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## AWAMI DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LAYYAH

# Baseline Report

Citizen Voice Project Cycle-7

(Irrigation Issues)

Improved Accountability (Public Private Connections, or linkages, between and among state and non-state entities or institutions)

2015

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## Introduction

Awami Development Organization is a body of young professionals who started their work in 1996 with the mission to help the marginalized community in South Punjab especially Layyah and play an active role to reduce the poverty. In subsequent years, ADO realized that the perspective of charity will not work if the organization intends to enable the target audience to get over their financial and social woes. Therefore, it moved to development paradigm considering the sustainable impact that the latter renders to the peoples' lives.

Presently, ADO is enhancing capacities of the people and enable them to negotiate/express with their needs in an effective way. It organizes communities into groups and assists them to prioritize development thrusts from among the host of issues. It trains and facilitates local groups to plan and implement corresponding programs. It also capacitated them to addresses the question of poverty. ADO is currently working in the sectors of agricultural (Irrigation) and general infrastructure development, democratic governance, education, health, violence against women, and disaster response. It employs research, advocacy, social mobilization and capacity development as its principal strategies. During the period from 1996 to 2011, ADO carried out various f projects in above mentioned areas. In most of the projects, ADO played a role of an implementing partner. During the reported years, thousands of people including both women and men have been benefited from the projects. ADO thinks that current project matches with vision and mission of the organization and it will be implemented successfully in the light of ADO experiences.

The share of focused district in Annual Development Plan (ADP) is already very low and furthermore the utilization of the ADP is also not effective, particularly for irrigation system. The proposed project will address effective utilization of funds allocated for "BHALL SAFAI" and effective functioning of Electronic System in focused district. The project will enhance transparency and accountability of district irrigation department, through different means i.e. publicizing the distribution schedule ( through print and electronic media) and also notifying it to the union council offices, educating farmers to use toll free numbers, use of right to information law by famers, oversight of department operations/performance, reporting theft of water and recording of irrigation revenue "Aabyana".

To address the above problems ADO is proposing an advocacy, private public linkages and capacity building led initiative. The locals, media, civil society actors will be lobbying with the policy makers (Legislators) from project district, who need sensitization and capacity development. Therefore ADO will bring on board the policy makers in conferences, trainings and raise awareness through radio campaigns

and articles published by renowned journalists. ADO believes that this intervention would create awareness among ignorant farmers, sensitize the decision makers, provide platform to civil society actor's i.e. NGOs and media to contribute better understanding of water related issues. This action would contribute to the overall objectives of the ADO.





### Objectives of the Baseline Study:

1. To determine the existing knowledge, attitude, perceptions (KAP) and practices of farmers, citizens and officials in the project area.
2. To know the issues and challenges of the farming community especially of tail farmers.

### Methodology

ADO will conduct baseline survey of the area in context of water crises/ shortages. This social mapping



will benefit many ways such as identification of the farmers for identifying key stakeholders, places where moga schedule / IEC material will be placed, content of the radio program etc. Based on this exercise communication strategy with the beneficiaries will be finalized. Around 6 villages will be selected from the tail of the branch and 6 will be selected from the beginning of the branch. The name of the villages include Layyah minor, mehbood minor, heera minor, moosa minor, lundi minor and kareem minor. For finalizing the baseline report various research tools including desk research, focus group discussions with farmers groups, key informants interviews, review of existing research and relevant media coverage will be employed.

### Indicators of the Study:

Following will be the indicators of the study:

1. Percentage of farmers who know irrigation rights
2. Percentage of farmers who feel that irrigation rights are protected
3. Percentage of farmers who know the process of irrigation from canal to fields
4. Percentage of farmers who know about Aabiana
5. Percentage of farmers who know about water theft
6. Percentage of farmers who know the forum for complaint of water theft
7. Percentage of farmers who know about law of right to information
8. Percentage of farmers who think that Aabiana system is working effectively
9. Percentage of farmers who steal water
10. Percentage of farmers who know the toll free number

The team to conduct baseline will be comprised of a team leader, data entry operator and 4 enumerators. Gender wise bifurcation of the team is as follow:

Sr. No.	Designation	Male	Female
1	Team Leader	1	
2	Data Entry Operator	1	
3	Field Enumerators	4	1

### Timeline of the Baseline Study:

Sr. No.	Activities	Duration
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1	Questionnaire Preparation & translation in Urdu	3 Days
2	Pilot Test	2 Days
3	Questionnaire Finalization	2 Days
4	Training of Team	2 Days
5	Data Collection	10 Days
6	Data Analysis	3 Days
7	Draft Report	4 Days
Total		26 Days

### Data Collection Process:

The field team will be trained to conduct baseline survey by the team leader. This training will be of 2 days. After the training, the field level data will be collected by the Enumerators and the team leader will not only be responsible for the monitoring of the data collection but also to clean the data on the closing of every day. Besides this representatives of ADO will also monitor the process of data collection.



After collection and cleaning of the data, all the data will be handed over to the data entry operator who will enter the quantitative data in excel sheets and then it will be transferred into SPSS for analysis. On the other hand, the qualitative data will be analyzed through content and narrative analysis. Post coding will be made by the team leader.



Baseline of villages based on social mapping will be conducted. For Focus Group Discussions, 5 groups will be formed with following composition:

1. Farmers from 2-3 union councils
2. Each group will be comprised of 15 member with 35 % women participation and 65 % male farmers

3. Group members will have 2-5 acres land and 12-25 Acres land (through this small farmers will be a part of the groups)
4. One revenue collector (Numberdar) from 2-3 union councils will be also is the part of group.
5. Whereas the key informants from the government including Irrigation Inspector, SDO, Sub Engineers, XEN, and SE are also interviewed.

Keeping in view the objective of the baseline study, the study used mix methods, i.e. both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The quantitative section will give statistics, whereas qualitative approach will have help insights into those statistics by unpacking reasons behind certain different socio-economic background and water rights practices.

### Sampling Plan

Farmers of the selected three (total 3) Union Councils Tale Ander, Chowk Azam Rural and Jaman Shah at District Layyah

### Sample Size

As per the project proposal submitted to the donor agency. It was proposed that the sample size of the base line survey is 200. The baseline survey is restricted to 200 HHs who are living the end and beginning of the tale. The total number of households are equally divided among three UCs.

### Village/location Selection Criteria

The total six villages are selected, two from each UC. The name of the villages include Layyah minor, Mehboob minor, heera minor, moosa minor, lundi minor and kareem minor. One is falling at head and other at tail and their livelihood depend on agriculture

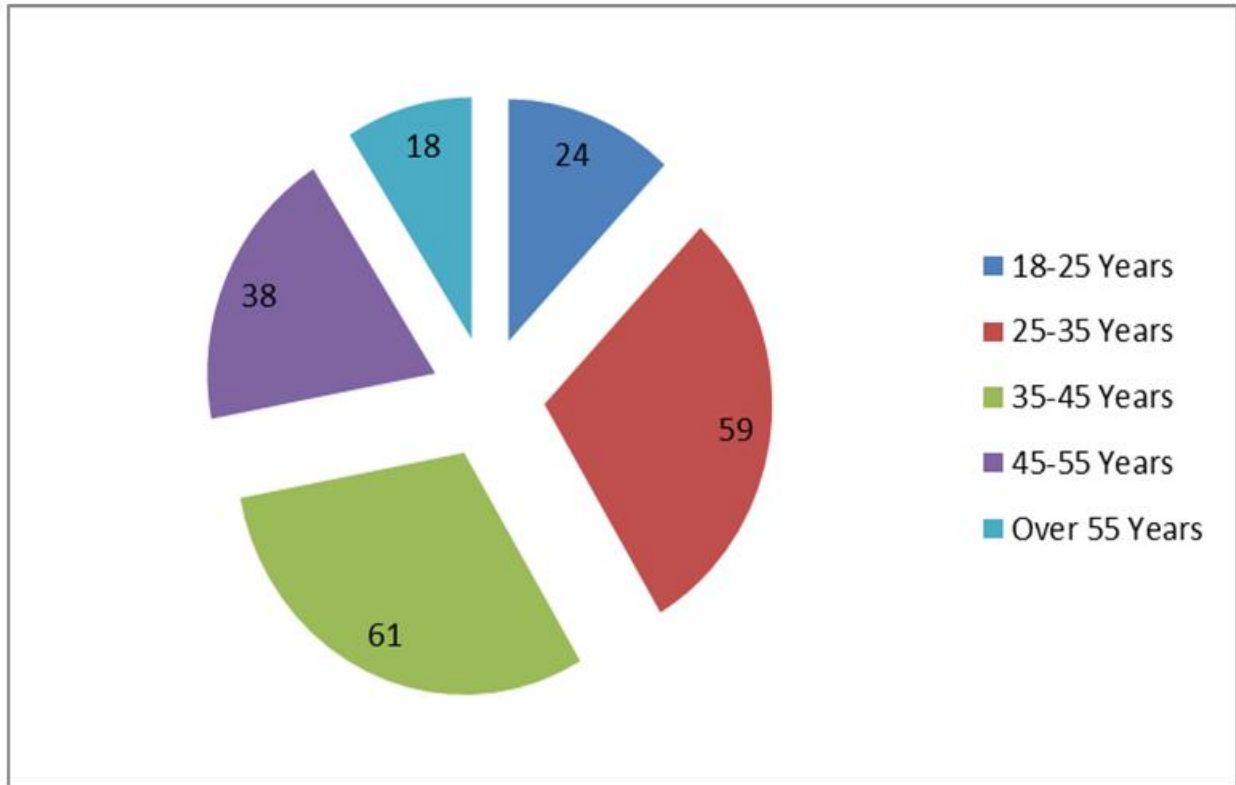




## Results

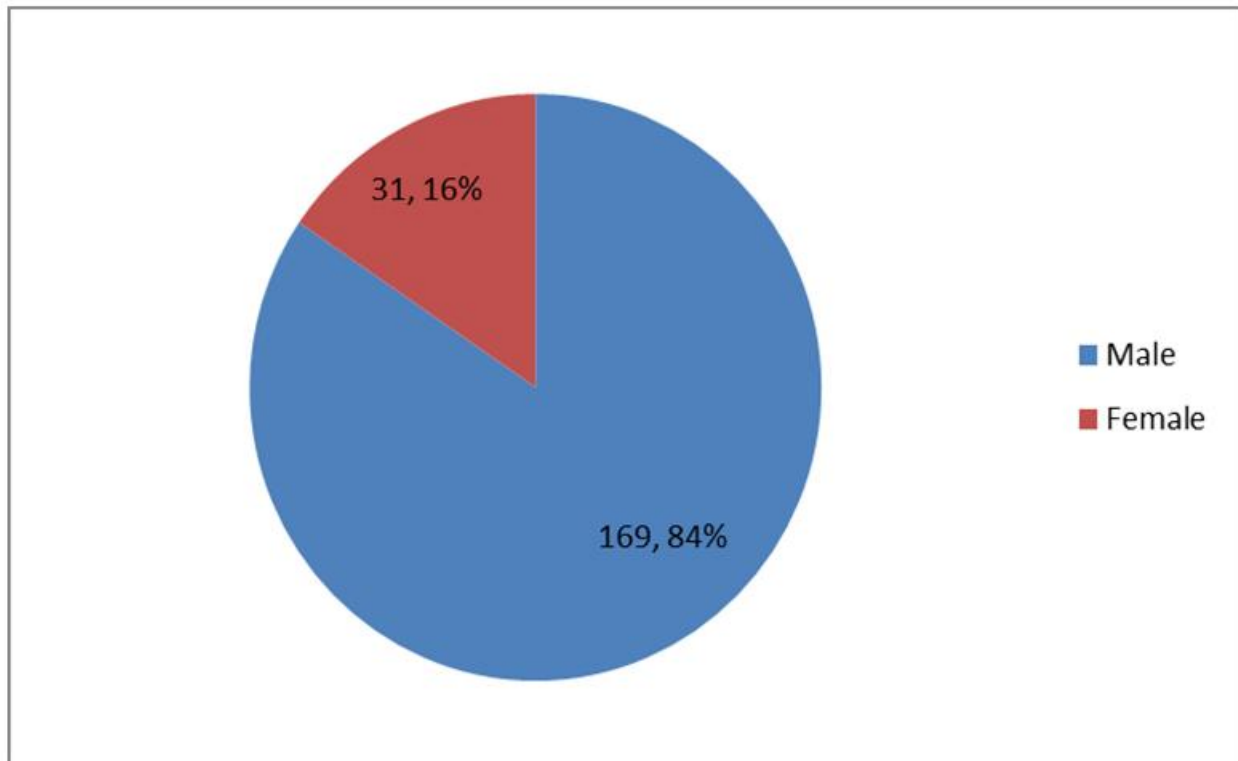
### Age of Respondents

There were total 200 respondents from whom we asked different questions related to baseline information. Among these 200 respondents, age bifurcation of the respondents is as follow:



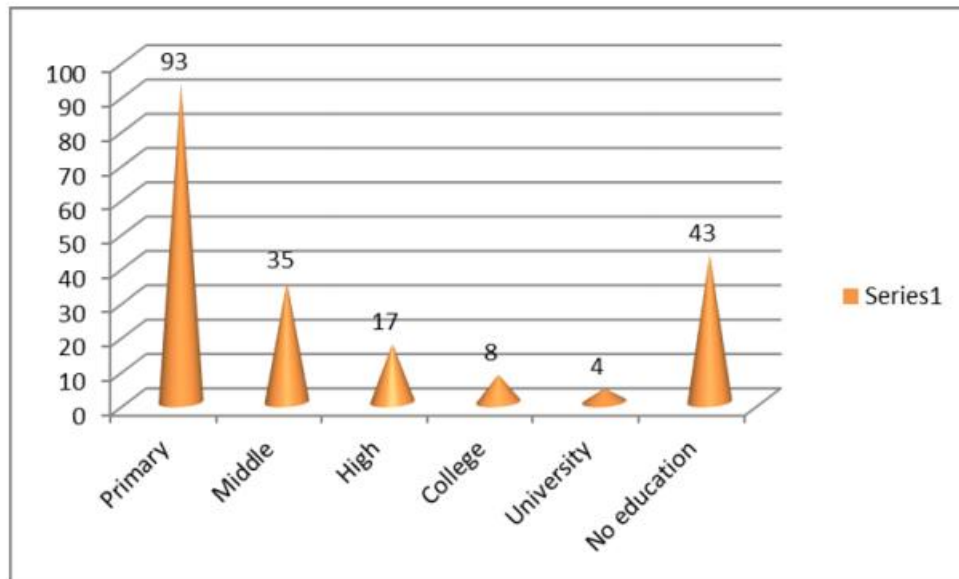
## Gender of Respondents

Gender of the respondents was as follow. Out of 200 respondents, 169 i.e. 84% respondents were male whereas 31 i.e. 16% respondents were female.



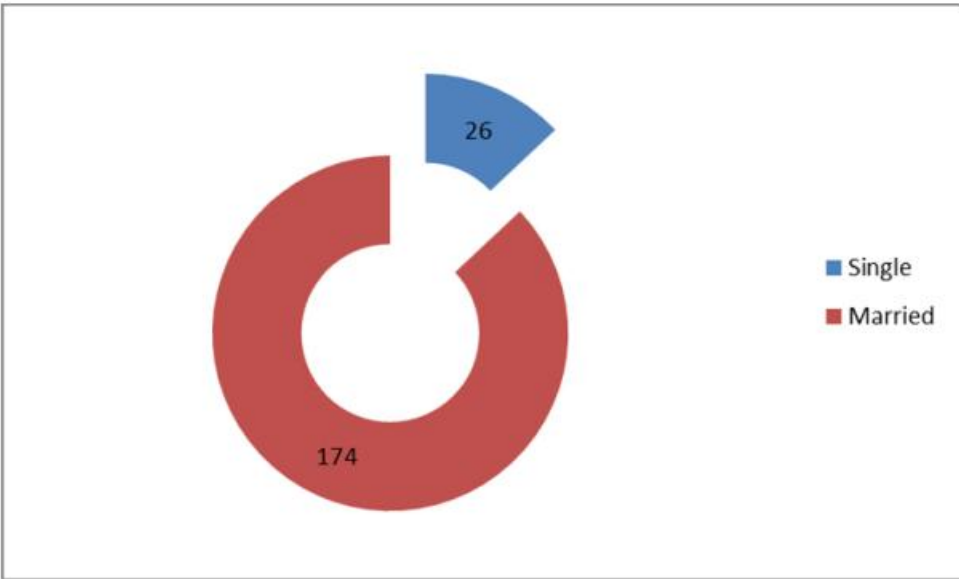
## Education level of Respondents

Out of 200 respondents, 93 respondents had primary, 35 had middle, 17 had high, 8 had college, 4 had university level education. On the other hand, 43 respondents had not attended the school ever.



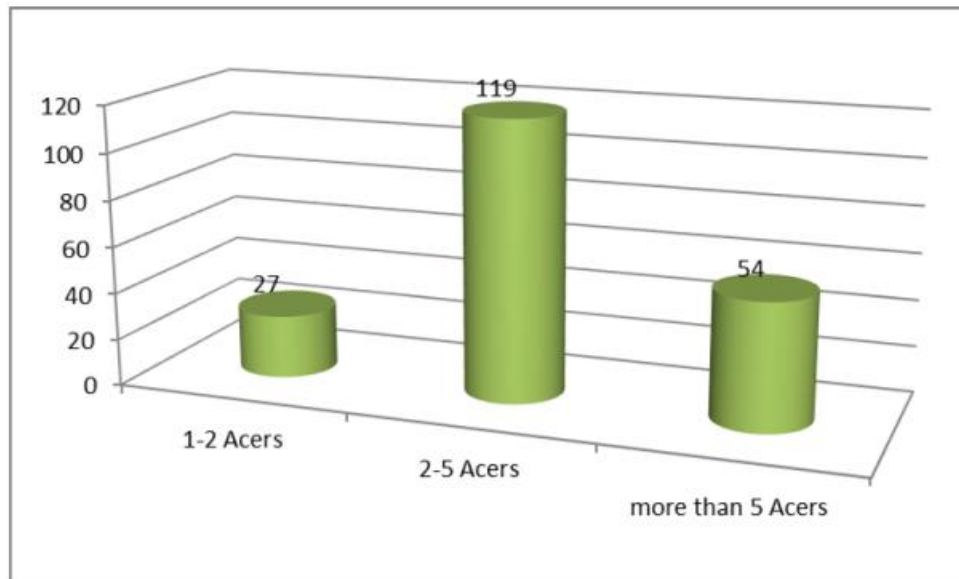
# Marital Status of Respondents

Out of 200 respondents, 174 were married where as only 26 were single.



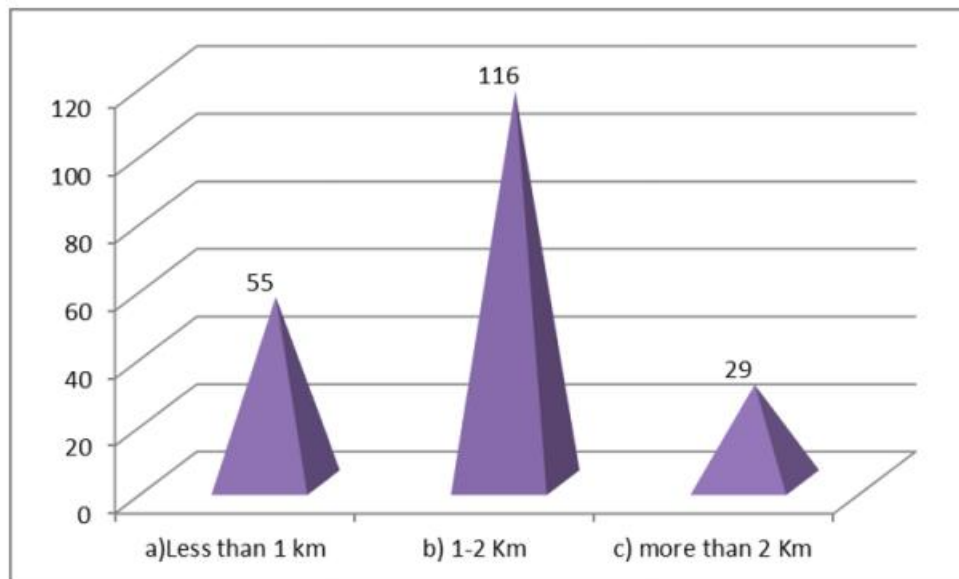
## Landholding of Respondents

Out of 200 respondents, 27 farmers had 1-2 acres land, 119 had 2-5 acres of land and 54 had more than 5 acres of land.



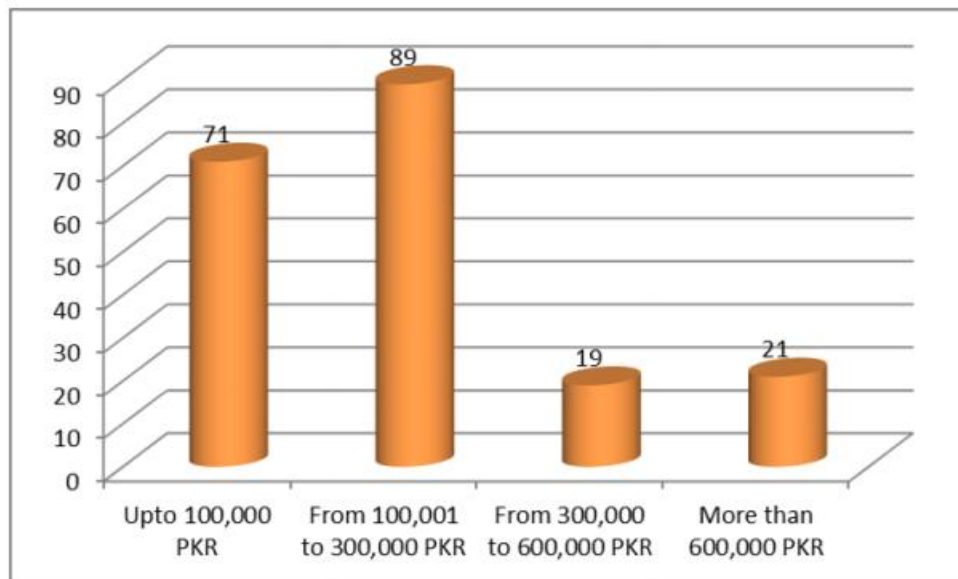
## Distance of Irrigated Land from Main Canal

About the distance of irrigated land from the main canal, out of 200 farmers, 55 farmers told that there is less than 1 km distance of the canal from irrigated land, 116 told that there is 1-2 km distance whereas 29 farmers told that there is more than 2 km distance of canal from the irrigated land.



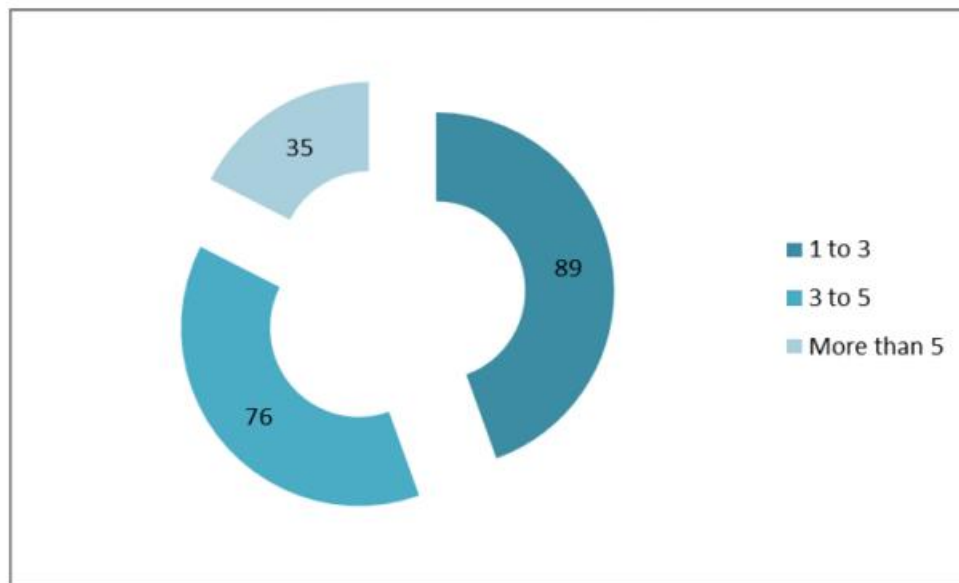
## Average Annual Income

About the average annual income, it was found that 71 farmers had upto Rs. 100,000 income per year, 89 had from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 300,000, 19 had Rs. 300,000 to Rs. 600,000 whereas only 21 had more than Rs. 600,000 income per year.



## Number of Family Members Directly Engaged with Land

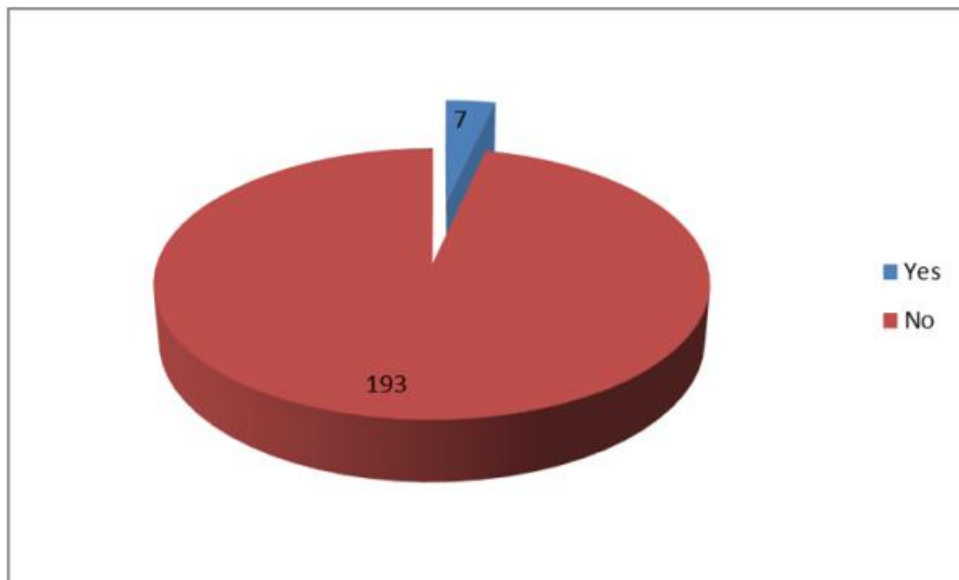
It was found that out of 200 farmers, 89 farmers told that there are 1-3 family members are engaged directly with the land, 76 told that 3-5 family members are engaged whereas 35 farmers told that more than 5 family members are directly engaged with the land.





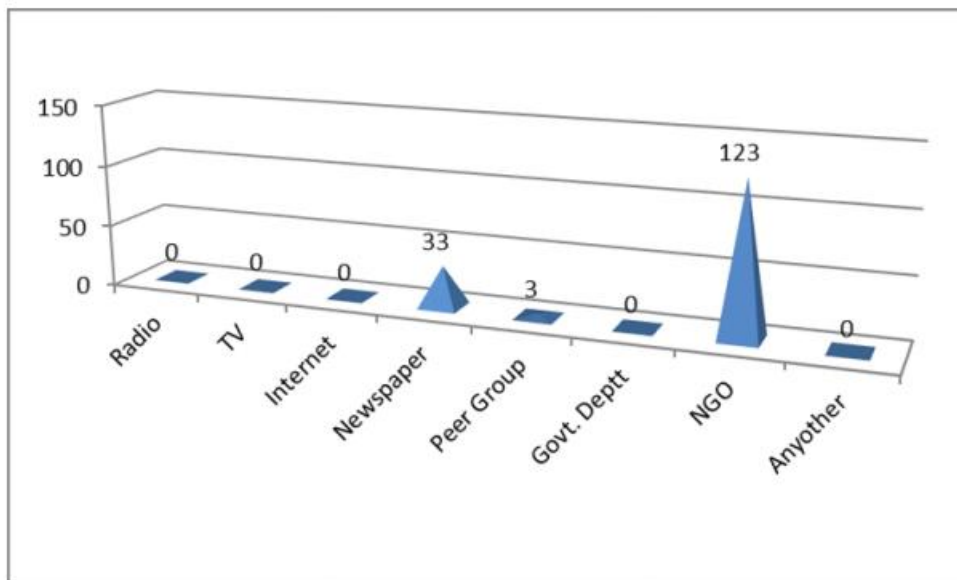
## Awareness about Irrigation Rights

It was found that only 7 farmers were aware of their irrigation rights whereas 193 farmers told that they don't know about their irrigation rights.



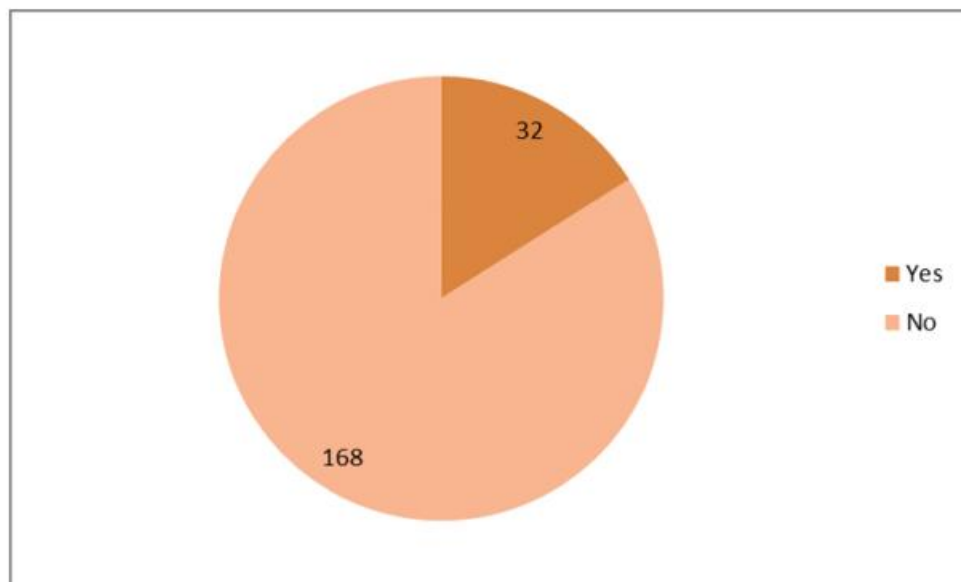
## Sources of Awareness

When asked about the sources of awareness, all the 7 farmers told that they have learnt about their irrigation rights from their peer group.



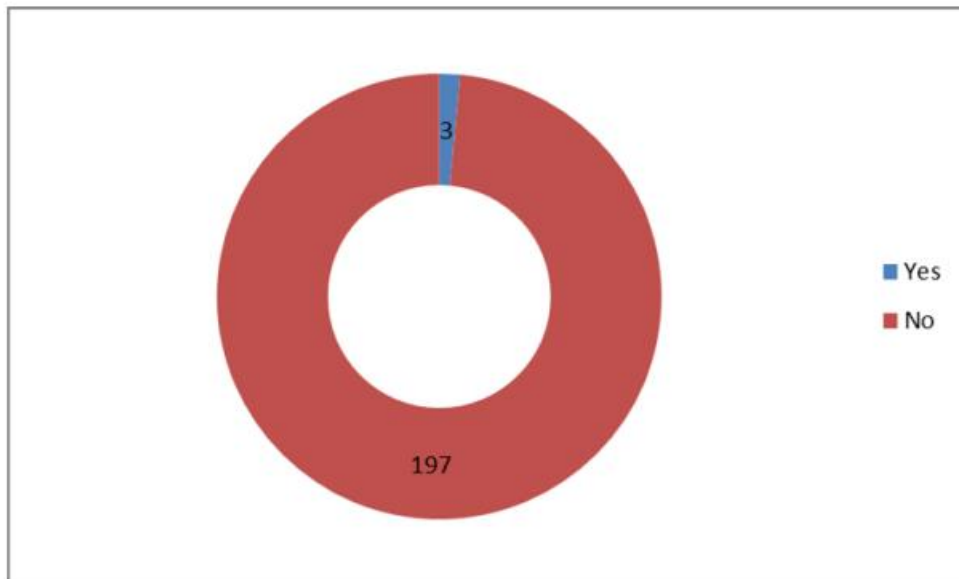
## Protection of Irrigation Rights

Out of 200 farmers, only 32 farmers responded that they think that their irrigation rights are protected whereas 168 farmers think that their irrigation rights are not protected.



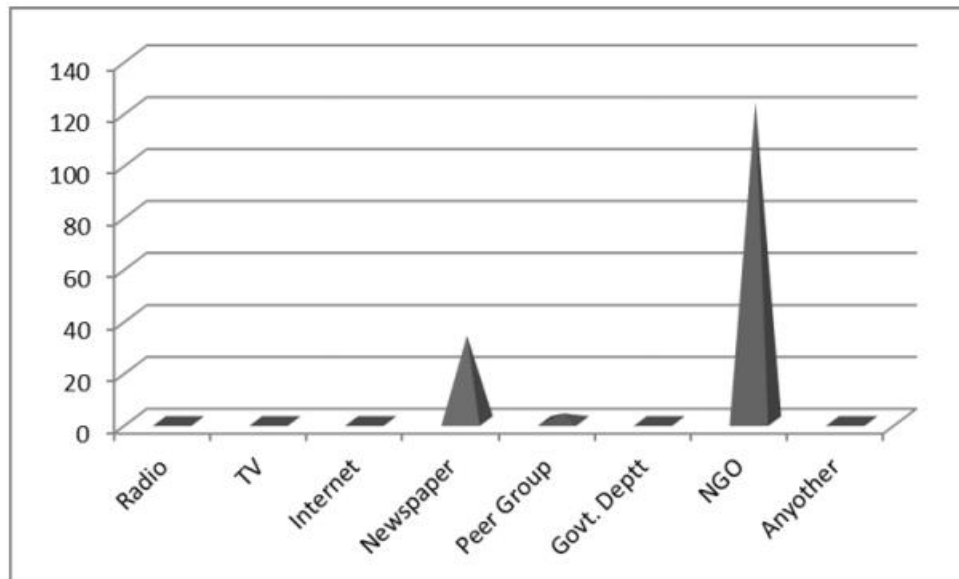
## Process of Irrigation

When asked about the knowledge of process of irrigation from canal to land, Only 3 farmers told that they know this process whereas 197 farmers told that they don't know it.



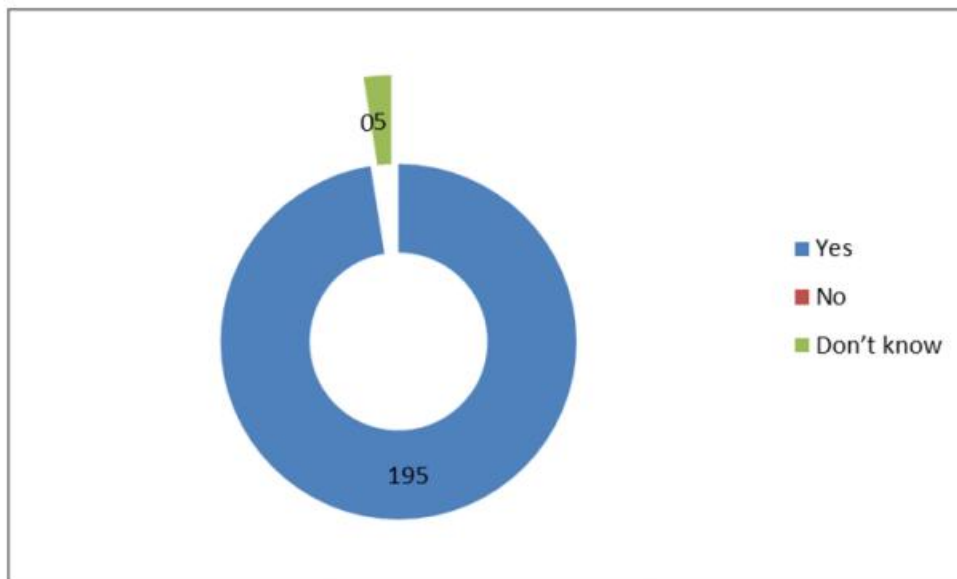
## Source of Information

In response of asking about the source of information about the process of irrigation from canal to land, the 3 farmers told that they have heard it from their peer group.



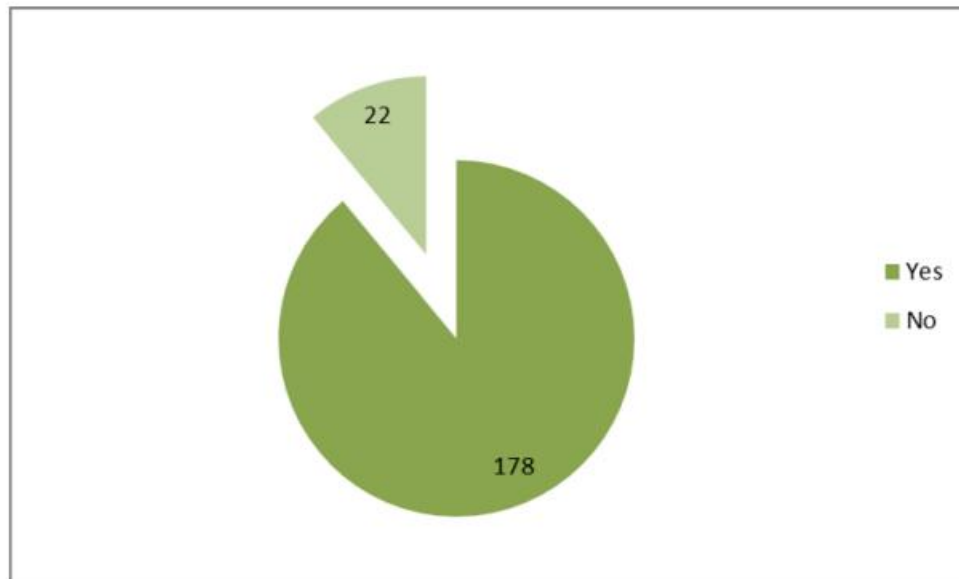
## Is it necessary to know about Irrigation Rights?

When asked the farmers that if it is necessary to know about their irrigation rights, only 5 farmers responded that they don't know about it whether they should know or not while 195 farmers responded that they should know their irrigation rights.



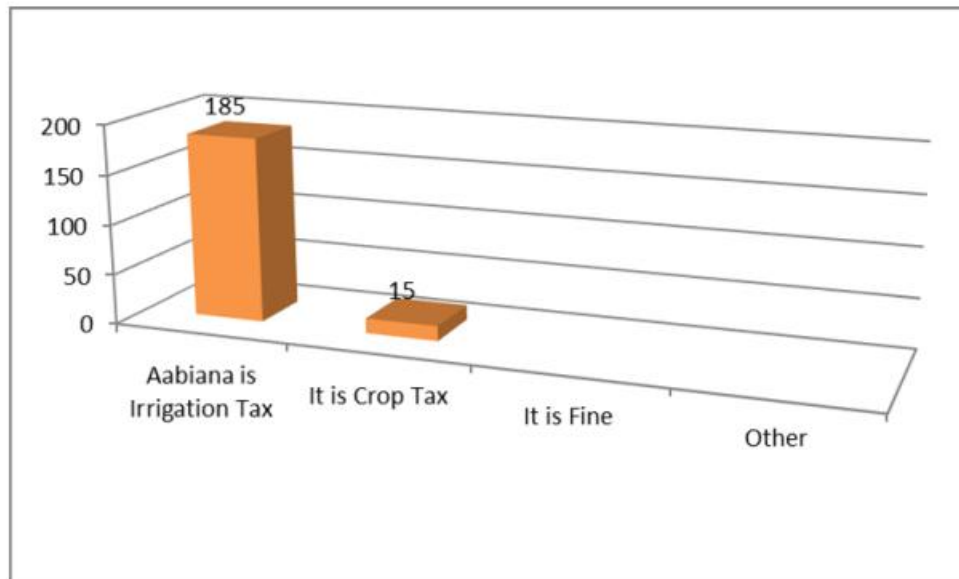
## The Concept of Abiana

It was found that out of 200 farmers, only 22 farmers did not know about Abiana while 178 farmers had knowledge about Abiana.



## What is Abiana?

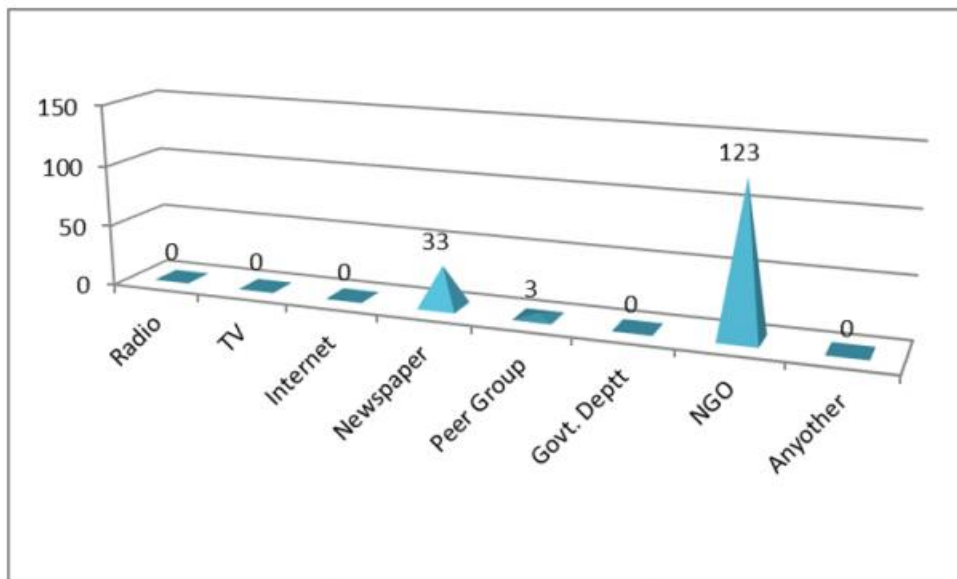
Out of 200 farmers, only 15 farmers gave wrong answer about the Abiana that it is crop tax whereas 185 farmers told the right answer that it is irrigation tax.





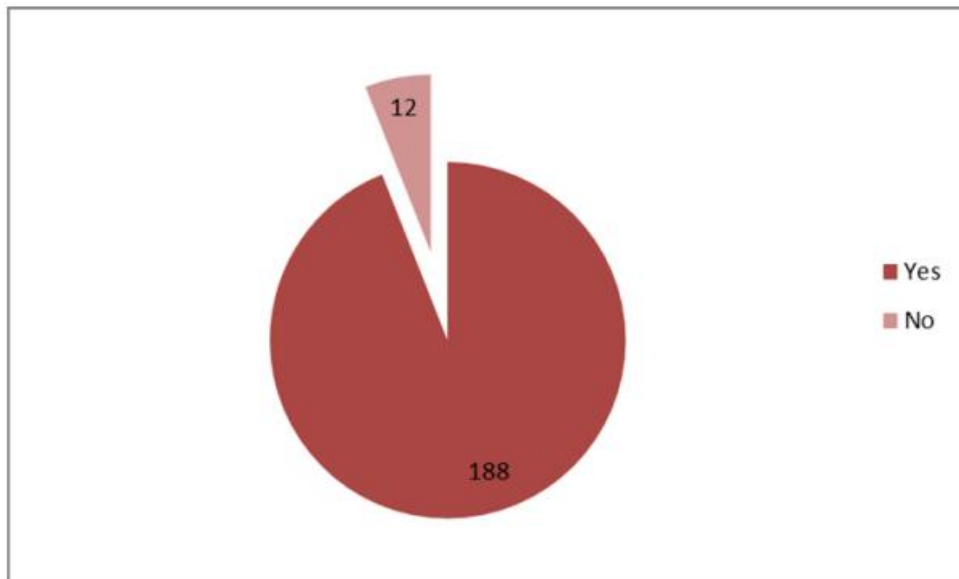
## Source of Information about Abiana

About the source of information about Abiana, out of 200 farmers, 78 farmers told that they have learnt it from their peer group while 107 farmers told that they have learnt it through government department.



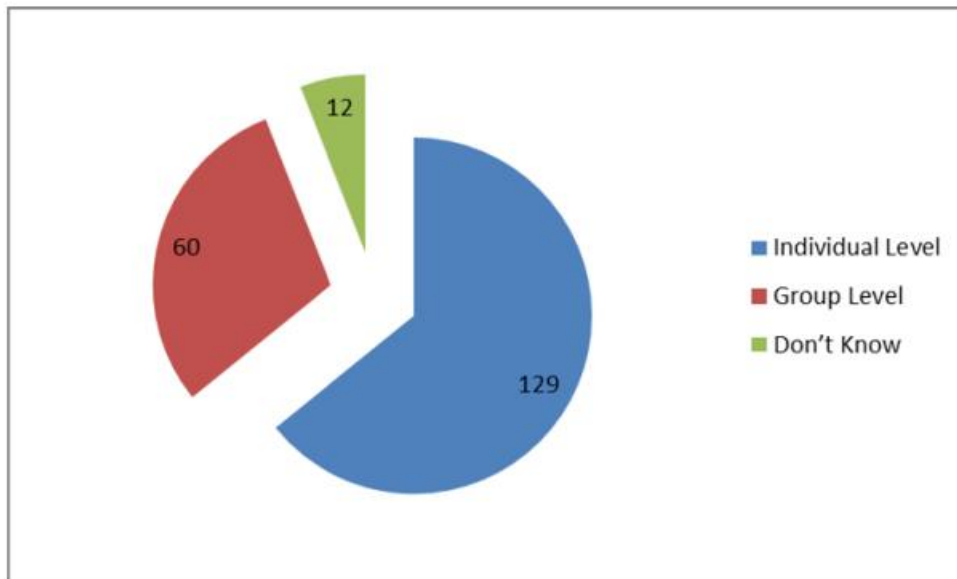
## About Water Theft

Out of 200 farmers, only 12 farmers responded that they don't know about the water theft whereas 188 farmers responded that they know that water theft happens in their area.



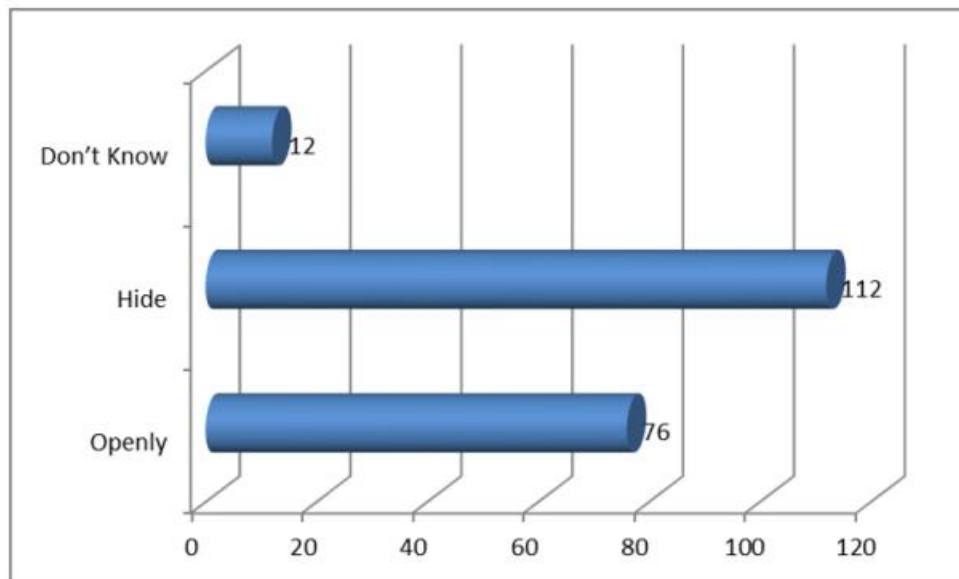
## Level of Theft

It was found that out of 200 farmers, 12 farmers don't know about the level of theft, 60 farmers think that theft is made at group level while 129 farmers think that theft is made at individual level.



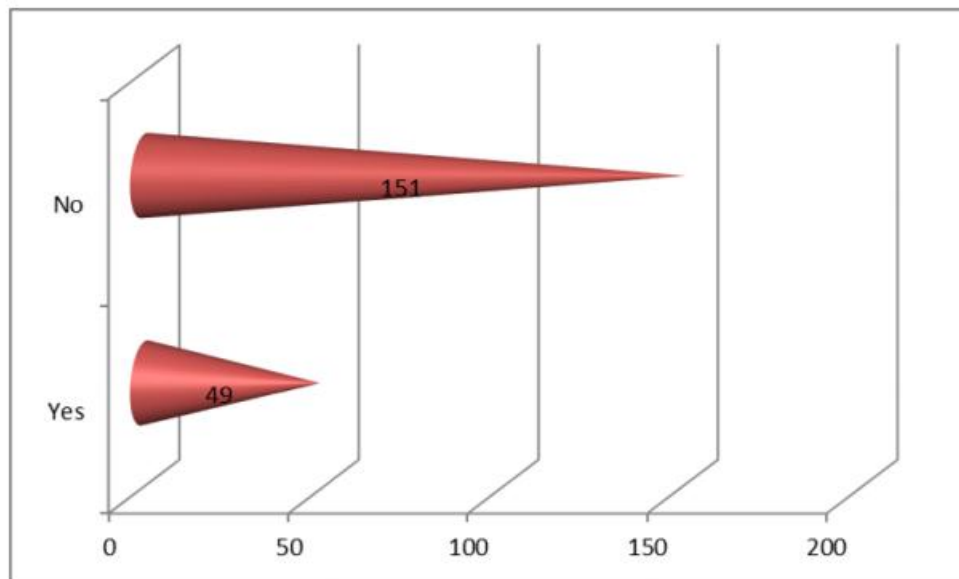
## Open or Hidden Theft

When asked the farmers about the fact that either people make water theft openly or hiding, 12 farmers told that they don't know about it, 76 farmers told that they think that farmers do it openly while 112 farmers told that they think that farmers make water theft hidden.



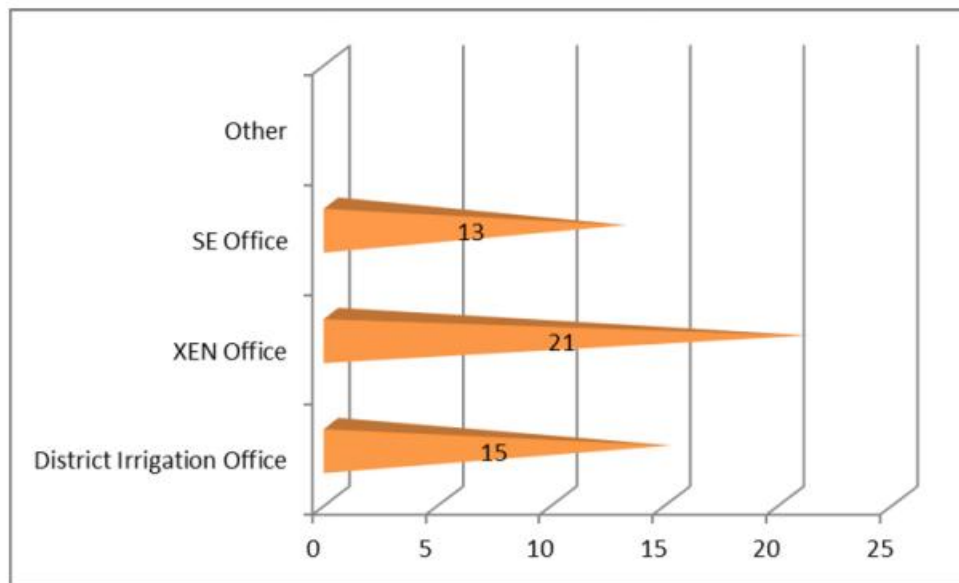
## Knowledge About Forum for Complaint of Water Theft

When asked about the forum for complaint of water theft, only 49 farmers told that they know about the forum where complaint of water theft may be lodged whereas 151 farmers told that they don't know about it.



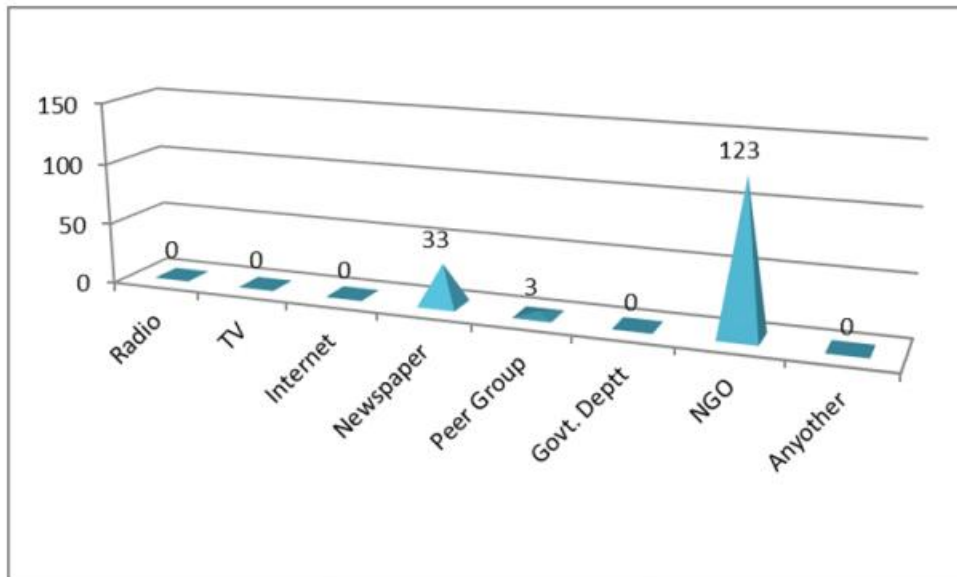
## What is Forum for Complaint of Water Theft

Out of 49 farmers who had knowledge about the forum for complaint about water theft, 13 farmers told that this SE Office, 21 farmers told that this is XEN Office whereas 15 farmers told that this is District Irrigation Office.



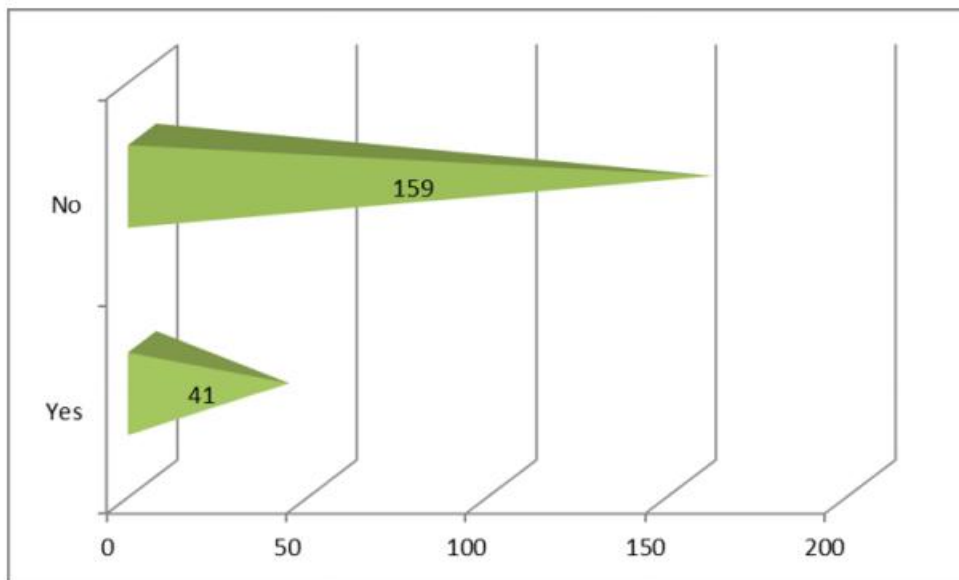
## Source of Information About The Forum

About the source of information about the forum, out of 49 farmers, 13 farmers told that they have come to know about it through newspapers while 36 farmers told that they have come to know about it through government department.



## Knowledge About Right to Information Law

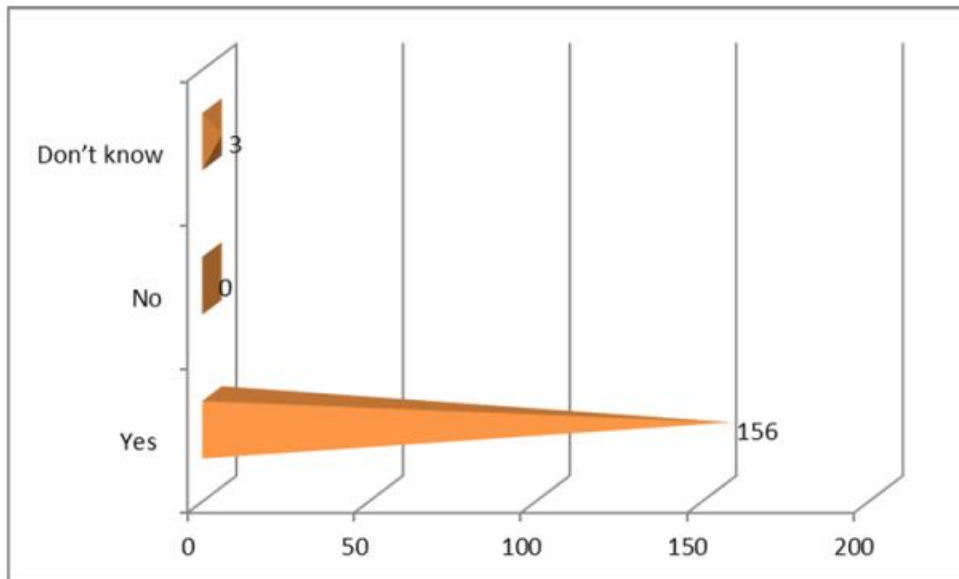
Out of 200 farmers, only 41 farmers told that they know about the law of right to information whereas 159 farmers told that they have not any information about this law.





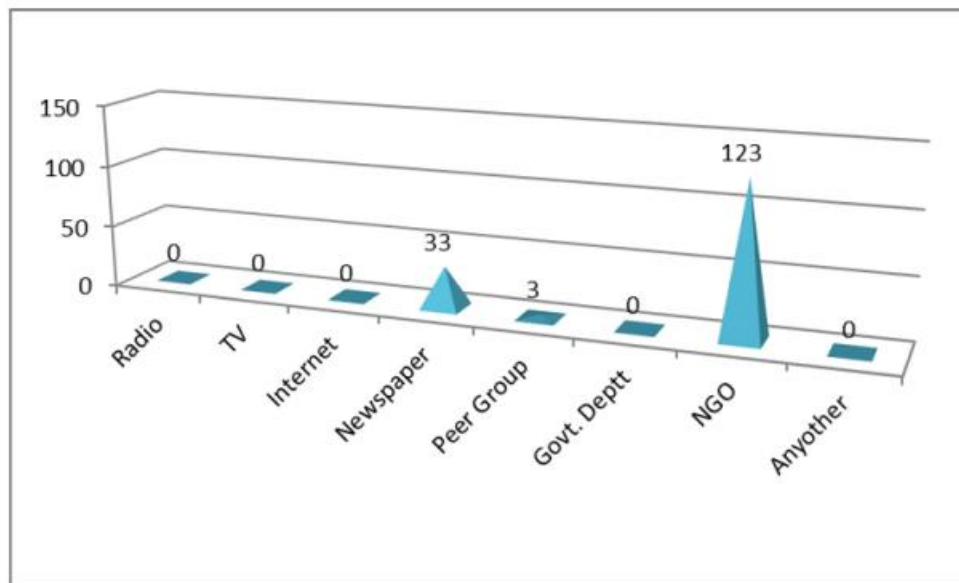
## Is it Good Law?

When it was asked from the 159 farmers who had knowledge about the right to information law that either it is good law for protection of your rights or not, only 3 farmers told that they don't know about its benefit whereas 156 farmers told that they think that this law may be very useful to protect their rights.



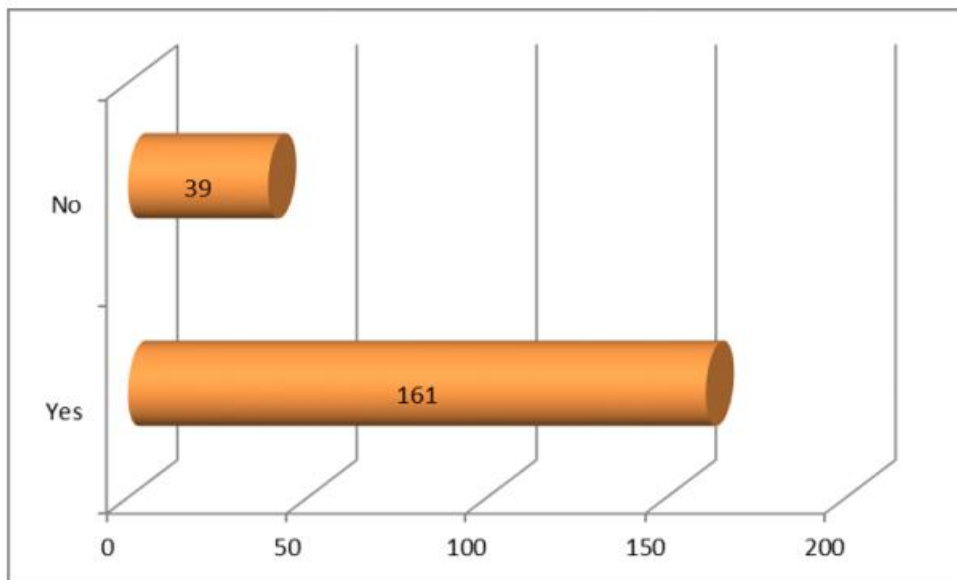
## Source of Information about The Law

When asked about the source of information about the law of right to information, 3 farmers told that they have learnt it from their peer group, 33 farmers told that they have learnt about this law through newspapers whereas 133 farmers told that they have learnt about this law from some NGO.



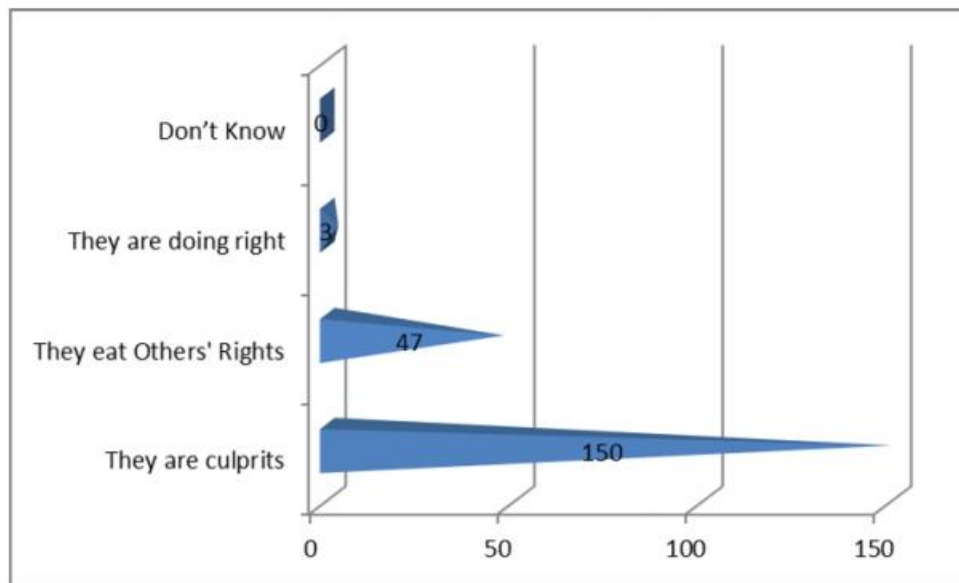
## Abiana System, Working effectively or Not?

When farmers were asked whether the Abiana system is working effectively or not, only 39 farmers told that it is working effectively whereas 161 farmers told that this system is not working effectively.



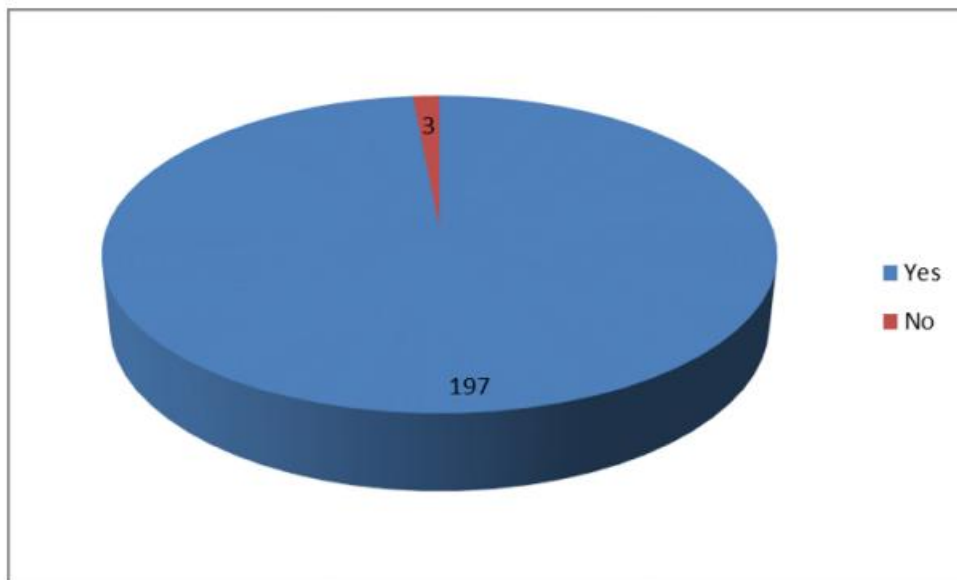
## Opinion About Water Thieves

When farmers were asked about their opinion about water thieves, 3 farmers told that they are doing right thing, 47 farmers told that they are eating others' rights whereas 150 farmers opined that they are culprits.



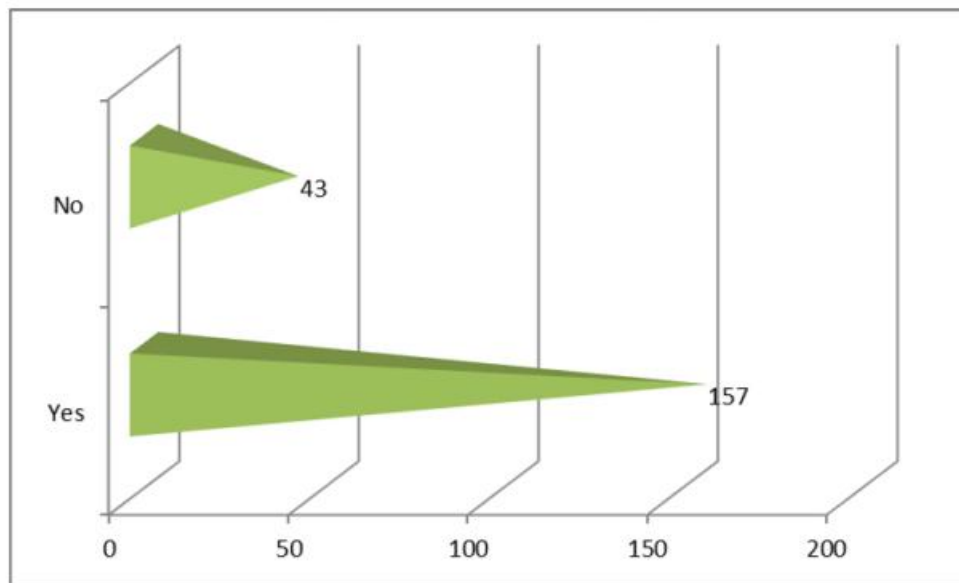
## About Punishment of Water Thieves

Out of 200 farmers, only 3 farmers opined that water thieves should not be punished while 197 farmers suggested that water thieves should be punished.



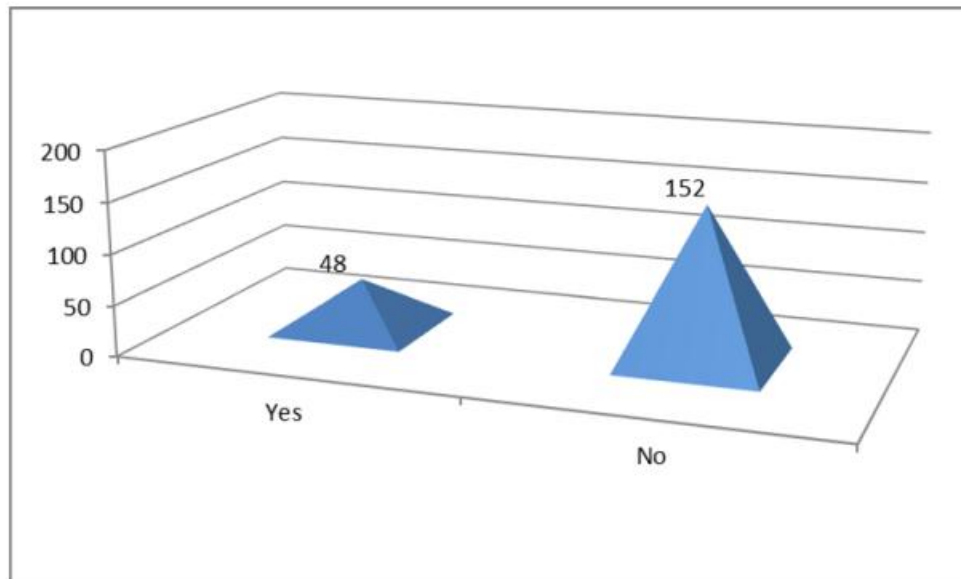
## Government Officers' Knowledge About Water Theft

When farmers were asked that whether the government officers know about the water theft, only 43 farmers told that the government officers don't know about it while 157 farmers told that government officers know about water theft.



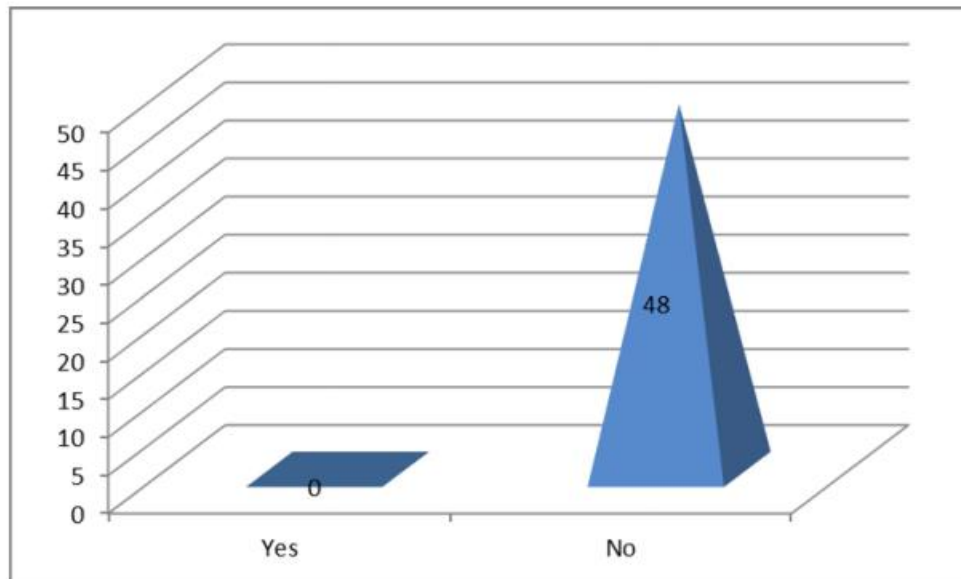
## Have You Stolen Water Ever?

In response to this question, 152 farmers told that they have never stolen the water whereas 48 farmers told that they have stolen the water in past.



## Have you ever been punished?

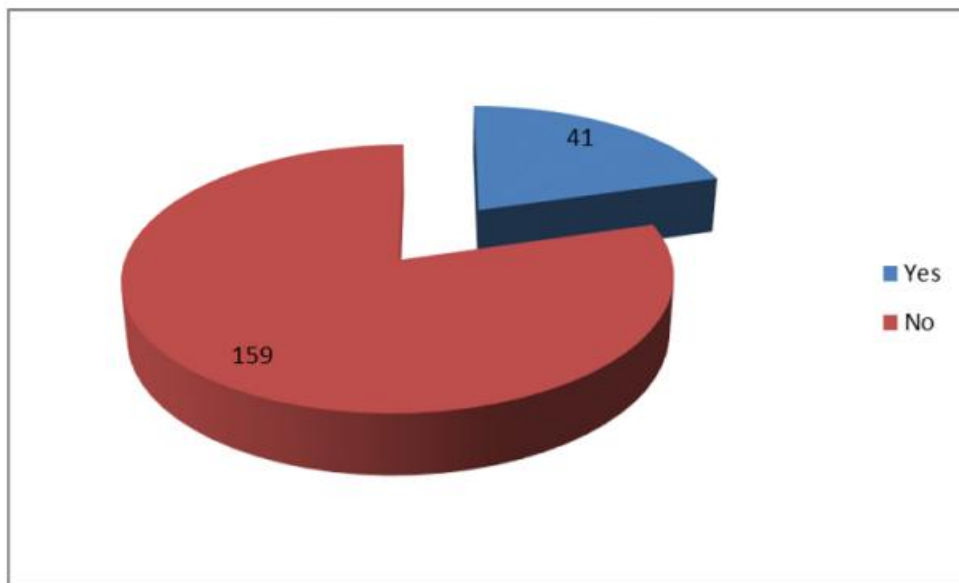
In response to this question, all the 48 farmers who had stolen water in the past, told that they never got any punishment for this act.





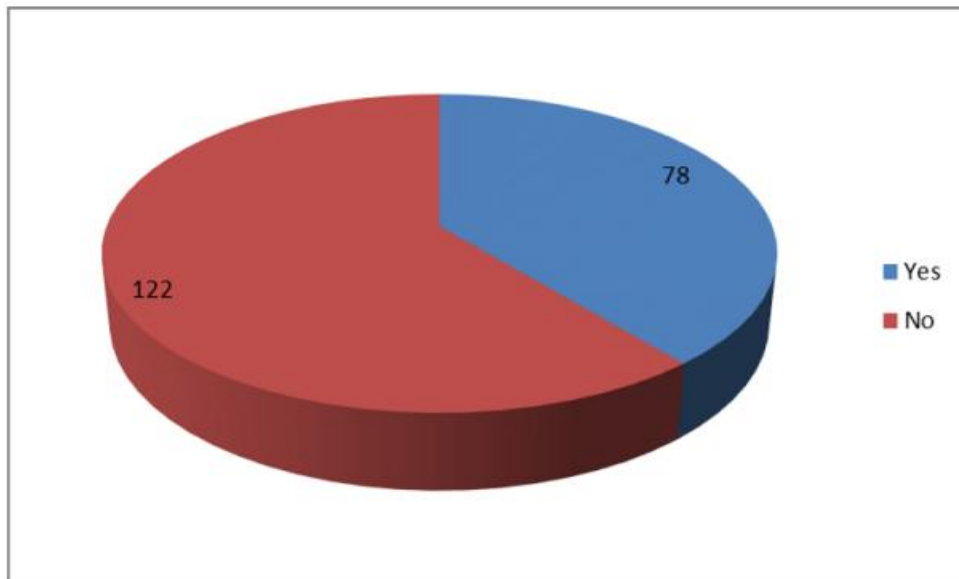
## Other Farmers Who Steal Water

When respondents were asked whether they know about other farmers who steal water or not, 41 farmers told that they know such farmers whereas 159 farmers told that they don't know such farmers who steal water.



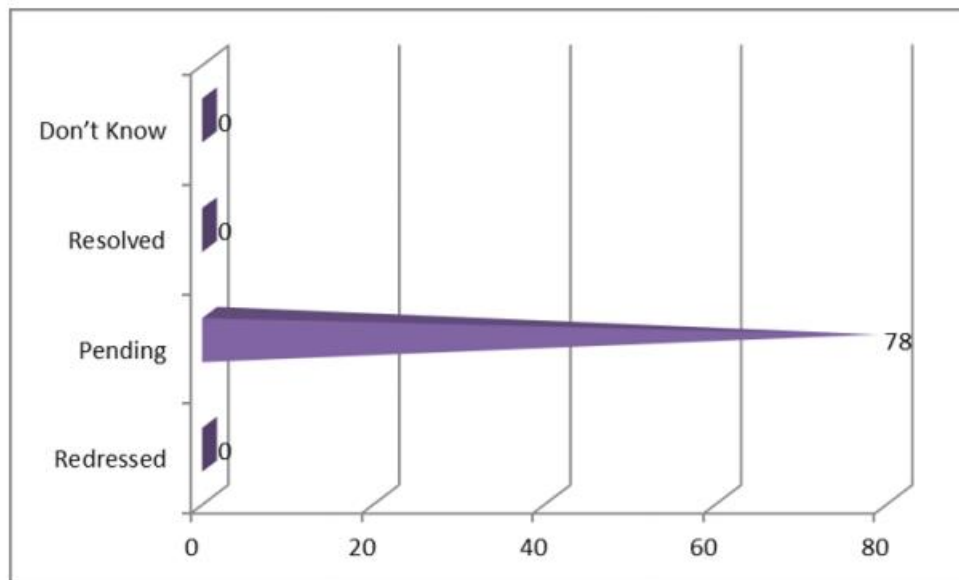
## Have you ever complained about water theft?

In response to this question, only 78 farmers told that they had complained about water theft whereas 122 farmers told that they have never complained about water theft.



## What was result of that complaint?

In response to this question, all the 78 farmers who had complaint about water theft, told that all their complaints are still pending and no action has been taken yet.



## Do you know about toll free helpline?

In response to this question, unfortunately all the 100% farmers told that they don't know about toll free helpline.

