



**Project Implementation Unit
Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh**



KATCHI ABADIS INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Terms of References - for the Socioeconomic Survey

(For the selection of a Consultant)

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Section-1: Basics about the Project and Assignment

1. The Karachi Neighbourhood Improvement Project (KNIP) seeks services of a Consultancy Firm/ Company / Organizations /Academic or Research Institute to carry out socioeconomic survey in selected Katchi Abadis of Karachi.

Assignment's Objective:

2. The objective of this Consultancy is to conduct a comprehensive socioeconomic survey in selected Katchi Abadis of Karachi for the Katchi Abadis Inclusive Development Project. The socioeconomic be founded on topographic survey and community consultations and will mainly focus on specific community needs including, but not limited to livelihoods, workforce employment, water, sanitation and solid waste management as well as stunting and wasting.
 - i. **Project Area:** Karachi (all districts and towns) (starting with selected twelve settlements), Pakistan
 - ii. **Estimated Duration of the project:** Five years: July 1, 2023- June 30, 2028
 - iii. **Sponsoring Agency:** The World Bank
 - iv. **Executing Agency:** Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority
 - v. **Contracting authority for the Socioeconomic survey:** Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)

Section-2: Background

3. Karachi dominates the economic and demographic landscape of Sindh Province. The city is the economic hub of the country, contributing around 15 percent to the national GDP. The city's population grew from 11 million in 1998 to an estimated 22-24 million today, primarily through migration. This has led to significant changes in the ethnic composition of the city, with major impacts on politics, social fabric, and governance. In 2015-2016, the World Bank (WB) prepared a Karachi City Diagnostic (KCD), an unprecedented endeavor to collect comprehensive data on the city's economy, livability, and key urban Infrastructure. The KCD provides an overview of the challenges and opportunities facing the Karachi Metropolitan Region and estimates investment levels needed to bridge the infrastructure gap and improve the metropolitan region's economic potential. The findings and recommendations of the Diagnostic were corroborated by an extensive sense of stakeholder consultations involving government counterparts, civil society and academia, the private sector, and women's groups. These consultations emphasized the need for a sustained and long-term engagement to support the City's transformation.
4. The KCD estimated that at least US\$9 billion will be needed in the next 10 years to close the City's immediate infrastructure gaps. Karachi is one of the least livable cities in the world, performing poorly on all Indicators of municipal services and dimensions of livability, health, environment, safety, and education. The KCD suggested that the city's needs and challenges must be framed within its complex political and social landscape. In this context, transforming Karachi in to a livable, inclusive, resilient, and productive mega city cannot be achieved through any single project or Intervention. In view of the depth and scale of the city's challenges in terms of policy reforms, institutional governance, and infrastructure needs as well as, renewed involvement of the World Bank in Karachi, a dual track approach for Bank engagement has been discussed and agreed on, with the relevant Government tiers.
5. The World Bank's current financing package of over one billion dollars, referred to as Karachi Platform, comprises investments in water supply, sewerage, public transport, public spaces, urban governance and solid waste management interventions. These investments are expected to benefit 5.6 million people in Karachi, equivalent to a third of its population. The

projects under implementation will adhere to World Bank policies as spelled out in the financing agreements. Additionally, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) are also financing investments in public transport, water supply and sewerage.

6. The Karachi Platform comprises:
 - a. [Competitive and Livable City of Karachi](#) (CLICK) Project is working to strengthen the performance of local councils to increase citizen engagement and gender-responsive planning, to expand and sustain service delivery, and promote transparent and efficient resource utilization.
 - b. [Karachi Mobility Project](#) (KMP) aims to improve mobility, accessibility and safety along selected corridors in Karachi. KMP will finance urban road infrastructure along the Yellow Corridor. It will improve access to jobs, mobility, and safety through a Bus Rapid Transit system along the 21-km Yellow Corridor.
 - c. [Solid Waste Emergency and Efficiency Project](#) (SWEEP) aims to improve solid waste collection, transportation and disposal: one of the most acute service needs and a top priority for Karachi residents. By reducing the volume of waste openly dumped in Karachi, SWEEP will improve public health conditions and overall livability, as well as reduce urban flooding and environmental degradation risks linked to inadequate handling of solid waste. SWEEP became effective on March 2, 2021.
 - d. [Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project](#) (KWSSIP) is the first in a planned series of projects to improve access to safe water services in Karachi and to increase Karachi Water and Sewerage Board's financial and operational performance. This first project includes basic infrastructure and support for the reform plan of the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board. KWSSIP has already started working in Katchi Abadis and has developed a model of interventions with a solid knowledge base.
 - e. **Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)** serves as a strategic entry point for reengagement by the Bank and a building block for a long-term partnership in Karachi based on findings and recommendations of the KCD.

Introduction to KNIP:

7. The development objective of KNIP is to enhance public spaces in targeted neighborhoods of Karachi and improve the city's capacity to provide selected administrative services. The project has three components as follows:
 - i. Public Spaces and Mobility Improvement in Selected Neighbourhoods
 - ii. Support to Improved Citizen Services and City Capacity Development
 - iii. Support to Implementation and Technical Assistance
8. The first component, 'Public Spaces and Mobility Improvements in Selected Neighbourhoods', aims to enhance the usability, safety, and attractiveness of public spaces, improve mobility and pedestrian access to key destinations, and improve traffic safety in public spaces in three targeted neighbourhoods of Saddar downtown area, Malir and Korangi. This component is divided into three sub-components as follows:
 - i. Saddar Downtown Areas Revitalization.
 - ii. Malir Area Road and Public Spaces Enhancement and
 - iii. Korangi Neighbourhood Mobility Improvements

9. The second component, 'Support to Improved Administrative Services and City Capacity Development', aims to Improve selected administrative services to ease doing business in Karachi, lay the foundations for better City management, and support the sustainability of Component 1 investments. This component is divided into two sub-components as follows:
 - i. Automation of construction permits and business registration in Karachi, and
 - ii. Laying the foundation for better City management
10. The third component, Support to Implementation and Technical Assistance, will finance technical assistance and advisory services to the project Implementation unit (PIU) and the Karachi Transformation Steering Committee (KTSC), including project management and coordination costs associated with project implementation, consultancy services for feasibility, conceptual, and detailed designs, safeguards Instruments for subprojects, and the preparation of follow-on operations, and consultancy services for the preparation of a study on parking management In Saddar downtown.

Informally Planned Settlements/ Katchi Abadis:

11. There are over 1,400 Katchi Abadis or informally planned areas in the Sindh province. Karachi's 580 Katchi Abadis occupy approximately 16,000 acres of Karachi's land, with 194 Katchi Abadis notified before passage of the Sindh Katchi Abadis Authority Act (1987) (SKAA), 225 notified after whereas 161 are yet to be notified¹. However, unofficial sources put number of Katchi Abadis to over 1,000. Accounting for 38% of Karachi's population in 1988 (Hasan 1988), Katchi Abadis now house over half of the city's population (Hasan et al 2015) with some estimating it to be 62%². Karachi recorded more than two Katchi Abadis emerging every year since the year 2000 with 539 identified in 2002 (Perveen Rahman 2004) increasing to 580 in 2019 indicative of continuous in-migration as well as intra-city migration.
12. As for locations, Katchi Abadis or informally planned areas have spread across Karachi however discussions with civil society inform that districts East, West, Keemari and Malir as well as four towns i.e., Orangi, Baldiya, Keemari and Gadap are reported to have higher concentrations of the Katchi Abadis. Government of Sindh (GoS) defines *Katchi Abadis* as, "... squatter settlements on urban public land are an evidence and a result of the state's inability to provide land for housing the burgeon of population, especially those who, pushed by dire economic factors, join the waves of rural-to-urban migration. The extent of this phenomenon can be judged by the fact that, for example, about half of Karachi's population lives in *katchi abadis*."³ Successive governments have tried to regulate these settlements from time to time in an effort to grant legal rights and improve living conditions through development schemes.
13. The Sindh Katchi Abadi's Act 1987 is an important legal framework to regularize and upgrade these informal settlements. The Sindh Katchi Abadis Authority (SKAA) was established under the Act to survey and map these settlements, improve with minimum demolitions, and issue leases or legal titles of the plots of land to those living there. Under the Sindh Special Development Board Act 2014 a Special Development Board (SDB) was constituted to facilitate and undertake low-cost housing schemes, rehabilitation of Katchi Abadis, slums areas, Goth-abad schemes, multistory and high-rise buildings. SDB was established in addition to High Density Development Board that came into existence in 2010.
14. Development of *Katchi Abadis* enshrined in the legal framework encompasses housing, water supply with distribution, sewerage, electricity and other public utilities, streets and

¹ <https://skaa.sindh.gov.pk/>

² <https://www.urbz.net/articles/katchi-abadis-karachi#:~:text=In%202006%2C%20it%20was%20estimated,the%2018%20towns%20of%20Karachi>

³ <https://skaa.sindh.gov.pk/>

roads, parks and playgrounds, markets etc. Under the 1993 SKAA regulations⁴, the roles and responsibilities of “formal” and “informal” actors are explicitly defined in the “internal/external” model of development for notified *Katchi Abadis*. Under the said model large or bulk infrastructure such as external water supply and sewerage is responsibility of state institutions whereas pavements, individual pipelines and housing improvement will be responsibility of the communities.

15. This rapid and unplanned expansion of *Katchi Abadis* resulted in continuous deterioration in living conditions particularly of lower-income groups. Informality of the settlements and rapidity of horizontal and vertical growth rendered water supply and sewerage systems inadequate, if not non-existent. Multiple factors such as socio-political conditions and fiscal constraints restricted municipal service providers to provide water and sanitation services even in notified or regularized *Katchi Abadis*, un notified settlements were probably never a consideration. The civic behavior of the residents, one of the contributors to the aggravated living conditions, is also in need of improvement.
16. Water and Sanitation: The term sanitation covers cleanliness, hygiene, proper collection of liquid and solid wastes and their environmentally sound disposal. Sanitation system provides barrier to fecal diseases by collection and disposal of human excreta and that also increases groundwater contamination. A 2019 World Resources Report titled Unaffordable and Undrinkable, while discussing Karachi states, “... faces similar challenges. The city’s water utility serves approximately 30 percent of households, but water supplies are intermittent. In many instances, pipes were laid inadequately and without technical supervision, illegal water connections sometimes pass-through open drains, increasing the possibility of becoming contaminated with human and household waste.”
17. *Residents from Ghaziabad, the informal settlement in Karachi*, purchase water directly from a private reverse osmosis treatment plant at almost 50 times the cost of public water.” (see Mitlin et al., 2019). Karachi is identified as one of the two cities with the lowest water availability where average access to water was found to be two hours per day over three days of the week across locations in the city and *even fewer days per week and hours per day in informal settlements* when water was available (Ibid: 3). 3% of households in district Malir and 12% in district West have non-flush toilets whereas 2% in Malir and 4% in district West do not have any toilet at all. (Source: PSLM 2019-2020).
18. Solid Waste Management: Situation with regards to Solid Waste Management (SWM) is not different from that of water and sanitation, rather worse. PSLM 2019-2020 informs that 57.14% and 50.13% of households in districts Malir and West respectively dispose their solid waste in open spaces or on roads/ streets whereas 22.13%, 22.9% and 23.58% households of districts Central, East and South respectively use open spaces or roads/ streets to dispose-off solid waste.

Proposed *Katchi Abadis* Inclusive Development Project:

19. Government of Sindh in its attempt for inclusive and integrated development of informally planned settlements including *Katchi Abadis* in Karachi proposes to undertake a comprehensive multi-sectoral needs assessment in a select number of informal settlements or *Katchi Abadis*. (Please see the draft project Concept Note at **Annex 1**).
20. As mentioned above the KNIP project Component-3 will support the development of these studies. In this regard it is proposed to undertake socioeconomic surveys, identification of interventions to improve neighbourhood in selected *Katchi Abadis*. The proposed studies include, among others:

⁴ https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3100&context=dissertations_2

- a) Socioeconomic survey to cover: (i) socioeconomic conditions; (ii) development outcomes as it relates to stunting, access to education and health; and (iii) access to water, sanitation and solid waste management; and (iv) housing and other community needs such as parks, street lights, street pavement, playgrounds, etc. including, but not limited to, ownership status, land tenure, building control regulations, climate change adaptation. The study should identify the different set of interventions to address the deficit in development outcomes for certain sectors. A pre-feasibility plan should be prepared for identified interventions.
 - b) Livelihood improvement plan in the interest of improving bargaining power, economic security, and upward mobility of poor segments and vulnerable communities in Katchi Abadis. This should include identification of typology of investment to improve welfare of Katchi Abadis vulnerable communities. This will cover institutional and informal economy review.
 - c) Undertake social and environmental impact assessment associated with the proposed interventions.
 - d) Propose development indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the different development initiatives in Katchi Abadis and establish the socioeconomic for these indicators. The indicators should cover access to education, health, municipal services for vulnerable groups disaggregated by gender.
21. KNIP in the past has supported preparations for Karachi Mobility Project (KMP) and the Competitive and Livable City of Karachi (CLICK). Preparatory support provided to KMP and CLICK led to preparation of the projects that are likely to contribute substantially in improving livability of the city.

Project Objectives:

- 22. The project's focus is to improve access to services of the residents of regularized Katchi Abadis in Karachi and support GOS in regularizing the unregularized ones.
- 23. The proposed project objective will be achieved through an inclusive community driven development (CDD) approach based on roles and responsibilities envisioned in the current legal framework and GoS's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)⁵. The project also aims to increase incomes of the target group - especially women, youth and persons with disabilities, by enhancing their entrepreneurial skills, improving value chain of their products, and enhancing their access to markets, providing drinking water, sewerage system, access roads, implemented through PRS's foundational 'Community Driven Local Development' (CDLD) approach.
- 24. For details about the project please see Concept Note at **Annex 1**, Tentative list of project components is given at **Annex 2**; this will be updated based on the results of the socioeconomic survey.

Project beneficiaries

- 25. Project beneficiaries will include residents of the selected Katchi Abadis, - men, women, youth, persons with **disabilities**, as well as the Government counter parts such as SKAA, Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (KMC), Sindh Solid Waste Management Board (SSWMB) relevant local councils, development authorities such as Karachi Development Authority (KDA), Malir Development Authority (MDA) and Lyari Development Authority (LDA).

Project Area:

- 26. The project area comprises of the following Katchi Abadis in Karachi

⁵ <https://pnd.sindh.gov.pk/storage/resourcePage/XaScAszExMCKfDssSq1aNAGw2qfYEwCT1RW1OSz.pdf>

Sr.	Title / Name of Katchi Abadi	Location	Date of Regularization	Area (in acres)	# of Housing Units	Population
1	Grex Village	Mauripur, Karachi West	1990	91.18	2,736	19,200
2	Tekri Village	Mauripur, Karachi West	1990	59.04	1,770	12,390
3	Ali Muhammad Goth	Rexer/ Old Golimar, Karachi West	2011	2.54	77	539
4	Naik Muhammad Goth	Rexer/ Old Golimar, Karachi West	2011	2.42	73	511
5	Panju Village	Rexer/ Old Golimar, Karachi West	2011	2.27	68	476
6	Taj Goth	Rexer/ Old Golimar, Karachi West	2011	2.73	82	574
7	United Colony	Rexer/ Old Golimar, Karachi West	2011	8.99	270	1890
8	Bawani Challi Banarus	Qasba, Karachi West	1997	10.40	312	2184
9	Pathan Colony	Qasba, Karachi West	1995	146.40	4,380	30,660
10	Quaid-E-Azam Colony	Gulshan-E-Iqbal, Karachi East	2017	16.85	120	960
11	Highway Colony	Gulshan-E-Iqbal, Scheme-33, Karachi East	2018	06.00	153	1224
12	Itehad Town	District West	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Sector 1	Lines Area Karachi	1985	687	21,379	170,000

Note: numbers of housing units, population and area are estimated figures and in actual may vary.

Section-3: Scope of the Assignment

27. Following is the broader scope of the assignment, additional and micro level scope of work will be discussed and agreed upon once the Consultant-is hired.

Desk Review Exercise (Data Collection from Secondary Sources)

28. Desk review exercise will be conducted prior to the detailed field assessment part of this activity. Team Leader along with Senior team members and experts from the Consultant's team will play their active role in this exercise. Round of meetings (Skype, Audio, In-Person) will be conducted between the team part of this exercise which will discuss and review in detail secondary source data, analysis, reports, assessments, impact evaluations done by the World Bank and other reliable sources, external and internal stakeholders. The consultant's team will list down all potential stakeholders, prepare checklist and conduct meetings with them to gather information about the current status and future plans.

29. A short and informative report will be the output of this activity, which will be part of the main socioeconomic report including the main survey findings.

Extensive Field Survey Exercise (Primary Data Collection)

30. The consultant will conduct an initial preliminary overview of the KA to update the table of Kas presented above in this document. Based on the revised table, the sample for field survey will be agreed using scientific and customized local justification. As an indication, the sample may range from as low as 4% in larger KAs e.g. Sector 1, and as high as 100% in smaller KA eg Panju village.

31. The field survey comprises of a household survey, updating the maps of each Katchi Abadi and a settlement level survey mainly focusing on public infrastructure / services with regards to their availability, access, physical condition etc particularly focusing on drinking water, sanitation, solid waste management, parks, markets, roads, street lights and any other priority need identified through CDD approach. The consulting Firm / Company / Organizations /Academic or Research Institute) need to clearly specify if the data collection will be done using tablets / mobile phone application or through paper based survey and accordingly propose data entry, data cleaning and field monitoring process in their proposals.
32. Target area is 15 settlements mentioned above. However, for the Katchi Abadis already surveyed for KWSSIP, the consultant will collect missing information only and use the KWSSIP knowledge base.

Key indicators

33. Main indicators to measure during the socioeconomic survey include the following. It is important to note that all data should be gender disaggregated
 - i. Basic demographic data including information about persons with disabilities
 - ii. Average household income and average breakup of household's expenditure categories
 - iii. Access to utility services (gas, electricity), fuel for cooking, vulnerable segments of population
 - iv. Key economic activities both in informal and formal economy
 - v. Occupational and employment status of adult population including distance from workplace, mode of transportation to work
 - vi. Skills level of population (particularly focusing on youth and women)
 - vii. Access to financial services by type, coverage, usage etc.
 - viii. Housing condition (rooms, toilet, kitchen etc), household assets (mainly indicators from the Poverty Scorecard – see Annex 3)
 - ix. Current level of mobile phone penetration and use of digital media for economic activities or learning skills both for men and women
 - x. Current level of financial and digital literacy
 - xi. Literacy levels
 - xii. Net enrolment, completion, retention, dropout rate of children at primary school level
 - xiii. Infant mortality rate
 - xiv. Prevalence of stunting, wasting among children and the average amount of protein intake in households.
 - xv. Number / percentage of households having access to piped drinking water and other drinking water sources. The average hours they receive water supply, the cost they bear and they average quality of water.
 - xvi. Number / percentage of households having access to type of sewerage system and the existing arrangement for final disposal.
 - xvii. Number / percentage of households having access to type of solid waste disposal system
34. Other settlement level required information includes the following
 - i. Updated map of each Katchi Abadi with clear demarcation and showing level of access to services related to drinking water, sanitation, sewerage system, solid waste disposal system, condition of roads / streets, locations of public facilities, etc.
 - ii. Profile along with list of external and internal partners (see project description for details) and their current level of engagement in each of the Katchi Abadi

- iii. Current status of CBOs / NGOs in terms of coverage, activities etc in the selected Katchi Abadis and their financial model of capital and operational expenses.
- iv. Identification and prioritization of development needs by the community

Specific work

35. Preparation of survey implementation

- Finalize survey tools (questionnaires including one for HH listing, HH survey and settlement level survey)
- Listing⁶ and mapping⁷ of the selected Katchi Abadis.
- Sampling methodology, sample size and its allocation
- Organise tablet computers for data collection or printed copies of the questionnaires along with survey guidelines
- Recruit enumerators and supervisors and arrange survey teams
- Translate survey questionnaire in Urdu
- Develop programme software to use survey instrument on tablet computers or for data entry
- Organise logistics for fieldwork including transport, accommodation, etc.
- Select households for survey according sampling strategy approved by the KNIP
- Develop the socioeconomic for the set of indicators discussed above and propose additional indicators to capture the spectrum of development needs of Katchi Abadis.
- Select documentation that ensures that households can be identified for follow-up survey

36. Preparation and implementation of trainings for enumerators

- Prepare and print training material/manuals
- Organise training of enumerators and supervisors including resource person, space, rooms, transport, and catering.

37. Run pre-test

- Carry out about 50 interviews in two Katchi Abadis to test survey questionnaire (25 before the training and 25 after the enumerators training).
- Organise and implement additional enumerator training if pre-test leads to adjustments in the survey methodology.

38. Survey implementation

- Conduct interviews of randomly selected in the project area
- Conduct focus group discussions and key informant interviews

⁶ The "Listing" is the process of ("Getting started from North West corner or some prominent point/landmark, moving clockwise, the closing point of the sector will coincide with starting point") listing structures, households, dwellings, establishments, industries, within a demarcated area by "asking" from door to door. This process means visiting each of the selected clusters (Katchi Abadi), recording on listing forms a description of every structure, together with the names of the heads of the households found in the structure and drawing a location map of the cluster (katchi Abadi) as well.

⁷ Collect base map of each Katchi Abadi from relevant authorities or get confirmation of the boundaries using the Google map or any other relevant source. Identify the boundaries of the Katchi Abadi carefully. During the field visit draw a fresh sketch map showing the location & boundaries of the Katchi Abadi.

- Conduct settlement level survey through physical observation, group interviews, KII
- Monitor and check data quality
- Prepare clean dataset

39. Data analysis and submission of draft Report

40. Incorporate feedback, comments and finalize the Socioeconomic report

Survey Reports

41. The Consultant will submit the following reports in English, one in original and one soft copy:

- a. Inception Report of maximum 25 pages to be produced within 10 days after the signing of the contract, or before the start of data collection in the field whichever is earlier. In the report the consultant shall describe e.g., planning of the assignment, progress on developing the survey tools / software (if needed), availability of tablets/ computers, hiring and training of the data collection team, analysis and finding of the pre-test any difficulties encountered or expected in addition to the work Programme and staff travel. The consultant should not proceed with his/her work unless the Contracting Authority sends comments on the inception report.
- a. Draft final report of maximum 75 pages (main text, excluding annexes). This report shall be submitted no later than one month before the end of the period of implementation of tasks. The report will provide a robust KA-wise analysis that triangulates community perspective, data from survey and scientific rationale. The draft report should be able to classify the type of service required in each KA and the possible alternate solutions to operationalize demanded services, knowing realities on the ground. The expected role of community, CBOs, NGOs and public sector should also be commented upon.
- b. Final report with the same specifications as the draft final report, incorporating any comments received from the KNIP / World Bank the draft report. The deadline for sending the final reports is 10 days after receipt of comments on the draft final report. The report shall contain a sufficiently detailed description of the different options to support an informed decision. The detailed analyses underpinning the recommendations will be presented in annexes to the main report.

Submission and approval of reports

42. The report referred to above must be submitted to the Project Manager identified in the contract. The Project Manager is responsible for approving the reports.

Section-4: Deliverables

Sr#	Deliverables	Key activities	Estimated time
1	The Consultant will propose/ share a robust methodology to develop a socioeconomic including, but not limited to, summary of sources of existing data, sampling, socioeconomic parameters, risks and key experts and timelines. (To be agreed with KNIP) – Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings between Consultant and KNIP on ToRs and proposed methodology of the assignment 	10 Days
2	Survey Rollout as per the approved methodology by the KNIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly/mid-term reporting of the survey progress to KNIP 	45 Days

Sr#	Deliverables	Key activities	Estimated time
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly review meetings to discuss and address issues and progress 	
3	Consultant to share 1 st draft of the table of contents (soft copy) of the survey report	Meetings between Consultant and KNIP	5 Days
4	Finalization of first draft of the Survey report on Katchi Abadis of Karachi and submission to KNIP. The Consultant will also submit a soft and hard copy of complete datasets of listing, household and settlement surveys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KNIP to review the survey report and share feedback Consultant to incorporate recommendations/ suggestions of KNIP into the revised version of the report 	10 Days
5	Submission of final version of survey report to KNIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and end of assignment meetings between Consultant and KNIP 	10 Days

Section-5: Timeframe

43. Total time frame of this assignment is 3 months. Contract signing date between Consultant and KNIP will be considered as start date of this assignment. Due to time constraints, extension in time for completing the assignment is not recommended and will not be encouraged (though if slight changes are needed, a dialogue can be done on this topic).

Section-6: Required Qualification and Experience

- The consultants should have documented experience of at least 7 years in undertaking socioeconomic surveys, action research and/or impact assessments/evaluations of economic and livelihoods, water and sanitation and solid waste management related sectors preferably in Katchi Abadis and slums of similar to those in Karachi.
- Academic or Research Institutions can apply for this Consultancy. The Academic or Research Institution will be selected on the basis of their proven experience, qualifications and ability to deliver a quality product in a timely and efficient manner.
- Priority would be given to those entities who have proved track record of carrying out research in relation to complex urban poverty dynamics in Pakistan.
- A team of specialists will be required to undertake this assignment. The Consultant should propose a team with a mix of relevant experts and ensure that the team is well-versed with local context and linguistic requirements. Outlined below is some guidance on the minimum number of key experts necessary for the overall assignment and their qualifications. Key proposed experts include a Team Leader to manage and coordinate the overall assignment, a Survey Expert to manage the survey exercise and a Data Analyst to support the data management and analysis. CVs and signed Statements of Exclusivity and Availability of key experts for the duration of the assignment must be submitted. The total number of specialists required and the configuration of the full survey team however are expected to be proposed by the Consultant.
- The following minimum number of key experts and requisite qualifications are suggested for the overall assignment:

Key expert 1: Team Leader (1)

Qualifications and skills

- i. Minimum of master's degree, preferably PhD, in relevant subject or Social Sciences, Project Management, or equivalent' from a recognized University is required.

General professional experience

- ii. Preferably 10 years' experience but a minimum of 5 years' experience in managing large scale surveys and evaluations.

Specific professional experience

- i. Minimum of 5 years' experience in conducting assessment and evaluations of community demand-driven development programmes/projects in Pakistan or South Asia region.
- ii. Knowledge of community mobilization and livelihoods components within the context of Pakistan.
- iii. Excellent and demonstrated skills in writing and presenting analytical reports in English. The team leader is expected to write the survey reports.

Key expert 2: Survey Expert (1)

Qualifications and skills

- i. Minimum of Masters Degree in Social Sciences, Research and evaluation or equivalent from a recognised University is required.

General professional experience

- i. A minimum of 5 years of designing and conducting large scale surveys and evaluation of development programmes is required.

Specific professional experience

- i. Minimum of 5 years' experience in planning and implementing large scale socioeconomic surveys.

Key expert 3: Data Analyst (1)

Qualifications and skills

- i. Minimum of Bachelor's degree or equivalent in Social Sciences, Statistics or computing from a recognised university is required.

General professional experience

- i. A minimum of 3 years' of doing analysis of large-scale quantitative data is required. Additional experience in qualitative data analysis is preferred.

Specific professional experience

- i. Demonstrated skills and experience in data analysis software, for example SPSS, STRAT and MS excel is required.
- ii. Demonstrated skills and experience in preparing cross-tabs, correlation analysis required. Experience of using regression analysis will be preferred.
- iii. All experts must be independent and free from conflicts of interest in the responsibilities they take on.

Section-7: Corporate Competencies

44. Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability. Treats all people fairly without favoritism.

Section-12: Logistics

45. The Consultant will be contracted by the KNIP and assignment will be facilitated by the Project Coordinator (with whom the Consultant will coordinate directly). All work will be done in Karachi Pakistan; however, if needed field visit(s) and meetings/ consultations will be arranged and financed by the consultant and budgeted accordingly. The consultant will also work in close collaboration with the Sindh Katchi Abadis Authority (SKAA).

Section-13: Hiring and Selection

46. KNIP will follow the Consultants Qualification Selection (CQS) method to select the appropriate Consultant for the assignment as per the KNIP's and the World Bank's Procurement Regulations.

Annex 1: Project Concept Note

**SINDH KATCHI ABADIS
AUTHORITY**

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH



PROJECT CONCEPT PAPER

KATCHI ABADIS INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Dated 3rd August 2022

CONCEPT CLEARANCE PROPOSAL

Project concept for undertaking development works in Katchi Abadis through Human Settlement, Spatial Development & Social Housing Department.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 01. Project Title: | KATCHI ABADIS INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT |
| 02. Location: | Karachi (all districts and towns) |
| 03. Sponsoring Agency: | The World Bank |
| 04. Executive Agency: | Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority |
| 05. Source of Financing: | Loan by the World Bank |
| 06. Period of Implementation: | July 1, 2023- June 30, 2028 |

A. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE AUTHORITY:

The Sindh Katchi Abadis Authority (SKAA) was established in 1987 under the Sindh Katchi Abadis Act of 1987, promulgated in April 1986 by the Provincial Assembly, hereinafter referred to as the Act. As defined in chapter II Section 4 (I) of the said Act, SKAA is a body corporate and administratively comes under the Ministry of Katchi Abadis / Human Settlement, Spatial Development & Social Housing Department. The Act renders SKAA as the apex institution in relation to Katchi Abadis. The Authority is headed by a full time Director General appointed by Government of Sindh. Establishment of the Authority is one of the outcomes of realization on the part of the state that the magnitude of the phenomenon of Katchi Abadi is such that the traditional methods of removing the squatters were just not going to work anymore and acceptance of the Katchi Abadis already in existence would have to be accorded. The main functions of the SKAA have been to survey and map these Abadis, plan for their improvement with minimum dislocation, and issue lease or legal titles of the plots of land to eligible residents those living in such Abadis. Since the improvement and development work cannot be successfully carried out without the participation of the residents of Katchi Abadis, SKAA's work includes mobilization of their human and material resources, with internal or external facilitation so that the development decisions are taken in accordance with the resident's needs and wishes.

SKAA has undertaken numerous bold and innovative measures. SKAA is first and foremost a Government Department. A Governing Body is headed by Minister Katchi Abadi and its members include the Secretary HSSD, Local Government Department and all Commissioners of Sindh Province and Mayors of the largest corporations of the Province, as well as four Members Provincial Assembly. The Director General SKAA is also a member of the Governing Body and the Director Finance and Administration, SKAA, is its Secretary.

B. MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY:

Under the Sindh Katchi Abadis Act 1987, SKAA may by notification in the official gazette, declare as Katchi Abadi any area or part thereof, which was partially or wholly occupied in an unauthorized manner prior to 23 March 1985, and continues to be occupied. The Act extends to the whole of the Province of Sindh and authorized the Authority to have its headquarter in Karachi. However, the cut-off date of 23 March 1985 was subsequently changed to 30 June 1997. On July 1, 2022, the Provincial Assembly of Sindh passed a bill to extend the cut-off date to 31 December 2011. However, the Gazette notification of formal Act is awaited.

The powers and functions of the Authority and its functionaries include those pertaining to the development, improvement and regularization of the Katchi Abadis, that comprise the following:

- Laying down of guidelines for the implementation of such policies.
- Identification of areas which can be designated as Katchi Abadis and hence improved and / or regularized.
- To carry out detail physical surveys and to prepare plans, design infrastructural works with respect to the development and regularization of the Katchi Abadis.
- To formulate development and financial programs with regard to the Katchi Abadis.
- To evict unauthorized persons and removed encroachments from a Katchi Abadi and from an area which is not regularizable.
- To undertake low cost housing and redevelopment and resettlement schemes for shiftees occupying un-regularizable land.

C. PERFORMANCE:

Total Katchi Abadis in Province of Sindh	Katchi Abadis Exists in Karachi		
	Total Abadis	Regularized	Unregularized
1436	580	419	161

The Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority has undertaken various development schemes in Katchi Abadis since its beginning under the Annual Development Programme (ADP) / Special Development Programme (SDP) and its own resources to facilitate the dwellers of Katchi Abadis for providing basic facilities and better environment to the resident of the Katchi Abadi.

S.NO	PARTICULARS	YEAR	AMOUNT (Rs in Millions)		
			ADP	SDP	OWN RESOURCES
01	UPGRADATION OF KATCHI ABADIS	1988-1991	0.00	316.00	0.00
02	UPGRADATION OF KATCHI ABADIS	1992-2004	0.00	0.00	350.00
03	UPGRADATION OF KATCHI ABADIS	2009-2022	650.00	0.00	0.00

It is estimated that more than half of Karachi's population lives in Katchi Abadis Karachi recorded more than two Katchi Abadis emerging every year since the year 2000 indicative of continuous in-migration as well as intra-city migration. This rapid and unplanned expansion of Katchi Abadis resulted in continuous deterioration in living conditions particularly that of the lower-income groups. Informality of the settlements and rapidity of horizontal and vertical growth rendered water supply and sewerage systems inadequate, housing insufficient and service delivery inefficient. Multiple factors such as socio-political conditions and fiscal constraints restricted municipal service providers to provide water and sanitation services even in notified or regularized Katchi Abadis. The civic behavior of the residents, one of the contributors to the aggravated living conditions, is also in need of improvement.

Therefore, for development of Katchi Abadis, it is important that focus should be on inclusive development in such settlements so that residents can access services in a sustainable. There is an urgent need to upgrade the infrastructures of Katchi Abadis, improve water supply and sanitation and solid waste management as well as housing, health and education under an integrated development program. Further, for sustainability of development interventions it is important that whereas service delivery institutions play their own due role, the beneficiaries i.e., residents of Katchi Abadis also need to play their due role not only by physically and financially

participating in their area development process but also in maintaining the development interventions. For the above to take place a dedicated holistic investment program for area upgradation and investment for Katchi Abadis is proposed.

As stated earlier, SKAA has undertaken bold and innovative measures in the past. Going forward the same will be the SKAA's thrust. It is proposed that under the overall supervision and guidance of the SKAA a partnership framework will be developed for Katchi Abadis. SKAA will enter into partnership with various development partners for Katchi Abadis uplift and development. For example:

1. **Academia:** Encouraging universities to involve young students to work with residents of Katchi Abadis as part of their studies, research as well as volunteering.
2. **Civil society organizations:** In addition to community mobilization within the legal framework of SKAA, CSOs may mobilize resources from other national and international development partners to supplement SKAA's interventions.
3. **Private Sector:** Partnering with private sector not only for resources through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) but also for upstream linkages for economic development based on economic clustering approach as enshrined in the Government of Sindh's Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018.

D. INFORMATION ON SELECTED KATCHI ABADIS:

Katchi Abadis across the Sindh province fall under the mandate of SKAA. As suggested in later paragraphs, SKAA envisions to be transformed into an efficient and effective organization to serve across the province. For the proposed project is Karachi focused and based on learning drawn from implementation of the proposed project, Katchi Abadis in other parts of the province will be served.

To start with inclusive development interventions are proposed in the following Katchi Abadis. However, SKAA may expand the scope from time to time.

01. Tekri Village, Mauripur
02. Grex Village (I& II) Mauripur
03. Ali Muhammad Goth, Rexer / Old Golimar
04. Naik Muhammad Goth Rexer / Old Golimar
05. Panju Village / Goth Rexer / Old Golimar
06. Taj Goth Rexer / Old Golimar
07. United Colony, Rexer / Old Golimar
08. Bawani Chali, Qasba
09. Pathan Colony, Qasba
10. Quaid e Azam Colony, Gulshan e Iqbal
11. Highway Colony Scheme33
12. Ittehad Town
13. Sector 1 - Lines Area Karachi

(Information regarding selected Katchi Abadis is given at the end of this section).

E. THE ASSESSED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS:

Scope of the proposed assignment is to implement immediate actions plans in a participatory manner for Katchi Abadis' integrated and inclusive area development. This will include short- and long-term priority infrastructure development projects derived from approved master plan of selected secondary Katchi Abadis of the Province which include water supply, sewerage, drainage, roads and streets as well as other needs identified from time to time by the communities. However, assessment will be finalized based on a proposed socioeconomic survey.

F. OTHER CONCERNED DEPARTMENTS:

Various Sindh Government Departments like Karachi Water & Sewerage Board (KW&SB), Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (K.M.C), Sindh Building Control Authority (S.B.C.A), Karachi Development Authority (K.D.A), Board of Revenue (B.O.R), Planning and Development Department (P&D) and Federal Government Department like Sui Southern Gas Corporation (S.S.G.C), Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited (P.T.C.L), Karachi Electricity (K.E) etc. shall be the stake holders of the project. A Project Coordination Committee comprising representatives of selected departments will be notified.

G. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS:

Sindh Katchi Abadis Authority seeks to introduce a program for inclusive development with the financial and technical assistance of the World Bank in Katchi Abadis to improve quality of life of the residents so that they can have decent living. SKAA plans for soft as well as hard interventions. Soft interventions will include mobilization for people's ownership of the development i.e., protecting assets of the respective area, maintaining cleanliness, proper waste disposal etc. through collective actions whereas hard intervention will include infrastructure, Sewerage Line, Drainage Line, Water Supply facilities, and livelihoods improvement for Katchi Abadi residents.

For the program outlined in preceding paragraphs, we need technical and financial support for transformation of the SKAA into a modern and agile institution with appropriate manpower and skill-set that it lacks at the moment. This transformation will include, but not limited to, increase in manpower, diversifying skills set through training and capacity building, automation of internal as well as service delivery processes.

Support is also needed for preparation of the project including a socioeconomic survey, preparation of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Resettlement Framework (RF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and other allied documents as well as a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

01. TEKRI VILLAGE, MAURIPUR KARACHI:

Tekri Village is located at Mauripur, District Karachi west. It is spread over 59.04 Acres Area and comprised of 1170 dwelling units having population of approximately 12390 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Kachhi, Pathan, Memon, Sindhi, Hindu, the large share of Baloch speaking community living in the area. Muslim This Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/88 dated 31.03.1988. The regularization work was initiated in the year 1990.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Government School, 06 Mosque and 01 Madrassa and 01 Mandir are available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

02. GREX VILLAGE, MAURIPURKARACHI:

GreX Village is located at Mauripur, District Karachi west. It is spread over 91.18 Acres Area and comprised of 2736 dwelling units having population of approximately 19200 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Kachhi, Pathan, Memon, Sindhi, Hindu, the large share of Baloch speaking community living in the area This abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/88 dated 31.03.1988. The regularization work was initiated in the year 1990.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, Dispensary, Park, Play Ground facility / work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Government School, 02 Private Schools, 03 Mosques and 01 Madrassa, 01 Mandir, 03 Churches are available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

03. PATHAN COLONY, QASBAKARACHI:

Pathan Colony is located at Qasba, District Karachi west. It is spread over 146.40 Acres Area and comprised of 4380 dwelling units having population of approximately 30,660 souls. Different community living in the area including Urdu, Pathan, Sindhi, Bihari, the large share of Pathan and Bihari speaking community living in the area this Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/88 dated 31.08.1988. The regularization work was initiated in the year 1990.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, Dispensary, Park, Play Ground facility / work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there are 02 Government School, 12 Mosques, 01 play Ground are available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights, Park, Dispensary and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

04. BAWANI CHALLI, BANARUS QASBAKARACHI:

Bawani Colony is located at Qasba Banarus, District Karachi west. It is spread over 10.40 Acres area and comprised of 312 dwelling units having population of approximately 2184 souls. Different community living in the area including Urdu, Pathan, Sindhi, Bihari, Saraiki, the large share of Pathan and Bihari speaking community living in the area This Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/88 dated 31.08.1988. The regularization work was initiated in the year 1990.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Government School, 05 Mosques, 01 play Ground are available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, Water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed. Plot is available for School Building.

05. UNITED COLONY, REXER / OLD GOILIMARKARACHI:

United Colony is located at Rexter / Old Golimar, District Karachi west. It is spread over 8.99 Acres area and comprised of 270 dwelling units having population of approximately 1,890 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Kachhi, Pathan, Memon, Sindhi, Hindu, Hazarawal the large share of Memon, Urdu, Baloch and Hazarawal speaking community living in the area This Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/2011/1137 dated 02.12.2011. The regularization work was initiated in the year 2011.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights, Park, Dispensary, School and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

06. NAIK MUHAMMED GOTH , REXER / OLD GOILIMARKARACHI:

Naik Muhammed Goth is located at Rexter, Old Golimar, District Karachi west. It is spread over 2.42 Acres area and comprised of 73 dwelling units having population of approximately 511 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Memon, Hindu, the large share of Urdu, Baloch and Memon speaking community living in the area. This Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/2011/1137 dated 02.12.2011. The regularization work was initiated in the year 2011.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Mosque, 01 Football Ground is available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, Water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

07. TAJ MUHAMMED GOTH , REXER / OLD GOILIMARKARACHI:

Taj Muhammed Goth is located at Rexter, Old Golimar, District Karachi west. It is spread over 2.73 Acres area and comprised of 82 dwelling units having population of approximately 574 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Memon, Hindu, Hazarawal, the large share of Baloch, Hazarawal and Urdu speaking community living in the area This abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/2011/1137 dated 02.12.2011. The regularization work was initiated in the year2011.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Community Centre, 01 Dispensary is available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, Water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

08. ALI MUHAMMED GOTH , REXER / OLD GOILIMARKARACHI:

Ali Muhammed Goth is located at Rexter, Old Golimar, District Karachi west. It is Spread over 2.54 Acres area and comprised of 77 dwelling units having population of approximately 539 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Kachhi, Pathan, Memon, Sindhi, Hindu, the large share of Baloch, Urdu and Memon speaking community living in the area This Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar-1/2011/1137 dated 02.12.2011. The regularization work was initiated in the year2011.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Government School is available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, Water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

09. QUAID E AZAM COLONY, GULSHAN E IQBALKARACHI:

Quaid e Azam Colony is located at Gulshan e Iqbal, District Karachi East. It is spread over 16.85 Acres area and comprised of 120 dwelling units having population of approximately 960 souls. Different community living in the area including Urdu, Bengali, Pathan, Memon, Sindhi, the large share of Memon and Urdu, speaking community living in the area This Abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/KAR-1/2017/861 dated 28.10.2017. The regularization work was initiated in the year 2017.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Mosque is available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, Water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

10. HIGHWAY COLONY, SCHEME 33KARACHI:

Highway Colony is located at Scheme 33 District Karachi East. It is Spread over 6.00 Acres area and comprised of 153 dwelling units having population of approximately 1224 souls. Different community living in the area including Urdu, Pathan, Sindhi in the area This abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/KAR-1/2018/14 dated 04.01.2018. The regularization work was initiated in the year 2018.

Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply, work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Besides there is a Mosque is available.

Under this project new Sewerage Line, Water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

11. PANJU VILLAGE, REXER / OLD GOILIMAR KARACHI:

Panju Village is located at Rexer / Old Golimar, District Karachi west. It is spread over 2.27 Acres area and comprised of 68 dwelling units having population of approximately 476 souls. Different community living in the area including Baloch, Urdu, Kachhi, Pathan, Memon, Sindhi, Hindu, Hazarawal the large share of Memon, Urdu, Baloch and Hazarawal speaking community living in the area This abadi was notified by Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority vide Notification No: SKAA/NOT/Kar1/2011/1137 dated 02.12.2011. The regularization work was initiated in the year 2011. Presently the infrastructure available there has been damaged and need to be improved on priority basis, Sewerage System, Water Supply work was provided there but by the passage of time such schemes have been damaged. Under this project new Sewerage Line, water Supply Line, Paver Blocks / CC Flooring, Street Lights, Park, Dispensary, School and Pole Mounted Transformers are being proposed.

Annex 2: Project Components:

The objectives are proposed to be achieved through the following components:

Component-1: Strengthening Community Organizations (Socioeconomic Development)

Katchi Abadis mean more than half of Karachi's population that is leading a poor quality of life, feeling to be excluded and denied of opportunities. Rules and regulations related to Katchi Abadis divide their development into 'external' – to be provided by state – and 'internal' to be financed and managed by communities and CSOs.

Further, PRS, Sindh Growth Strategy, Karachi City Diagnostic and available data from different sources lead to conclude that life in Katchi Abadis cannot be improved without multi-stakeholder active partnerships, especially that between GoS and communities and CSOs.

Component-1 gives an outline of communities and CSOs participation.

Key partners include the external Government of Sindh, Local Government Department, Social Welfare Department, Karachi Municipal Corporation and the internal partners include NGO and communities.

The component will include Inclusive formation of new CBOs in settlements where they do not exist with the facilitation by NGOs. Formation will include social mobilization against rallying points around 'responsible citizenship' and 'specific needs'; Identification of intra-community fault lines and conflict resolution; establishment of CBOs with a guiding frameworks and election of office bearers with adequate representation of marginalized segments.

Strengthening of new and/ or existing CBOs with the facilitation by NGOs by preparing Joint (GOS-CBO) need based area-development plan; defining structures and processes for linkages with state institutions; CBOs leadership and management capacity building, their capacity building related to documentation, financial management structures and processes. This will also include formation of Water and Sanitation Management Committees

Matching grants will be provided for CBOs management and internal development. These will include Incentive for creating thrift drives; Incentive for mobilizing financial resources and encouraging internal lending.

Componet-2: Water and Sanitation

GOS PRS implies that elements of survival-based strategy are a precondition for the poor to avail themselves of benefits of elements of opportunity strategies i.e., without water and sanitation economic growth cannot take place. No single intervention can be all encompassing therefore the proposal is based on two areas from PRS survival strategy component i.e., Water and Sanitation.

The Component-2 focuses on water supply, sanitation and solid waste management and relationship between internal and external actors. It will lead to improvement of health that will enable the residents of Katchi Abadis to have more productive time available. Improved water and sanitation will result in reduction of stunting in the long run. Strategic thrust will be community participation and inclusion.

This will include replacement of non-functional water supply lines with new ones; replacement of non-functional sewerage lines with new one's removal of solid waste and development of pyramid of future SWM system.

For rehabilitation of Water Supply Lines, it is important to note that as enshrined in legal framework, main water supply lines will be laid by state institutions whereas internal connections will be responsibility of CBOs and CSOs. Resources for internal development will be mobilized under Component-1 and development of procedures for O&M with clear roles and responsibilities of internal and external partners.

For the Sewerage Lines, as enshrined in legal framework, main sewerage lines will be laid by state institutions whereas internal connections will be responsibility of CBOs and CSOs. Provision of appropriate latrines for households in areas of open defecation. Resources for internal development will be mobilized under Component-1 and Development of procedures for O&M with clear roles and responsibilities of internal and external partners.

For Solid Waste Management, the first and the foremost intervention will be cleaning of the existing solid waste followed by establishment of structures and processes for removal of and disposal of solid waste including procedures, roles and responsibilities of internal and external partners. Internal mechanisms will be setup for cost recovery.

Component-3: Education and Health

Derived from two of the opportunity based PRS i.e., Vocational Skills Development and Enterprise Development as both lead to 'Cluster Based Economic Growth' the component aims to enhance incomes and increase employment opportunities for residents, especially that of women, youth and the disadvantaged, in selected Katchi Abadis. This will be achieved by:

- (a) entrepreneurial capacities improvement and skills augmentation;
- (b) formation of producer/ trading groups;
- (c) enhancing groups' bargaining powers through collective bargaining and improved productivity; and
- (d) establishment/ formalization of community-owned infrastructure to reduce the cost of production and increase profitability.

In the backdrop of COVID-19 and its aftereffects, the project will increase ICT absorption capacity of the targeted beneficiaries. The component will also facilitate linkages to institutional and traditional financing opportunities. Keeping in view lower poverty level and entrepreneurial nature of Karachi's economy, innovative approach will be adopted. It is assumed that some kind of economic activity is undertaken in clusters and informal groups and networks do exist though rudimentary in nature as far as Katchi Abadis are concerned.

Key Outputs under Component 3 include the following

XX number of women and youth trained in digital literacy, financial literacy and business and life skills: Identify Community Resource Persons (local literate girls in the age bracket of 18-30 years) who are using smart phones and are willing to provide further training to other women and also be a regular reference point for these women. Provide them Training of Trainers using already developed contents (The content is available under SBP ongoing programmes, private sector start-ups, Google and Meta-Facebook etc. which can be customized as per local needs). Provide support to the Trained CRPs to enrol and train women in their localities, 100-150 women by each CRP.

XX number of women provided banking / financial services: Women and youth including those trained in digital / financial literacy and others who are already engaged in some economic activities are provided support to open bank accounts (digital wallet, or asaan account) through the financial

institutions. Support to residents by organizing them and linking them with different Non-Banking Financial Institutions or Micro Finance Banks

XX number of youth including (persons with disabilities) trained in vocational / technical / entrepreneurship training: collaboration with local industries and employers to identify employable skills and their requirement along with a market assessment to prepare a list of vocational / technical skills training portfolio

xxx number of youth and persons with disabilities identified and provided business counselling services to identify most suitable and desirable skills training with potential for employment (self or job) and accordingly a business plan is prepared for each of them:

In collaboration with available public and private service providers, organize training to graduate identified youths in preferred skills training. For disabled persons, already some programs are being run by different organizations, which will be provided support to extend their services for differently abled persons

XX number of Common Facilitation Centres established: Communities mobilized to agree on establishment of xxx CFCs in spaces identified by themselves. CFC operation and management procedures developed by the communities and producer groups

These outputs will include the following:

- Group Formation and Strengthening.
- Skills Enhancement and Productivity Improvement.
- Establishment of common Community Facilities Centres.
- Support for Graduation.
- Financial and Non-financial Business Development Services.

Group Formation and Strengthening will include:

- Establishment and strengthening of cluster-based producers' groups.
- Identification of entrepreneurial characteristic for entrepreneurship development programs.
- Capacity building for market trends assessment and product diversification.
- Increasing bargaining power.

Skills Enhancement and Productivity Improvement.

- Beneficiaries lacking entrepreneurial capacities will be supported through skills enhancement and vocational training.
- Individual Assessments will be carried out to reduce wastage and improve productivity.
- Wage negotiation capacities will be enhanced.

Establishment of common Community Facilities Centres.

- Community owned infrastructure for collective action and reduction in cost of production.
- Increased bargaining power through collective bargaining.

Support for Graduation.

- Support to individual Group members demonstrating business growth capacities.
- Linkages with mainstream financial institutions.

Financial and Non-financial Business Development Services.

- Financial literacy, especially for women.
- Linkages with MFIs.
- Creation of thrift drives and internal lending.
- ICT based marketing.

Annex 3: Sample questions – related to HH roster and assets

A. Contact Details

B1. Name of Head of Household

B2. Address of House

B3. Mobile/Cell Number:-----

B. Roster

C1	C2	C3	C4	C5			C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18
D C	Name of household members who "Usually live and eat here". (Do not list guests, visitors, etc.)	Relation to head of household (See codes below)	Gender [1] Male [2] Female [3] transgender	Age (In case Day, Month, Year is unknown, try to probe with the help of event calendar. Write 00 in the col. of day, month, year, whichever is not known. Write year in 4 digits & write 99 for age 100 or greater)			Marital Status (See codes below)	CNIC Number (age 18 & above) (If yet to obtain a CNIC write code "98". If CNIC lost or not available write code "99")	ID code of Spouse If not in the roster write "99" (If more than one wives write the code of first wife)	ID code of Father (If not alive code "98" and if not in the roster Write code "99")	ID code of Mother (If not alive code "98" and if not in the roster Write code "99")	Disability status (see codes below)	Is the member facing any or more of the following chronic diseases? [1] No cardiovascular / heart [2] cancer [3] obstructed pulmonary and asthma [4] diabetes [5] Hepatitis C [6] TB [7] Polio	Can the member read in any language with understanding? (age 10 and above) [1] Yes [2] No	Has the member ever gone to school? 1=Never attended school (« Go to Q16) 2=Attended school in past 3=Currently in school (All age 4 year & above)	Highest class completed / class currently attended (only for currently enrolled) (see codes below)	Work status during most of the last one month (age 10 and above) [1] Employed [2] Not employed but seeking work [3] Not employed and not seeking work due to being retired, student, housewife, disabled etc.	On average how many hours in a week, does the member work for pay or income-generating activities, including agricultural ?	Status/nature of employment in main activity over the past one year (see codes below)
				Age= (in complete d years)	Date of Birth Day Month Year														
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

Codes for C3: Head=01, spouse=02, Son/Daughter =03, Grandchild= 04, Father/Mother=05, Brother/Sister=06, Nephew/Niece=07, Son/Daughter-in-law= 08, Brother/Sister-in-law=09. Father/Mother-in-law=10, Grandfather/mother=11, uncle/aunt=12, Servants/their relatives=13, other =14

Codes for C6: Unmarried / Never Married = 1, Currently Married = 2, Widow / widower = 3, Divorced= 4, Nikah solemnized but Rukhsati not taken place = 5

C11: 1=No disability, 2=Upper limb disability, 3=Lower limb disability, 4=Mental disability, 5=Speech disability, 6=Hearing disability. 7=Visual disability (partial), 8=Visual disability (full) 9= other

C15: 00=<class 1, 01=Class 1, 02=Class 2, 03=Class 3, 04=Class 4, 05=Class 5, 06=Class 6, 07=Class 7, 08=Class 8, 09=Class 9, 10=Class 10, 11=Polytechnic diploma, 12= FA/F.Sc/I.Com, 13=BA/BSc/B.Com/B.Ed, 14= Post graduate (MA, M Sc/MBA/M.Ed), 15= Degree in Engineering, 16= Degree in Medicine, 17= Degree in Agriculture, 18= Degree in Law, 19= MPhil/PhD, 20= other

C18: 1=Government employee, 2=Semi-govt/ autonomies employee , 3=Regular paid employee, private sector 4= Seasonal paid employee / day laborer(agriculture), 5 Seasonal paid employee/ Day laborer (non-agriculture), 6=Self-employed, non-agriculture, 7=Self-employed, agriculture: own cultivator, sharecropper/ livestock or contract cultivator, 8= Unpaid family worker /Contributing family helper; 9=Employer; 10= other

C. Household Asset information

D1. What is your present occupancy status?		[1] Owner occupied (not self-hired) [2] Owner occupied (self-hired) [3] On rent [4] Subsidized rent [5] Rent free						
D2. Which material is used for walls?		[1] Burned bricks/blocks [2] Raw bricks/mud [3] Wood/Bamboo [4] Stone [5] others						
D3. Which material is used for roof?		[1] RCC/RBC [2] Wood/Bamboo [3] Iron/Cement sheets [4] Girder /T-Iron [5] Others						
D4. How many rooms does your household occupy, include bed rooms and living rooms? (Do not count storage rooms, bath rooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms for business)		----- in numbers						
D5. What is the main fuel used for cooking?		[1] Fire-wood [2] Gas [3] Kerosene oil [4] Dung cake [5] Electricity [6] Crop residue [7] Charcoal\Coal [8] Other						
D6. What type of toilet is used by your household?		[1] Flush connected to public sewerage [2] Flush connected to pit [3] Flush connected to open drain [4] Dry raised latrine [5] Dry pit latrine [6] No toilet in the household						
D7. What is the main source of drinking water for the household?		[1] Piped water [2] Hand pump [3] Motorized pumping/Tube well [4] Open well [5] Closed well [6] Pond/Canal / River / Stream [7] Spring [8] Mineral water [9] Tanker /Truck/water bearer [10] Filtration Plant [11] Others						
D8. Does the household have an Electricity connection?		[1] Yes [2] Yes, extension [3] No						
D9. Does the household have a Gas connection?		[1] Yes [2] Yes, extension [3] No						
D10. Does the household have a landline/PTCL Telephone connection?		[1] Yes [2] Yes, extension [3] No						
D11. Does the household own any of the livestock (buffalo, cow, goat/sheep, horse/mule/donkey and camel) presently? [1] yes [2] No								
D 11a. If yes, how many (in numbers)	a. Buffalo (in numbers):-----	b. Cow/Cattle (in numbers):-----	c. Goat/Sheep (in numbers):-----	d. Horse/mule/donkey (in numbers):-----	e. Camel (in numbers):-----			
D12. Does any household member own any agricultural land presently? [1] Yes [2] No			D12a. If yes, how much land is owned in total? ----- D12b. Unit of land: [1] Marla [2] Kanal [3] Acre [4] Murabba					
D13. Were any of the following items owned by this HH during the last 1 year?								
Asset	Yes	No	Asset	Yes	No	Asset	Yes	No
a. Heater			h. Cooking stove			o. Personal Computer/laptop		
b. Washing machine/ dryer			i. TV			p. Motorcycle/scooter		
c. Geyser (Gas, Electric)			j. VCR, VCP, Receiver, Decoder, DVD Player			q. Tractor		
d. Air cooler			k. Refrigerator			r. Car/vehicle		
e. Air conditioner			l. Freezer			s. Mobile/cell phone		
f. Fan (Ceiling, Table, Pedestal, Exhaust)			m. Generator/UPS/solar panel			t. Internet		
g. Cooking range, Microwave oven			n. Sewing/ knitting machine					

D. Miscellaneous

E1. During last 3 years, have you or any member of the household taken a loan from the following sources	[1] Not taken [2] Relatives/friends/neighbors [3] Commerical Bank [4] Micro Finance Institutions [5] Informal Money lenders (arhti/beopari/landlords/shopkeeprs) [6] others
E2. During last three years, have you or any member of the household received financial assistance from any government source?	[1] Yes [2] No
E3. During last 12 months, has any household member temporarily migrated for economic activities for more than 30 days?	[1] Yes [2] No
E4. Has your family experienced an infant death (a child under the age of 1 year) or stillbirth during the last 12 months?	[1] Yes [2] No
E6. How do you resolve complaints against state departments/organizations?	[1] Ignore it [2] Complain to relevant department [3] Contact Courts [4] Contact Ombudsman [5] Contact Parliamentarians/ local government representatives [6] Contact Influential persons [7] Never complained [8] Don't Know