

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2017
MONITORING/OBSERVATION MISSION



National Report

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Executive summary

The first phase of the Pakistan's 6th Population and Housing Census started on 15th March and ended 15th April, 2017. To ensure that a census that recognizes the multi-ethnic, religious and social diversity was undertaken while adhering to international standards and best practices, teams of monitors/observers were dispatched to various provinces in Pakistan. The monitoring/observation mission was requested by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics-Government of Pakistan and UNFPA responded immediately to this request, developed the Terms of Reference of the mission and identified, invited and contracted the national and international observers, in consultation with sub-committee of PBS governing council. It is hoped that through the unbiased census monitoring/observation mission, the Government of Pakistan will receive objective and scientific information on the whole census process observed.

The monitoring/observation was conducted in five out of the seven major provinces of Pakistan; namely Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Sindh. Punjab province however had two teams, one covering the North Punjab area and the other one the South Punjab area. The observation was conducted by seventeen independent monitors/observers. On the whole, the mission dispatched to the field five international monitors/observers and twelve national monitors/observers. There were six teams of monitors/observers that worked in teams of threes; comprising of one international and two national monitors/observers (except for the team that went to South Punjab that had just two national monitors/observers).

The observation mission according to UNFPA (2017) has the following goals:

- i. to document the census process and the way data are collected in a randomly selected number of Census Districts/Census Charge/Census Blocks (enumeration areas);
- ii. to provide regular feedback to the Government during and after the census activities;
- iii. to observe/monitor objectively the census against international standards and national legislation to increase the credibility and transparency of the census process;
- iv. to document lessons learned and good practices for building capacity in future censuses.

Based on the above goals, the team set out to observe how the census was being carried out in the different provinces of Pakistan. The observation exercise lasted for 17 days (from March 23 to April 8 2017). Nearly all the teams were able to visit the tehsils assigned to them except for the KPK team that had to drop one tehsil as a result of snow. On the whole, the six teams visited five provinces,

twenty-four Administrative Districts, forty-six tehsils/Census District, 246 CBs and observed 537 interviews. Monitors/observers were provided with consistent and unified monitoring/observation tools and were trained on the same methodology to use these instruments to properly appraise and report on the several elements of the observed census field work. The use of the unified monitoring/observation tools specifically designed for this observation was a key factor to scientific and objective data collected during the exercise. Also, a data base using forty key variables collected for each observed enumeration (form B, see appendices) was created using the results of 537 interviews. The analysis of findings of these six reports together with the computed basic statistics form the core of this final report.

The census exercise involved interaction and coordination among a lot of staff including Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Army personnel, Statistical Assistants, Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors, Enumerators and Respondents. However, the District Assistant Commissioners and the Statistical Assistants from the Pakistan Bureau of Census were the main drivers and the lynchpin of the census. The success or otherwise of the process in every district rested solely on them.

The census was organized in “charges” (census defined geographical areas) with each charge having several circles with each circle comprising of several census blocks (enumeration areas). Each census block was usually made up of 250 to 300 households however, there were some census blocks with as much as 2000 households and some as small as 170 households. An enumeration team was responsible of one census block. An enumeration team was made up of one civilian and one army personnel. Each team member had a respective questionnaire they were expected to administer to the respondents. The civilian enumerators were mostly teachers from primary or secondary schools, staff of health or agriculture departments. Mostly, they were posted in their local areas so as to facilitate in the local access to the head of the household as they knew the community well and could work till late hours to complete coverage of the census block. All enumerators had a four-day training except for few additional staff who were recruited to meet shortage of enumerators in extraordinary large blocks. For the most part, enumerators spoke the same language with the respondents and no language barrier was observed. Majority of the enumerators were males with only very few being females mainly due to cultural norms about women participating in such an exercise.

The quantity of materials (questionnaire, ball-pen, marker, vest, clipboard, bags, etc.) supplied were enough as no monitor/observer reported any shortage of census materials in his/her province of duty.

The household listing exercise was done during the first three days of each round of the first phase of the census, while the last day of each round of the first phase census was devoted for enumerating homeless people.

Respondents' were very enthusiastic, cooperative and responsive and appeared quite willing to respond to all questions. Enumerators were very dedicated and trained for the job. They handled the questionnaires very well; many of them were ready to put in extra hours to get the job done. There was a good logistics plan in the general organisation of the census especially with regards to movement of enumerators and materials. Majority of the enumerators were locals and so had no language or access problems with the head of the household. This made data collection very easy on the whole. There was no report of any household or area that was omitted. Even where maps were not available, field officers came up with workable solutions.

However, there were poor formal publicity and advocacy campaign for the census as there were very few posters and banners seen even in Districts/Tehsils census offices. Rather, the publicity appeared to be more informal than formal, but people had in general heard about the census exercise from the mosque or through the enumerators during house numbering and listing.

The enumerators sometimes inferred or directed responses, on such questions as religion, ethnicity, use of energy, water, household amenities and literacy. Enumerators seldom asked questions on disability and transgender (3, 4, 5, 6 categories of Question 3). In many instances, the enumerators inferred the response on disability and transgender because they felt it was culturally sensitive (or offensive) to ask the head of household such questions.

It was also observed that age records were mainly obtained from CNIC card and most often verified by the accompanying army officer through and SMS to NADRA. Sometimes other information on household members were also verified through the same means. Sharing census data with a third party institution majorly represents a breach of confidentiality of the collected data according to the basic census practices and procedures.

The army also administered a questionnaire which had information on total number of household members and the detailed nationality of the head of household. This is very unusual and questionable especially given the fact that the main questionnaire had no provision for detailed nationality; this indeed raise concerns of respect of international best practices in terms of protection and

confidentiality of collected data. Also refugee villages were not enumerated in the first phase of the census as directed by the government. This is also a breach of international census practice (principle of universality) as everyone is supposed to be counted during the census, by the census.

However despite all these two very serious concerns, the first phase of the census in terms of logistics and data collection was generally a success. Indeed, the PBS put a lot of effort in logistics planning. The personnel in the field especially the army appeared to realise the importance of the exercise and were committed towards achieving success despite difficult conditions.

Acknowledgements

This report was put together from the reports of sixteen other monitors/observers who were in the field for ten days or more during the first phase of the census. Their dedication and the unbiased nature of their work made this report possible. The United Nations Population Funds deserves to be commended for logistics support and for organising the monitoring/observation mission. The cooperation and transparent support of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics went a long way in making the monitoring/observation mission a success. All these actors worked assiduously towards the realization of the goal of the mission.

Table of Contents

Executive summary	2
Acknowledgements.....	6
List of tables	9
Table of figures	10
List of pictures.....	11
List of acronyms	12
1. The observation mission	13
2. Methodology.....	15
3. Tools for observation	16
4. Profiles of the observers	18
5. Training of observers	18
6. Observation work-plan	19
7. Sampling of observed areas and posting of observers	20
8. The mission’s results	21
9. Description of the Provincial Census Offices	22
10. Description of the Census District Offices.....	25
11. Census Advocacy, Communication and Publicity	26
12. Census understanding, awareness and attitude of the population.....	28
13. Profile of enumerators.....	29
14. Selection of household	31
15. Language issues	33
16. Overall quality of Interview	35
17. Quality of data	38
18. Role of the Army	42
19. Enumeration of Minorities.....	45
20. Best Practices	47
21. Conclusions and Recommendations	48
22. Bibliography	51
23. APPENDICES	52
Appendix I: Form A- Office Observation	52
Appendix II: form B0: House numbering and house listing form	53
Appendix III: Form B: Enumeration monitoring/observation form	55
Appendix IV: Form C- Daily Log Sheet.....	57

Appendix V: Form D-List of people met	58
Appendix VI: Monitoring Methodology	59
Appendix VII: Rules of operation for monitors/observers.....	62
Appendix VIII: Dos and Don'ts for monitors/observers	63
Appendix IX: Terms of Reference for Monitors/Observers	64
Appendix X: Provincial report format	68
Appendix XI: List of Districts and Tehsils visited and scheduled dates	70
Appendix XII : Univariate analysis of interviews	74

List of tables

Table 1: Programme of activities for monitors	19
Table 2: Monitors/observers findings on data quality.....	38

Table of figures

Figure 1: Respondents were reluctant to reveal names of female family members	28
Figure 2: Professional profile of enumerators	29
Figure 3: Gender of enumerators	30
Figure 4: House-listing check before starting enumeration	32
Figure 5: Census block map was checked before starting enumeration	32
Figure 6: Census block map was with enumerator.....	33
Figure 7: Enumerator and respondent spoke same language.....	34
Figure 8: Translation into local language by enumerator.....	34
Figure 9: Reliance on external translator to conduct enumeration	35
Figure 10: Enumerator inferred some questions.....	35
Figure 11: Enumerator directed some responses.....	36
Figure 12: Enumerator explained census to respondents	37
Figure 13: Enumerator systematically transferred reference number.....	39
Figure 14: Enumerator checked the questionnaire at the end of interview	39
Figure 15: Enumerators' reference to place of usual residence.....	40
Figure 16: Soldier administered his own questionnaire	44

List of pictures

Picture 1: Monitors/observers with staff of UNFPA	18
Picture 2: Provincial Ware house in Lahore	23
Picture 3: District/Tehsil Census Office in Quetta.....	25
Picture 4: Publicity materials in AC's office n Shorkot	26
Picture 5: Publicity banners seen in offices in Hyderabad.....	26
Picture 6: Public advocacy material in Balakot and flier distributed by CDO Shah Faisal, Karachi	27
Picture 7: Enumerators in Hafizabad and Hassanabdal	31
Picture 8: Spectators during census interview in Quetta	37
Picture 9: "47"-year-old man and "57"-year-old woman according to their CNIC cards	41
Picture 10: Many faces of the army	42
Picture 11: Enumeration of the homeless at night in Karachi South.....	46
Picture 12: Age Tables being used by some enumerators.....	47
Picture 13: Enumerator using polythene bag to cover their questionnaire	48

List of acronyms

AC Assistant Commissioner

CB Census Block

CDO Census District Officer

CNIC Computerized National Identity Card

DC Deputy Commissioner

NADRA National Database and Registration Authority

PBS Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

SA Statistical Assistant

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

1. The observation mission

Population and Housing Census, is usually a decennial activity within defined geographical areas of a specific territory (generally a country) all over the world which provides benchmark data on population size, its geographical distribution and its demographic characteristics along with living standard for socio-economic development planning and evaluation (UN, 2008). The current Sixth Pakistan Housing and population Census is taking place from March to May 2017, after a gap of nineteen years since the last one in 1998. This census is very important for Pakistan because it will, among other things, provide data for evidence-driven planning and informed policymaking for promoting social and economic development. This may be one of the reasons why the 2017 Pakistan census slogan is “counting for knowing – counting for progress”. Also, reliable census data will provide the basis for equitable resource’s distribution and political participation of the provinces in the federal system, which may go a long way in reducing political tensions.

Census in every country comes with issues and challenges that are sometimes peculiar to the country. However, in addressing these challenges, the need to conduct a census which figures must be accepted nationally and internationally must be borne in mind and one way to ensure this, is to bring in unbiased experts to observe the quality of the census’ enumeration process and its alignment with national procedures and international standards. It is in line with this understanding that the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) initiated a census monitoring/observation mission during phase one (round one and two) of the census exercise.

A census usually involves the deployment of large number of personnel. These personnel must be adequately trained for them to do the rigorous job involved. Also the population must be properly enlightened to develop the trust and willingness needed for their full participation in the exercise. A population that is aloof to a census exercise would impact negatively on the general outcome which could present a threat to the acceptability of the figures. The Government of Pakistan through PBS has put together a number of measures to ensure that a census that recognizes the multi-ethnic, religious and social diversity was undertaken while adhering to international standards and census best practices. Also, through the unbiased census monitoring/observation mission, the Government of Pakistan is to receive objective and scientific information on the whole census process observed.

A detailed methodology for the monitoring/observation of first phase of the 2017 census was developed. This methodology was then applied by seventeen international and national independent

monitors/observers that were divided into six teams. To capture the two rounds of phase one, the monitoring/observation lasted from March 23rd through April 8th in five provinces/regions.

It is important to note that census observation mission is not peculiar to Pakistan census. Since 1992 such observation/monitoring missions have been carried out in several developing countries. They include: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, DPRK, Ghana, Kenya, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, Nigeria, The Sudan and Myanmar.

Objectives

The observation mission according to UNFPA (2017) had the following goals:

- v. to document the census process and the way data are collected in a randomly selected number of Census Districts/Census Charge/Census Blocks (enumeration areas);
- vi. to provide regular feedback to the Government during and after the census activities when/if needed;
- vii. to observe/monitor objectively the census against international standards and national legislation to increase the credibility and transparency of the census process;
- viii. to document lessons learned and good practices for building capacity in future censuses.

The specific objectives of the monitoring/observation mission were to observe:

- the census, house listing/enumeration process
- if the enumerators run the enumeration according to the census' training rules
- the language proficiency of the enumerators
- the degree of accessibility to the households
- how specific populations are recorded (migrants; refugees; ethnic and religious minorities, etc.)
- the understanding of the census by the respondents
- the acceptance/rejection of the census by the respondents
- any potential manipulation of census data
- the respect of confidentiality of collected data
- the overall challenges met by the enumerators
- the overall good practices and successes of the census

2. Methodology

Using the past successful experiences of census observation/monitoring missions, a set of detailed and comprehensive tools were designed specifically for the Pakistan Census monitoring/observation exercise (See appendices 1 – 5).

The observation/monitoring was conducted in five out of the seven major provinces of Pakistan; namely Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Gilgit Baltistan. Punjab province however had two teams, one covering the North Punjab area and the other one the South Punjab area.

The observation was conducted by a total of seventeen independent expert-monitors/observers trained on the observation tools: in total the mission dispatched to the field five international observers and twelve national observers. There were six teams of observers that worked in teams of threes; comprising of one international and two national monitors/observers (except for the team that went to South Punjab that had just two national monitors/observers). These six teams were under the supervision of a Team Coordinator. Each team of monitors/observers was allocated to a specific province, districts and tehsils. The Team Coordinator was based in North Punjab. Majority of monitors/observers were recruited for the entire time of the monitoring mission though some joined midway as a result of visa problems and flight schedules. However, all the observers were trained on specifically designed tools and on the reporting process before being allocated to their respective areas of monitoring/observation.

The monitors/observers acted as neutral witnesses of the enumeration process, documenting the preparedness of the census offices, the advocacy and publicity campaign, the availability of enumeration instruments, the logistics arrangements, the enumeration process, the role of the Army, and the behaviour of enumerators and interviewees.

Observers looked in particular at the following aspects of the census:

- 1) Provincial/Districts/Tehsil offices: storage facilities, organisation, advocacy and publicity material, accessibility of CBs. (using form A. See appendix 1)
- 2) House numbering and house-listing: use of map, reading the map correctly, use of green marker, differentiating between household number and structure number, request for CNIC card, inform household members of another visit, etc. (Using form B0. See appendix 2)

3) Enumeration: material/equipment, enumerator's proficiency in data collection and languages, attitude of the population towards the census, recording of specific populations and minorities; challenges and good practices. (Using form B. See appendix 3)

The monitors/observers were independent statisticians/demographers/social scientists that were not involved in the census process. For each enumeration interview, the monitors/observers had to first ask for the consent of the enumerator and the main respondent to observe the census enumeration in the household. The monitors/observers were instructed not to interfere with the enumeration process in any way, even when they noticed problems in the conduct of the enumeration. In such a case, monitors/observers were instructed to report the issue to the Coordinator whom in turn was to communicate and inform the DoP through the UNFPA CTA.

The monitors/observers were not entitled to share their opinion about anything related to the enumeration, on matters of politics, religion or any other subjects. The monitors/observers were requested not to answer to media or give interviews related to their assignment. They were also clearly instructed not to disclose any information on their observation to third parties. All monitors/observers were required, before the beginning of their mission, to sign "the rules of operation" (See appendix 7), a document which clearly defined the fundamentals of secrecy, confidentiality and credibility of their role as monitors/observers.

Monitors/observers were provided with consistent and unified observation tools (See appendices 1 - 5) and were trained on the same methodology to use these instruments to properly appraise and report on the several elements of the observed census field work.

3. Tools for observation

The tool pack consisted of several documents that the observers were required to use to conduct their assignment. They include:

- Form A: Office Observation form (See appendix 1)
- Form B0: House Numbering and House Listing Observation Form (See appendix 2)
- Form B: Enumeration Observation Form (See appendix 3)
- Form C: Daily Report form (See appendix 4)

- Form D: List of Persons Met (See appendix 5)
- Provincial Report Format (See appendix 10)

Monitors/observers also had at hand all needed supporting documents:

- The Census Observation Methodology (See appendix 6)
- The rules of observation (See appendix 7)
- The “Dos and the Don’ts” (See appendix 8)
- List of Districts and Tehsils to visit and scheduled dates (See appendix 11)
- The list of contacts persons in each District and Tehsil
- The census manuals
- The census questionnaire (English and Urdu)
- A map of the country and Region to be visited

Each team of monitors/observers were to complete the Form A for each census office they visited (at the Provincial/District/Tehsil level). Form B0 was specific for house numbering and listing while Form B was to be completed for each interview observed.

Each team of observers reported on a daily basis the progress and potential problems of the data collection to the Coordinator, using Form C. When observers did not have access to internet, they reported via SMS or phone call, to also ensure that all were doing well and were secure.

Each team of observers produced an interim report which was to be sent to the Coordinator by April 1st and a final report at the end of the mission describing the observation findings using a specific format, and based on the objective data they collected using the Forms A, B0, B and C, respectively.

4. Profiles of the observers

The mission was composed of international and national observers (See appendix 11). The five international observers came from four different countries, and were not just experts in data collection but had also been previously involved with censuses observation, census operation, census analysis or large scale surveys (See ToR appendix 9).

Regarding the national observers, they were mainly university lecturers whom had been involved with socio-economic projects in Pakistan (See ToR appendix 9).

The observers were not only required to be specialists in their field but also to be able to work long hours under difficult conditions.



Picture 1: Monitors/observers with staff of UNFPA

5. Training of observers

The training for the observers was in four phases. This was to accommodate the international observers who had visa and flight problems and local observers who were recruited later into the mission. All the observers took part in a one or two-day training at the UNFPA conference room in

Serena building, Islamabad. On each occasion, the observers were trained on all the different observation tools previously developed. Trainings were delivered by the Team Coordinator with support of the UNFPA Census Adviser who had previously developed the monitoring/observation methodology in several countries. All the observers had previously received census materials (questionnaires; manuals; guides), and general information about Pakistan via email to get acquainted before the training with the main aspects of the census.

6. Observation work-plan

The activities of the observation mission took place from the 19th March to the 12th April 2017, and are summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Programme of activities for monitors

Day	Date	Activity
Sunday	19 March	Arrival in Pakistan for some international observers
Monday	20 March	Training of Observers
Tuesday	21 March	Training continues for observers
Wednesday	22 March	Deployment of observers to their areas of observation
Thursday	23 March	Observation of the census field operations
Friday	24 March	Observation of the census field operations
Saturday	25 March	Observation of the census field operations
Sunday	26 March	Observation of the census field operations/Training of second batch of monitors
Monday	27 March	Observation of the census field operations/Training of second batch of monitors contd.
Tuesday	28 March	Observation of the census field operations
Wednesday	29 March	Observation of the census field operations
Thursday	30 March	Observation of the census field operations/Training for third batch of monitors
Friday	31 March	Observation of the census field operations/ Training of third batch of monitors

Saturday	1 April	Observation of the census field operations
Sunday	2 April	Observation of the census field operations
Monday	3 April	Observation of the census field operations
Tuesday	4 April	Observation of the census field operations
Wednesday	5 April	Observation of the census field operations
Thursday	6 April	Observation of the census field operations
Friday	7 April	Observation of the census field operations
Saturday	8 April	Observation of the census field operations
Sunday	9 April	Return to Islamabad
Monday	10 April	Debriefing session and presentation first findings
Tuesday	11 April	Working sessions on final reports
Wednesday	12 April	Departure from Myanmar for the international observers
	13 April	

7. Sampling of observed areas and posting of observers

Each team of observers was assigned to one province (in one case, Punjab Province, two teams were deployed in the same Province according to the size of the considered area). In each Province/Region, the team of monitors/observers were deployed to specific districts and tehsils. It was the duty of the team to randomly select the CBs to be visited in each tehsil, but taking into account distance and security issues, for some specific areas.

Overall, each team was assigned between seven to fifteen tehsils (except for Baluchistan and Gilgit Balistan where security measures did not enable the monitors/observers to observe certain areas) for the duration of the observation and was also required to follow two to three interviews per CB visited. This is shown in appendix 11.

8. The mission's results

Generally, the observation mission went well thanks to the good organisation and support provided by the UNFPA and the PBS. Provincial/District/Tehsil PBS census officers were indeed also very instrumental to the success of the observation mission. The Tehsil Statistical Assistants were very helpful in providing the needed data, providing contact of the Charge superintendent in the chosen CBs and escorting monitoring/observation teams to CBs they had chosen to visit. It is worth noting that monitors/observers were always free to choose the areas they wanted to observe/monitor. Local personnel from PBS also provided invaluable advice on road networks within the tehsils. When initial sampled CBs were not accessible, they proposed other CBs of observation to be validated by the observers.

In general, The Statistical Assistants from the PBS were a force in helping the monitoring/observation process. Indeed, we observed that the success of the census monitoring/observation, in any tehsil depended a whole lot on the ability and capability of the Statistical Assistant to manage and be able to take decisions on the spot to make sure the mission could be achieved.

In all the Provinces, the monitors/observers worked totally independently, and local security personnel especially the police and army played a key role in facilitating the mission especially by ways of providing security and needed logistics (especially in Gilgit Baltistan). In few instances, the observers felt that they were themselves being observed by the security personnel especially the foreigners (KPK and Sindh) but after presentation of passport and letter from PBS, they were allowed to carry on their monitoring/observation without problems.

The Army Officers that accompanied the enumerators were considered cooperative and rather open regarding their participation in the census exercise. They were very willing to share their own census forms and explained why they sent the CNIC [Computerized National Identity Card] number to NADRA [National Data Base and Registration Authority]. At the army camps too, the senior officers manning the camps were very willing to take monitors/observers to their control rooms and share with them their strategies for the census, the way they had organised their operations and their challenges. In nearly all the camps visited, the army senior officers maintained that data they were collecting would be only used for quality control and comparison with the civilian data.

Respondents, local people and census workers did not seem bothered about the presence of the observers/monitors, rather they were all anxious to take photographs with observers/monitors, especially the foreign ones. Also, many of them offered refreshments and farm products to the

observers/monitors. No team of observers/monitors reported refusal of any households to observe the enumeration process.

Though the observation mission covered five provinces with seventeen monitors/observers, there were no major problems recorded except for the Gilgit Baltistan team that slept in their car on the way to Skardu because the road was blocked as a result of heavy downpour and mudslides. The army and the police responded to their plight and they were still able to carry on their duty without any problem the following day.

Nearly all the teams were able to visit the tehsils assigned to them except for KPK that had to drop one tehsil as a result of snow. On the whole, the six teams visited five provinces, twenty-four Administrative Districts, forty-six tehsils/Census District, 246 CBs and observed 537 interviews. In other words, out of sixty-three Administrative districts involved in the first phase of the census, the teams were able to visit twenty-five which is about 39.7%. This is a very commendable effort on the part of the monitors/observers.

For all the six monitors/observers teams (Punjab had two) provincial reports were developed and submitted at the end of the exercise. Also a data base using forty key variables collected for each observed enumeration was created using the results of 537 interviews. The use of the homogeneous tools specifically designed for this observation was a key factor to scientific and objective data collected during the observation. The analysis of findings of these six reports together with the computed basic statistics form the core of this final report.

9. Description of the Provincial Census Offices

The provincial census offices were usually located in the capital of each province. It was usually headed by a Provincial Census commissioner. In some of the Provincial offices, there were a Joint Census Commissioner and a Deputy Census Commissioner. All these people worked hand in hand to ensure that the census exercise went smoothly. There were usually a representative from the PBS office in Islamabad that helped in coordinating census matters between Islamabad and the province.

Punjab Province –Lahore



Picture 2: Provincial Ware house in Lahore

The provincial office of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics was located at the heart of Lahore city. The office building was large, spacious and well organised. The Provincial Census Commissioner's office was also located in the same building. The team observed that there was a big section devoted to GIS activities and that a data control room was available in the PBS office. The provincial office had rented a two storey building in Johar Town (suburb of Lahore located in a posh and exclusive neighbourhood) specifically for storage and handling of census materials received from Islamabad. The rooms were large and airy and were well kept. There was an array of staff involved in various activities of material handling in the facility. Everything appeared well organised and coordinated. The staff deployed for the task seemed committed and were willing to give extra hours to complete their work. The facility appeared very safe and well maintained.

For the purpose of keeping completed questionnaires safe after retrieval, the provincial census office had directed each district/tehsil administration to make necessary safe provisions to store the completed questionnaires

Sindh Province-Karachi

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Provincial Census Office in Karachi was found to be well organised with ample space dedicated for the storage of census materials. The building was clean and seemed to have adequate arrangements for fire safety. The building was also under 24-hour guard by the military. The office also housed a well-equipped Control Room with adequate staff to deal with complaints and queries from the general public as well as census staff in the field. According to the

Provincial Census Commissioner, 50 out of a total of 350 employees in the PBS Provincial Office in Karachi were dedicated to the Census duties.

KPK Province- Peshawar

The Provincial Census Office in KPK was located in Peshawar on the 4th Floor of Jasmine Plaza, Fakhre-Alam Road. The Provincial Census Commission had also acquired two warehouses where questionnaires were stored. These warehouses were secured and the staff deputed had kept the data in proper sequence using specific cartons, properly labelled. The questionnaires and other census materials were packed in separate cartons and were then put together for each team with a cover note indicating the number of cartons and the serial numbers for each questionnaire series in the carton.

Gilgit Baltistan-Gilgit

The Provincial PBS office in Gilgit was very difficult to access because it was a little bit far from Gilgit city. There were rooms dedicated to census. The census materials were packed in boxes in the storage room. The storage room had a good lock on the door and so the questionnaires were quite safe. It may have been better if the provincial PBS office was relocated closer to town for easy accessibility.

Balochistan- Quetta

The Provincial census office was located at Satellite Town, Quetta, in south of the city and relatively away from downtown. It had two separate buildings for different operations related to census. The main office room and control room were clean, but the room where blank questionnaires were stored was dusty. The blank questionnaires were securely stored but it was not well organized. Boxes were piled in a non-sequential order, in a somewhat disorganised manner. There was also adequate security for the materials. Generally, the provincial office was adequately prepared for the census.

10. Description of the Census District Offices

Generally, the Assistant Commissioners (AC) were serving as the Census District Officer (CDO) and his office coordinated activities in the respective districts. The Districts did not have independent Census Offices in the premises. Rather, it was observed in the districts/tehsils visited that the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, had allocated a room or two for census activity depending on availability of space in the premises housing the AC's office. Where no space was available, schools and army camps were used. It was observed that these rooms were clean and fairly large. Monitors/observers also observed that in many cases these rooms were usually adjacent to (or could only be accessed through) the ACs' office. They were primarily used for the safe keeping of completed questionnaires and unused reserved census materials. In some districts/tehsils (Hasanabdul and Hafizabad tehsils, for instance), we noticed that the temporary office where being shared with the revenue department where sensitive revenue materials like receipts and log books were also kept. This was not a good practice as the census materials could be compromised.

The team also observed that many District/Tehsil offices had control rooms from where calls from members of the public were received and action taken. There were cases also where materials were not stored in the AC's office, as some AC's had made arrangements for storage of material in other secure locations such as schools, colleges, cantonments and police stations, for instance, in accordance with the security requirement. As an example, this was the case in Lahore city and Model town in Punjab Province.



Picture 3: District/Tehsil Census Office in Quetta

11. Census Advocacy, Communication and Publicity

Generally, publicity in the form of posters or fliers were conspicuously absent in all the Provinces without exception. There were no uniformly designed nationwide campaign posters or banners. Publicity was limited to the radio and television stations. On enquiry, all the Statistical Assistants (SA) monitors/observers talked to, said that there were no uniformly designed national banners, flyers, messages sent to them from the provincial offices or from Islamabad. Rather different Districts made their own arrangements depending on the leaning of the ACs and SA in areas under observation. In some Districts/Tehsils, the ACs made banners and posters. For instance, this was seen in Shorkot (Punjab) and Hyderabad (Sindh). However, in Balakot (KPK), there were posters made by concerned individuals themselves (see pictures below). The conclusions to be drawn from all these is that, unfortunately, there was minimal formal publicity on the census.



Picture 4: Publicity materials in AC's office in Shorkot



Picture 5: Publicity banners seen in offices in Hyderabad



Picture 6: Public advocacy material in Balakot and flier distributed by CDO Shah Faisal, Karachi

However, monitors/observers saw activities that could be considered as publicity actions. The first was that during the house listing when enumerators informed respondents about the enumeration process and their intention of coming back for the actual count. Secondly, many respondents told us that they were informed in the mosque about the census and were implored to cooperate with the enumerators. Thirdly, some respondents reported that their children were informed at school to convey to their parents about the census and that some of their teachers would be involved so they would not be in school for the duration of the census. Fourthly, monitors/observers in KPK reported that the army were seen making open air announcement with their vehicles and calling on all who were yet to be enumerated to signify so, that the respondents could be informed of what to do particularly in urban city (walled city).

Generally, the publicity was more informal than formal. Newspapers, Radio and TV advertisements were produced few days before the start of each round. One wonders if the literacy level of the general population was the reason or that the PBS did not think it was to put in place an effective traditional publicity/advocacy campaign. Indeed, posters and billboards with pictures about the

census process would have made good publicity material about the process in both urban and rural areas, and should not have been overlooked.

12. Census understanding, awareness and attitude of the population

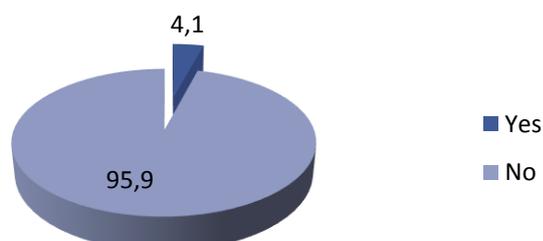
The team observed full cooperation of respondents with enumerators and other census officials. On many occasions, monitors/observers noted that respondents had prepared written lists containing details of the households to aid the enumerators. Many respondents would come to the door with their CNIC card given by NADRA to show the enumeration team.

Respondents seemed to understand and attach great importance to the census process. On multiple occasions, members of the community assisted enumerators working in their neighbourhoods. As an example, monitors/observers in Hyderabad, saw a person from a nearby village taking it upon himself to accompany the enumeration team and facilitated the interviews.

Monitors/observers in all the provinces reported that the enumerators were highly regarded by the respondents. This may probably be because majority of the enumerators especially the teachers were from the local community. Respondents indeed seemed to systematically welcome the enumerators. All households (100%) observed, agreed willingly to respond to the enumerators' questions.

However, in some female headed households in Punjab, enumerators had to interact with the women through small cracks on the door as the women, because of cultural/religious values, could not come outside. In Sindh province, monitors/observers encountered few cases (4%) where respondents were reluctant to reveal the names of their female family members (See figure 1 below). No household seemed to be troubled by the presence of the soldiers and even some households offered refreshments to the enumerators.

Figure 1: Respondents were reluctant to reveal names of female family members



13. Profile of enumerators

The census exercise was conducted by government employees. In terms of occupation, an overwhelming majority of enumerators were teachers (79%), followed by staff of revenue, agriculture and health departments (See figure 2 below). The categories of staff that were recruited depended most often on the peculiar circumstances of the district/tehsil. Monitors/observers noted minimal (4%) recruitment of females (See figure 3 below). On inquiry, ACs gave such reasons as, “we were directed not to recruit females, it is against the cultural norms and the job is physically demanding for females”. However, monitors/observers saw female enumerators in places like Karachi, Lahore city, Model town and Raiwind. The response by some of the ACs on the reasons why females were not recruited seem quite contradictory because we all know that women work in the farms under the scorching sun and one wonders what could be more physically demanding than that. There were some instances where male enumerators had problems accessing households that are female headed. This would not have constituted any problem had female enumerators been recruited.

Figure 2: Professional profile of enumerators

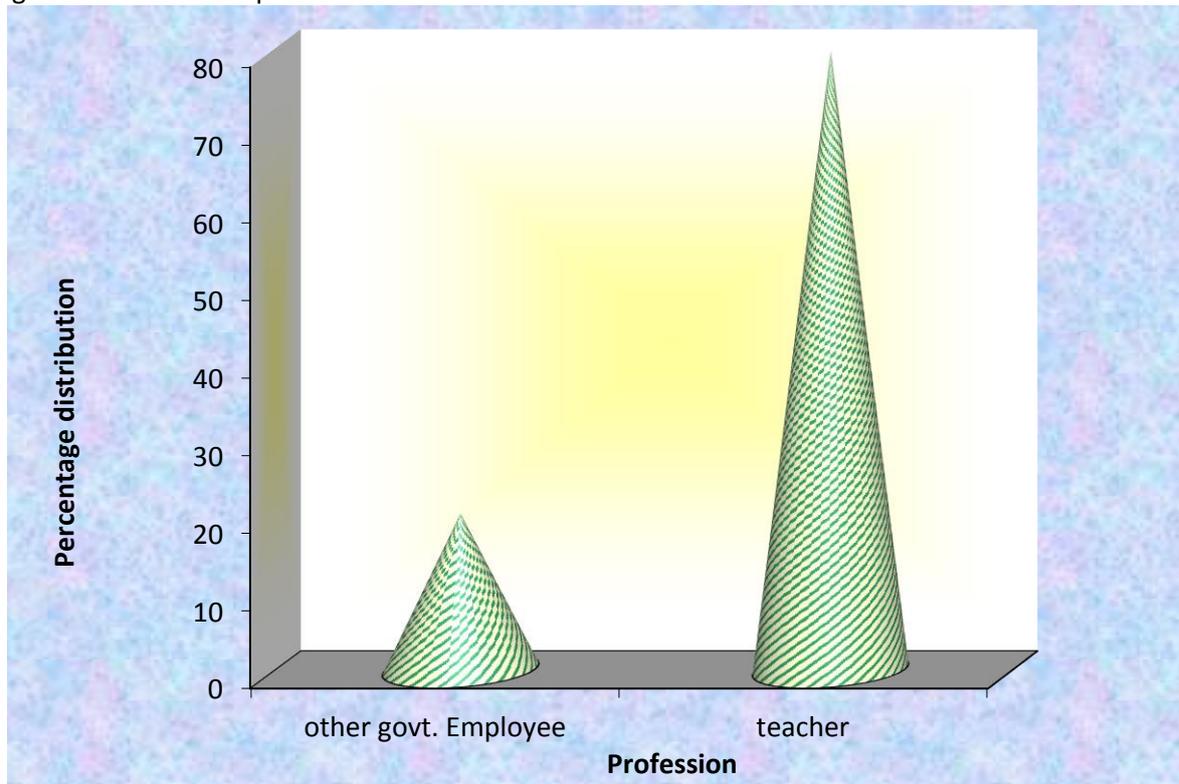
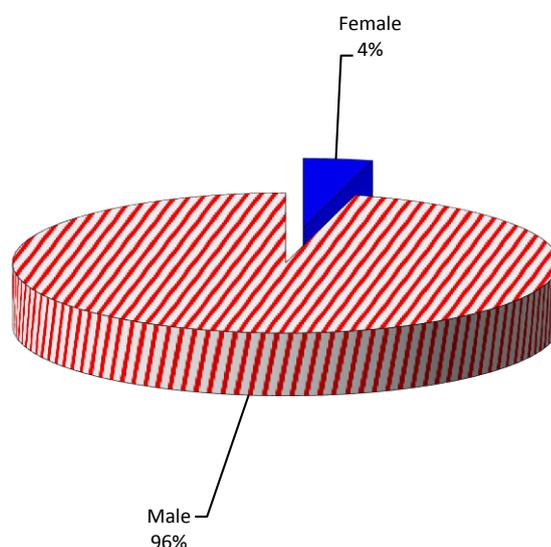


Figure 3: Gender of enumerators



In many districts/tehsils of Punjab, monitors/observers were informed that the rationale behind the use of revenue workers (Patawaris) was because they were very familiar with the local areas and boundaries which they said helped them in identifying census blocks' boundaries. In some cases, with special reference to Raiwind, they helped in identifying new settlements that were not mapped out. In Model town, more than 300 Lady Health Workers were recruited on the basis that they were already familiar with going from house to house for the Dengue fever and family planning campaign.

The teachers were employed in secondary and primary schools. The Principals and Headmasters were mainly the Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors while the classroom teachers were the enumerators. In most provinces, monitors/observers reported that the teachers were mainly people who had been teaching for more than ten years, though there were also cases where younger teachers were also seen (See Pictures below).



Picture 7: Enumerators in Hafizabad and Hassanabdal

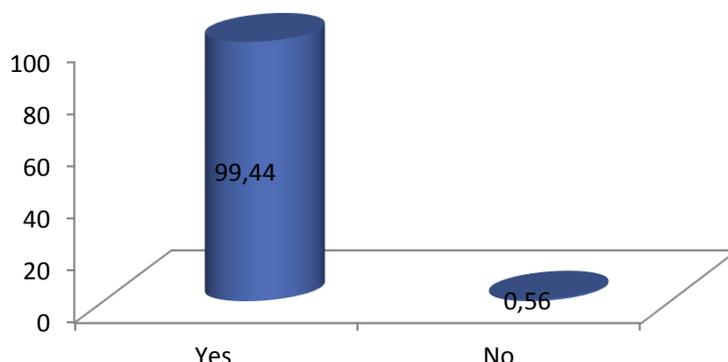
14. Selection of household

House numbering and listing were quite problematic in many provinces. In many instances like in Lahore city, Raiwind, Lyari, Garden, Shah Faisal, Quetta and Manshera districts/tehsils monitors/observers noted that the maps were out-dated while in some cases (Raiwind) there were no maps at all. This created a huge logistic problem. In some provinces like Sindh, charge and circle supervisors were able to come up with solutions which involved doing a preliminary walk around the area and marking the route before the house-listing process began.

In other places like North Punjab and KPK more enumerators were recruited immediately (sometimes untrained enumerators, like it was seen in Lahore city) while in some places like Mansehra monitors/observers noted that the house numbering and listing exceeded the days allotted with the result that the house listing was taking place simultaneously with enumeration due to huge census block sizes (up to 1500 structures against the average 250-300 elsewhere). The strategy adopted in Mansehra was that at the conclusion of house listing by a team of enumerators in a particular day, another team did the enumeration the following day. Such a process was quite problematic as monitors/observers in Lahore city reported the difficulties an enumerator was having because he was not the one that did the house numbering and the listing of the CB and so was not familiar with the area during enumeration.

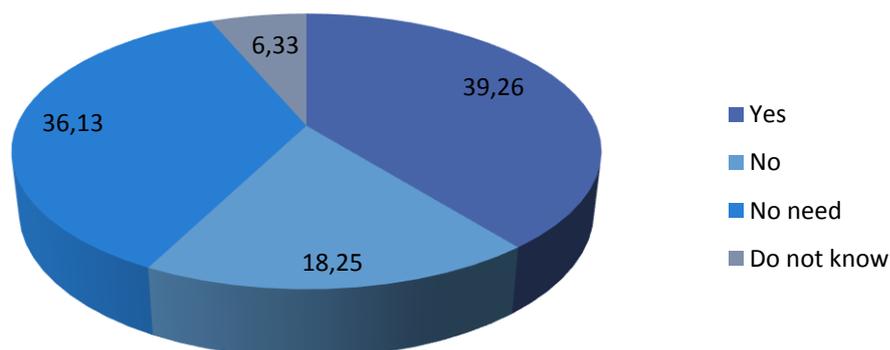
However, most monitors/observers reported that the enumerators (99%) were moving sequentially based on their household lists (See figure 4 below). Most often, it was the enumerator who did the house listing and numbering that was also doing the enumeration and so was familiar with the area by the time of enumeration.

Figure 4: House-listing check before starting enumeration



Monitors/observers did not see some enumerators (18%) referring to the map during the enumeration exercise most likely because it had been used during the house numbering and listing (See figure 5 below). However, it was reported that the house numbering and listing booklet was constantly in use (99%) during enumeration. In North Punjab, the monitors/observers noted that in nearly 85% of the cases observed, the house numbering/listing booklet was with the Army enumerators (and not with the civilian enumerator) and they wondered if this was as per the instructions. In most cases, monitors/observers reported that the enumerator informed respondents during the house listing that they would come back in a few days for actual enumeration.

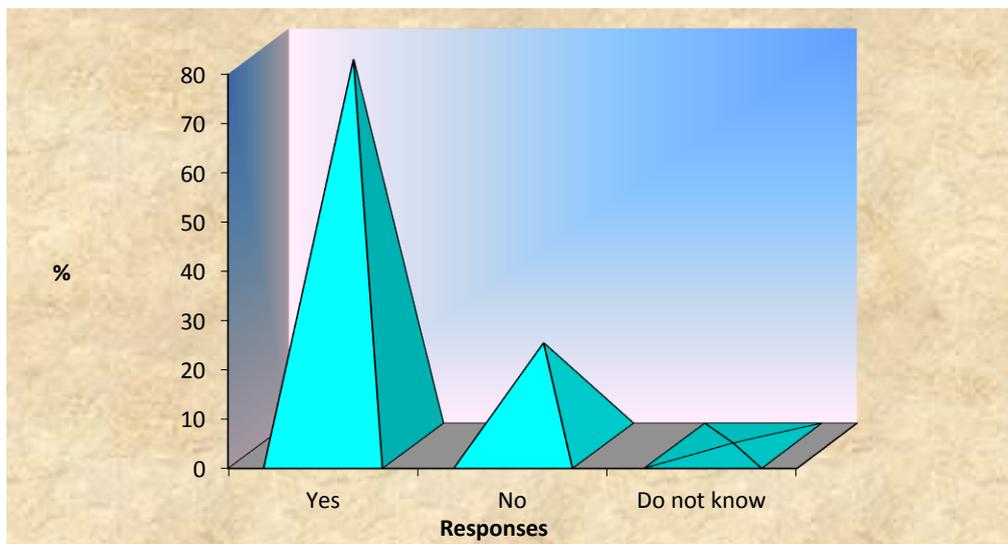
Figure 5: Census block map was checked before starting enumeration



During the house numbering and listing, the majority of the enumerators (70%) we observed had the CB maps coupled with an instruction on how to locate the starting point of the CB (See figure 6 below).

In some urban CBs like in Lahore city, some of the enumerators had digital maps that were very up to date and useful. We observed that in some cases, community members and security guards of the area also helped in identifying the correct structures. Teachers who taught in local schools were recruited as census enumerators. This helped in easy identification of households in the CB since the teachers were well known in the community where they usually taught.

Figure 6: Census block map was with enumerator

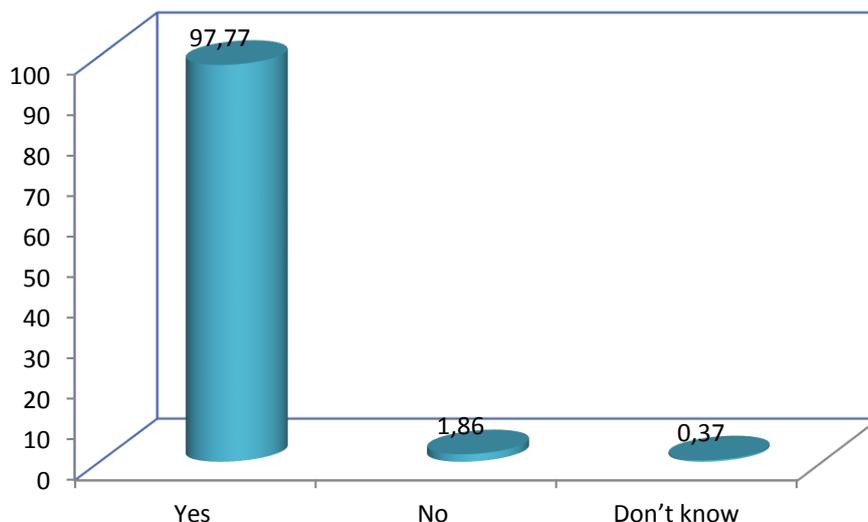


Also, to reduce the problem that may be associated with identification of the correct CBs boundaries, structures and households, tehsils Revenue Collectors (Patwaris) were also recruited as enumerators. These revenue collectors were already familiar with the community and knew virtually everybody in the community. This proved useful especially in areas where there were no maps at all (for instance Raiwind) or in areas where the maps were so outdated as recorded in most rural and peri-urban areas.

15. Language issues

In most provinces, monitors/observers reported that, the enumerator and the respondent were speaking the same language (99.7%) (See figure 7 below). As the questionnaire was in Urdu, the enumerators and respondents in some cases translated it into their local language for the sake of convenience (23.3% of the cases).

Figure 7: Enumerator and respondent spoke same language



In Balochistan, monitors/observers reported cases where the enumerators and respondents were not speaking the same language as well as the respondents not understanding Urdu. This necessitated the use of translators. In Karachi, there was also cases where the respondent spoke a different language from the enumerator and also did not speak Urdu, however, the respondent's 7-year-old son helped in translating the questions. All these were in very few cases as shown in figure (See figure 8 and 9 below).

Figure 8: Translation into local language by enumerator

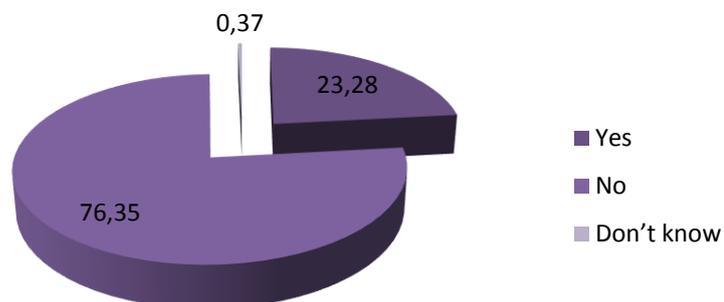
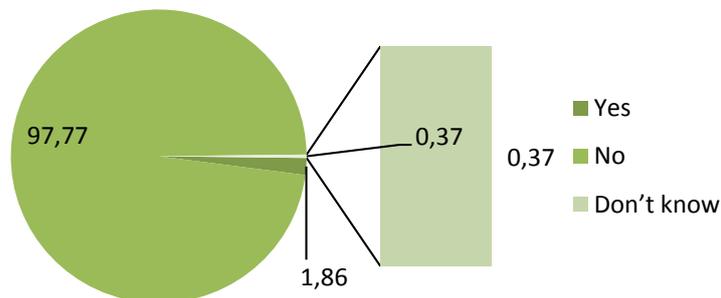


Figure 9: Reliance on external translator to conduct enumeration



16. Overall quality of Interview

Generally, monitors/observers reported that the enumeration process by the enumerators was good. Most of the enumerators encountered were polite and well behaved (99%). However, in rare cases, the handwriting of the enumerators were not quite readable. This may probably be as a result of having large census block sizes and sometimes large households. It was reported by monitors/observers that in some instances (31%) enumerators were inferring questions (such as literacy) or directing responses (17% of the interviews) in order to finish fast and move to the next household (See figure 10 and 11 below). In nearly all the provinces, monitors/observers reported that questions on Transgender, Disability, Literacy, Religion, Household utilities were mostly inferred by the enumerators. The average time monitors/observers reported an enumerator spent in one household was 12½ minutes while the average household’s size was 6.8 members, that is approximately 7 members.

Figure 10: Enumerator inferred some questions

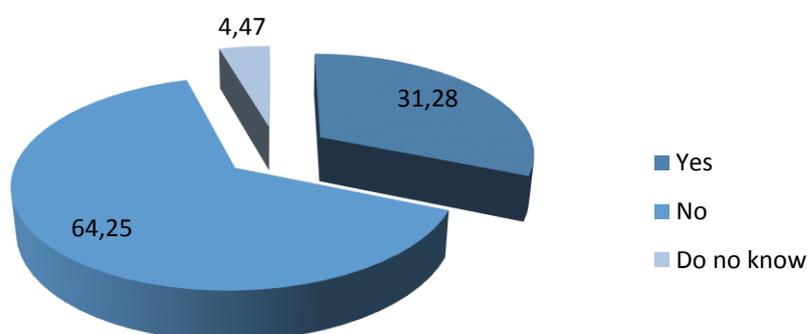
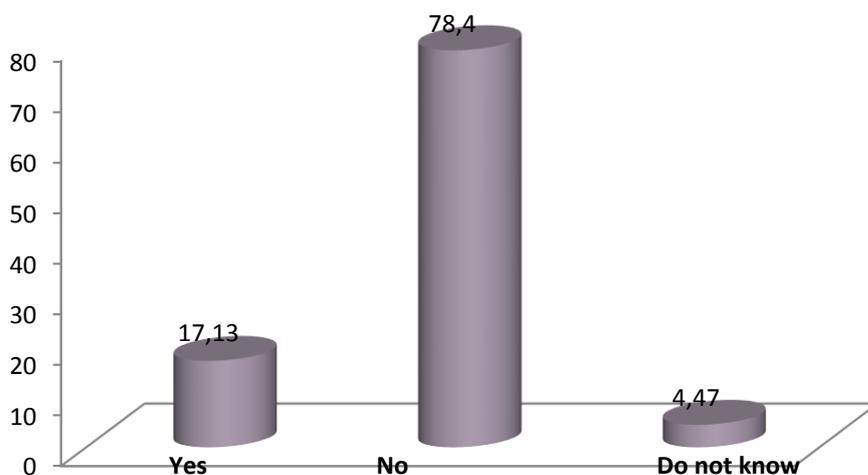


Figure 11: Enumerator directed some responses



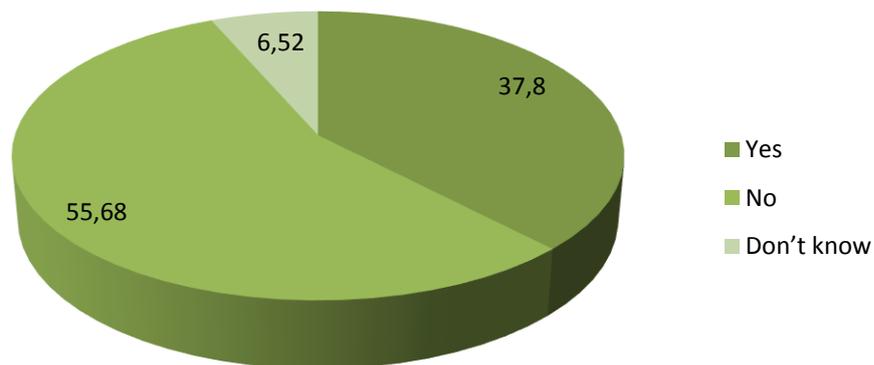
In all provinces, monitors/observers reported lack of confidentiality in the data collection process as stipulated by the United Nations Census Principle and Recommendations (2008). First, the identity card of the respondent was shared with the accompanying soldier, who in most of the cases (as reported in North Punjab) cross-checked the identity card number with government identity card issuing agency NADRA (through immediate SMS electronic process). Secondly, the information obtained from NADRA (nationality, age of respondent, ages of children, etc.) by the army enumerator was again shared with the civilian enumerators who recorded same in the questionnaire, and therefore took the information on age, etc. from NADRA’s data rather than from the responses of the respondents. Thirdly where the information on nationality was not available for respondents who had no identity card, the enumerators asked a detailed question on nationality (which country of citizenship) to enable the soldier complete his questionnaire which had a detailed question on nationality. It is important to note that such a detailed question was not in the census questionnaire, which only made provision for “Pakistani or Other”. Finally, there were usually a bunch of spectators during enumeration and confidentiality was usually not observed (See picture below).



Picture 8: Spectators during census interview in Quetta

It is imperative to mention that a census is supposed to be a declarative process, and that the data which were being obtained from households were supposed to be private and confidential. The enumerators were trained to assure their respondents that the information provided by them shall not be used for any other purpose than statistical analysis. Most monitors/observers did not find any enumerator stating this declaration to their respondents at any stage of interview (See figure 12 below).

Figure 12: Enumerator explained census to respondents



17. Quality of data

Table 2: Monitors/observers findings on data quality

Issues of Interest	Views of Monitors/Observers on Data Quality			Total (%)
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't Know (%)	
Enumerator wore census ID	93.48	6.52	----	100
Enumerator wore census vest	89.20	10.8	-----	100
Enumerator used census bag	87.15	12.85	----	100
Enumerator had enough blank Census Forms	95.53	0.93	3.54	100
Enumerator used clipboard	81.19	18.44	0.37	100
Questionnaires were flat, dry and clean	95.34	1.12	3.54	100
Enumerator used black ball pen	99.07	0.56	0.37	100
Enumerator had house numbering and listing booklet	96.46	0.00	3.5	100
Enumerator had field manual	78.40	21.04	0.56	100

In all the provinces, monitors/observers reported that the quality of data can be assumed to be satisfactory once the issue of confidentiality and data sharing is pushed aside. They reported that nearly all the enumerators had census ID (93%), wore the census vest (89%), had census bags (87%) and used the clipboard (81%). It was observed also that enumerators completed the questionnaire systematically (93.7%) neatly using black pens (99.1% of the cases). For the most part, the census manual was not in use as reported by monitors/observers (43.6% of the cases). They used the clipboard (81.1%) and stored the questionnaire in the census bags after enumeration in 87.1% of the cases. This kept the questionnaire flat and dry in 95.3% of the observed interviews (See table 2 above).

They systematically wrote out the charge, circle and CB number in the space provided in 94.5% of the cases (See figure 13 below). Some enumerators checked their questionnaires before leaving the household (81.2%), while some did not, as evident in figure 14 below. Although the proportion that

did not check appears to be minimal, this is worth noting because this may affect the quality of the data especially if there were errors or omissions the enumerator made in the household.

Some enumerators reported that they got together with their army partner, charge and circle supervisors at the end of each day to correct all errors and for the army enumerator to also complete parts of his questionnaire he may not have been able to complete in the field using the civilian enumerator’s questionnaires. Monitors/observers in North Punjab observed this practice in Tandlianwala where an enumerator was noting households with disabled members on a piece of paper and said that the supervisor will help him to code and do other corrections during their meeting in the evening.

Figure 13: Enumerator systematically transferred reference number

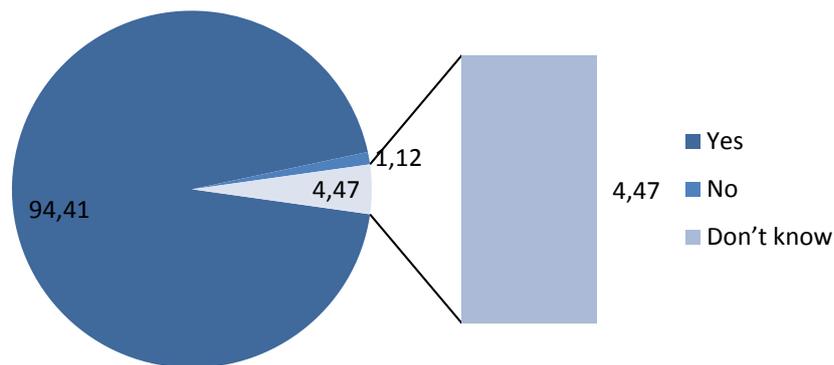
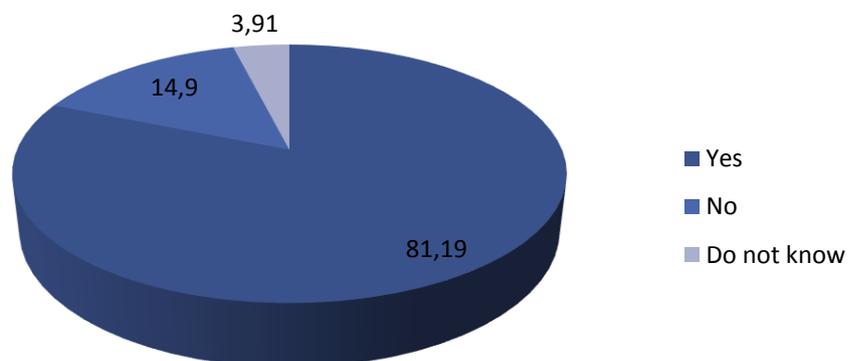


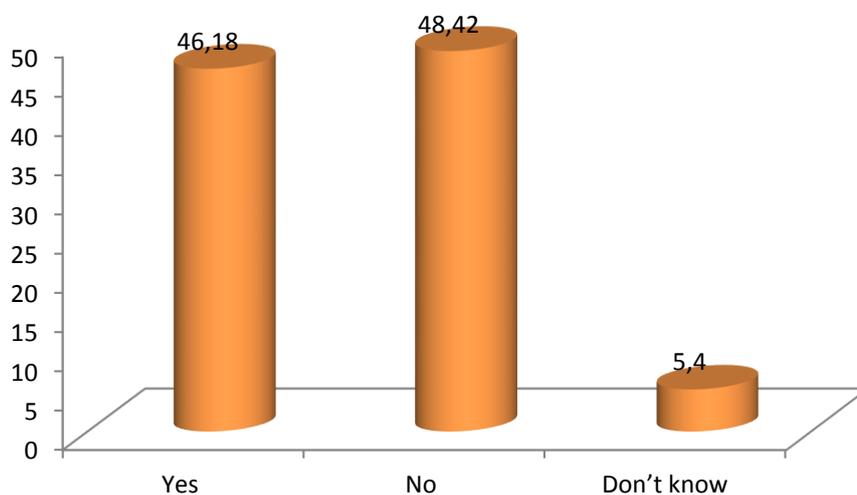
Figure 14: Enumerator checked the questionnaire at the end of interview



Also, in all the provinces, monitors/observers reported problems with how the enumerator handled some questions in the questionnaire that may affect the overall quality of the data. These questions are actually some of the most important pillars in census data collection and error in them might lead to under count, over count and age heaping, for instance. These include:

Usual place of residence: Monitors/Observers noted that this particular question was asked and probed in different ways and appeared to be problematic (See figure 15 below). Whereas some enumerators asked of “those living here in the last six months”, others mainly asked about people who usually reside in the household with no time reference given. In numerous cases, enumerators did not make any reference to the place of residence.

Figure 15: Enumerators’ reference to place of usual residence



(Q13) “Has any Household Member Lived Abroad for Six Months or More?” Monitors/observers reported that some enumerators had trouble with framing this question. Some enumerators asked if any family member had visited abroad six months ago. In Sindh province the monitors/observers noted a case where an enumerator reframed the question by asking if any family members were living in Dubai.

Age reporting: The identity card according to monitors/observers was used to obtain the ages of respondents and other family members who also had NADRA card except in few cases where no identity card was available. The army enumerator verified ages of household members by sending a text message to a NADRA phone number. In some situations, it was very likely that incorrect ages were recorded in their ID cards. Monitors/observers in North Punjab reported two cases they felt were not correct ages of respondents (See picture below). This issue was more visible and common with illiterate families.



Picture 9: “47”-year-old man and “57”-year-old woman according to their CNIC cards

Religion: In some province like Sindh monitors/observers noted that there might have been some over-reporting of Muslims as enumerators generally directed this question. Some even inferred it on occasion without even asking the respondents as was reported by monitors/observers in Gilgit Balistan and Sindh.

Literacy: In all the provinces, monitors/observers reported that it appeared to be some confusion regarding literacy and educational attainment, especially as it was not mentioned in the questionnaire what level of educational attainment will equate to a person being literate. In many instances in Punjab, Gilgit Balistan and Sindh, enumerators asked about level of education and inferred literacy from there. In some cases in Gilgit Baltistan, monitors/observers, reported about enumerators categorizing a person to be literate while he/she was currently enrolled in the primary school.

Usual activity during last 12 months: Monitors/Observers in most provinces reported that majority of the enumerators were observed framing this question in terms of current employment status. Many of them directed questions regarding this when referring to women, by asking if they were housewives.

Disability and Transgender: Monitors/observers in all provinces visited reported the issue of prompting and inferring certain answers from respondents by the enumerators. For example, questions on disability and transgenderism were not asked by many enumerators observed because of the fear that it might offend the respondents or because of cultural norms. Most often they said they had asked during house listing, however in cases where they asked, it was usually asked like this: “I am sure you don’t have a she-male in your house?” ; “None of your family members are disabled, I hope”, etc. It was noted that very few enumerators asked questions on transgender and disability and even when they did, it was often at the end of the interview, which meant they would have to

overwrite their previous answers in the column on sex, if the answer was positive. As a result, the numbers might be underreported.

Means of Information and Communication: Monitors/observers in all the provinces, reported several interpretations to this question for the enumerators who did not infer it. Some enumerators asked if the household possessed a radio/TV, others asked if they listened to/watched the radio/TV. In one instance in Sindh province, one enumerator said he put down radio as “yes” if the respondent possessed a mobile phone as it contained a radio in it! Similarly, for question on Computer/Internet some would simply ask the respondents if they had a computer, others would probe if they used the internet on their phones. On the whole, especially in the rural areas, the questions were inferred.

18. Role of the Army



Picture 10: Many faces of the army

In all the provinces visited, monitors/observers reported that the presence of the army was felt. The army had sub-sector commands in different district/tehsils where the army enumerators were

housed. Monitors/observers reported that in all the interviews they observed (537) there was always a military enumerator with the civilian one. In most cases it was some army personnel, while in a few instances it was air force personnel. These military enumerators played various roles in the field as the monitors/observers reported.

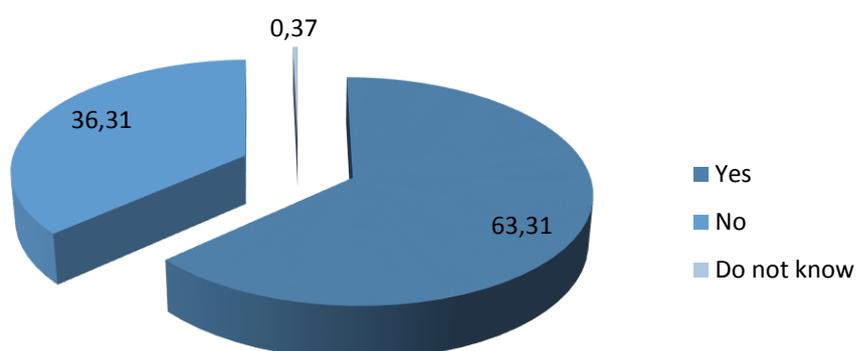
Firstly, they provided security to the enumerators and census materials. In many instances enumerators told monitors/observers that they would not have been able to feel free going into certain neighbourhoods but for the presence of the army personnel. Many female enumerators expressed this view.

Secondly, the army provided some much needed logistics for the census. The monitors/observers noted that in many districts/tehsils, the army camp served as the safe haven for the questionnaires retrieved and the end of round one. In some instances, army-acquired vehicles were used in conveying civilian enumerators to the CB. Monitors/observers in North Punjab and Sindh reported that army enumerators were given targets about the number of household enumeration they had to complete in one day. This made the army enumerators in these provinces to push their civilian counterparts to extend the daily period the enumeration from 16h00 to 18h00. In KPK, monitors/observers reported that the army were seen making open air announcement with their vehicles and calling on all who were yet to be enumerated to signify so that the respondents could be informed of what to do particularly in urban city (walled city).

Finally, the soldiers were also playing a role of enumerators in that they collected information about respondents through the civilian enumerator, but not directly speaking with the respondents (See figure 16 below). The army questionnaire (form) was called Form 786. This form had provision for number of persons in a household as well as the CNIC number and detailed nationality of head of household. Such a form was used in the last census 1998, but after checking, the column on detailed nationality was not present in the 1998 army form. The presence of this column on detailed citizenship was a marked difference from the census questionnaire that had provision for "Pakistani" and "other" nationality only. The term "other nationality" was not known in the census questionnaire whereas it was to be explicitly stated in the army questionnaire. Most often monitors/observers noted that it was the civilian enumerator who provided the information about nationality to the army enumerator (by asking country of citizenship) if the information was not seen in the identity card. Apart from completing their own questionnaire, the army enumerators were equipped with mobile phones with which they specifically verified the identity card numbers of the respondents (CNIC) either to be sure of its authenticity or to obtain information about the nationality and age of the identity card owner

and that of his other linked family members. In most cases the army enumerator completed his own questionnaire by looking at the questionnaire of the civilian enumerator. In some cases, where he was not able to do so, it was done later in the evening at the end of the days' work, by copying the information from the civilian questionnaire, as most of the monitors/observers reported.

Figure 16: Soldier administered his own questionnaire



It is of course very unusual for soldiers to not only collect information in a population census but also to embark upon verification of respondent's demographic information. In doing this verification, collected census data were shared with two other parties (the Army and NADRA), which might further compromise the data quality and which constitutes a breach of census data secrecy. Topmost of the reasons why the military was collecting and verifying data during the census according to information provided by the military themselves to monitors/observers include: i. verification of census results at the end of the exercise; ii. comparison of census data with the aim of examining any discrepancies and seeking possible resolution; iii. preventing the data collected from being questioned by any political party or ethnic group.

However justifiable and sound these reasons might be, census all over the world succeed on the basis that respondents are very willing to participate. This willingness of respondents to participate and give unbiased answers most often may depend on their perception that their answers will never be used in any organisation or agency of government to influence their personal rights, entitlements or obligations (Bruengger, 2004). Therefore one may argue that respondents may have sometimes given

wrong information for fear that such information may be used by the army against them and this will affect the census data in no small way.

Furthermore, the sixth United Nations Fundamental Principle of Official Statistics is very clear on statistical confidentiality when it states that “individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether or not they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes” (UN, 2014). In this current census, monitors/observers noted that there was serious breach of the above as a result of army involvement.

19. Enumeration of Minorities

Transgender and Persons with Disability

Monitors/observers in all the provinces reported that there were problems with the enumeration of transgenders and persons with disability. The major problem stemmed from the fact that they were later additions to the questionnaire and this being the case, many enumerators tended to forget to ask. In instances where respondents were asked, they were asked most often at the end of the interview and just in passing to probably please the monitors/observers. In Lahore city, monitors/observers came across an enumerator who had a transgender household in his CB and did not know what code to use until his supervisor told him.

There was also the problem of cultural norms concerning transgenderism as many enumerators in North Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan, according to the monitors/observers, felt it was culturally sensitive (or offensive) to ask the head of household about transgender household members. Therefore, they did not ask but inferred (See figure 10 above). The enumeration of persons with disability also had another problem of questionnaire not defining what is meant by disability. It was observed that many enumerators thought that disability was limited to physical disability, and did not include mental disability. Some enumerators also felt it might be offensive to ask a respondent about the existence of a disable person in the household and so they did not ask.

Homeless population

The enumeration of the homeless was scheduled for the last day of each round. Monitors/observers in different provinces reported that this was poorly done. In many districts/tehsils, there was the feeling that they did not have any homeless and so there was no need to go out to look for them. In most places, monitors/observers reported that the exercise started at sundown and so many of them were not able to take part except for the team that went to Sindh (See picture 11 below).



Picture 11: Enumeration of the homeless at night in Karachi South

Refugees and refugees living in refugee villages

Monitors/observers based in KPK reported that they were not allowed to observe enumeration in the refugee villages because no census was taking place there. According to their report, the district administrator of the area where the refugee villages were located informed the team that no counting exercise (house numbering/household listing and enumeration) would take place in any of the refugee villages because of government's directive. However, he noted that if a refugee resided in the city, he/she would be counted or enumerated under the categorization given in the census questionnaire as "other nationality".

This posture is however surprising because according to the United Nation Revised Census Principles and Recommendations (2008), "population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to **all** persons in a country...." The document went further to state under the section on "Difficult to enumerate groups" section 2.4.1.d, to state that "Refugee

populations in camps should be enumerated and their numbers presented separately, allowing calculation of country population excluding refugees, when such population count is required for non-demographic purposes”. Therefore, it goes against basic principles of census not to include the refugees, or any other specific population in the census count. In the case of Pakistan the counting of refugees/migrants in refugee villages did not indeed take place, so the census does not meet the basic census principle of universality.

20. Best Practices

In Sindh province, monitors/observers reported that some enumerators had charts with them that translated year of birth to age. This meant that the enumerator did not have to do the calculation for age, saving time and reducing the chances of errors. It also meant that using CNIC card to verify ages of respondents would no longer be necessary. It may be good if such a chart is distributed among all enumerators in phase 2 to help minimise errors in age data, as well as a calendar of historical events to help enumerator estimate the ages of respondents who do not know their date of birth/age.



Picture 12: Age Tables being used by some enumerators

In KPK, monitors/observers reported that some enumerators got polythene bags in which they were stored the questionnaire against rain which was very common in the province. This is shown in picture below. This is a good practice that should be emulated by others.



Picture 13: Enumerator using polythene bag to cover their questionnaire

In Sindh, monitors/observers reported that in one of the Tehsils, staff on census duty were frequently undergoing retraining by the Statistical Assistant so as to be sure that there were few errors in data collection. This might be a good idea to implement across the board so that census staff can have all their confusions clarified, and so that any mistake can be identified early and rectified. This would go a long way in improving data quality especially knowing that enumerators taking part in phase 2 of the data collection were trained about two months ago.

21. Conclusions and Recommendations

The first phase of 2017 Pakistan census has come and gone and was monitored/observed by the monitors/observers dispatched on the field who visited five provinces. During the monitoring/observation mission, monitors/observers interacted with different classes of people involved in the census and one of their key conclusions was that the AC's were the main drivers and the lynchpin of the census undertaking. The decision to appoint District Census Commissioners to oversee the process and all arrangements was very apt. In areas where the ACs were not active and lacked leadership, or delegated his duties to Patwaris (revenue department officers), a lot of loopholes were felt unlike in places where the ACs were always in the field to monitor the progress of the census and provide directive when/if a problem was perceived. The Statistical Assistants from the PBS were also a veritable force in driving and implementing the process because monitors/observers reported that the success of the census in most districts/tehsils depended a whole lot on the ability and

capability of the Statistical Assistant to manage and be able to take decisions on the spot in case such issues like large census blocks, recruitment of new staff and organisation of census materials arose. This contributed to a large extent to the overall success of the census.

The decision to use local teachers as enumerators was a very apt one in that it created trust between the respondents and the enumerators since they already knew themselves. Also monitors/observers noted that the provision of vehicles to convey enumerators to their CBs in no small way contributed to the success of the Census because it enable them to arrive at the CB early enough to commence enumeration. It was also reported that the use of specially designed cartons to store completed and retrieved questionnaires was one major way of ensuring that the questionnaires were dry and flat.

Monitors/observers also reported the need to have had a detailed and sustained publicity campaign that would have been designed towards explaining the procedure of the census to the respondents. This would have helped increasing the readiness and understanding of the population and hence, speed up the enumeration process and collect the best quality data possible. It may also have reduced the number of complaints received by many census control rooms due to misunderstanding of the process. Such complaints included residents who were worried that their household were not going to being covered, when they were actually in the following round or phase. It would have also served as a check against enumerators entering incorrect information during an interview as the respondent would have been aware of what was required.

Enumerators need to be better trained to interpret responses related to literacy. Many of them confused education with literacy such that people who were literate but had not attended school were considered illiterate. During the training also, more focus would have been be required on the sequence of the interview as well as questions not stated on the form, such as those related to transgender or persons with disability. The enumerators should be presented with a strict Standard Operating Procedure for how to conduct an interview, including the need to start each interview by explaining the issue of confidentiality and also knowing that they only have to enumerate household members permanently (usually) residing with the household. This would have reduced the delays caused by constantly having to correct entries for people living elsewhere.

Age estimates: enumerators should have been provided with consistent charts to transfer year of birth to age, as well as a consistent calendar of history of events to have helped them estimate correctly the age of those who did not know it.

In all the provinces, monitors/observers reported that outdated maps constituted a major problem in the census. This problem of outdated map introduced other problems such as ability to divide large

CBs among enumerators in a timely fashion, employing in emergency more enumerators (sometimes untrained) and overworking some enumerators who towards the end were no longer at their best due to fatigue. This problem may affect completeness and quality of data. It might be worthwhile for PBS to do all they can to ensure the timely division of such large blocks in phase two.

The enumerators, being the foot soldiers of the whole exercise, spent long hours in the field to complete their tasks. It was observed that the remuneration fee to be paid to enumerators and other relevant staff were still pending at the time of the monitoring/observation. Payment of fee would be a great incentive to maintain the spirit and enthusiasm of census staff before commencing Phase two of the census.

The purpose of the international observation/monitoring mission was essentially to assure that the census conduct was in line with internationally accepted practices. This means that the count should be inclusive of all people residing in a country (universality), ensure secrecy of collected data (confidentiality) and there should be only one census at a time. Basically, the participation of the military in the census process is not at all a recommended international practice. However, in case of Pakistan, monitors/observers noted that it was essential for two reasons: to ensure the required security and to avoid any mishandling of the data. However, the data collection by the military using form 786 amounts to a parallel census and this is not internationally acceptable. Regarding the issue of confidentiality, the confirmation of respondent's information with NADRA and sharing same between the army and civilian enumerator breached confidentiality.

Finally, the exclusion of the residents (refugees or non-refugees) living in refugee villages from the census also breached the principle of universality. The above-mentioned issues need to be addressed urgently by the concerned offices if the census is to be considered in line with national legislation and basic census principles (including international standards).

In conclusion, PBS must be commended for having organised a good enumeration during phase one; well organised and in the majority of the cases well administrated; it is a pity that the counting by the army and the exclusion from the census count of the inhabitants of refugee villages shadows the census exercise. Indeed, the technical aspects of this headcount are considered adequate and acceptable by the monitoring mission, with an exception of two concerns: administration of parallel form by the army and not-counting residents of refugee villages.

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23. APPENDICES

Appendix I: Form A- Office Observation

Name of the Monitors/Observers	
Date of monitoring/observation	
Region/Province/Territory of monitoring/observation	
Thesils of monitoring/observation	
Charge/Circle of monitoring of observation	
Census Block code	
Date of visit	

1	Was publicity/advocacy material visible in the area? State the type and number of advocacy/publicity material	
2	Was there a room only dedicated to the census?	
3	Was(re) the room(s) clean?	
4	Was census material properly stored?	
5	Were census material properly organised?	
6	Were blank questionnaires safely kept?	
7	Were there room(s) to keep the completed questionnaires?	
8	Were blank and completed questionnaires kept apart?	
9	Were there shelves to keep the completed questionnaires?	
10	Were the completed questionnaires securely kept in a locked office/room/safe?	
11	Were there enough adequate vehicles dedicated to the census?	
13	Were there extra census equipment to be distributed in case of shortage	
14	Other Comments	

Appendix II: form B0: House numbering and house listing form

Name of the Monitors/Observers		Date of monitoring/observation		
Region/Province/Territory of monitoring/observation		Tehsils of monitoring/observation		
District of monitoring/observation				
Monitoring/Observation check list (Y= Yes; N=No; NA=Non-applicable ; DK=Do not know)		Census Block Number		
		1	2	3
1	Was house-numbering and listing done during scheduled dates?			
2	Has the enumerator got the CB map?			
3	Does the enumerator check the map?			
4	What starting point did the enumerator use for house numbering in the CB?			
5	Does the enumerator number all structures in sequential order?			
6	Has the enumerator missed any structures?			
7	Does the enumerator use a green marker to number structures (else, what?)?			
8	Is the marking clear and readable?			
9	Have any number been cleaned-off?			
10	Does enumerator number structures and immediately after list households?			
11	Has the enumerator got house-listing forms?			
12	Does the enumerator list all households in the structure?			
13	Does enumerator record systematically total household members?			
14	Does enumerator properly write the type of structure?			
15	Does the enumerator request CNIC number and proof of CNIC card?			
16	Does the enumerator accept any type of proof of ID?			
17	Is the enumerator accompanied by a soldier?			
18	Does the soldier administer a household listing questionnaire?			

19	Does the soldier request CNIC number and proof of ID card?			
20	Is there any publicity available in the CB?			
21	Does the enumerator explain he/she will come back for enumeration?			

Appendix III: Form B: Enumeration monitoring/observation form

Name of the Monitors/Observers		Date of monitoring/observation			
Region/Province/Territory of monitoring/observation		Thesils of monitoring/observation			
District of monitoring/observation		Census Block code			
0. Was publicity advocacy material visible around and in the Enumeration Area?					
Interview check list (Y= Yes; N=No; NA=Non-applicable ; DK=Do not know)			Household Number		
			1	2	3
1	Gender of enumerator:				
1.1	Usual profession of the enumerator:				
2	Enumerator wears census ID?				
3	Enumerator wears census vest?				
4	Enumerator uses the census bag?				
5	Enumerator has enough census blank questionnaires (booklets)?				
6	Enumerator has CB household listing?				
7	Enumerator has Field Enumeration Manual?				
8	Enumeration has map?				
9	Enumerator uses Clipboard?				
10	House Listing checked?				
11	Map checked?				
12	Selection of the correct house according to the map?				
13	The soldier accompanies the enumerator?				
14	The soldier administers his own questionnaire?				
15	Household agrees to respond to the census enumeration?				
16	Enumerator properly organizes the documents (booklets/census bag)				
17	The questionnaire(s) are clean (dry, flat)?				
18	Enumerator explains the census to respondents (inc. confidentiality)?				
19	Enumerator refers to place of usual residence i.e Eid?				
20	Total number of household members:				
21	Questionnaire filled-in systematically in the order of questions?				
22	Reference numbers are systematically transferred?				
23	Enumerator uses manual if needed?				
24	Enumerator uses black point pen?				
25	Adequate declaration of age of respondent? (if not, how does enum. do?)				
26	Enumerator and respondent speak same language?				
27	Enumerator has to translate into local language?				
28	Enumerator has to rely on external translator, if yes who?				
29	Enumerator probes questions as “worded”?				
30	Enumerator explains some questions and keeps same meaning?				
31	Enumerators explains some questions but gives different meaning (quest. elaborate)				
32	Enumerator infers some responses (state which responses, and elaborate)				

33	Enumerator directed some responses (state which responses, and elaborate)			
34	Respondent understands the process?			
35	Enumerator is polite and well behaved?			
36	Number of questions where respondent refused to answer (state questions)			
37	Enumerator checks the entire questionnaire before leaving the household?			
38	Enumerator had numbered the household previously?			
39	If Household no present, what does the enumerator do?			
40	Duration of interview			
41	Comments			

Appendix IV: Form C- Daily Log Sheet

DAILY LOG SHEET. Form C

Region/Province/Territory:	Thesils :	Charge :
District :	Charge	CBs :
Monitor/Observer 1 :	Monitor/Observer 2 :	Monitor/Observer 3 :
DATE:		
Activities observed today:		
Number of interviews observed:		
List of people met: (names are not needed)		
Comments:		

Appendix VI: Monitoring Methodology

Pakistan Census 2017 Monitoring and observation of Population and Housing Census

Methodology

What Census Monitoring/observation?

- Census monitoring/observation is an exercise that **aims at helping** the census. The monitoring/observation of a census is made to understand the potential problems, issues, challenges faced by the census, as well as the good practices and successes.
- Census monitoring/observation is **not a judgmental exercise** to say that this person or that person is not working properly, but rather to identify the weaknesses and strengths of the census.
- In short, the monitoring/observation is **an essential assignment that serves to inform the census exercise**, using consistent tools, **to help with the success of the Pakistan census 2017**.

What is a monitor/observer for the census?

- The monitor/observer is a spectator, a **neutral witness of the census process**
- The monitor/observer **is not a controller**
- The monitor/observer **only monitors/observes and does not give his opinion** to anybody on anything related to the census exercise, politics, religion or any other subject
- The monitor/observer **does not interfere** with the process in anyway, even if the monitor/observer notices something wrong (in such a case the monitor/observer needs to inform immediately the Team Coordinator)
- The monitor/observer **does not answer to any media** and **does not give any interviews** related to his assignment, or does not disclose to the press, her/his friends, social media, or on email, anything he/she has observed

The points of the monitoring/observation mission are to:

- Monitor/observe the census enumeration process
- Monitor/observe the profiles of the enumerators
- Monitor/observe if the enumerators run the enumeration according to the census' training rules
- Monitor/observe language proficiency of the enumerators (speaks local language)
- Monitor/observe the degree of accessibility to the households
- Monitor/observe how specific populations are recorded (migrants; refugees; ethnic and religious minorities, etc.)
- Monitor/observe the understanding of the census by the respondents
- Monitor/observe the acceptance/rejection of the census by the respondents

- Monitor/observe the potential for frauds/manipulation of census data
- Monitor/observe the respect of confidentiality of collected data
- Monitor/observe the overall challenges met by the enumerators
- Monitor/observe the overall good practices and successes of the census

Overall objectives of the monitoring/observation mission:

- To monitor/observe the census process and the way data are collected in a selected number of districts, thesils and census blocks (enumeration areas).
- To monitor/observe objectively the census against international standards and national legislation to increase the credibility and transparency of the census process
- To provide regular feedback to the Government during and after the census activities
- To document lessons learned and good practices for building capacity in future censuses.

Tasks before the field monitoring/observation of the census:

- Get acquainted and study the census instruments, including questionnaires; forms; manual and guides
- Follow a training
- Sign the “Rules of Operations”

Steps to follow when arriving at the Regional/Provincial/District Office:

- Introduce yourself and explain your mission to the Officials (Local, Political, Cultural, religious Leaders, etc.) and to Census Officials : explain clearly what is the point of the monitoring/observation mission, and that all data collected are totally anonymous, and will only be used to understand the broad census exercise
- Inform them that you will follow data collection in the specific census blocks (CB) allocated to you, and ask the contact number of the supervisors/enumerators if you need to make appointments with them. You can ask guidance as how to meet the enumerators in the specific CBs, and how to get there to the Census Officials (i.e. Thesils/districts/Charge/Circle Officers).
- Understand how the Census Office is organized using Form A “Office Information Form”

Steps to follow when arriving in your area of monitoring/observation (Census Blocks):

- When arriving in an CB, **first introduce yourself to the Charge/circle supervisor and Head of the Village or any other Local Leader and explain your mission to the Officials** (Political, Cultural Leaders, etc.) and to Census Officials : explain clearly what is the point of the monitoring/observation mission, and that all data collected are totally anonymous, and will only be used to understand the broad census exercise

- **Find the supervisors/enumerators and introduce yourself and explain clearly what is the point of the monitoring/observation mission**, and that all data collected are totally anonymous, and will only be used to understand the broad pilot census exercise
- **Ask the permission to the enumerator to observe the census enumeration process.** If the enumerator agrees, you will sit in three consecutive interviews (if problems of times/accessibility, sit in two interviews).
- Then proceed to the first household together with the enumerator, and after the enumerator has introduce him/herself, **ask permission to the main respondent to observe the enumeration** while introducing yourself and explaining clearly what is the point of the monitoring/observation mission, and that all data collected are totally anonymous, and will only be used to understand the broad census exercise
- Start the monitoring/observation of the enumeration and complete the form B (Enumeration Monitoring/observation Form)
- You will complete one form per CB, and one column for each household (3 hlds per CB)
- At the end of the enumeration, thank all the respondents, and reassure them of the use of the questionnaires and the role of the mission
- At the end of the monitoring/observation of the three households, thank the Field Workers, and reassure them of the use of the questionnaires and the role of the mission

Tasks after the monitoring/observation of the enumeration:

- Every evening complete the “Daily log sheet” (including all the comments you have observed during the day), and send it to the Team Coordinator via internet (address email). If you cannot make internet contact please send sms or phone call to the numbers provided.
- Type all the answers of the questionnaires in electronic format (one paper questionnaire=one electronic questionnaire) under one document (name and save the document as follow: censusobservationyourname.docx)
- Analyze the results of form A (Office Monitoring/observation Form A)
- Analyze the results of form B0 (House numbering/Listing Monitoring/observation Form B0)
- Analyze the results of form B (Enumeration Monitoring/observation Form B)
- Develop the monitoring/observation report according to the report format
- Send an interim report by 1st April 2017 and the questionnaires in electronic format to the Team Coordinator via internet (uzokoye@yahoo.co.uk).
- Take part in the workshop on 10th and 11th April to discuss feedback, and finalize reports (final reports and appendixes (questionnaires) to be given to Team Coordinator at the end of the workshop)

Appendix VII: Rules of operation for monitors/observers

Census Pakistan 2017 Rules of Operation for Monitors/Observers

I.....

A Monitor/Observer for the 2017 Pakistan Population and Housing Census do undertake to monitor/observe the following Rules of Operation for Monitors/Observers in the conduct of my assignment:

1. I will conduct the monitoring/observation according to the terms of reference and the procedures and methods set and explained during the training.
2. I will not speak to the press during this assignment as Monitor/Observer.
3. I will at all times be mindful that my assignment is only to monitor/observe the Census' data collection process.
4. I will not interfere with the data collection exercise in any way or at any time.
5. I will not accept any gifts or money from any person.
6. I will remain strictly neutral and objective at all times while performing my assignment as Monitor/Observer.
7. I will not discuss political, religious or cultural issues, or allow myself to be involved in controversial arguments.
8. I will strictly respect the confidentiality of all aspects of the Census process.
9. I will report, as directed, only to the Team Coordinator
10. I will be civil at all times to the local population and to all Census Staff.

Signature : ----- Date: -----

Appendix VIII: Dos and Don'ts for monitors/observers

Pakistan Census 2017

Observation of the Population and Housing Census

The “Dos” and the “Donts”

THE DOs

- First Introduce yourself to the census authorities in your area
- Be respectful of the general public (politeness, dress codes, feeding etc.)
- Explain clearly the point of your mission to Census Officials, Field Workers and Respondents ; “no control, no judgment”
- Always ask first the Enumerator if you can follow enumeration interviews
- Always ask first the Respondent if you can assist to the enumeration interview
- Be aware of specific security and safety issues in your area
- Contact immediately the Team Coordinator in case of questions or problems
- Send your daily log sheet to the Team Coordinator at the end of each day; if not possible make daily telephonic contact with the Team Coordinator
- Submit your report and all the forms in electronic format

THE DONTs

- Do not change the selected areas of observation without prior agreement with the Team Coordinator
- Do not interfere with the census process
- Do not speak to the press before, during or after the census
- Do not accept any gifts of any kind during your assignment
- Do not participate in any controversial discussion which could discredit the neutrality of the observation mission

Appendix IX: Terms of Reference for Monitors/Observers

TOR

International/National Observers/Monitors

2017 Pakistan Population and Housing Census

Context

Pakistan will conduct a Population and Housing Census from 15th March to 24th May 2017. The last housing and population census was conducted in 1998. A widely accepted and accurate census will enable evidence-driven planning and policymaking that provide basis for monitoring of demographic, social and economic development.

A census is a massive statistical operation, which requires diligent planning and proper expertise. As with most countries conducting a census, Pakistan is likely to face operational and communication challenges. These challenges need to be addressed in a forward looking and proactive manner to better understand the census' results. Furthermore, it is important to understand the quality of the census enumeration process and its alignment with international standards.

Census observation/monitoring missions are an established tool for risk mitigation in Censuses. Census observation/monitoring missions were recently conducted in countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. A tested and established core methodology is available and will be adapted to the specific context and requirements of Pakistan.

UNFPA and the Government of Pakistan have agreed on an observation/monitoring mission for the country. This observation/monitoring mission has the following goals: 1) to document the census process and the way data are collected in a randomly selected number of Census Districts/Census Charge/Census Blocks (enumeration areas); 2) to provide regular feedback to the Government during and after the census activities; 3) to observe/monitor objectively the census against international standards and national legislation to increase the credibility and transparency of the census process; 4) to document lessons learned and good practices for building capacity in future censuses.

Tasks of Observers/Monitors

Observers will be trained prior to the census on the Pakistan census methodology and processes, the rules of engagement for the observation/monitoring mission, enumeration' observation/monitoring and standard reporting. Observers/monitors will then be dispatched in pairs of international and national monitors to identified areas for the duration of the census.

Observers will be expected to:

- a) Pre-census
 1. Attend training in Islamabad
 2. Establish themselves in their area of observation/monitoring and prepare for monitoring activities

b) During the Census

1. Visit the census offices at Provincial/Regional/Territorial/District level
2. Observe the house numbering, house listing and actual enumeration in their respective areas of duty (using specific forms)
3. Write daily reports and send it to the Coordinator (using specific format)
4. Make daily telephonic contacts with the Coordinator to insure safety.

c) Post-Census activities

1. Produce input to a Provincial/Regional/Territorial observation/monitoring report for their respective area of duty (using specific format)
2. Participate in debriefing workshop

Basic rules of operations

1. The observers/monitors act as neutral witnesses of the enumeration process
2. The observers/monitors are independent statisticians/demographers/social scientists
3. The observers/monitors are instructed not to interfere with the enumeration process in any way, even if they notice problems in the conduct of the enumeration
4. The observers/monitors are not entitled to share their opinion about anything related to the enumeration, including matters of politics, religion or any other subject
5. The observers/monitors are instructed not to answer to media or give interviews related to their assignment
6. The observers/monitors are instructed not to disclose any information on their observation to third parties

Expected Deliverables

- a) Attend training and be able to use knowledge acquired in the observation/monitoring activities during the census;
- b) At the end of each day during the mission's period, collate data, work on the Provincial/Regional/Territorial report and send daily reports to the Coordinator (or at least make telephonic contact);
- c) Participate in a meeting in Islamabad to debrief, work on the reports and discuss findings and impressions.

Required qualifications

- a) Advanced university degree in population studies/statistics or related fields;
- b) Good English language skills (speaking/writing);
- c) Experience in quantitative and qualitative research;
- d) Experience in field research;
- e) Good report writing skills;
- f) Capacity to collate, tabulate data and gather information in a clear and concise manner;
- g) Previous experience with data collection and censuses/large scale surveys, and/or monitoring's experience with data collection;

- h) Previous working experience in post-conflict/politically sensitive environment an advantage;
- i) Capability to endure difficult working conditions;

Location of the assignment

The observation and monitoring mission will take place in Pakistan. Each team comprised of a National and an International observer will be dispatched throughout the country to cover all the seven regions/provinces/territories.

Duration of the assignment

Team Coordinator:

The monitoring/Observation mission for the Team Coordinator will take place over thirty-five (35) working days, from March 17th to April 20th, as follow:

16th March 2017: Arrival in Islamabad

17th-19th March 2017: Preparation of the mission

20th-21st March 2017: Training on monitoring/observation's methodology

22nd March 2017: Deployment to duty station

23rd March to 8th April 2017: Monitoring/observation of census activities

9th April 2017: Return to Islamabad

10th April 2017: Redaction/finalization of Regional reports

11th April 2017: Debriefing workshop

12th-13th April 2017: Editing of Regional reports

14th-15th April 2017: Analyses of the findings

16th-19th April 2017: Redaction of National report

20th April 2017: Presentation of National report to Government/PBS and UNFPA

21st April 2017: Departure from Islamabad

Monitors/Observers:

The monitoring/Observation mission for the Monitors/Observers will take place over twenty-three (23) working days, from March 20th to April 12th, as follow:

19th March 2017: Arrival in Islamabad

20th-21st March 2017: Training on monitoring/observation's methodology

22nd March 2017: Deployment to duty station

23rd March to 8th April 2017: Monitoring/observation of census activities

9th April 2017: Return to Islamabad

10th April 2017: Redaction/finalization of Regional reports

11th April 2017: Debriefing workshop

12th April 2017: Departure from Islamabad

Appendix X: Provincial report format

Pakistan Census 2017 Monitoring/observation of Field Work Report Format

1. Executive Summary
2. Description of the area under Monitoring/observation
Name of Region/Province/Territory/District/Thesils of monitoring/observation.
Number of CBs visited (type urban/rural)
Dates of monitoring/observation
3. Description of the Regional/Provincial Census Offices
Is it well organized? Ready to handle questionnaires? Clean and secure storage?
Use results of "Form A" Q2 to Q11
4. Description of the District Census Offices
Is it well organized? Ready to handle questionnaires? Clean and secure storage?
Use results of "Form A" Q2 to Q11
5. Description of the CBs under monitoring/observation
Type of area (urban/rural), type of terrain, accessibility and size of the CB, accessibility of households and respondents, ethnic composition, etc.
6. House -numbering and house-listing
For Each observed CB
Use results of "form B0" Q1 to Q21
7. Profile of enumerators
For Each observed CB
Use results of "form B" Q1 and Q1.1
Also use all collected information
8. Availability of census materials
For Each observed CB
Use results of "form B" Q2 to Q9
Also use all collected information
9. Handling of Questionnaire
For Each observed CB
Use results of "form B" Q16 and Q17
Also use all collected information
10. Selection of household
For Each observed CB
Use results of "form B" Q10 to Q13
Also use all collected information
11. Language issues
For Each observed CB
Use results of "form B" Q26 to Q28

Also use all collected information

12. Overall quality of interview

For Each observed CB

Use results of "form B" Q18; Q19; Q24; Q35; Q38; Q39

Also use all collected information

13. Quality of data

For Each observed CB

Use results of "form B" Q20 to Q23; Q25; Q29 to Q33; Q36 and Q37

Also use all collected information

14. Attitude of respondents

For Each observed CB

Use results of "form B" Q13; Q14; Q15; Q34

Also use all collected information

15. Communication and Publicity

For Each observed Thelsils/CB

Use results of "form A" Q1

Use results of "form B0" Q20 and Q21

Use results of "form B" Q0

Also use all collected information

16. Role of the Army

For Each observed CB

Use results of "form B0" Q17 to Q19

Use results of "form B" Q13; Q14

17. Conclusions

18. Appendices

Forms A "Office Monitoring/observation Form"

Forms B0 "House Numbering and House Listing Observation Form"

Forms B "Enumeration Monitoring/observation Form"

Forms C "Daily Log Sheet"

Forms D "List of person met"

Appendix XI: List of Districts and Tehsils visited and scheduled dates

Dispatch and routing Census Monitoring Mission

Intl Monitor	National Monitor	Region	District	Thesil/teluka	Date Approx	
Prof. Uzoma Okoye	Dr. Naushin Mahmood	Punjab	Dispatch field		22 march	
	Gohar Ayub		Attock	Attock	23-24 march	
				<i>Hassanabdal</i>	25 march	
				Pindi Gheb	26 march	
				Jand	27 march	
				Hafizabad	Hafizabad	28 march
			Lahore	Lahore city	29-31 march	
				Model Town	1 april	
				Raiwind	2-3 april	
				Lahore city	4 april	
			Faisalabad	Faisalabad city	5 april	
				Tandianwala	6 april	
			Chiniot	Lalian	7 april	
			Jhang	Shorkhot	8 april	
	Return from field		9 april			
	Dr. Nousheen Raza		Dispatch field		22 march	
Emmanuel Igah	Amin Hussain	Sindh	Karachi East	Ferozabad	23 march	
				Guldhan e Iqbal	24 march	

			Karachi central	Nazimabad	25 march		
				Gulberg sub-station	26 march		
				New karachi	27-28 march		
			Malir	Airport sub-division	29 march		
			Karachi south	Garden sub-div	30-31 march		
				Lyari	1 april		
			Korangi	Landhi	2 april		
				Shah faisal	3 april		
				Korangi sub-div	4 april		
			Hyderabad	City Hyderabad	5 april		
				Latiefabad	6 april		
				Hyderabad	7 april		
				Qasimabad	8 april		
			Return from field			9 april	

Dr Sola Asa	Dr. Rasheeda Panezai	KPK	Dispatch field		26 march
	Mr. Jamil Ahmad Chitrali				
			Peshawar	Peshawar	27-29 march
			Mardan	Katlan	30 march
			Swabi	Swabi	31 march
				Lahor	1 april
			Abbotabad	Abbotabad	2 april
			Manshera	Balakhot	3 april

			Manshera	4 april
			Abbotabad	5 april
			Return from field	9 april

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	Dr. Mujeeb ur Rahman		Dispatch field	26 march
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Ronnie Anderson	Dr Muhammad Asif Wazir	Gilgit	Gilgit	Gilgit	27-28 march		
			Ghizer	Gahkuch		29 march	
				Ishkoman		30 march	
			Baltistan Skardu	Gultari		31 march	
				Skardu		1-2 april	
				Rondu		3-4 april	
			Ghanche	Khalpu		5-6 april	
				Mashabrum		7-8 april	
						Return from field	9 april

Ricardo Neupert		Balouchistan	Dispatch field		26 march
			Quetta	Quetta city	27-29 march
				Quetta saddar	30-31 march
	S M Nabeel			Panjpai sub-thesil	2-3 april
	Dr Assad Ullah			Quetta city	4-5 april
				Quetta saddar	6-7 april
				Panjpai sub-thesil	8 April
		Return from field		9 April	
		South Punjab			
	Prof Rafiq Chandio				
	Prof Zilakat Khan				
		Return from field		9 april	

NB. Sometimes two thesils will be visited during same day

Appendix XII : Univariate analysis of interviews

Average number of household members: 6.8

Average time of enumeration, in minutes	12,5
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Gender of the Enumerator	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Female	4,10
Male	95,90
Total	100,00
Number	537

Usual profession of the Enumerator	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Other Gov employee	20,30
Teacher	79,70
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator wore Census ID	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	93,48
No	6,52
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator wore Census vest	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	89,20
No	10,80
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator used Census bag	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	87,15
No	12,85
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator had enough blank Census forms	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	95,53
No	0,93
Do not Know	3,54
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator had Census House-listing schedule with him/her	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	96,46
No	0,00
Do not Know	3,54
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator had Field Manual with him/her	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	78,40
No	21,04
Do not Know	0,56
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator had Census Blocks map with him/her	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	70,20
No	10,80
No need	17,50
Do not Know	1,49
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator used clipboard	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	81,19
No	18,44
Do not Know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator checked the house-listing before starting enumeration	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	99,44
No	0,56
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator checked the Census Block map before starting enumeration	Proportion per 100 observed interview
Yes	39,
No	18,
No need	36,
Do not know	6,
Total	100,
Number	5

Enumerator selected correct house before starting enumeration (compared with house-listing)	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	84,73
No	7,08
Do not know	8,19
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator was accompanied by a soldier during enumeration	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	99,26
No	0,74
Total	100,00
Number	537

Soldier administered his own questionnaire	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	63,31
No	36,31
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Household agreed to respond to enumeration	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	100,00
No	0,00
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator organised properly his/her census material	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	97,95
No	2,05
Total	100,00
Number	537

The questionnaires were kept flat, dry and clean	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	95,34
No	1,12
Do not know	3,54
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator explained Census to Respondents	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	37,80
No	55,68
Do not know	6,52
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator referred to place of usual residence (Eid)	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	46,18
No	48,42
Do not know	5,40
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator filled in forms in the systematic order of questions	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	93,67
No	2,42
Do not know	3,91
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator systematically transferred reference numbers	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	94,41
No	1,12
Do not know	4,47
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator used the field manual if needed	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	43,58
No	21,04
No need	22,91
Do not know	12,48
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator used the adequate black ball pen	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	99,07
No	0,56
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Adequate declaration of the age of the respondent	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	87,15
No	8,94
Do not know	3,91
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator and respondent spoke same language	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	97,77
No	1,86
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator had to translate into local language	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	23,28
No	76,35
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator had to rely on external translator to conduct the enumeration	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	1,86
No	97,77
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator probed questions as "worded"	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	82,31
No	13,78
Do not know	3,91
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator explained questions and kept same meaning	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	95,53
No	0,56
Do not know	3,91
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator inferred some responses	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	31,28
No	64,25
Do not know	4,47
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator directed some responses	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	17,13
No	78,40
Do not know	4,47
Total	100,00
Number	537

Respondent seemed to understand the census process	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	99,26
No	0,37
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator was polite and well behaved	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	99,63
No	0,00
Do not know	0,37
Total	100,00
Number	537

Respondent refused to answer some questions	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	4,10
No	95,90
Total	100,00
Number	537

Enumerator checked the questionnaire at the end of interview	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Yes	81,19
No	14,90
Do not know	3,91
Total	100,00
Number	537

In case of household not present what would enumerator do	Proportion per 100 observed interviews
Household respondent was present	57,17
Enumerator waited	4,84
Enumerator was to visit again	37,99
Total	100,00
Number	537