar	1,816
	Hayat Pitafi	2,472
	Jahan Khan Unnar	2,670
	Jarwar	2,074
	Koohi Khengi	1,880
	Machhalo	1,278
Ubauro	Sahib Khan Lund	2,407
	Sono Pitafi	2,560
	Wahi Ghoto	2,965
	Yaro Lund	2,615
	Baand	1,163
	Bori	3,513
	Chandia	2,548
	Jhangal Malik	1,999
	Kamo Shaheed	2,617
	Khambra	3,960
	Khamiso Chachar	3,516
	Langho	2,407
	Muhammad Pur	2,123
	Naseer Dhoundho	2,799
	Ranwti	2,143
Reti	1,760	
Saeed Pur	2,004	
Sui Sharif	2,173	
Wasti Jeewan Shah	1,850	
Grand Total	22,825	160,852

Annexure-C: Dashboard Monitoring

Specimen as of 26.01.23





Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Board
Government of the Sindh
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