



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**2012**

# Citizens' Damage Compensation Program



Third Party  
Validation  
National Report:  
**Pakistan**

Prepared by:  
**Assessment & Strengthening  
Program - RSPN**

House 70, Street 25, F-10/1, Islamabad  
Tel: 92-51-2114312-4

## Abstract

---

*The massive 2010 monsoon flood disaster in Pakistan was unprecedented, killing more than 1,700 individuals, affecting over 20 % of the land area and impacting the lives of more than 20 million people<sup>1</sup>. Since the area's most impacted were already lagging behind in socio-economic indicators, flooding compounded challenges to the poverty reduction efforts that were underway in these areas. In order to facilitate the rehabilitation of the affected communities the Government of Pakistan launched the Citizen Damage Compensation Program (CDCP) Phase I. The program disbursed PKR 20,000 in cash grants to affected families in all four provinces, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan. The WCP was extended into a second phase known as the Citizen Damage Compensation Program (CDCP) that aimed to disburse PKR 40,000 in two equal installments of PKR 20,00 each to the affected families. Damaged housing was used as a proxy indicator for determination of whether a household had been affected by the floods and subsequently whether it qualified to be a beneficiary. The respective Provincial Disaster Management Authorities carried out the assessment of damage to households and handed an initial list over to NADRA. In order to ensure the disbursement of cash grants to eligible households only, the Government of Pakistan agreed to carry out a third party validation (TPV) of CDCP's initial list of potential beneficiaries for damaged houses. ASP-RSPN took up the task of validating the initial list of beneficiaries. A specific criterion was used to identify district wise discrepancies in all four provinces and AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan. This report accounts for all the measures taken in the TPV exercise in Pakistan, and presents the results gained solely at a national level.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010-11 Special Section 2

## Preface

Cash transfer programs are essential components of efforts to provide relief to the disaster stricken areas. These help the affected households to cope with loss and risk. These programs have the potential to contribute directly or indirectly to a wider range of development outcomes as well.

The floods of 2010 compelled millions to leave their homes and washed away their sources of income. In order to provide quick relief to the affected population Government of Pakistan launched a direct cash transfer program called “Watan Card Program”. A direct cash transfer of Rs. 20,000 to affected families served as a quick relief measure. Subsequently the “Citizens’ Damage Compensation Program” (CDCP), has introduced further direct cash transfer of Rs. 40,000 per household, funded by the Federal Government and International donors. Disbursement was made conditioned to a TPV exercise for validation of the initial list of beneficiaries. The validation exercise created a unique liaison between the Federal Government, Provincial Governments and International Donors, all working in a transparent and efficient framework to guarantee quick and effective recovery of the flood hit population.

ASP-RSPN evolved a unique and innovative four-pronged TPV strategy ensuring: (i) a dynamic validation design supported by physical outreach, effective monitoring and evaluation, and multi-tier coordination mechanism; (ii) creation of a buffering mechanism to ensure that donors and governments are not directly involved in the validation survey; (iii) robust validation instrument to enhance the elements of transparency and credibility; and (iv) quality control mechanism through three-tier monitoring, double entry data systems and CNIC triangulation by NADRA. I believe an innovative and credible model has been created by ASP for reaching out to millions spread over remote and difficult terrain for validating data on losses.

The Third Party validation of CDCP’s survey spanned over 80 districts in the four provinces, GB and AJK. Each district was considered as separate assessment where complete team was hired and separate results were compiled. The geographical spread was enormous; resultantly, the exercise was a huge as well as organizational challenge in terms of project design, planning and implementation. In addition, there were accessibility challenges, communication delays and security problems faced by the survey teams. ASP-RSPN’s central and provincial program offices maintained a strong presence in the flood affected areas. These offices served as a hub of administrative and operational activities in the validation process. The ASP-RSPN engaged IDS for the design, data collection and data entry/analysis of the validation survey based on its proven record of reaching out to multiple districts simultaneously. The leadership of Dr. Sohail Jahangir, Chairman IDS is appreciated. The biggest challenge of course was to ensure the independence of the validation process. For this purpose a special buffering mechanism as part of the implementation strategy was put in place.

The report sums up the story of this exercise. It is indeed a story of commitment, steadfastness and success. The harnessing of technical skills with organizational backstopping in trying circumstances provides lessons for the future. There were pitfalls and problems but the collaborative approach involving USAID and other donors, the Federal and Provincial Govts and agencies like PDMA and District Administration worked in sync. The Inception Report outlining survey principles and the clear role of different stakeholders proved to be an invaluable instrument in guiding the operations in an orderly manner. Special gratitude to Ms. Kerin Levine and her team from USAID, as their keen interest facilitated the process and ensured success of the undertaking.

This report along with four Provincial Reports on CDCP operations can provide useful lessons in institutionalizing a very important process. With this in view, ASP-RSPN has developed a program of lesson dissemination workshops at federal and provincial level involving all stakeholders.

ASP-RSPN is proud to advance a collaborative model of TPV successfully implemented, under the aegis of US Govt's invaluable assistance in this field.

**EJAZ RAHIM**

Chief of Party

Assessment and Strengthening Program-RSPN

## Abbreviations

---

ASP	Assessment and Strengthening Program
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CPO	Central Program Office
CDCP	Citizen Damage Compensation Program
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HoF	Head of Family
HoH	Head of Household
IDS	Innovative Development Strategies
KPK	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
KPO	Key Punch Operator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System(s)
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
PDMAs	Provincial Disaster Management Authorities
PaRRS	Provincial Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Settlement Authority
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
PPOs	Provincial Program Offices
RSPs	Rural Support Programs
RSPN	Rural Support Programs Network
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPV	TPV
UC	Union Council
USD	US Dollar

USAID

United States Agency for International Development

WCP

Watan Card Program

## Table of Contents

<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>II</b>
ABBREVIATIONS .....	IV
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>VIII</b>
<b>SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1: INTRODUCTION TO CDCP .....	1
1.2: OBJECTIVES OF TPV .....	5
1.3: NATIONAL PROFILE.....	6
1.4: METHODOLOGY.....	7
1.4.1 SAMPLE DESIGN.....	7
1.4.2 TRAINING .....	12
1.4.4 ENUMERATION .....	17
1.4.5: QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	18
<b>SECTION 2: MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>20</b>
SECTION A) MONITORING.....	20
SECTION B) EVALUATION .....	22
SECTION 3: TPV RESULTS.....	25
3.1 NATIONAL RESULTS (DISTRICT WISE) .....	25
3.2 PROCESS OF RESULTS SUBMISSION TO NADRA:.....	25
3.3 PROVINCIAL RESULTS .....	30
3.4 EXPERIENCE SHARING WORKSHOP: .....	38
SECTION 4: CHALLENGES & KEY LESSONS .....	39
4.1: CHALLENGES .....	39
4.2: KEY LESSONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	40
4.3 CONCLUSION.....	41
<b>APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: ROLLOUT PLANS</b> .....	<b>44</b>

## LIST OF TABLES:

TABLE 1: 2010 FLOOD DAMAGE & RECONSTRUCTION COST .....	2
TABLE 2: CDCP FUNDING CONTRIBUTION.....	5
TABLE 3: PROVINCE-WISE WATAN CARD PROCESSED IN CDCP PHASE I.....	7
TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AS PER NADRA.....	8
TABLE 5: SAMPLE SIZE PER PROVINCE.....	10
TABLE 6: TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCE DEPLOYED.....	11
TABLE 7: PROVINCIAL COORDINATORS.....	11
TABLE 8: TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIELD STAFF IN PUNJAB .....	13
TABLE 9: TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIELD STAFF IN SINDH .....	14
TABLE 10: TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIELD STAFF IN AJK .....	15
TABLE 11: TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIELD STAFF IN BALOCHISTAN .....	15
TABLE 12: TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIELD STAFF IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN .....	16
TABLE 13: TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIELD STAFF IN KPK .....	16

TABLE 14: SUMMARY OF DISCREPANCIES DISTRICT WISE .....	25
TABLE 16: TPV RESULTS KEY DATES.....	36
TABLE 17: ROLLOUT PLAN PUNJAB .....	45
TABLE 18: ROLLOUT PLAN SINDH .....	45
TABLE 19: ROLLOUT PLAN AJK.....	46
TABLE 20: ROLLOUT PLAN BALOCHISTAN .....	47
TABLE 21: ROLLOUT PLAN GILGIT-BALTISTAN .....	48
TABLE 22: ROLLOUT PLAN KPK.....	48

**LIST OF FIGURES:**

FIGURE 1: TPV PROCESS.....	3
FIGURE 2: SAMPLING PROCESS.....	10
FIGURE 3: DISCREPANCIES IN AJK .....	30
FIGURE 5: DISCREPANCIES IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN.....	32
FIGURE 6: DISCREPANCIES IN KPK .....	33
FIGURE 7: DISCREPANCIES IN PUNJAB.....	34
FIGURE 8: DISCREPANCIES IN SINDH .....	35

## Executive Summary

---

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) estimated that as a result of monsoon floods in 2010, over 14 million families in more than 78 districts were affected and were in dire need of support and shelter. The Government of Pakistan consequently implemented the WCP to disburse PKR 20,000 cash grant to the affected families in all four provinces (Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab, and Baluchistan) and Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK).

The WCP was extended into a second phase known as the Citizen Damage Compensation Program (CDCP) which aimed to disburse further installments of PKR 40,000 in two equal installments of PKR 20,000 each to the affected families. Damaged housing was used as a proxy indicator for CDCP's determination of a household being affected by the floods to qualify as a beneficiary. Potential beneficiaries were identified through surveys carried out by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) as per the damaged criteria developed by respective provincial governments. The list of beneficiaries was handed over to NADRA. NADRA checked for any duplication in the data before handing over the list for TPV/spot checks.

In order to ensure disbursement of the cash grants to eligible households only the Government of Pakistan agreed to carry out a TPV of CDCP's initial list of potential beneficiaries prepared by the provincial government. The specific objectives of this TPV was to design the Spot Checks survey activity, collect data from the flood affected areas based on a district level sample, report results per district and draft consolidated reports at the district and national level.

The purpose of the third-party validation was to evaluate the accuracy and validity of information about the beneficiary households given to NADRA by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in each province.

A unique sampling strategy was established by which houses to house survey was determined by a step-by-step procedure.

A sample size of 196 per district (except for the districts with fewer than 196 households, where the sample would be 100% of the proposed beneficiaries) was enough to yield a 90% confidence level.

Before unveiling the results, it is pertinent to establish that for this assignment discrepancy value depended upon the following factors: households not found, households found damaged by enumerator, household confirmed to be damaged by household member/local community member. As seen in Table 15 (Section 4), Households not found was the major factor causing discrepancies to go up per district as compared to the other factors.

Province wise, all districts results collected by provincial governments in Punjab, Sindh, AJK, KPK and Balochistan were accepted and approved, and so all qualified for CDCP grants. In Gilgit-Baltistan, 4 districts results were accepted and successfully qualified for the CDCP grants. Moreover, 3 districts in Gilgit-Baltistan (Ghanche, Diamir, Ghizer) are still under consideration for final approval. Hence, out of 80 districts sampled, the results of 77 districts as generated by

the respective provincial authorities have been approved for the disbursement of CDCP grant. Provincial results are discussed in detail in provincial results section.

The TPV team faced various challenges during different stages of the validation exercise. Initially there were data delivery delays from PDMA's. Moreover, since CDCP is a politically significant program for Federal and provincial governments, so independence of TPV was crucial to achieve reliable results. For the third party team itself, it was important to guarantee data standardization and data cleaning, so that data analysis would be trouble-free and accurate, and this in itself was quite cumbersome. In the field, field staff had to tactfully deal with cultural norms, as many participants refused to be photographed, and pictures were compulsory in the primary data collection. Hence this required persistent efforts from the field staff as well. In case of KPK and Balochistan, security was a huge problem for the field staff. Due to security concerns the process was delayed, and in some districts even stopped till security clearance was given to the field staff.

As can be noted from the results section the biggest challenge that the field staff faced in the districts all over Pakistan was locating the households in the sample. Not being able to locate households became the major factor adding to the discrepancy equation for each District, as compared to the other factors. Additionally, it was observed that the data list of addresses that was provided to the survey team was not sufficient in locating the households. Some provinces already had accessibility problems due to difficult terrain, so incorrect data on addresses further slowed down the validation process. Furthermore, due to difficult terrain, field staff faced communication delays too. Discrepancies would have been much less if the survey team had adequate data and directions that facilitate in locating of households.

Success of TPV was contingent upon extensive outreach to the flood affected areas, a strong validation instrument, robust monitoring & evaluation, and minimal involvement from the donor/Government agencies. The principal reason behind this TPV exercise was to ensure that CDCP grants reach those in the greatest need of it. Despite various challenges validation was planned and realized on ground in reasonably good timeframe. Even with an administrative targeting approach the incidence of exclusion and inclusion errors were not significant.

In terms of outreach, central Program Office & Provincial Program Offices of ASP-RSPN had strong presence in the flood affected areas. ASP-RSPN network of offices were hub of administrative and operational activities of Third-Party Validation. Some provinces/districts had internal checks on survey validity which added to efficacy of targeting. Use of TPV for verification of beneficiaries added to transparency and wider acceptance by stakeholders. In addition to its strong network, ASP-RSPN engaged IDS for the design, data collection and data entry of the TPV. IDS engaged local professional staff to conduct the validation process. The questionnaire covered areas that were directly relevant to establishing discrepancy in the districts, by including all four factors of discrepancy criteria. Enumerators were thoroughly trained, and proposed questionnaire was pretested to ensure a smooth and efficient course of the validation survey.

For strong monitoring and evaluation, Central Program office and Provincial Program Offices supervised and monitored the operations on the provincial level and made sure that the devised process and methodologies were followed. Daily feedback, random visits, screening of filled

questionnaires, photographic evidence and double check data entry mechanism were used to ensure the validity of the findings. To ensure minimal involvement of key government and donors, CPO and PPOs developed network with CDCP & the provincial governments. However, during the whole process, CDCP & the provincial government had no influence on the design of the validation instrument. They also didn't have any control over the validation processes and operations. The above stated reasons made the whole process very successful.

The report recommends that DDMA's and PDMA's roles should be enhanced and institutionalized as part of the National Disaster Management Plan/Strategy. Their capacities should be built; especially DDMA's so that they can conduct regular vulnerability capacity assessments (VCA's) in their respective areas which will consequently provide them with updated data bank for appropriate beneficiary targeting. In addition, RSPN Network/RSPs should be used to build DDMA's and PDMA's capacity in evolving and establishing Disaster Management plans. Ideally, RSP's should work with PDMA's for at least two years on the basis of an integrated mechanism, which will facilitate PDMA's' in realizing their true potential. Furthermore, vulnerability proxies for targeting should be more comprehensive, meaning they should cover various factors including loss of assets and/or crops, home destroyed, households facing continuous food shortages, areas with high food production failure rates, debt burden, and people with no family support. This would greatly reduce the incidence of exclusion and inclusion errors. Lastly, targeting should be a blend of geographical and participatory processes to increase its acceptability, and TPV should be institutionalized as a mandatory component in disaster management programs.

In conclusion, ASP-RSPN has successfully completed the validation exercise in 80 districts, out of which 77 district results collected by the provincial authorities have been approved for the disbursement of CDCP grants. 3 districts are still under consideration.

---

## Section 1: Introduction

---

### 1.1: Introduction to CDCP

The 2010 monsoon floods left a massive and unprecedented damage to infrastructure in its wake, affecting a substantial scale of more than 20 million and killing more than 1700 persons<sup>2</sup> along with it. Millions of dollars were lost in terms of damages to infrastructure, housing, agriculture and livestock, and other family assets. More than 1.1 million housing units were completely destroyed and more than 2 million hectares of standing crops were damaged or lost. The areas affected by flood were already consistently lagging behind in terms of socio-economic indicators and the loss to infrastructure and a sustainable source of livelihood has pushed them behind even further. Such a natural disaster compelled the government to divert resources for the rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Pakistanis (IDPs) and reconstruction of critical infrastructure. The reconstruction cost estimates are provided in the table 1.



To deal with this grave predicament, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) surveyed and estimated that over 14 million families in more than 78 districts were affected who were in dire need of support and shelter. The Government of Pakistan consequently implemented the WCP to disburse PKR 20,000 cash grant to the affected families in all four provinces (Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab, and Balochistan) and Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). The targeting of beneficiaries was carried out by geographic location i.e. flooded affected areas, as well as through the identification of affected families by provincial and district teams. About 1.6 million families were provided assistance in the first phase of the WCP.

WCP was extended into a second phase known as the CDCP which aimed to disburse further installments of PKR 40,000 in two equal installments of PKR 20,000 each to the affected families. Damaged housing was used a proxy indicator for CDCP's determination and qualification of its beneficiary. Potential beneficiaries were identified through surveys carried out by State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) as per the damaged criteria developed by respective provincial government.

---

<sup>2</sup> Special Section 2: Flood Impact Assessment, Pakistan Economic Survey

Table 1: 2010 Flood Damage & Reconstruction Cost<sup>3</sup>

(Rs. In Billion)		
Province/Area	Damages	Reconstruction Cost
AJK	7	13
Balochistan	53	27
FATA	6	8
Federal	93	96
Gilgit Baltistan	4	7
KPK	100	106
Punjab	219	93
Sindh	373	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>578</b>

CDCP was markedly different from the WCP:

1. WCP targeted families whereas CDCP targeted households.
2. WCP selected families based on geographic location (except for KPK) while CDCP's selection was based on geographic area and the extent of damage to respective houses.
3. WCP's initial list of potential beneficiaries was established by NADRA from its national database, while CDCP's initial list of potential beneficiaries was established by the respective provincial governments through Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA).
4. WCP's target grievances were mostly handled by NADRA whereas CDCP's target grievances were supposed to be handled by respective provincial governments.

*"The 2010 floods were a disaster of historic proportions that affected over 20 million people and created a massive recovery need...Households faced with income shocks often adopt coping strategies that are not beneficial over time, including reducing assets and consumption, increasing borrowing, and taking children out of school to work. Therefore, cash assistance to flood-affected households is essential to mitigate the adverse effects of income shocks besides addressing the issue of poverty and vulnerability. Importantly, the project [CDCP] will also assist in developing necessary capacities and systems to effectively handle the similar disasters in the future."* **Rachid Benmessaoud, World Bank Country Director for Pakistan**<sup>4</sup>

Government of Pakistan agreed to carry out a TPV of CDCP's initial list of potential beneficiaries, prepared by provincial government for damaged houses, to ensure the disbursement of cash grant only to entitled households. Development partners supported the government in conducting this exercise. ASP-RSPN was requested by USAID, a development

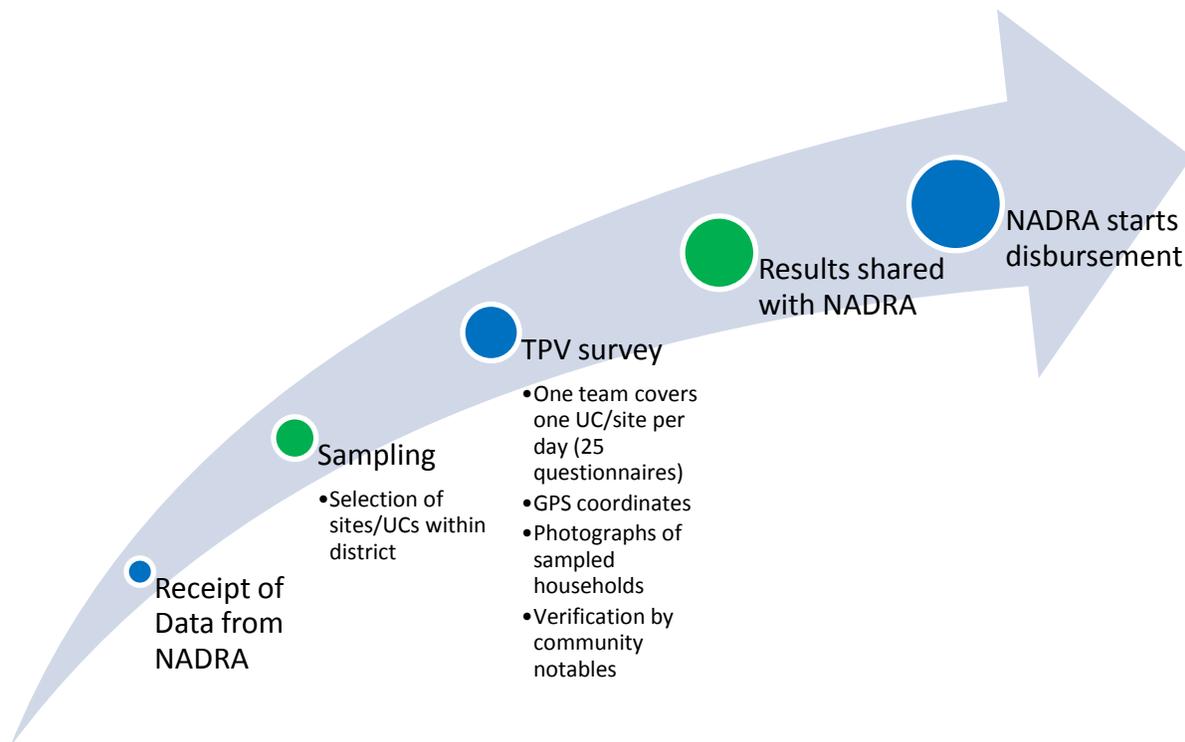
<sup>3</sup> National Flood Reconstruction Plan 2010

<sup>4</sup> Press Release No:2011/397/SAR, World Bank

partner of GoP, to conduct the TPV titled “Spot Checks” for the Citizen Damage Compensation Program.

The results of this survey were to be compared with the results of the housing damage assessment performed by each provincial government. Comparing the results of the two surveys will establish the accuracy and validity of the information about beneficiary households given to NADRA by the provincial governments. Figure 1 describes the overall validation process:

Figure 1: TPV Process



Note: Monitoring Cycle of TPV begins from sampling and goes on till Results are shared with NADRA

The identification of the households under CDCP was carried out under the following two steps:

**Step 1: Survey of the Beneficiary Households (Provincial government)**

Provincial Governments conducted door-to-door survey of damaged houses under a specific criterion. The list of beneficiaries was developed based on the survey results. This list was handed over to NADRA for verification. NADRA checked for any duplication in the data before handing over the list for TPV/Spot checks.

**Step 2: Verification through Spot Checks (Validation party)**

ASP-RSPN drew a sample of 16,268 households in 82<sup>5</sup> districts across Pakistan that was to be resurveyed to determine if the household was in actuality damaged by the floods. For this purpose, ASP-RSPN prepared a questionnaire that verified damage to the house. Damage was verified through the respondent and community notables and evidence of damage was obtained in the form of pictures. Each province/ has developed its own definition of household damage. Prior to start of the TPV survey, NADRA provided house damage definition to RSPN and based on the definition, field staff was trained for further damage assessment in the field.

<sup>5</sup> Two resurveyed districts (Ghizer & Ghanche)



Enumerator taking photograph of surveyed beneficiary

The process followed in each district during the Spot Checks was as follows:

- a) A district level representative sample was picked up for validation from the list of beneficiaries **[Round-I]** in order to categorize the results under the following three categories

1. Results from the district were accepted, if discrepancies<sup>6</sup>were  $\leq 10\%$ .
2. Results from the districts were rejected, if discrepancies  $> 30\%$ ; therefore provincial government had to repeat the identification process of that specific district.
3. Results from the district were revalidated, if discrepancies were  $> 10\%$  and  $\leq 30\%$ . Revalidation process will be carried out as described below under point b).

- b) An additional sample of the flood affected district population was required for revalidation **[Round II]**.

- c) Districts with more than 196<sup>7</sup> and less than 1,850 potential beneficiaries: a Round II survey was to be conducted using a new sample of 50 houses (or less if there are less than 50 houses not previously sampled).

Districts with more than 1,850 potential beneficiaries: a Round II survey was conducted using a new sample of 100 houses. The results were computed based on an aggregate sample, i.e. first sample/Round-1 plus revalidation sample/Round-2. There were two possible outcomes:

1. If discrepancies  $\leq 15\%$ , results were accepted.
2. If discrepancies  $> 15\%$ , district/provincial governments must repeat the identification process of that specific district (house assessment is redone).

---

<sup>6</sup>Instances where the potential household beneficiaries identified under CDCP Phase II survey were not verified to be the legitimate under the spot checks survey.

<sup>7</sup>In districts with less than 196 houses no Round II spot check is possible (as Round I will already have checked every proposed beneficiary.) Therefore, if data discrepancies  $\leq 15\%$ , results are accepted

The results and the data from the TPV survey, as required by NADRA, were handed over to NADRA by ASP-RSPN. NADRA matched CNIC numbers with the data provided by ASP-RSPN and analyzed the data to identify percentage discrepancies. In addition the complete list of beneficiaries was triangulated by NADRA as per the procedure mentioned below.

1. Head of household CNIC was unique in NADRA Database.
2. Head of household CNIC was valid in NADRA Database.
3. Head of the household CNIC was clear in NADRA Database, i.e., not marked suspicious, alien or fraud.

One or two addresses of the head of household indicated in the CNIC coincided with the affected areas.

## 1.2: Objectives of TPV

The purpose of the third-party validation was to evaluate the accuracy and validity of information about the beneficiary households given to NADRA by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of each province. The rationale was to check the beneficiaries list prepared by Provincial governments (validated by NADRA) for inconsistencies through field verification.

ASP-RSPN was requested by USAID, a development partner of GoP, to conduct the TPV titled “Spot Checks” for CDCP. TPV of CDCP was laid within the contours of a Cooperative Agreement signed between USAID and RSPN, envisaged for assessment and capacity building programs for the Government of Pakistan and civil society organizations.

**Table 2: CDCP Funding Contribution<sup>8</sup>**

Organization	Funding Contributions
<b>GOP</b>	US \$ 100 million
<b>USAID</b>	US \$ 190 million
<b>WB</b>	US \$ 115 million
<b>DFID</b>	US \$ 91 million
<b>Govt. of Italy</b>	US \$ 75 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>US \$ 571 million</b>

The specific objectives of this TPV/Spot Checks were:

- ❖ To design the Spot Checks survey activity and produce inception report for the execution of survey
- ❖ To collect data from the flood affected areas based on district level sample
- ❖ To report results per district and draft consolidated reports at the district and national level after completion of district level report

<sup>8</sup> Cabinet Division CDCP Unit



Surveyed Beneficiaries in Sindh

### 1.3: National Profile<sup>9</sup>

Pakistan occupies a geo-strategic location on the globe surrounded by the emerging economies of the world. It is bounded to the west by Iran, to the south-east by India, Afghanistan to the north-west, and China to the north-east and the Arabian Sea to the south. Islamic Republic of Pakistan, spanned over 796095 Square Kilometers, is divided into four provinces viz., Balochistan, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab. Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan have their own respective political and administrative machinery, with certain of their subjects are taken care by the Federal Government of Pakistan. Major cities include Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad and the capital city of Islamabad. Pakistan's national language is Urdu whereas English is given an Official Language status.

From ancient history perspective, some of the major archeological Sites are Moenjo Daro, Harrapa, Takht Bahi and Taxila, believed to be cradles of one of the earliest human civilizations. Moenjo Daro and Harrapa were spectacular ancient cities of Indus Valley Civilization which was at its peak till 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE. Archeological remains found in Taxila and Takht Bahi demonstrates the existence of a hallowed center of Buddhism known as the Gandhara Civilization. Furthermore, Pakistan is also treasure house to Muslim art and architecture. Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur and Thatta house exquisite specimens of Muslim architecture.

Pakistan's landscape features are very diverse. They range from lofty mountains in the northern areas and the rich alluvial plains of the Punjab, to the barren lands of Balochistan and hot dry deserts of Sindh. The great mountain ranges of the Himalayas, the Karakorum's and the Hindu Kush form Pakistan's northern highlands of North West Frontier Province and the Gilgit-Baltistan. Punjab province is a flat, alluvial plain with five major rivers dominating the upper region eventually joining the River Indus flowing south to the Arabian Sea. Sindh is bounded to the east by the Thar Desert and the Rann of Kutch and to the west by the Kirthar range. Balochistan Plateau is an arid tableland, encircled by dry mountains.

Pakistan<sup>10</sup> is estimated to have a population of 190 million by July 2012, making it the 5<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world. Median age in Pakistan is 21.9 years. Life expectancy at birth is around

<sup>9</sup> Sources: Ministry of Information & Broadcasting- [www.infopak.gov.pk/profile.aspx](http://www.infopak.gov.pk/profile.aspx) (Country Profile), Pakistan tourism development corporation- [www.tourism.gov.pk](http://www.tourism.gov.pk) (Basic Facts about Pakistan)

<sup>10</sup> Source: Central Intelligence Agency – [www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov). (the World Fact book, Pakistan)

66.35 years. It has population growth of around 1.5% with birth rate of about 24.3 births/1000 populations and 6.8 deaths/1000 populations. Male to female ratio in Pakistan is 1.06 male/female. Demographically, Pakistan is very diverse in terms of ethnicities and life styles. Punjabis, Pashtuns and Sindhis are three dominant ethnic groups whereas Saraikis, Muhajirs, Balochis and other are minority groups. Islam is the dominant religion however a diverse proportion of minorities also live here including Hindu, Christian and Sikhs.

Pakistan experienced disastrous floods in the monsoon of 2010. The damage was estimated to be around 5.8% of Pakistan’s 2009/10 GDP. Floods left extensive damage to key humanitarian sector such as agriculture and education etc. amounting \$10.85 billion for recovery & reconstruction. Agriculture and housing sector experienced the most damages amounting to approx. \$5 billion and \$1.6 billion with recovery cost estimated to be \$1.05billion and \$2.2 billion respectively. Approx. 2.1 million hectares of cropland was damaged by flooding. Damages in humanitarian sector of education, water supply & sanitation and health were also very large. Floods affected around 6.2% of the schools in Pakistan with highest number of 5,665 schools destroyed in Sindh. Around 515 health facilities were destroyed with Sindh and KPK having the largest number of completely damaged facilities. Over 1.6 million housing units were destroyed, majority of which were also in Sindh and Khyber Pukhtunkhwa. Given the extensive damage, priority reliefs’ efforts were imperative to reconstruct housing units, health and education facilities<sup>11</sup>.

## 1.4: Methodology

### 1.4.1 Sample Design

Since, the third-party validation aimed to evaluate the accuracy and validity of information about the beneficiary households at the district level, the sample was designed with a focus to be representative at the district level. These results gave way for additional analysis.

**Universe:** The universe under study in the exercise comprised of the flood affected households identified under CDCP spread over the four provinces,<sup>12</sup> Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK. Military restricted areas, if any, were beyond the scope of this survey.

Table 3: Province-wise Watan Card Processed in CDCP Phase I

Province	Districts	Head of Family (Beneficiaries)
AJK	10	10,943
Balochistan	13	120,918
GB	7	9,378
KPK	24	243,208
Punjab	12	608,825

<sup>11</sup> Source: Humanitarian Information Unit U.S. Department of State citing USG, World Bank & Asian Development Bank, 2010 Pakistan floods Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment.

<sup>12</sup> This includes four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

<b>Sindh</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>651,990</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,645,262</b>

Table 4: Summary of affected households as per NADRA<sup>13</sup>

<b>Pakistan</b>		
	<b>Province</b>	<b>Number of Affected HH</b>
<b>1</b>	AJK	<b>12,755</b>
<b>2</b>	Balochistan	<b>61,197</b>
<b>3</b>	Gilgit-Balistan	<b>8273</b>
<b>4</b>	KPK	<b>297,255</b>
<b>5</b>	Punjab	<b>365,938</b>
<b>6</b>	Sindh	<b>387,809</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,133,427</b>

The figures in Table 3 represent potentially eligible families for WCP. Whereas, CDCP was to provide benefits on the basis of households, not families. Consequently, the number of beneficiary households in CDCP were less than the number of beneficiary families in WCP because households often contain multiple families. As Tables 3 & 4 show, the WCP possibly covered 83 districts all over Pakistan where 1,679,629 prospective families may have been part of the WCP, however this number decreased to 751,560 in CDCP as damaged households were targeted not affected families.

Once ASP-RSPN received data from NADRA the proposed lists of beneficiary households for CDCP, sample size for each district was adjusted accordingly, in accordance with the sampling strategy explained below, and the adjusted sample size was communicated to all concerned parties.

### **Sampling Strategy:**

A sample size of 196 per district (except for the districts with fewer than 196 households, where the sample would be 100% of the proposed beneficiaries) was enough to yield a 90% confidence level. ASP-RSPN's analysis confirmed that this sample size was more than sufficient to yield robust results even considering the likely 2% non-response rate. All flood-affected districts were covered except where affected population is less than 25 households. Districts with potential beneficiaries less than 25 were excluded for reasons of cost: it is not worthwhile to undertake the costs entailed for populations that small.

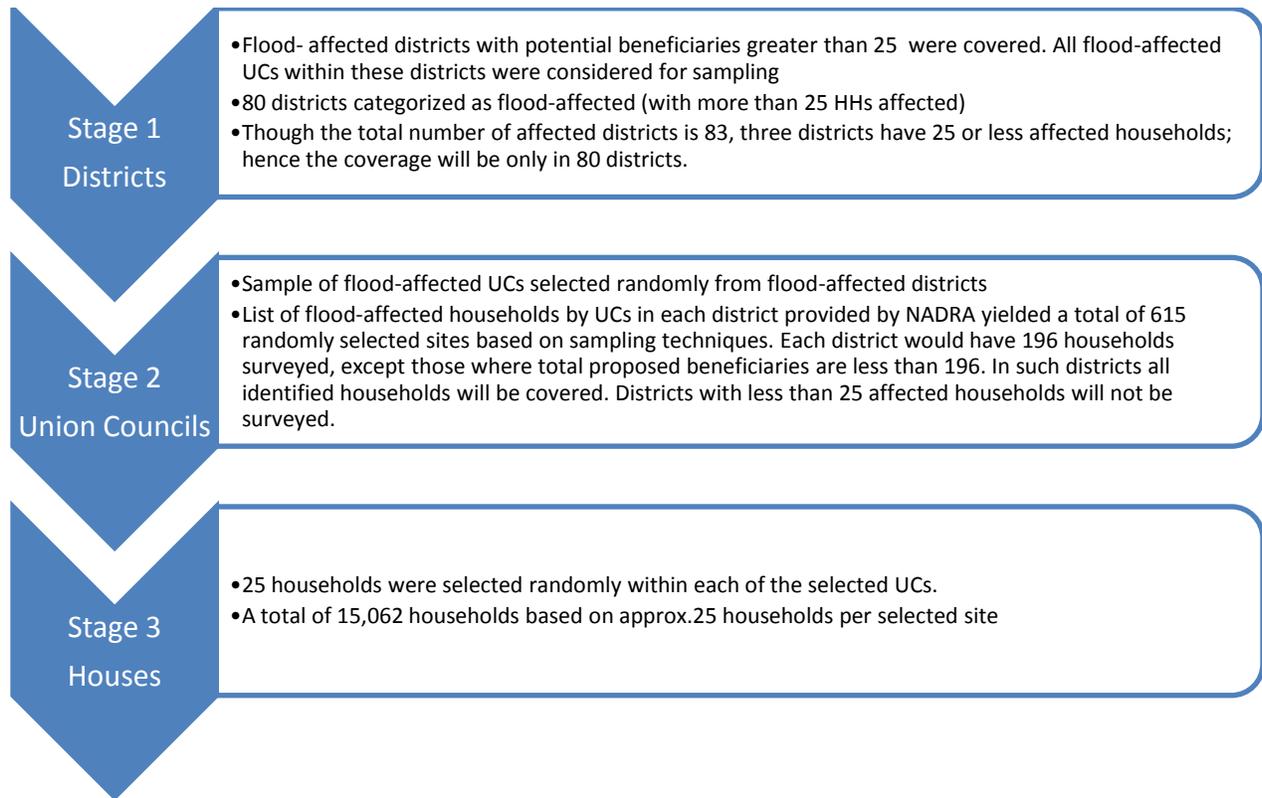
<sup>13</sup> <http://cdcp.nadra.gov.pk/GeneralStatistics.do>

- **Selection of Districts:** All flood-affected districts with a population of potential beneficiaries (of the CDCP) greater than 25 were covered. This resulted in 80<sup>14</sup> districts covered all over Pakistan as shown in Table 6.
  
- **Selection of Union Councils (UC)s:** Within each district, all flood-affected UCs formed the sampling frame for selection. UCs to be enumerated were selected randomly. The number of UCs per district depended upon the size of sample to be enumerated in each district considering reasons like logistical efficiency in the field work. At least 25 households randomly selected from each site were enumerated. In the selection of UCs consideration were given to urban/rural thick/remote stratification as far as possible. Given the parameter of 25 households per site, the number of sites in the district were calculated to yield the total sample required for that district. Given the 15,062 national sample size, this implied that approximately 615 sites were needed to be selected. 100% of the total proposed beneficiary households were to be enumerated in districts where the number of households on the list of potential beneficiaries was less than 196.
  - For all cases where the number of households to be enumerated in a district was less than 35 only one UC (site) was enumerated (subject to above mentioned exclusion).
  - In case the number of households to be enumerated were between 35 and 50 the number of UCs (sites) from which households were to be enumerated were taken to be 2 (provided there are more than 2 UCs available).
  
- **Selection of Households:**As stated earlier, 25 households within each UC were selected. Households were selected randomly from the list of all proposed beneficiary households in the selected UC.

---

<sup>14</sup> Though the total number of affected districts was 83, three districts had 25 or less affected households; hence the coverage was only in 80 districts.

Figure 2: Sampling Process



**Estimator Precision:** ASP-RSPN reports each District sample's discrepancy rate, indicating in particular whether the rate is less than or equal to 10%, in which case the District's data was considered to be valid. The District sample size is sufficient to ensure that, if the District actually had 15% discrepancies (the limit ultimately permitted for acceptance), the likelihood of 10% or lower sample discrepancy rate would also be 10% or less. Thus, there is 90% or higher confidence in any finding of a sample discrepancy rate that is equal to or under 10%. ASP-RSPN also reports the standard error of each District's discrepancy rate estimator.

Table 5: Sample Size per Province

Province	Districts Covered	No. of Households Sampled
AJK	10	1,864
Balochistan	14	2,653
Gilgit-Baltistan	7	1,964
KPK	24	5,055
Punjab	11	2,162
Sindh	14	2,844
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16,150</b>

### 1.4.2 Human Resource Deployed

In order to verify damage to the houses due to the floods, ASP-RSPN surveyed 16,150 households in total<sup>15</sup>. These households were divided among 80 districts across Pakistan. ASP-RSPN hired field staffs that were responsible for conducting the survey in each province and their details are summarized in tables below.

Table 6: Total Human Resource Deployed

Designation	No of Staff
Provincial Coordinator	6
District Supervisors	80
Field Supervisors	94
Enumerators	190
Editors	81

#### **Provincial Coordinator:**

Provincial coordinators were responsible for coordinating the survey in the entire province. Their responsibilities included locating & hiring field teams that conducted surveys in the selected districts. They also acted as a liaison between the field staff and the ASP-RSPN head office. The coordinator was in constant contact with the Survey Manager and responsible for ensuring quality in data collection from the selected districts. They conducted and coordinated the trainings of enumerators and supervisors and oversaw the planning, management and quality control of data collection in their respective provinces.

Table 7: Provincial Coordinators

Province	Provincial Coordinator
AJK	Mubashir Ejaz
Balochistan	Mubashir Ejaz
Gilgit-Baltistan	Anees Majeed
KPK	Najeeb Khan
Punjab	Farouq Malik
Sindh	Najeeb Khan

#### **District Supervisors:**

District supervisors were responsible for coordinating the entire survey in their assigned district. Their responsibilities included ensuring availability of stationary, interacting with survey staff in the field, providing monitoring reports to the ASP-RSPN head office, collecting questionnaires at the end of the day, interacting with editor to return questionnaires with errors, and submitting finalized questionnaires to the ASP-RSPN head office.

#### **Field Supervisors:**

Field supervisors worked directly under the district supervisor and were responsible for leading a team of enumerators to conduct the survey. Responsibilities were to locate the selected

---

<sup>15</sup> See Table 5

households and submit completed questionnaires in the agreed time frame, identify and oversee data collection teams as well as plan, manage and look after operations in their respective districts. The supervisors were also responsible for making logistic arrangements in an effective manner. The team of enumerators worked with the field supervisors in identifying households and completing the questionnaires.

### **Editor:**

Editor was responsible for reviewing completed questionnaires in the field and identifying errors. Questionnaires marked with errors were returned to the district supervisor and sent back to the field for correction.

## **1.4.2 Training**

### **National level:**

Using its nationwide network, IDS hired enumerators from and for every region. The enumerators were selected through a process of quality based selection which includes a screening and testing process. These enumerators received training for the particular assignment as follows:

For the Provincial Coordinators and district supervisors, training of Trainers Workshop was held at the IDS head office Islamabad. They in turn imparted training to supervisors and enumerators in their respective provinces and areas (Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan, Gilgit/Baltistan and AJK).



Field staff training in Islamabad

District Enumerators and field supervisors received training on time management, effective communication skills and field ethics to facilitate effective and smooth data collection. Training workshops typically are three days long consisting of classroom training, field training and a comprehensive review of the field day work to ensure not only further familiarity with the survey instruments but also to iron out logistical considerations. At the end of the workshop a comprehensive test was conducted to ascertain the level of performance of each participant. In

case of a delay of more than 4 weeks in deployment for any reason, one-day refresher training was conducted for the field staff.

### **Provincial Level:**

ASP-RSPN organized several training sessions in each province to instruct field staff about this project. The purpose of these trainings was to introduce the project, teach enumeration techniques, build familiarity with questionnaire, and introduce the work plan within the time frame. ASP-RSPN prepared and utilized a training manual to assist the participants that provided necessary information and essential pointers. Training included lectures from ASP-RSPN staff, actual field visits, and a final evaluation of the participants. Participants in the training included district supervisors, field supervisors, editors, and enumerators from all of the districts that were to be surveyed. Details of the trainings are provided in the tables below.

**Table 8: Training Schedule of Field Staff in Punjab**

Dates	District Name	No of Participants					Training Venue	Contact person
		District Supervisors	Field Supervisors	QCO	Enumerators	Total		
<b>9th-11th September, 2011</b>	Multan	1	1	1	2	5	Fiesta Inn Hotel Multan	Zafar Ahmad (0300-7310869)
	Muzaffargarh	1	1	1	2	5		
	RY Khan	1	1	2	3	7		
	Khushab	1	1	1	4	7	Flat #7 Shaheen Plaza in Sargodha	Muhammad Raof (0302-3539469)
	Sargodha	1	1	1	2	5		
	Jhang	1	1	1	2	5	in Jhang	Mohammad Asif (0300-6632680)
	Layyah	1	1	1	2	5	Awami Development Organization in Layyah	Saif Ullah Al Hussainy (0606-412571)
<b>4th-5th September, 2011</b>	DG Khan	1	1	1	2	5	Al Asar Complex Block S in DG Khan	Syed Tanveer Hussain (0300-6784800)
	Rajanpur	1	1	1	2	5		

Dates	District Name	No of Participants				Training Venue	Contact person	
		District Supervisors	Field Supervisors	QCO	Enumerators			Total
	Mianwali	1	1	1	2	5	2-First Floor Shahbaz Market Belo Khel Road in Mianwali	Taj Muhammad (0300-6091567)
	Bhakkar	1	1	1	2	5	Street Rao Yaqoob Wali Ibrahim Manzil Moh. Jamia Rashidia in Bhakkar	Rao Muhammad Yaqoob (0333-6844794)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>59</b>		

Table 9: Training Schedule of Field Staff in Sindh

Dates	District Name	No of Participants					Training Venue	Contact person
		D. Supervisors	F. Supervisors	QCO	Enumerators	Total		
23-26 Nov 2011	Jacobabad	1	1	1	2	5	Red Carpet Hotel Sukkur	Muhammad Jan Odhano, 03337341178
	Larkana	1	1	1	2	5		
	Sukkur	1	1	1	2	5		
	Kashmore	1	1	1	2	5		
	Ghotki	1	1	1	2	5		
	Khairpur	1	1	1	2	5		
	Kambar Shahdad Kot	1	1	1	2	5		
Shikarpur	1	1	1	2	5			
23-26 Nov 2011	Nausheroferoz	1	1	1	2	5	Faran Hotel Hyderabad	Mola Bakshs, 03337062928
	Dadu	1	1	1	2	5		
	Hyderabad	1	1	1	2	5		
	Shaheed Benazirabad	1	1	1	2	5		
	Jamshoro	1	1	1	2	5		
	Thatta	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>		

Table 10: Training Schedule of Field Staff in AJK

Date	District Name	No of Participants					Training Venue	Contact person
		District Supervisor	Field Supervisor	QCO	Enumerators	Total		
24th-26th September, 2011	Bhimber	1	1	1	3	6	Hotel Kayal Chowk Shaheedan in Muzaffarabad	Rizwan Nazir (0333-5265901)
	Mirpur	1	1	1	4	7		
	Kotli	1	1	1	4	7		
	Muzaffarabad	1	1	1	6	9	Orish Guest House in Muzaffarabad	Mashkoor Hussain Rana (0355-8150198)
	Hattian	1	1	1	6	9		
	Neelum	1	1	1	4	7		
	Haveli	1	1	1	3	6	Restaurant Khutta in AJK	Nadeem Tahir (0344-5047659)
	Sudhnoti	1	1	1	4	7		
	Bagh	1	1	1	2	5		
	Rawalakot	1	1	1	3	6		
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>69</b>		

Table 11: Training Schedule of Field Staff in Balochistan

Dates	District Name	No of Participants					Training Venue	Contact person
		District Supervisors	Field Supervisors	QCO	Enumerators	Total		
22 December, 2011 to 25 December, 2011	Zhob	1	1	1	2	5	Zhob	Mubashir Ejaz
	Loralai	1	1	1	2	5		
	Harnai	1	1	1	2	5		
	KillaSaifullah	1	1	1	2	5		
	Sherani	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>		
22 December, 2011 to 25 December, 2011	Nasirabad	1	1	1	2	5	Sibi	AneesMa jeed
	Jaffarabad	1	1	1	2	5		
	Kachhi	1	1	1	2	5		
	JhalMagsi	1	1	1	2	5		

	Sibi	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>		
<b>5 July 2011 to 7 July 2011</b>	Kohlu	1	1	1	2	5	DG Khan	Danish
	Barkhan	1	1	1	2	5		
	DeraBugti	1	1	1	2	5		
	Musakhail	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>		

**Table 12: Training Schedule of Field Staff in Gilgit-Baltistan**

Dates	District Name	No of Participants					Training Venue	Contact person
		District Supervisors	Field Supervisors	QCO	Enumerators	Total		
<b>15 July 2011 to 17 August 2011</b>	Gilgit	1	1	1	2	5	PTDC Gilgit	Ejaz Khan
	Ghanche	1	1	1	2	5		
	Astore	1	1	1	2	5		
	Ghizer	1	1	1	2	5		
	Skardu-Baltistan	1	1	1	2	5		
	Diamer	1	1	1	2	5		
	Hunza Nagar	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>		

**Table 13: Training Schedule of Field Staff in KPK**

Dates	District Name	No of Participants					Training Venue	Contact person
		District Supervisors	Field Supervisors	QCO	Enumerators	Total		
<b>9 July 2011 to 11 July 2011</b>	Swat	1	1	1	2	5	Hotel Grand Season FizaGutt Swat	Hakim Zada
	Malakand	1	1	1	2	5		
	Chitral	1	1	1	2	5		
	Buner	1	1	1	2	5		
	Shangla	1	1	1	2	5		
	Upper Dir	1	1	1	2	5		
	Lower Dir	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>		
<b>5 July 2011 to 8 July 2011</b>	Kohat	1	1	1	2	5	Girls School #2 Hall in Kohat	JahanzebJani
	Hangu	1	1	1	2	5		
	Karak	1	1	1	2	5		

	Tank	1	1	1	2	5		
	LakkiMarwat	1	1	1	2	5		
	Bannu	1	1	1	2	5		
	DI Khan	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>		
<b>5 July 2011 to 7 July 2011</b>	Peshawar	1	1	1	2	5	Usmania Restaurant in Nowshera	Kachkol Khan Khattak
	Charsadda	1	1	1	2	5		
	Nowshera	1	1	1	2	5		
	Mardan	1	1	1	2	5		
	Sawabi	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>		
<b>5 July 2011 to 7 July 2011</b>	Mansehra	1	1	1	2	5	Jehd Foundation / CAC in Haripur	UsmanSherazi
	Haripur	1	1	1	2	5		
	Abbotabad	1	1	1	2	5		
	Battagram	1	1	1	2	5		
	Kohistan	1	1	1	2	5		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>		

On completion of the training the field staffs was responsible for conducting the survey in their respective provinces. The field staff administered the questionnaire which was basically designed to determine if the household was damaged in the floods<sup>16</sup>.

A team of two enumerators was responsible for completing 25 questionnaires in one day. Therefore each enumerator was responsible for completing and submitting 12 to 13 questionnaires by the end of the day.

#### 1.4.4 Enumeration

**Enumerators:** The spectrum of activities conducted during enumeration is as under

- District supervisors allocated areas to enumeration teams. Each team comprised of one field supervisor, two enumerators and one quality control officer.
- Field supervisors conducted a two-day reconnaissance activity prior to beginning of actual enumeration activities to build rapport with locals and to familiarize themselves with the areas.
- Field supervisors lead enumerators to the site of enumeration each day.
- Each enumerator had a list of respondents (with their addresses) for interviews.

<sup>16</sup> Appendix 1: Questionnaire

- a. In case the respondent was not found, another member of his/her household, who is at least 18 years of age and has a CNIC, was interviewed.
  - b. In case no eligible respondent could be found after two revisits, the house was taken in the category of “no response”, however, the evidence of damage through photograph and community involvement was collected.
- Day’s activities began at 8.00 am every morning and continued till dusk. However, repeat visits when required were conducted in the evening to ensure presence of household head.
  - Each enumerator filled 10-12 forms a day.
  - Enumerators carried a GPS device and collected GPS coordinates of houses visited.
  - Enumerators carried digital cameras to collect photographic evidence of house damages. Pictures were stored in cameras with a unique identification code given on questionnaire.



IDS staff monitoring in the field

- When required, the data collected was verified from notables of the area (revenue official, school headmaster, maulvi (cleric), community elders) who attested the information provided by the respondent.
- Chalk/marker markings (name of field supervisor, name of enumerator, date, and status) were used to avoid overlap and to facilitate re-visits.
- Any questionnaires flagged by Quality Control Teams were re-visited by the concerned enumerator the next day in the evening, to ensure household head was present.
- Enumeration activities were subject to robust monitoring specially in the initial days to help enumerators build good practices at the on-set.

#### 1.4.5: Quality Assurance

ASP-RSPN implemented a number of procedures in order to ensure that the data available for analysis was of the highest quality standard. This included hiring field editors who were responsible for reviewing questionnaires initially completed in the field. Questionnaires with

errors were marked and returned to the field for further action. Additionally senior staff from the ASP-RSPN head office randomly visited certain locations to check the progress of the survey and ensure that proper survey procedure was being followed.

Data entry at the head office was done using a double entry system. If a discrepancy existed in entry of the questionnaires then editors at the head office reviewed the questionnaire and corrected mistakes. This double entry system minimized the number of errors in the data entry process.

**Quality Control Officers - Field:** Quality Control Officers were deployed in districts to monitor field work and ensure quality of the survey. They administered the process of documenting the number and completeness of questionnaires as they are transmitted from the field on a given format. Furthermore, they also conducted random spot checks during the conduct of the survey and noted any digressions from the enumeration strategy as well as inform the Provincial Coordinators on the quality of data collection. Specific details of quality control activities are as follows:

1. Questionnaires were checked in the evening of the same day:
  - a. Field supervisors checked random batches of questionnaires: 20-30% of questionnaires were reviewed by field supervisors
  - b. Quality control officers checked each and every questionnaire for omissions and faults
2. Questionnaires that were found to be incomplete or faulty were flagged and returned to the field supervisor to be corrected in the field next evening.
3. Questionnaires that passed the quality checks were couriered (via TCS) each day
  - a. For Gilgit-Baltistan, where transit time for couriered questionnaires may be longer, means of electronic transmission may have been used (fax or e-mail of scanned copies)
  - b. Hard copies were dispatched nonetheless.

## Section 2: Monitoring & Evaluation

---

The overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation is performance measurement and assessment in order to learn and manage development results more effectively. Strong monitoring and evaluation is an important element to keep organizations and projects on track. It also reduces the likelihood of having to incur major cost overruns as well. For this specific assignment the method used to measure discrepancies in beneficiary households that qualify for CDCP grant was of critical importance as to determine the number of points that should be assigned to a district or province. Any quantification method employed needed to balance precision and accuracy with cost effectiveness so evaluation could be based on clear-cut results. Hence, the quantification criteria used for validation purposes is unique and absolutely fitting to the project requirements.



The M&E function of this assignment was undertaken by the qualified teams both at ASP-RSPN and IDS. ASP-RSPN conducted external monitoring of the entire assignment through CPO and PPOs. Under an overall quality control framework, ASP-RSPN directly surprised visits to the enumeration sites to ensure the quality and pace of data collection. On the other hand, the M&E team at IDS was led by a senior employee who had extensive experience in monitoring and evaluation of similar projects. All aspects of the spot checks, from training of enumeration teams to report writing was monitored by M&E teams reporting directly to the Team Leader. This involved team visits to the field offices at various intervals to monitor field work and to resolve or draw the manager's attention to any issues/problems identified. Enumeration teams were at times joined in the field to inspect the listing and enumerating activities. Data entry was monitored at intervals, where the M&E team randomly selected a small sample of entries/questionnaires to check accuracy. All report writing was carefully supervised and proofread by the M&E team to make sure that these and all presentations are accurate and meet high writing and publishing standards.

### Section a) Monitoring

#### Questionnaire:

First step in developing a valuable monitoring model was to make sure that the designed questionnaires serve as an effective tool to assess the nature of flood damage to a household. For

this purposes, questionnaire covered all relevant themes that were pertinent to establish discrepancy in each district<sup>17</sup>. Through the questionnaire the following could be gauged:

- *Beneficiary household was found or not found*
- *Respondent confirmed beneficiary house to be damaged*
- *Enumerator confirmed beneficiary house to be damaged*

Designed questionnaire was pretested to make sure that enumerators didn't find any problems associated with the structure of the questionnaire. Moreover, training of field staff was also conducted to minimize expected difficulties for enumerators.

Information from the questionnaire was used to calculate discrepancies in each district according to the following formula:

*Discrepancy% = % Total (Households not found + Households not damaged + refused with no damaged)*

### **Enumeration:**

A rollout plan was prepared for each province to make sure that the data can be obtained within the required and planned time frame<sup>18</sup>. In each province, District supervisors headed the enumeration teams in all eleven districts. District supervisors were made responsible to make timely execution of the enumeration activities in the field and data entry in Islamabad office at IDS. To streamline the enumeration process more effectively, field monitors were trained on TPV and monitoring checklists.

A comprehensive field monitoring plan was devised by ASP-RSPN to ensure the validity of the data to be received through questionnaire. This comprised of feedback and close supervision of enumerators and data check on the questionnaires obtained from the enumerators. Daily feedback was sought from field monitors to keep the enumerators alert and check for loopholes in the enumeration material as well as the process. Random visits were made during field monitoring. Once the questionnaires were filled and returned, random sample of 10% questionnaires were screened for errors to make sure validity of the data. After the questionnaires were filled, district supervisors were required to punch the data in to the designed databases. To make sure that the data entered was exactly like the data from the questionnaires, a policy of double entry of each questionnaire was followed.

To monitor the validity of information received, enumerators were required to present GPS coordinates of the households. This made sure that the enumerator visited the respondent household. To assess the damage, photographs were required for each damaged household. The nature of damage was assessed through pictures as well. Besides this, opinions of community notable was also sought to reflect on the extent of damage of the households.

---

<sup>17</sup> Questionnaire attached in Appendix

<sup>18</sup> Roll-out plans attached in Appendix

After completion of a rigorous training course and following upon the above mentioned guidelines field staff conducted a survey of 196 households in each district. The field staff administered a questionnaire which was designed to determine if the household was damaged in the floods.

A team of two enumerators was responsible for completing 25 questionnaires in one day. Therefore each enumerator was responsible for completing and submitting 12 to 13 questionnaires by the end of the day.

### **Section b) Evaluation**

Evaluation, in this perspective, was a rigorous and independent assessment to determine the accuracy of potential beneficiaries of each district in a province for CDCP's disbursement of cash to the flood affected household. The extent of accuracy was based on a "discrepancy formula" calculated from the results of questionnaires of the respective sample. Data from the questionnaires was put in the discrepancy formula stated below, to establish discrepancy value in each district.

*Discrepancy% = % Total (Households not found + Households not damaged + refused with no damaged)*

After completion of the enumeration process, the forms were sent to the ASP-RSPN head office in Islamabad for data entry. ASP-RSPN designed a database using SQL Server 2000 for the purpose of entering data from these questionnaires. ASP-RSPN hired 15 Key Punch Operators (KPO) and 3 editors and a training course was held on July 8, 2011 in order to introduce them to the software and procedure for data entry. After data entry was complete the data from the questionnaires was prepared in the form of tables and results were obtained. Type of data available for analysis included number of households damaged, number of households not damaged, and number of households not found. Detail of the process of data entry and analysis is explained below.

#### **Data Collection:**

**Three-Tier Management and Quality Control:** For field work, IDS implemented a three tier management and quality control mechanism to ensure that the survey data collected is authentic.

Tier 1- Supervision in the field: Field offices established at the district level to ensure efficient management and control. Field supervisors were responsible for monitoring of enumeration teams in the field. They ensured that day-to-day targets were met.

Quality Control Officers reviewed each and every questionnaire filled, marking errors and omissions. Questionnaires with faults were returned to field supervisors via district supervisor for correction in the field.

Tier 2 – Supervision at District Level: The District Supervisor, a permanent IDS staff member, ensured enumeration targets were met, and kept an overall check on the field activity at the district level. The District Supervisors maintained the questionnaire log-book to ensure that all questionnaires are accounted for, and randomly inspected filled-out questionnaires, and received

error reports from the Quality Control Officers. Questionnaires with faults were returned for enumeration through him. They ensured that survey guidelines and techniques are being followed. Moreover, a centralized M&E team comprised of 3 officers from IDS, including the Survey

Manager, carried out random spot visits to the field during the survey. They monitored the overall practices and performance of field staff and evaluated the performance in each district.

Tier 3 – Supervision at the Head Office Level: Questionnaires received at the head office were put through a second layer of monitoring before being passed on for data processing. An additional team of Editors reviewed questionnaires again. The Management Information System (MIS) Manager directly took part in overseeing all supervision at the head office.



#### **Data Processing:**

The MIS manager supervised the overall data entry activity for the Spot Checks and kept a check on the performance of the keypunch operators (KPOs) based on the feedback received from the data editors to ensure that the data entry sample size/target was achieved in each phase.

**Double Entry**<sup>19</sup>: Each questionnaire (of all instruments used in the Spot Checks Evaluation) was entered twice, to ensure that human errors were minimized.

**Built-in Checks:** There were standard built-in features in the software designed for the spot check. These included: skip-and-fill design, pre-defined data range for entry for different questions e.g. CNIC number cannot be more than 13 digits. “Forced entry” features ensure necessary fields cannot be left blank.

**Data Editors:** The MIS team at the IDS head office included data editors. Once certain batch of data entry load was completed, an error report was generated by the software highlighting all kinds of discrepancies, if any. The data editors were responsible for checking these discrepancies against the original questionnaires and make the relevant corrections in the entered data.

**Data Analysts:** Data analysts were responsible for final work in close coordination with the MIS department during the data analysis and report writing at the required intervals; they provided an additional layer of review when/if analytically unexpected or exceptional results were found.

#### **Quality assurance:**

ASP-RSPN implemented a number of procedures in order to ensure that the data available for analysis was of the highest quality standard. This included hiring field editors who were responsible for reviewing questionnaires initially completed in the field. Questionnaires with

---

<sup>19</sup>Given the quality of KPOs available at provincial level and other problems like prolonged power outages, data security, the best way out is centralized data entry at Islamabad under the direct supervision of Manager MIS and Survey specialist.

errors were marked and returned to the field for further action. Additionally senior staff from the ASP-RSPN head office randomly visited certain locations to check the progress of the survey and ensure that proper survey procedure was being followed.

Data entry at the head office was done using a double entry system. If a discrepancy existed in entry of the questionnaires then editors at the head office reviewed the questionnaire and corrected mistakes. This double entry system minimized the number of errors in the data entry process.

## Section 3: TPV Results

### 3.1 National Results (District wise)

Table 14: below, provides the details of the results gathered from all the districts covered in validation exercise. In total there were 16,553 households surveyed in 80 districts across Pakistan. ASP-RSPN field staff was able to locate 15,899 out of the 16,553 households from the sample. Before unveiling the results found district wise, it is pertinent to establish that for this assignment, discrepancy value depended upon the following factors: households not found, households found damaged by enumerator, household confirmed to be damaged by household member/local community member. As per the inception report, the results from the survey of a district by the provincial authorities can be accepted if the rate of discrepancies is less than 10%. The results from the survey of a district must be revalidated if the rate of discrepancies is between 10% and 30%. The results of a district by the provincial authorities are rejected if the rate of discrepancies is greater than 30%.

### 3.2 Process of Results submission to NADRA:

Once data entry and analysis are completed, results of the districts were shared with NADRA. ASP-RSPN signed a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) with NADRA that data and results wouldn't be shared with any other institution except NADRA. A standard excel based reporting format was agreed between NADRA and ASP-RSPN and all results were submitted on agreed format. The data provided by ASP-RSPN was further triangulated by NADRA through its own database, where CNIC number, serial number and data are compared with the existing lists maintained by NADRA.

Table 14: Summary of Discrepancies District wise

District	Total sample	HH not found	Houses not damaged as per household head	Houses not damaged as per enumerator observation	HoH refused to get interviewed	Total Discrepant Houses	Discrepancy
<b>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>							
Hattian Bala	196	5	0	0	0	5	2.6%
Kotli	192	0	1	4	0	5	2.6%
Muzaffarabad	196	8	0	0	0	8	4.1%
Rawalakot	196	9	0	2	0	11	5.6%
Neelum	196	4	2	6	0	12	6.1%
Mirpur <sup>22</sup>	97	5	1	0	0	6	6.2%
Sudhnoti	196	17	1	0	0	18	9.2%

District	Total sample	HH not found	Houses not damaged as per household head	Houses not damaged as per enumerator observation	HoH refused to get interviewed	Total Discrepant Houses	Discrepancy
Haveli	196	1	4	13	1	19	9.7%
Bhimber <sup>22</sup>	153	0	4	11	0	15	9.8%
Bagh <sup>21</sup>	246	1	12	23	0	36	14.6%
<b>Balochistan</b>							
Loralai	196	2	3	0	0	5	2.55%
Kohlu	196	5	1	0	0	6	3.06%
Barkhan	196	4	2	1	0	7	3.57%
Zhobe	196	9	0	0	0	9	4.59%
Kachi	196	9	0	0	0	9	4.59%
Harnae	196	9	2	0	0	11	5.61%
Sibbi	196	12	0	0	0	12	6.12%
Dera Bugti <sup>22</sup>	105	7	0	0	0	7	6.67%
Killa Saifullah	196	13	1	0	0	14	7.14%
Sherani	196	15	0	0	0	15	7.65%
Musa Khel	196	16	1	0	0	17	8.67%
Jhal Magsi	196	19	0	0	0	19	9.7%
Jaffarabad	196	46	0	1	0	47	23.98%
Naseerabad	196	29	0	1	0	29	15.3%
<b>Gilgit Baltistan</b>							
Hunza	196	1	3	2	0	6	3.10%
Baltistan	196	2	8	6	0	14	7.10%
Astore	196	1	13	0	0	14	7.10%
Gilgit	196	13	1	2	0	16	8.20%
Ghanchay I	296	5	35	17	0	57	19.30%
Diamir	296	15	0	65	0	80	27.00%
Ghizer I	3196	7	64	27	0	98	50.0%
Ghizer II	196	3	52	13	0	68	34.7
Ghanche II	196	5	29	0	0	29	17.3
<b>Khyber Pukhtunkhwa</b>							
Shangla	196	0	0	0	0	-	0.00%
Chitral	196	2	0	0	1	3	1.50%
Bunner	196	4	0	0	0	4	2.00%
Abotabad	196	3	1	2	0	6	3.10%
Karak	196	8	0	0	0	8	4.10%
Charsadda	196	6	2	2	0	10	5.10%

District	Total sample	HH not found	Houses not damaged as per household head	Houses not damaged as per enumerator observation	HoH refused to get interviewed	Total Discrepant Houses	Discrepancy
Kohat	196	9	1	1	0	11	5.60%
DIKhan	196	7	0	4	0	11	5.60%
Lakki Marwat	196	7	2	2	0	11	5.60%
Malakand <sup>21</sup>	296	5	3	14	1	22	7.40%
Nowshera	196	9	1	5	0	15	7.70%
Lower Dir	196	11	1	3	0	15	7.70%
Battagram	196	12	0	3	0	15	7.70%
Peshawar	196	15	0	1	0	16	8.20%
Upper Dir	196	12	1	3	0	16	8.20%
Bannu	196	17	0	0	0	17	8.70%
Haripur	196	13	0	2	3	17	8.70%
Kohistan <sup>21</sup>	296	26	0	1	0	27	9.10%
Mardan	196	18	1	0	0	19	9.70%
Hangu	196	16	0	3	0	19	9.70%
Tank	196	19	0	0	0	19	9.70%
Mansehra	196	16	1	2	0	19	9.70%
Sawabi <sup>21</sup>	247	4	5	20	3	32	13.00%
Swat <sup>21</sup>	296	4	14	26	0	44	14.90%
<b>Punjab</b>							
Rahim Yar khan	196	4	1	0	0	5	2.6%
Muzaffargarh	196	6	0	0	0	6	3.1%
Sargodha	196	5	1	1	1	7	3.6%
Jhang	196	7	0	0	0	7	3.6%
Khushab	196	11	1	0	0	12	6.1%
Bhakkar	196	13	0	0	0	13	6.6%
DGKhan	196	14	0	2	0	16	8.2%
Layyah	196	11	3	2	0	16	8.2%
Multan	196	16	0	1	0	17	8.7%
Mianwali	196	11	3	4	0	18	9.2%
Rajanpur	196	16	1	2	0	19	9.7%
<b>Sindh</b>							
Larkana	196	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Dadu	196	1	1	0	0	2	1.0%
Ghotki	196	3	0	0	0	3	1.5%

District	Total sample	HH not found	Houses not damaged as per household head	Houses not damaged as per enumerator observation	HoH refused to get interviewed	Total Discrepant Houses	Discrepancy
Shaheed Benazir Abad	196	2	2	0	0	4	2.0%
Nowsheroferoze	196	6	0	0	0	6	3.1%
Hyderabad	196	6	0	0	0	6	3.1%
Sukkur	196	7	0	0	0	7	3.6%
Thatha	196	9	0	0	0	9	4.6%
Qambar Shadad Kot	196	9	0	0	0	9	4.6%
Jamshoro	196	13	0	0	0	13	6.6%
Shikarpur	196	8	0	5	0	13	6.6%
Kashmore	196	16	0	0	0	16	8.2%
Khairpur	196	16	2	0	0	18	9.2%
Jacobabad <sup>21</sup>	296	8	24	2	0	34	11.5%
* Round II Conducted.      ** District had less than 196 listed beneficiaries							

Table 15: Discrepancies as per Criteria

Province	Not Found	Damaged as per HH	Damaged as per enumerator	Damaged as per notable	Total discrepant Houses
AJK	50	25	59	1	135
Balochistan	195	10	3	0	208
Gilgit	52	205	132	0	387
KPK	243	33	94	8	376
Punjab	114	10	12	1	136
Sindh	104	29	7	0	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,382</b>

As seen in Table 15, Households not found was the major factor causing discrepancies to go up per district as compared to the other factors. Out of the total discrepant houses (1,382), 758 of those were not found. If household address had been updated then discrepancies in each province would have been drastically lower than what they came out to be. The second major cause that caused discrepancies to go up was enumerators finding households to be not damaged. Out of 1,382 discrepant households, 307 of these were observed to be not damaged, whereas they were listed damaged in data provided by NADRA.

Province wise, all districts results collected by provincial governments in Punjab, Sindh, AJK, and KPK were accepted and approved, and so all qualified for CDCP grants. In case of Balochistan 14 districts results were accepted and approved, so they too have qualified for CDCP grants. In Gilgit-Baltistan, 4 districts results were accepted and successfully qualified for the CDCP grants. Also, 3 districts in Gilgit-Baltistan are still under consideration for final approval. Provincial results are discussed in detail in the following section.



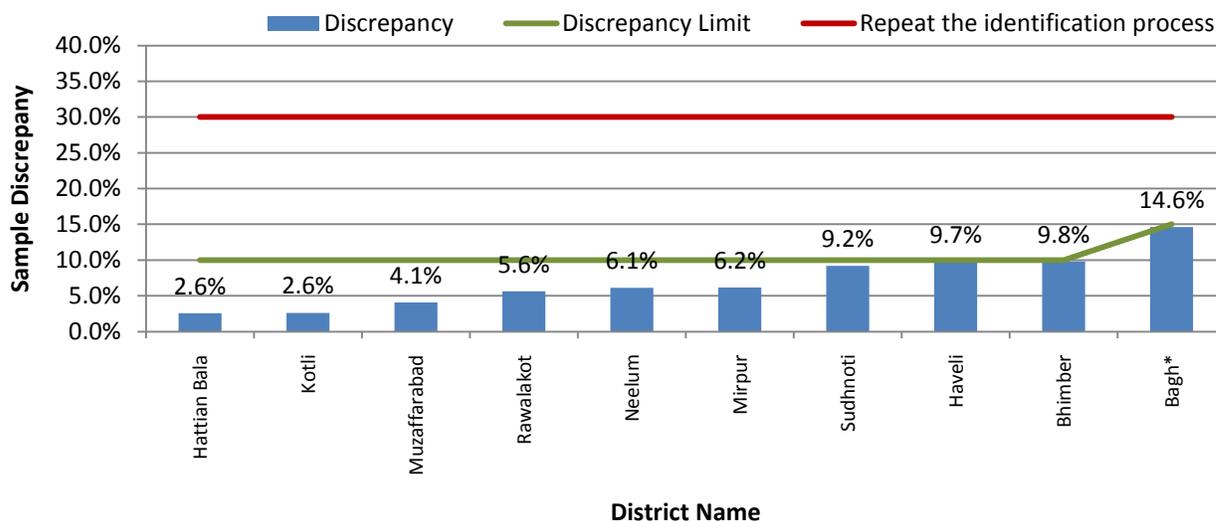
Surveyed beneficiary in Sindh province

### 3.3 Provincial Results

The red line in the figures below sets the discrepancy limit set forth in the earlier sections and blue columns represent the actual discrepancy values obtained in the process of TPV.

**AJK:**

Figure 3: Discrepancies in AJK

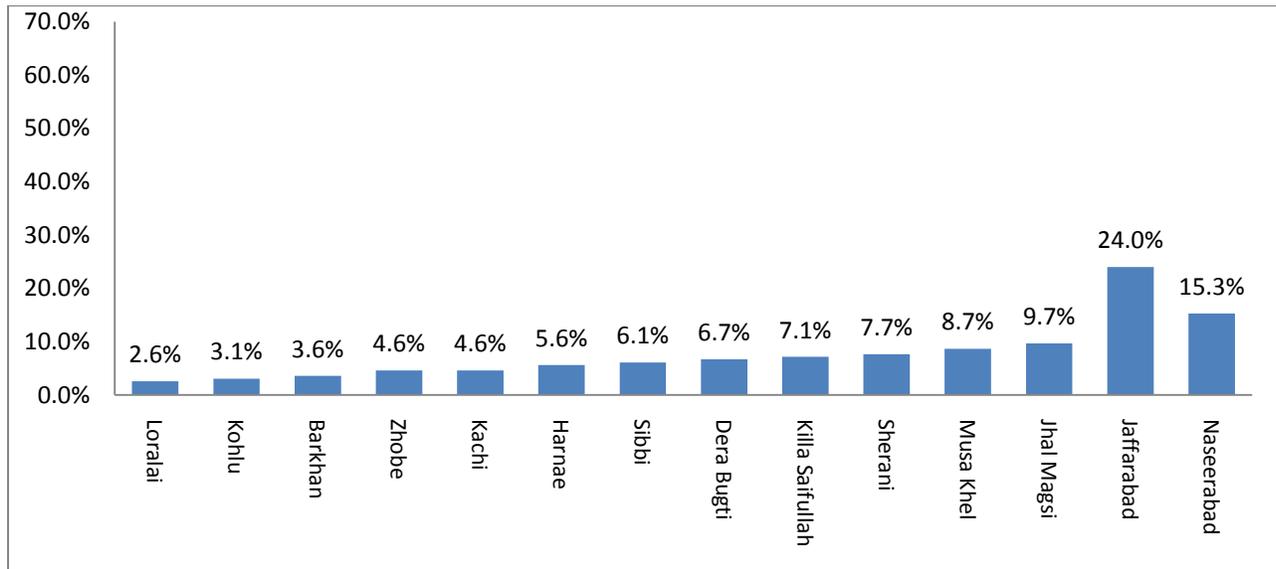


In total 1,864 households were surveyed in 10 districts across AJK. ASP-RSPN field staff was able to locate 1,703 out of the 1,864 households from the sample. Out of all the households sampled in AJK most households were not found in Sadhnoti amounting to 17, whereas they were able to locate all the households in Bhimber. Results from Bagh district did not clear Round I of validation as the discrepancy came out to be more than 10%, hence it qualified for Round II of revalidation. In the second round of revalidation 50 households were added in the previous sample of 196, which added up to 246 households. All districts scored discrepancies less than 10% in AJK in Round 1 of validation, except Bagh. In Round II of validation, Bagh had a discrepancy of 14.6% which is less than 15%; therefore as by the stipulated procedure, results for Bagh district collected by provincial government were accepted as well.

With regard to the discrepancy criteria, the major cause for concern in AJK came as enumerators declaring houses to be not damaged, whereas they were listed damaged in the provincial government lists, verified by NADRA (59 houses). This factor raised the discrepancy figure in Bagh, Haveli and Bhimber district by great amounts. Refusal to participate in the survey from households was not a critical issue during the validation in AJK, as out of total sample only one household refused to be surveyed. The second major reason giving rise to discrepancies was due to households themselves claiming their houses “not damaged” by the floods, as evident in case of Bagh, Haveli and Bhimber (25 houses in total). As per the criteria for validation, the results from the targeting survey of AJK by the local authorities were accepted since the rate of discrepancies was less than 10% in all the districts, and less than 15% in case of revalidated districts.

## Balochistan:

Figure 4: Discrepancies in Balochistan

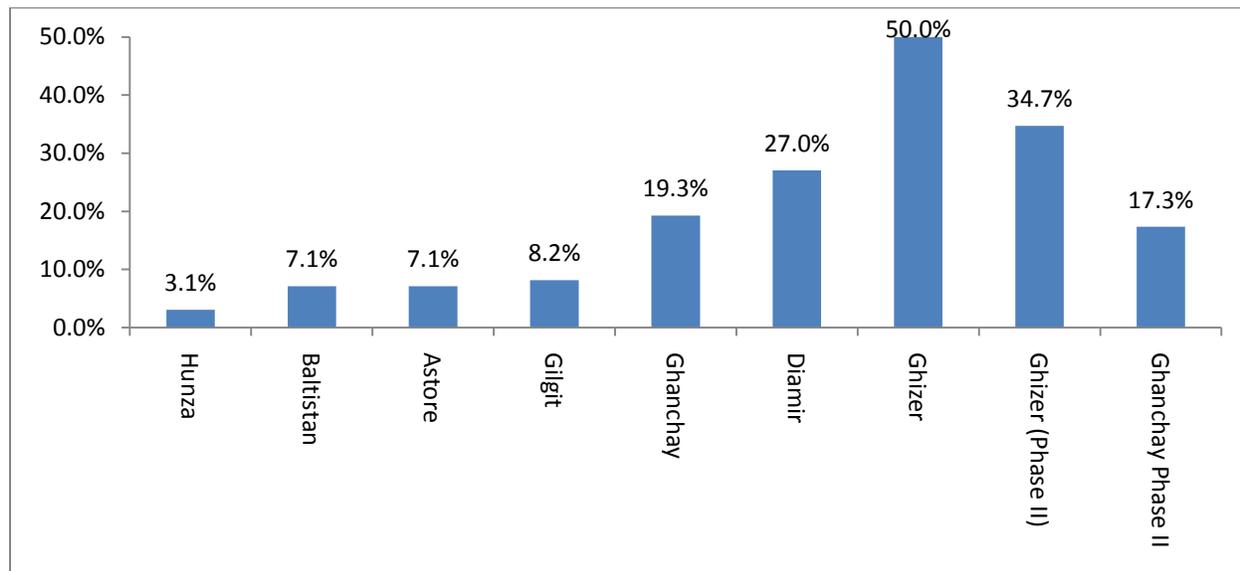


Compared to all other provinces, Balochistan had the second highest number of “not-found” cases amounting to 195 out of a total of 208 discrepant cases in the whole province. In Balochistan, the districts of Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad and Naseerabad had the most number of “not-found” cases which resulted in very high discrepancy rates in those districts. With regard to other three factors in the discrepancy criteria, district Loralai had the most cases of “not damaged as per household head” (3 cases). Other districts had one or two households mentioned as not damaged by household head. Factors “household-not-damaged as per enumerator” and “household-not-damaged as per community notable” had negligible incidence in all the districts of Balochistan.

As per the final data, all 14 districts in the province of Balochistan qualified the validation process because they had discrepancy rate less than 10% in Round I. Jaffarabad and Naseerabad districts were declared as TPV exercise despite of high number of not found cases. Due to heavy flood in these two districts these districts were declared as TPV clear by the Cabinet Division with consultation of Development Partners

## Gilgit-Baltistan:

Figure 5: Discrepancies in Gilgit-Baltistan



Most of the discrepancy in Gilgit-Baltistan was because households themselves reported that their houses were not damaged (205 out of 387 discrepant cases). The second most important factor of discrepancies was reported by enumerators to be not damaged (132 cases out of 387 discrepant cases). Among all the provinces, Gilgit-Baltistan had the least number of “not found” cases.

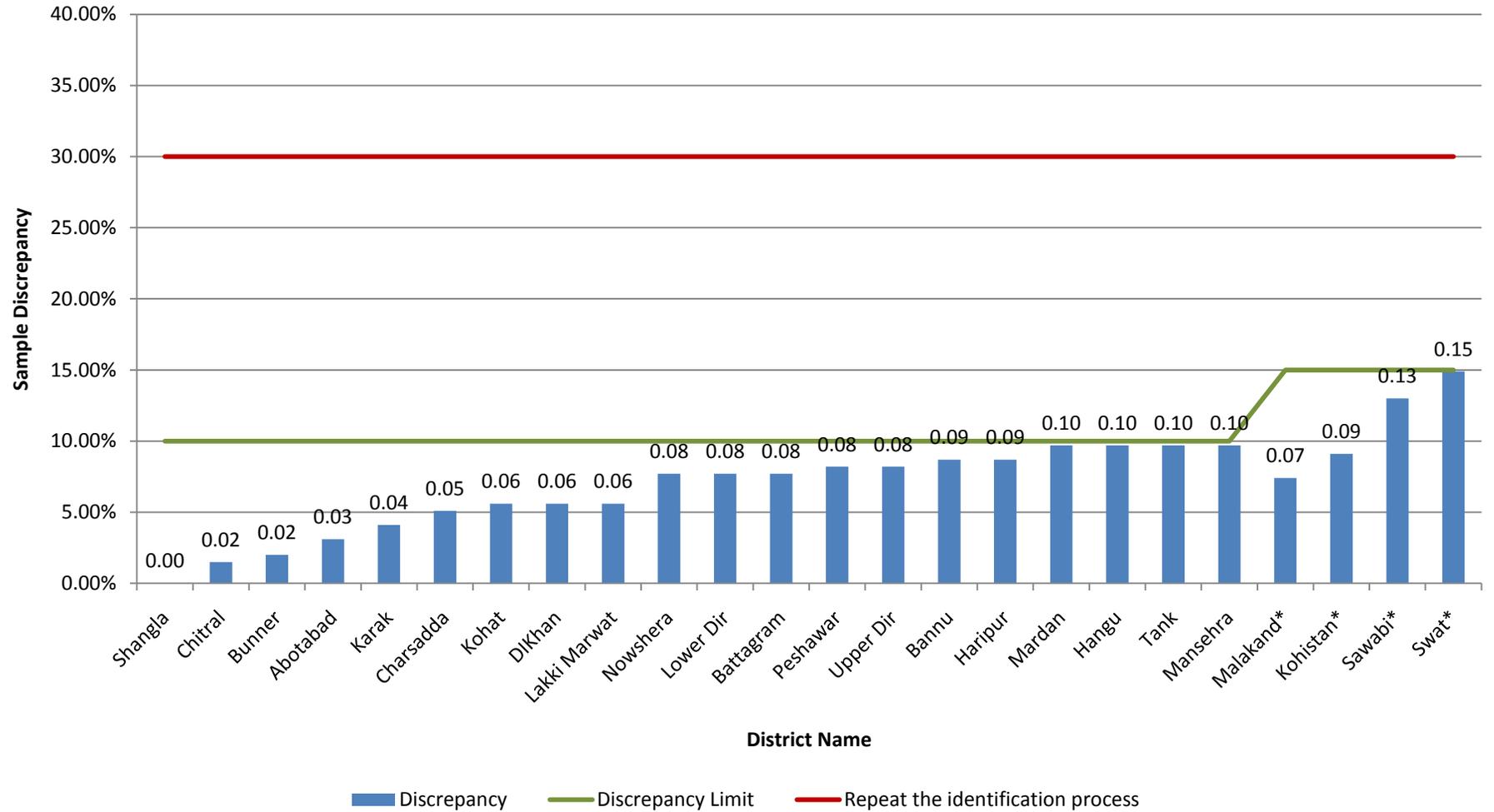
Among the districts in Gilgit-Baltistan, Hunza had the least number of discrepant cases with discrepancy 3.1%. Baltistan and Astore had the second highest discrepancy values of 7.1%. With regard to not-found cases, only Gilgit and Diamir had large proportion of “not-found cases” amounting to 6.6% and 5% of the total sample. All other districts had less than 2% of sample as “not-found” cases.

Subsequent to the decision of USAID, ASP conducted revalidation of two districts i.e. Ghizer and Ghanche based on new lists provided by NADRA. Both of the districts once again failed to pass TPV as discrepancy rate was higher than acceptance level. District Ghizer discrepancy rate was 33.4% while discrepancy in district Ghanche was at 17.3%.

Out of seven districts in Gilgit-Baltistan, four districts had less than 10% discrepancy. So, only four districts qualified for the disbursement of CDCP grants in Gilgit-Baltistan.

**KPK:**

**Figure 6: Discrepancies in KPK**



Note: values are in percentages

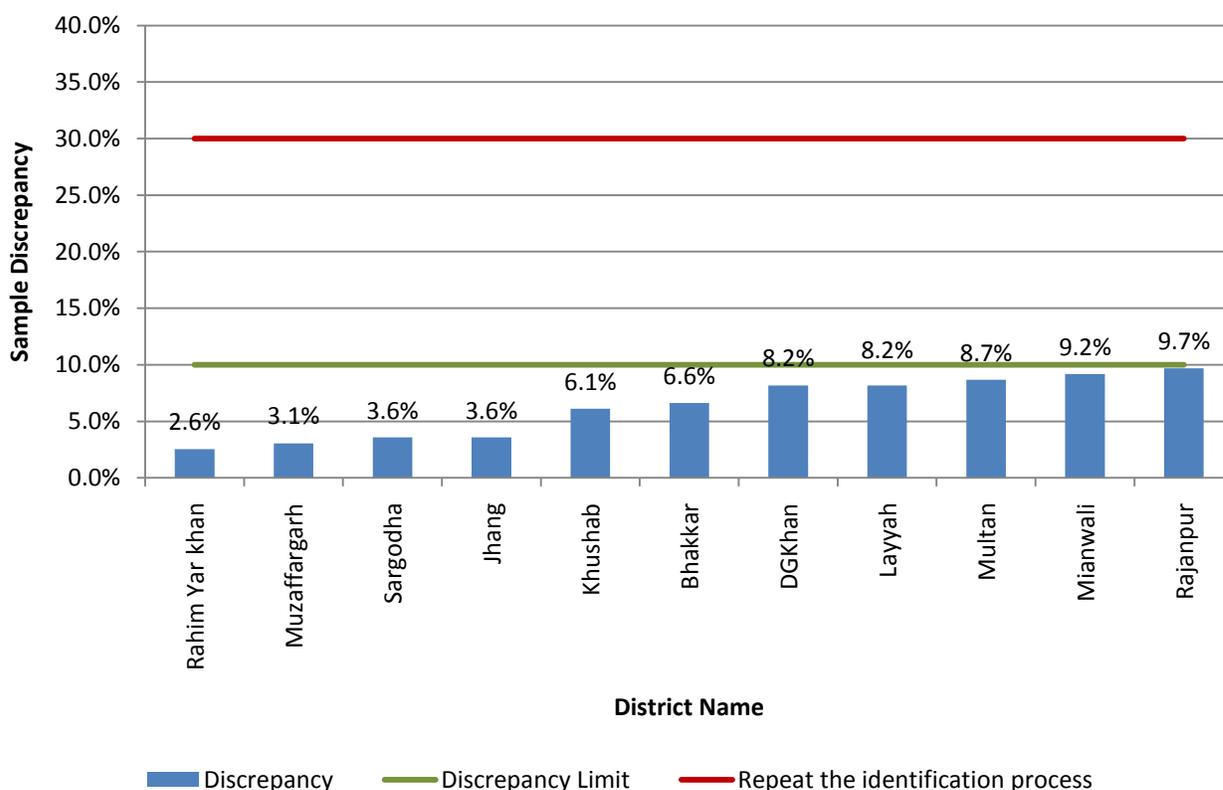
Among all the provinces, KPK had the highest number of the “not-found” cases. Out of the total discrepant cases of 376, 243 were “not-found” cases. 94 out of 376 discrepant cases were identified as not-damaged according to the enumerator observation.

Out of the all the districts in KPK, Shangla had the least number of discrepant cases. Chitral and Bunner had the second and third lowest discrepancy values. Except for Malakand, all the districts were identified with discrepancy rate of less than 10% in round1. Malakand was cleared because it had less than 15% sample discrepancy in Round II. In Swat and Sawabi, two or more than two% of the sample were reported as not damaged by the household head which was significant proportion of the discrepancies in those districts.

The above figure demonstrates that all of the districts in the Khyber Pukhtunkhwa qualified the process of TPV, however after many revisits in some of the districts for not found cases and after Round II in four districts for high discrepancy values in Round I.

### Punjab:

Figure 7: Discrepancies in Punjab

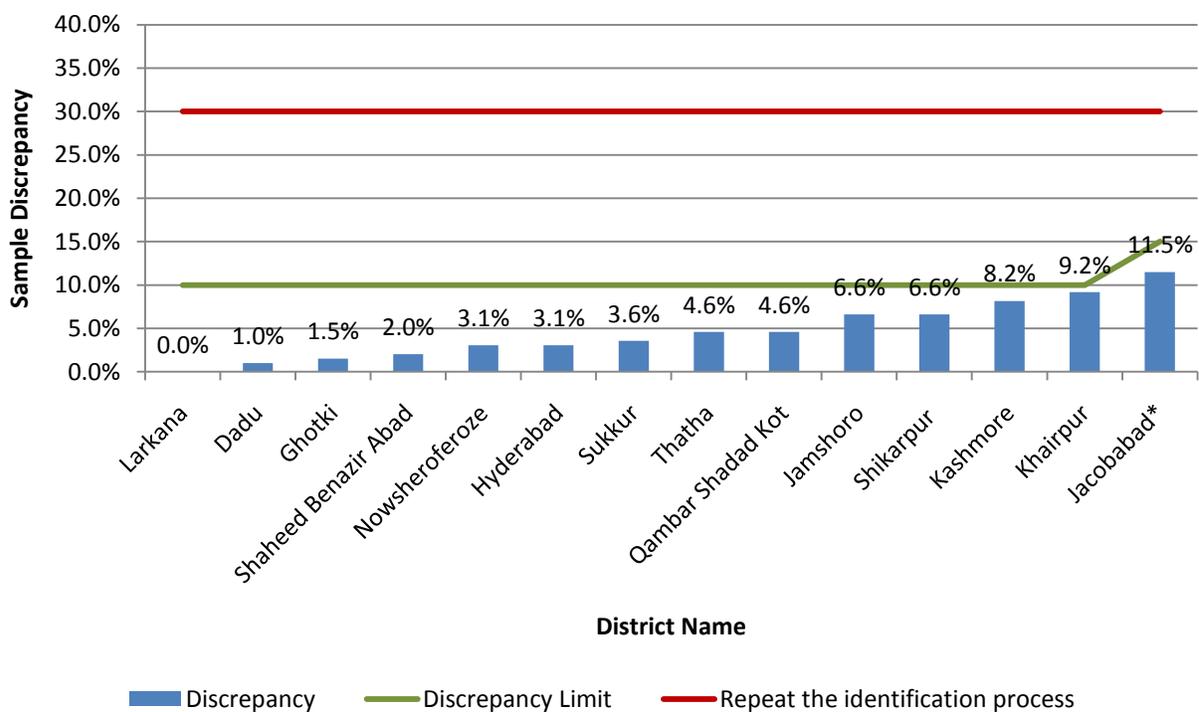


In total 2,156 households were surveyed in 11 districts across Punjab. ASP-RSPN field staff was able to locate 2,048 out of the 2,162 households from the sample. Out of all the households sampled in Punjab most households were not found in Rajanpur amounting to 16, whereas only 4 households were not found in Rahim Yar Khan. Refusal to participate in the survey from households was not a critical issue during the survey in Punjab. The major cause of discrepancies in Punjab was due to households being not found. Second main cause of discrepancy was ‘households not damaged as per enumerator observation’ as seen in case of Mianwali, DG Khan,

Rajanpur and Layyah. None of the districts had to be revalidated in Punjab as they all scored discrepancies less than 10% in Round 1. As per the inception report, the results from the survey of a district by the provincial authorities can be accepted if the rate of discrepancies is less than 10%. As per these criteria of validation, the results from the survey of Punjab by the provincial authorities were accepted because the rate of discrepancies was less than 10% in all the districts.

## Sindh:

Figure 8: Discrepancies in Sindh



In total 2,844 households were surveyed in 14 districts across Sindh, out of which 13 district results were accepted in the first round of validation, as they all scored discrepancies less than 10%. Jacobabad qualified for Round II, as in Round I its discrepancy was more than 10%. 100 households were added to the sample size of Jacobabad, bringing the total household sampled in this district to 296. Consequently, Jacobabad scored a discrepancy of 11.5% in Round II, which was less than 15%; therefore Jacobabad's results were accepted too. Out of all the households sampled in Sindh most households were not found in Khairpur and Kashmore amounting to 16 houses each, whereas all households were located by the validation party in Larkana district.

Refusal to participate in the survey from households was not a critical issue during the survey in Sindh, in fact not at all (0 houses). The main cause of discrepancies in Sindh was due to household members claiming their houses to be not damaged (29 houses), as seen in case of Jacobabd (24 houses). After that the major cause was households not damaged as per enumerator observation as can be in case of Shikarpur and Jacobabad (total 7 houses). Overall, most of the districts in Sindh had very low discrepancies, verifying the results of Government of Sindh to be generally accurate. As per the inception report, the results from the survey of a district by the provincial authorities can be accepted if the rate of discrepancies is less than 10%. As per this criterion of validation, the results from the survey of the province of Sindh by the provincial

authorities was accepted because the rate of discrepancies was less than 10% in all the districts, and less than 15% in case of Round II validation. All 14 districts qualified for the disbursement of the grants.

Table 16: TPV Results Key dates

Sr #	Province/ Region	District	Date of Data Provision to RSPN	Date of Result sharing with NADRA	Date of Result sharing with NADRA Round II	Resurvey date	TPV Status
1	AJK	Hattian Bala	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
2		Kotli	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
3		Muzaffarabad	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
4		Rawalakot	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
5		Neelum	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
6		Mirpur	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
7		Haveli	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
8		Bhimber	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
9		Bagh*	10-09-11	19-10-11	14-03-11		Clear
10		Sudhnoti	10-09-11	19-10-11			Clear
1	Punjab	Rahim Yar khan	07-09-11	05-10-11			Clear
2		Muzaffargarh	07-09-11	05-10-11			Clear
3		Sargodha	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
4		Jhang	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
5		Khushab	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
6		Bhakkar	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
7		DGKhan	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
8		Layyah	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
9		Mianwali	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
10		Rajanpur	25-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
11		Multan	07-09-11	05-10-11			Clear
1	Sindh	Larkana	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
2		Dadu	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
3		Ghotki	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
4		Shaheed Benazir Abad	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear

Sr #	Province/ Region	District	Date of Data Provision to RSPN	Date of Result sharing with NADRA	Date of Result sharing with NADRA Round II	Resurvey date	TPV Status
5		Nowsheroferoze	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
6		Hyderabad	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
7		Sukkur	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
8		Thatha	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
9		Qambar Shadad Kot	16-11-11	22-12-11			Clear
10		Jamshoro	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
11		Shikarpur	09-12-11	16-01-12			Clear
12		Kashmore	16-11-11	22-12-11			Clear
13		Khairpur	16-11-11	20-12-11			Clear
14		Jacobabad	16-11-11	20-12-11	09-05-12		Clear
							Clear
1	<b>GB</b>	Hunza	09-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
2		Baltistan	09-08-11	22-09-11			Clear
3		Gilgit	09-08-11	14-09-11			Clear
4		Astore	09-08-11	22-09-11			Clear
6		Ghanchay	09-08-11	14-09-11	12-12-11	28-11-12	Rejected
7		Diamir	09-08-11	22-09-11	12-12-11		Rejected
8		Ghizer	09-08-11	22-09-11		20-06-12	Rejected
1	<b>Balochistan</b>	Loralai	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
2		Barkhan	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
3		Zhobe	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
4		Kachi	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
5		Harnae	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
6		Dera Bugti	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
7		Killa Saifullah	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
8		Sherani	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
9		Musa Khel	09-12-11	24-01-11			Clear
10		Sibbi	09-12-11	30-01-11			Clear
11		Kohlu	09-12-11	19-04-11			Clear
12		Jaffarabad*	09-12-11	24-01-11	TPV cleared due to floods		Clear
13		Jhal Magsi	09-12-11	30-01-11			Clear
14		Naseerabad*	09-12-11	07-06-12	TPV cleared due to floods		Clear

Sr #	Province/ Region	District	Date of Data Provision to RSPN	Date of Result sharing with NADRA	Date of Result sharing with NADRA Round II	Resurvey date	TPV Status
1	KPK	Shangla	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
2		Chitral	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
3		Bunner	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
4		Abotabad	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
5		Karak	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
6		Charsadda	27-05-11	26-07-11			Clear
7		Kohat	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
8		DIKhan	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
9		Lakki Marwat	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
10		Malakand	27-05-11	01-08-11	12-12-11		Clear
11		Nowshera	27-05-11	26-07-11			Clear
12		Lower Dir	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
13		Battagram	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
14		Peshawar	27-05-11	26-07-11			Clear
15		Upper Dir	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
16		Bannu	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
17		Haripur	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
18		Kohistan	27-05-11	01-08-11	12-12-11		Clear
19		Mardan	27-05-11	26-07-11			Clear
20		Hangu	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
21		Tank	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
22		Mansehra	27-05-11	01-08-11			Clear
23		Sawabi	27-05-11	26-07-11	23-09-11		Clear
24		Swat	27-05-11	01-08-11	23-09-11		Clear

### 3.4 Experience Sharing Workshop:

ASP-RSPN conducted two experience sharing workshops in Sindh and AJK on key lessons learnt during TPV exercise. These workshops were attended by PDMA/SDMA officials, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and other line departments. Best practices, challenges and issues faced during CDCP were shared by the participants. Suggestions and recommendations are documented and made part of this report.

## Section 4: Challenges & Key Lessons

---

### 4.1: Challenges

The TPV team faced various challenges during different stages of the validation exercise.

- **Data delivery delays from NADRA/PDMAs:** The data delivery procedure required PDMAs to send their lists to NADRA for verification, and subsequently this verified data was given to ASP-RSPN for validation. Delays in provision of data occurred at two levels i.e. PDMA to NADRA and NADRA to ASP-RSPN. Additionally, due to the poor quality of data many a times ASP-RSPN had to send the data back to NADRA. Overall, 4-6 weeks delay was experienced in each province due to late provision and poor quality of data by NADRA/PDMA.
- **Inconsistent data across provinces:** list of beneficiaries along with their addresses that was provided to the survey team was insufficient, inconsistent and faulty across the four provinces, Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK. Every province used a different method to construct their lists, for example some used Qanoon Goh circle whereas some based them on UC level. Provincial data was not aligned with NADRA's format for data collection. The list provided by NADRA, especially in case of KPK, lacked information about UCs. A lack of standardized template caused unnecessary delays in data collection process. The incidence of "not found" cases is a clear evidence of this phenomenon.
- **Ensuring independence of TPV:** CDCP was a politically significant program for all provinces, Federal government and international donors which entailed a lot of influence from these agencies on the validation process. In order to ensure credibility and independence of TPV a requirement for buffering mechanism was identified to tackle the competing interests of the various stakeholders involved in the project.
- **Design & Planning:** The enormity of logistical and administrative requirement for the TPV can be judged by looking at the geographical spread (80 districts across Pakistan, from North to South) and identification/capturing of sampled beneficiaries in each district. The exercise was a huge organizational challenge in terms of project design, planning and implementation. The challenges faced were in terms of organizational outreach, physical presence of staff, and a robust M&E mechanism.
- **Robustness of Validation instrument:** The edifice of validation process revolved around ensuring credibility and transparency of the entire TPV, thus, requiring a validation instrument which could ensure utmost transparency and impartiality.
- **Quality assurance/M&E mechanism:** In order to guarantee reliable quality data it was essential to construct a robust M&E mechanism. The quality assurance requirement demanded a multi-tier M&E system which could ensure quality of data collection at the field, provincial, and data entry & analysis level.

- **Security issues in KPK & Balochistan:** Validation process was delayed due to security concerns in KPK and Balochistan. In some districts survey even had to be stopped till security clearance was given to the field staff, as in the case of Nasirabad, where the field staff was fired upon.
- **Difficulty in accessibility:** All provinces and regions in the North had accessibility problems due to difficult terrain, especially in KPK, Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK. Difficult terrain caused time delays and communication problems during the survey.
- **Cultural norms:** One of the criteria of verification required the survey team to take pictures of the beneficiary along with the damaged house. However, due to social inhibitions many participants refused to be photographed.
- **“Not found” cases:** The biggest challenge that the field staff faced in districts all over Pakistan was locating the households in the sample. Field staff was able to locate all of the households in the sample except for 788, which essentially is the highest value out of the all other factors linked to the discrepancy value<sup>20</sup>. Incorrect and late data from NADRA slowed down the validation process. Not being able to locate households became the major factor adding to the discrepancy equation for each District, as compared to the other factors.

## 4.2: Key lessons & Recommendations

### Design & Planning:

A four-tier coordination mechanism had to be created to manage a project of such a massive scale, which included the federal, provincial, local governments and international donor agencies. For independence of TPV and to tackle political pressures, a buffering mechanism was created in which ASP-RSPN hired a firm to conduct the survey, which was essentially independent of the international donors and governments influence. With regards to outreach, central Program Office & Provincial Program Offices of ASP-RSPN had strong presence in the flood affected areas. ASP-RSPN network of offices were hub of administrative and operational activities of TPV. Additionally, to make the validation instrument more comprehensive photographs of damaged household, GPS coordinates and validation by community notables were incorporated in the survey design.

### Provision of faulty & incomplete data by NADRA/PDMA:

Although “not found” cases became the biggest challenge in all provinces/districts for the survey team, it came with some observations and lessons. It was found that in certain cases the data that was provided for the household addresses did not match the reality on the ground. The village / street names were incorrect or did not exist. Such inconsistencies in turn led to slower completion of survey per district. In such cases the field staff had to use additional information

---

<sup>20</sup> See Table 17

from external resources of ASP-RSPN to locate households. There is a dire need to update household information across Pakistan and so it is highly recommended that GoP should take the initiative to revise the household data and national sampling frame using BISP data along with the existing data set with Federal Bureau of Statistics.

### **Consistency & Clarity on operational definitions:**

The purpose of TPV of CDCP was essentially to corroborate how well provincial authorities had identified flood affected beneficiaries. This required a precise and explicit indicator on which the beneficiary list could be judged upon. Unfortunately, the definition of “damaged household”, the main proxy indicator used to identify beneficiary households was ambiguous and vague, subsequently leading to each province taking a different connotation of the word. Inconsistencies across provinces could have been avoided with clarity on operational definitions. Although, the validation mechanism required photographs, GPS coordinates and verification through community notables in the questionnaire, but the proxy indicator was insufficient in itself, as many affected families lost other assets in the floods, not only houses. Vulnerability proxies for targeting should be more comprehensive, meaning they should cover various factors including loss of assets and/or crops, home destroyed, households facing continuous food shortages, areas with high food production failure rates, debt burden, and people with no family support. This would greatly reduce the incidence of exclusion and inclusion errors.

### **Capacity building of PDMAs & DDMA's:**

The report recommends that DDMA's' and PDMA's' roles should be enhanced and institutionalized as part of the National Disaster Management Plan/Strategy. Their capacities should be built; especially DDMA's' so that they can conduct regular vulnerability capacity assessments (VCAs) in their respective areas which will consequently provide them with updated data bank for appropriate beneficiary targeting. In addition, RSPN Network/RSPs' should be used to build DDMA's' and PDMA's' capacity in evolving and establishing Disaster Management plans. Ideally, RSPs' should work with PDMA's' for at least two years on the basis of an integrated mechanism, which will facilitate PDMA's' in realizing their true potential. Lastly, targeting should be a combination of geographical and participatory processes to increase its acceptability, and TPV should be institutionalized as a mandatory component in disaster management programs.

## **4.3 Conclusion**

ASP has gained extensive experience in conducting major surveys on a national scale based on this TPV exercise. Its key strength lies in its ability to call upon a network of staff all across Pakistan who can quickly mobilize and conduct a survey of any given scale. Immense experience in surveys also provides a competitive edge and familiarity in survey procedures such as reconnaissance, editing, monitoring, and creating database for data entry. ASP-RSPN also has experience in capacity building in the form of training workshops.

Success of TPV was contingent upon extensive outreach to the flood affected areas, a strong validation instrument, robust monitoring & evaluation of the process, and minimal involvement from the donor/Government agencies. The principal reason behind this TPV exercise was to

ensure that CDCP grants reach those who are in the greatest need of it. Despite the challenges validation was planned and realized on ground in reasonably good timeframe. Even with an administrative targeting approach, the incidence of exclusion and inclusion errors was not significant.

In terms of outreach, central Program Office & Provincial Program Offices of ASP-RSPN had strong presence in the flood affected areas. ASP-RSPN network of offices were hub of administrative and operational activities of Third-Party Validation. Some provinces/districts had internal checks on survey validity which added to efficacy of targeting. Use of TPV for verification of beneficiaries added to transparency and wider acceptance by stakeholders. In addition to its strong network, ASP-RSPN engaged IDS for the design, data collection and data entry of the TPV. IDS engaged local professional staff to conduct the validation process. With regards to the design of the questionnaire, it covered areas that were relevant directly to establish discrepancy in the districts by accommodating all four factors in the discrepancy criteria. Enumerators were thoroughly trained, and proposed questionnaire was pretested to make sure that enumerators didn't find any problems associated with the design of the questionnaire.

For strong monitoring and evaluation, Provincial Program Offices supervised and monitored the operations on the provincial level and made sure that the devised process and methodologies were followed. Daily feedback, random visits, screening of filled questionnaires, photographic evidence and double check data entry mechanism were used to ensure the validity of the findings. To ensure minimal involvement of key government and donors, Provincial Program Offices developed network with CDCP & the provincial governments. However, during the whole process, CDCP & the provincial government had no influence on the design of the validation instrument. They also didn't have any control of the validation processes and operations. The above stated reasons made the whole process very successful.

ASP-RSPN has successfully completed the validation in 80 districts, out of which 74 district results collected by the provincial authorities has been approved for the disbursement of CDCP grants. 6 districts are still under consideration.

---



**Respondent Name:** گرب بنوہا  
(Respondent can be household head/family member/Resident/Member of aged 18 years and above)  
گرب بنوہا کے لئے گھرانے کے سربراہ/رشتہ دار/رہنے والے/رہنے والے (18 سال یا اس سے زیادہ کی عمر کے)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Respondent CNIC** گرب بنوہا کے CNIC Code کوڈ Phone Number فون نمبر  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Contact # \_\_\_\_\_

**Percentage (Father/husband name of Respondent)**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Respondent's Relation with HH Head** گرب بنوہا کے گھرانے کے سربراہ کے ساتھ  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 1: What type of house did you own/reside in before the floods?** گرب بنوہا سے پہلے کون سا گھر رکھتے تھے؟

Katcha ..... 1 کچا

Pucca ..... 2 پکا

Mixed (Katcha/Pucca) ..... 3 مکھلا (کچا/پکا)

**Q 2: Was your house damaged during recent flood?** گرب بنوہا کے گھر کا حالیہ سیلاب کے دوران کوئی نقصان ہوا؟

Yes ..... 1 ہاں

No ..... 2 نہی

Go to Q 6

**Signature of Respondent:** \_\_\_\_\_ گرب بنوہا کے دستخط

**Thumb Impression of Respondent:** \_\_\_\_\_ گرب بنوہا کے انگوٹھے کا پھینکا

**Enumerator's Observation** مشاہدہ کنندہ کی مشاہدہ  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 3: Can damage be verified visually?** گرب بنوہا کے گھر کے نقصان کو نظر سے دیکھ کر تصدیق کی جا سکتی ہے؟

Yes ..... 1 ہاں

No ..... 2 نہی

Go to Q 5

**Q 4: Why can't the damage be verified visually?** اگر کوئی گھر کے نقصان کو نظر سے دیکھ کر تصدیق نہیں کر سکتا ہے تو کیوں؟

Washed Away ..... 1 گھر کاٹھ پھیر گیا ہے

Reconstructed ..... 2 دوبارہ تعمیر کیا گیا ہے

Both 1&2 ..... 3 دونوں (1 اور 2)

Not damaged ..... 4 کوئی نقصان نہیں ہو گیا

**Q 5: If structure is present, what type of structure is it?** اگر کوئی ڈھیر ہے تو کون سا ڈھیر ہے؟

Katcha ..... 1 کچا

Pacca ..... 2 پکا

Mixed (Katcha/Pacca) ..... 3 مکھلا (کچا/پکا)

**VERIFIED BY NOTABLE** مشاہدہ کنندہ کی تصدیق  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 6: Mr./Mrs.** \_\_\_\_\_ گرب بنوہا کے نام

Is a resident of this area ..... 1 اس علاقے کے رہنے والے ہیں

Is not a resident of this area ..... 2 اس علاقے کے رہنے والے نہیں ہیں

Is resident of this area but temporarily shifted to other place ..... 3 اس علاقے کے رہنے والے ہیں مگر اب دوسرے جگہ پر منتقل ہو گئے ہیں

**Q 7: It is verified that the house of Mr./Mrs.** \_\_\_\_\_ تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ

Was damaged in flood ..... 1 گھر کا سیلاب کے دوران کوئی نقصان ہوا

Was not damaged in flood ..... 2 گھر کا سیلاب کے دوران کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوا

**Q 8: Verified by** \_\_\_\_\_ تصدیق کنندہ کا نام

CNIC \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

Contact # \_\_\_\_\_

Designation/Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature/Thumb Impression: \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix 2: Rollout Plans

Table 17: Rollout Plan Punjab

District	District Supervisor	# of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Entry (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Bhakkar	Rao Muhammad Shafi	196	06/09/2011	07/09/2011	10/09/2011	12/09/2011
DG Khan	Tanveer Naqvi	196	06/09/2011	07/09/2011	10/09/2011	12/09/2011
Jhang	M. Asif	196	13/09/2011	19/09/2011	15/09/2011	28/09/2011
Khushab	Syed Rang Ali	196	13/09/2011	21/09/2011	15/09/2011	28/09/2011
Layyah	Siaf Ullah	196	12/09/2011	21/09/2011	15/09/2011	28/09/2011
Mianwali	Taja Muhammad	196	06/09/2011	07/09/2011	10/09/2011	12/09/2011
Multan	Zafar Ahmad	196	20/09/2011	27/09/2011	25/09/2011	05/10/2011
Muzaffargah	Shahbaz Hassan	196	21/09/2011	28/09/2011	25/09/2011	05/10/2011
RY Khan	Umer Khan Balouch	196	22/09/2011	30/09/2011	25/09/2011	05/10/2011
Rajanpur	Rana Asif	196	13/09/2011	20/09/2011	15/09/2011	28/09/2011
Sargodha	Muhammad Abdul Raof	196	13/09/2011	21/09/2011	16/09/2011	28/09/2011

Table 18: Rollout Plan Sindh

LOWER SINDH SURVEY PLAN						
DISTRICT	District Supervisor	# of Sampled Households	FIELD ENUMERATION		DATA ENTRY	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
NaushaheroFeroze	Rajab Ali	196	28/11/2011	5/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Dadu	Abdul Jabbar	196	28/11/2011	5/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Hyderabad	Mahjabeen Kalhoro	196	28/11/2011	5/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Shaheed Benazeer Abad	Mushtaque Pirzadh	196	28/11/2011	5/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Jamshoro	Ghulam Shabir	196	28/11/2011	5/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011

Thatta	Ismail Memon	196	28/11/2011	5/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
UPPER SINDH SURVEY PLAN						
DISTRICT	District Supervisor	# of Sampled Households	FIELD ENUMERATION		DATA ENTRY	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Jacobabad <sup>21</sup>	Faiz Mohammad	296	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Kambar	Gh. Umar Chandio	196	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Larkana	Jawed shah	196	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Khairpur	Khadim Hussain Mirani	196	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Sukkur	Anwar Mahar	196	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Kashmore	Qutab Din	196	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011
Ghotki	Hafiz Manzoor	196	1/12/2011	8/12/2011	10/12/2011	17/12/2011

Table 19: Rollout plan AJK

District	District Supervisor	# of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Punching (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Bagh	Iqbal	246	28/09/2011	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Bhimber <sup>22</sup>	Sami Ullah	153	28/09/2011	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Hattian	Aziz Ul Hassan	196	28/09/2011	04/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Haveli	Rashida Qureshi	196	28/09/2011	04/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Kotli <sup>22</sup>	Rizwan	192	28/09/2011	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Mirpur <sup>22</sup>	Arif Malik	97	28/09/2011	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Muzaffarabad	Shagufta	196	28/09/2011	04/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Neelum	Rana Mashkoor	196	28/09/2011	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011
Rawalakot	Bilal Amin	196	28/09/2011	05/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011

<sup>21</sup> Round II

<sup>22</sup> All affected households of the district

District	District Supervisor	# of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Punching (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Sudhnoti	Nadim Tahir	196	28/09/2011	04/10/2011	05/10/2011	16/10/2011

Table 20: Rollout Plan Balochistan

District	District Supervisor	Number of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Punching (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Loralai	Mohammad Usman	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Kohlu	Nawab Khan	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Barkhan	Mir Khan	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Zhobe	Watan YarKhilji	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Kachi	MaqboolBaloch	196	27/12/2011	2/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Harnaie	GhulamYazdani	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Sibbi	NasirKhosro	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
DeraBugti <sup>22</sup>	Ali Ahmed	105	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
KillaSaifullah	NafayKakar	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Sherani	ZafarIqbal	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Musa Khel	Mustafa Zimri	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
JhalMagsi	AltafHussain	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Jaffarabad	SamiullahMagasi	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012
Naseerabad	Ali Nawaz	196	27/12/2011	3/1/2012	8/1/2012	20/1/2012

Table 21: Rollout Plan Gilgit-Baltistan

District	District Supervisor	# of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Punching (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
<b>Astore</b>	Muhammad Shareef	196	22/08/2011	09/09/2011	05/09/2011	20/09/2011
<b>Baltistan</b>	Syeda Fatima	196	22/08/2011	14/09/2011	05/09/2011	20/09/2011
<b>Diamir<sup>21</sup></b>	RaheemUllah	296	23/08/2011	10/09/2011	05/09/2011	20/09/2011
<b>Ghanche<sup>23</sup></b>	Muhammad Arif	492	23/08/2011	01/09/2011	05/09/2011	12/09/2011
<b>Ghizer<sup>24</sup></b>	Syed Fazil Shah	392	22/08/2011	01/09/2011	05/09/2011	12/09/2011
<b>Gilgit</b>	Ibrar	196	20/08/2011	29/08/2011	05/09/2011	12/09/2011
<b>Hunza Nagar</b>	ShaziaKiran	196	22/08/2011	05/09/2011	05/09/2011	20/09/2011

Table 22: Rollout Plan KPK

District	District Supervisor	# of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Punching (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
<b>Abbottabad</b>	Malik Shokat	196	10/07/2011	28/07/2011	13/07/2011	30/07/2011
<b>Battagram</b>	Noor Muhammad	196	12/07/2011	27/07/2011	15/07/2011	30/07/11
<b>Bannu</b>	Ikarm	196	12/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/11
<b>Buner</b>	Hakeem Zada	196	14/07/2011	21/07/2011	16/07/2011	26/07/11
<b>Peshawer</b>	Shakoor Ahmad	196	09/07/2011	16/07/2011	11/07/2011	26/07/11
<b>Tank</b>	Yawar Aziz	196	07/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/11
<b>Charsadda</b>	Muhammad Noman	196	09/07/2011	16/07/2011	11/07/2011	26/07/11
<b>Chitral</b>	Asfandyar Khan	196	14/07/2011	25/07/2011	18/07/2011	06/08/11

<sup>23</sup> Round II and Resurvey

<sup>24</sup> Resurvey

District	District Supervisor	# of Sampled households	Field Enumeration		Data Punching (Islamabad)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
DI Khan	Muhammad Munir	196	14/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/2011
Swat <sup>21</sup>	Syed Mohy-Ud-Din	296	13/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/2011
Shangla	Faheem Ur Rehman	196	15/07/2011	25/07/2011	17/07/2011	29/07/2011
Sawabi <sup>21</sup>	MajidKhattak	247	09/07/2011	16/07/2011	11/07/2011	26/07/2011
Karak	Intizar Khan	196	12/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/2011
Kohat	JahanzebJani	196	12/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/2011
Kohistan <sup>21</sup>	Tariq Kamal	296	12/07/2011	02/08/2011	15/07/2011	02/08/2011
Lakki Marwat	Afzal Javed Sarwar	196	12/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/2011
Lower Dir	Farman Khan	196	13/07/2011	25/07/2011	15/07/2011	27/07/2011
Malakand <sup>21</sup>	Shah Hussain	296	13/07/2011	23/07/2011	15/07/2011	26/07/2011
Mansehra	Tariq Hussain	196	10/07/2011	15/07/2011	12/07/2011	26/07/2011
Mardan	Asad Ali	196	09/07/2011	16/07/2011	11/07/2011	26/07/2011
Nowshera	ShahirKhattak	203	09/07/2011	18/07/2011	11/07/2011	26/07/2011
Haripur	UsmanSherazi	196	10/07/2011	15/07/2011	12/07/2011	26/07/2011
Hangu	SajjadUllah	196	12/07/2011	19/07/2011	14/07/2011	26/07/2011
Upper Dir	BaseeratNaz	196	14/07/2011	26/07/2011	17/07/2011	31/07/2011