

**LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
from March 1 through June 15, 1999**

**SUMMARY,
prepared by National Project Manager
Firuz Saidov**

Spade-work for supervisors' training was carried on from March 1 through March 26, 1999. Primary versions of the questionnaires on households, population points (PP) and females in Russian, Tajik and Uzbek languages were prepared for that purpose.

Training for supervisors was conducted in the building of Gosstatagency on March 26-30, 1999. The total number of supervisors selected throughout the regions of the country was 12 (see Attachment 1). According to the primary variant, the number of supervisors should be 8 people. But the number of interviewed households was increased from 2000 to 2400, so the number of supervisors was also increased to 12 people. Taking into account methodology of selecting households within population points, the supervisors were distributed with the regions in the following way:

Dushanbe – 1
Varzob – 1
RRS – 1
Karategin Zone – 1
Leninabad Oblast – 3
Dangara – 1
Khatlon Oblast – 3
GBAO – 1

total: 12 people

Supervisors were also selected with regard to researched zones. Nine supervisors are employees of Gosstatagency, working at its Dushanbe, Khatlon Oblast, Leninabad Oblast and GBAO offices. Three supervisors work at the Center of Strategic Researches; they have already had experience in investigating living standards.

Three international consultants took part in the training:
Ms. Jane Falkingham – International Project Manager,
Ms. Isabel Hemming – World Bank Consultant,
Ms. Taies Nezam - World Bank Consultant.

The training was welcomed by Kh. Gaibullaev, Director of Gosstatagency, and Michael Mills, World Bank Representative.

On March 26-27, the international consultants and supervisors worked on the questionnaires on households, population points and females. Taking into account the supervisors' opinions, some changes were introduced into the questionnaires.

On March 28-29 the changed versions of questionnaires were piloted at population points. The households were selected at three Jamoats of Leninskiy and Tursunzade Rayons. They were

both rural (4) and urban (2) population points. Each supervisor was trained at that pilot training as supervisor and interviewer. During two days every supervisor managed to fill in four household and one population point questionnaires. They also interviewed females according to the number of the latter in the households.

In Jamoats the supervisors also learned to select households on methodology, suggested by the International Consultants and Gosstatagency. The International Consultants observed personally the process of pilot survey. About 40 households as a whole were surveyed during the 2 days.

On March 30 results of the pilot survey were discussed and with respect of supervisors' opinions final changes were introduced into the questionnaires.

Training for supervisors proved that the joint training of supervisors and interviewers should also be conducted five days instead of the preliminary planned two days, that is, two days should be spent on training, two days on field works and one day for summary discussion.

After the training was over, I began to prepare for joint training of supervisors and interviewers. All the changes entered during the training by supervisors were later entered into the questionnaires. Field researches also showed that for each household there should be three female questionnaires.

Questionnaires on households, females and population points were translated into Russian, Tajik and Uzbek languages; their hard copies and diskettes were sent via World Bank pouch to Washington, by e-mail to London and other hard copies were passed to UNDP in Dushanbe.

Besides, the following materials were prepared: form of the list of selected households, interviewer evaluation form, questionnaire verification form, contracts for all interviewers and drivers. Hard copies and diskettes with these documents were sent to Washington via WB pouch, by e-mail to London and other hard copies were passed to UNDP.

ID of supervisors and interviewers and necessary amount of stationery (folders, pads, pens, pencils, calculators and torches (the latter were provided to places that had no electricity in the evenings) were prepared.

Absence of computer was the main problem for my assistants and me. We had to apply to other offices in order to prepare necessary documents. We spent much time and money on that. It was also very inconvenient to use the computers presented to Gosstatagency by UNDP as we had to apply to the chiefs of this institution for the permission every time we needed them.

The following materials were prepared for the joint supervisors + interviewers training planned on March 26:

1. instructions for interviewers – 70 copies;
2. form of the list of selected households – 20 copies;
3. questionnaire verification form – 15 copies;
4. interviewer evaluation form – 15 copies;
5. contracts for interviewers – 150 copies;
6. contracts for drivers – 55 copies;
7. questionnaire for households – 210 copies;
8. questionnaire for population points – 25 copies;
9. female questionnaire – 600 copies;
10. household roster cards – 220 copies.

Population points for the main survey were selected by methodology suggested by Gosstatagency and International Consultants and the list of it was ready before the beginning of

the training. The number of population points for this survey was 140 including extra households in Varzob and Dangara Rayons. Copies of selected PP were sent to Washington and London and they were approved by International Consultants. Mr. Barot Turaev has to prepare more detailed summary on methods of sampling PP and households (Attachment 2 – list of selected PP).

Number and list of interviewers was compiled according to the principle of selected PP and norm of questionnaires per day. Total number of selected interviewers is 48 including 80% (36 people) of workers of Oblast and Rayon units of Gosstatagency + 12 workers of other government and public organizations. List of supervisors + interviewers compiled with regard to number of questionnaires is given in Attachment 1. Besides, instructions on LSS for each interviewer was prepared before the training.

Training for interviewers took place on April 26-30 on the space of Gosstatagency. TV and mass media representatives were invited to the training. TV relayed two transmissions on progress of seminar, and Radio broadcasted information of the Director of Gosstatagency and mine as national Project Manager on the beginning of the LSS.

Ms. Isabel Hemming, WB Consultant, participated in the training on behalf of International Consultants.

As the interviewers were numerous they were distributed for training into two groups. One group consisting of 25 people was headed by Mr. B. Turaev, Deputy Director of Gosstatagency. There were mainly interviewers from GBAO and Khatlon Oblast. The other group was headed by Ms. Isabel Hemming and national Project Manager.

On April 26-27 the groups studied mainly questionnaires on households and females.

On April 28-29 the interviewers were divided into three groups for training in filling in the questionnaires right at population points. The pilot objects were selected in Dushanbe (two Mahalla Committees in October and Frunze Districts), Gissar Rayon (two Jamoats) and Varzob Rayon (three Jamoats). During two days the groups changed their survey objects by principle “city - village”. Each interviewer during the two days managed to survey 4 households, two a day in average. Total number of households interviewed during those days was 192. Ms. Izabel Hemming, I and supervisors observed the work of interviewers in the fields. Supervisors were also busy with correct sampling of households and filling up questionnaires on population points.

Field works at PP showed that surveys in cities and villages are different and they have their specific difficulties. In rural places much time is spent on questions concerning agriculture, definition of incomes and greater number of children. In cities not all respondents agree to be subject of the survey.

April 30 was devoted to discussion of the pilot survey and population points assigned to supervisors, to methods of household selection and coding of PP, households, supervisors and interviewers (Attachment 3 gives detailed plan of training).

The main survey was planned to start on May 3. All the supervisors were provided with questionnaires with regard to number of households. Totally for the main survey the following number of questionnaires were prepared:

Questionnaires on households - 2600 copies,
including:

- in Tajik - 1500 copies;
- in Uzbek - 300 copies;
- in Russian - 800 copies.

Questionnaires on population points - 250 copies,

including:

- Tajik - 100 copies;
- Uzbek - 50 copies;
- Russian - 100 copies.

Questionnaires for females - 8710 copies,

including:

- Tajik - 5620 copies;
- Uzbek - 1570 copies;
- Russian - 1520 copies.

Household roster cards - 2500 copies.

Form of the list of selected households – 150 copies;

Questionnaire verification form – 150 copies;

Interviewer evaluation form – 150 copies;

Receipts on payment to households - 600 copies.

Supervisors and interviewers received cash on vehicles, transportation of questionnaires from Leninabad Oblast and GBAO, per diem subsistence, airtickets; representatives of GBAO and Karategin Zone were given cash on transportation expenses. Supervisors received cash on payment to households.

Some insecure population points were replaced at request of supervisors with safe ones. Suggestions on replacement of Jamoats were coordinated with International Consultants.

So, Jamoat Sagirdasht of Darvaz Rayon was replaced with Jamoat Ishkashim, Jamoat Romit of Kofarnihon Rayon was replaced with Jamoat Eskiguzar of the same Rayon, Jamoat El of Shurabad Rayon was replaced with Jamoat Sarichashma, Shugnan with Khovaling. Replaced population points constituted approximately 3% of the total number of PP.

The main survey began on May 3. I personally visited the following PP during this survey:

May 3 - Dushanbe, October District, Mahalla Khlopkozavodskaya. There I observed selection of households by supervisor Voris Murodov. I participated in survey of households with interviewers. I gave the following remarks to supervisor and interviewers:

- during selection of households they should take into consideration that there can be nobody at all or no elders at home to answer the questions, that is why it is necessary to include into the list spare households, i.e. select more than 16 ;

- interviewers should at the very beginning clearly explain the purpose of their survey warning of its confidentiality. They should not thrust their opinion on respondents.

At the end of the day I commented of how they filled in questionnaires.

May 4 - Varzob Rayon, Jamoat Varzobkala (Supervisor Asror Odinaev). During the control visit I observed methods of household selection in rural places. I also observed the work of 3 interviewers. The following remarks and advices were given to interviewers:

- if there are more than 12 people in a household they should use extra questionnaires;
- strict confidentiality of received answers should be observed;
- questions should be asked exactly in the form they are written in questionnaires.

May 5 - Tursunzade Rayon, Jamoat Chapaev (Supervisor Nargis Azizova). The control visit revealed that the supervisor strictly follows the suggested methods of making list of spare

households. She herself in many cases helps her male-interviewers to fill in female questionnaires. In the majority of cases they speak the language that is more appropriate for respondents. Cash to households was given mainly at the beginning of the survey so that to stimulate respondents to give clear answers to questions.

May 6 - Dangara Rayon, Jamoat Sebiston (Supervisor F. Mirzoev). Monitoring was conducted together with Ms. Isabel Hemming, WB Consultant. We revealed that supervisor selected households following strictly the suggested method. Sometimes interviewer there had to cover 40-50 kilometers in order to make a survey of one selected household. It was found out that interviewers had to work also in the evenings when it was already dark. They were provided with torches. We observed the work of interviewers and made some remarks on filling in the questionnaires. So, some interviewers forgot to use numbers instead of words, e.g. "1" to answer "Yes", and "2" to answer "No". Later interviewers took into account these remarks. As interviewers of this area were mainly men they invited local literate women - teachers, nurses, etc. to fill in female questionnaires.

May 7 - Dushanbe, Zheleznodorozhniy District, Mahalla Umed (Supervisor Voris Murodov). All remarks underlined during the first monitoring visit were considered by interviewers this time. In Dushanbe some owners of selected households refused blank to let interviewers in and answer any questions. The supervisor had to choose in that case the neighbor household or another one from the spare list.

May 8 - Tursunzade Rayon, Jamoat Karatag. The difficulty of this Jamoat was connected with its newly appointed Chairman who had poor knowledge of location of selected households and the supervisor had to look for those households herself spending on it much time.

On May 11 the Project Manager participated at SPSS training for operators.

May 12 - Varzob Rayon, Jamoat Dehmalik. The problems with this Jamoat were connected with all roads practically destroyed by mud torrents, so interviewers had to walk long distance or climb the mountains so that to get to the necessary household. In general, all interviewers carried on the survey very well in accordance with the instruction.

May 13 - Dushanbe, Tsentralniy Rayon, Mahalla Committee Yakkachinar. Many citizens felt hurt that their houses were not surveyed. Many of them thought that the selected households will get assistance. Supervisor and I explained to people that our purpose was not rendering humanitarian assistance, but to do survey of living standards of population and the selected households entered the list by random sampling.

May 14 - Shahrinav Rayon, October settlement. Monitoring check up showed that all interviewers carry on the survey very well, the list of selected households answer the methods of sampling.

May 15 - Khatlon Oblast, Kolkhozabad Rayon, Jamoat Kalinin. During the control visit I familiarized with supervisor's work on selection of households and filling in PP questionnaire. The supervisor interviewed all specialists authorized to answer these questions. He visited personally objects of social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, trade units). He visited 3 trade units for price questionnaire. I also observed the survey of three households carried on by three interviewers. Many interviewers noted that the income and expenditure parts of households not always correspond to each other.

May 17 - Gissar, settlement Gissar.

I observed the work of supervisor on selection of urban households. For sampling he used mainly the lists of people prepared by Raystat for census. It should be noted that this information

was collected by this unit a month ago. The supervisor applied good efforts in explaining thoroughly the purpose of the survey, so many people agreed to answer the questions. During this visit I observed the work of all interviewers.

May 18 - Vakhsh Rayon, Jamoat Okgaza. This monitoring was carried on together with Ms. Jane Falkingham, International Manager and Mr. Sasha Grauman, UNDP. At the beginning we observed how population points were selected and how a supervisor filled in a PP questionnaire. After that the participants personally visited households and observed interviewers at work. At the end, the monitors and I made some comments on the work of interviewers and made suggestions on conduct of the survey. It was remarked that some interviewers thrust their opinion on respondents concerning some questions. Sometimes representatives of Jamoats were present during the interview and this constrained the respondents in their answers. Some interviewers forgot to read to respondents the first page of the questionnaire where the purpose of the survey is explained. Despite some remarks, the work of this group on opinion of representatives of International organizations was carried on at a high enough level.

May 19 - Khatlon Oblast, Jilikul, Jamoat Dehkanabad. I observed how the supervisor filled in the PP questionnaire, how he selected households; I also observed the work of four interviewers. All interviewers carried on the survey of households according to the instruction.

May 20 - Karategin Zone, Kofarnihon Rayon, Jamoat Eskiguzar. This region is one the most insecure zones of the country. Despite this, thanks to efforts of local authorities and the supervisor, general agreement was found with representatives of field commanders in carrying on this survey. The opposition representatives rendered all kinds of assistance to this group understanding importance of the survey. It is necessary to note, that before the beginning of the survey in Karategin Zone controlled by armed units of United Tajik Opposition (UTO), we received an official letter of the UTO leader, Mullo Abdullo Nuri; this letter was of great support to the group in other regions of this zone. In general, the interviewers, as I observed, carried on their work very well; they invited local literate women for filling in the female questionnaires.

May 21 - Leninskiy Rayon, Jamoat Kuktosh. At the beginning of the work in this region the supervisor and I met with the Hukumat representative. We gave him the Government's letter and list of selected jamoats. After the talk with him it became clear that the survey in Jamoats Kiblai and Guliston will not be safe for participants of the survey and he suggested to replace them with other jamoats. The thing is that there are armed bandit groups in those jamoats who are not subordinated to the Government and or to UTO. There is a letter addressed to representatives of the World Bank and me as Project Manager where they ask to replace these jamoats because of the unstable situation. Taking into consideration all this, Ms. Taies Nezam, WB Consultant, and I decided to replace them with Jamoats Lyaur and Okkurgan observing the selection methods.

May 24 - Khatlon Oblast, Kulyab city. Monitoring was carried on together with Ms. Taies Nezam, WB Consultant. We visited the group at the time when they had finished to survey rural settlements and started to survey the city of Kulyab. We consulted supervisor Kh. Safarov on methods of household selection under the urban conditions. As Kulyab is one of the biggest cities of the Khatlon Oblast, we advised him to use household cards prepared for the census. During the visit we selectively checked correctness of questionnaires filled by interviewers. In general, all the questionnaires were filled in according to the instruction.

May 25 - Leninabad Oblast, Matchinskiy Rayon, Jamoat Obburdon. After the visit of

Oblstatagency of Leninabad Oblast and determination of the groups, we went to Jamoat Obburdon of Matchinskiy Rayon. First we studied methods of household selection. The supervisor carried on sampling of households correctly. We also observed the work of interviewers during their survey of households. In general the interviewers worked very well and professionally, in accordance with the instruction. But there were also cases when interviewers hurried to ask the next question without receiving answer on the previous one. During the individual conversation with those interviewers it became clear that they were disturbed by our presence during their survey. The interviewers noted that many people of that population point were sick with typhoid and scab and it would be good if they (interviewers) were provided with first-aid sets and necessary protection means.

May 26 - Isfara Rayon, Jamoat Navigilem. When we arrived in Isfara, the group of interviewers had already finished the survey of that population point. The interviewers informed that in Jamoat Vorukh there were cases when female questionnaires were filled in by women in the presence of their husbands. Their husbands insisted on it. The same day we went to the town of Kairakum and observed their survey there; we observed how urban household selection was carried on and how interviewers worked with those households. In this population point some respondents refused to answer questions if their husbands were away and they asked to do the survey in the evening in the presence of the husband. In general, the interviewers worked professionally following the instruction.

May 27 and 28 - Leninskiy Rayon, Jamoat Lyaur and Okteppa. I observed the work of interviewers.

Since May 29 through the current time (June 15) I deal with questions of receiving questionnaires, their checking and process of data introduction. Currently all 2400 questionnaires have been received at Gosstatagency office and 10 operators carry on the work on data introduction (on June 15 more than 700 questionnaires have been processed already).

Some conclusions and recommendations on the project “Tajikistan Living Standards Survey”

In general, the field works on survey of living standards in Tajikistan were successful, to my mind. Local authorities including chairmen of Hukumats, chairmen of jamoats and everybody concerned rendered great assistance to it.

Survey of living standards showed that this difficult and complicated task demands great moral and physical self-possession. My observations showed that in some regions where typhoid and scab were spread the interviewers carried on the survey risking their health. Absence of electricity, hotels and potable water were observed in many regions. Despite of all these difficulties the interviewers conscientiously fulfilled their responsibilities.

Great financial and methodical assistance was rendered during the survey by Consultants of the World Bank, representatives of UNDP in Dushanbe. It was due to their efficient work that we could provide the interviewers at the proper time with necessary materials, per diem allowances, transport and methodical materials. Despite of all this, there were certain difficulties:

1. Project Manager was not provided with computer. Absence of computer made it difficult to enter into computer and diskette urgent changes in time. During the process of work we had to change many things in the materials including: instructions for interviewers, forms of the list of selected households, questionnaire verification forms, lists of supervisors and

interviewers, making up financial documents (payrolls, receipts, etc.), e-mailing necessary materials, lists of population points, etc. We had to apply for services of other organizations and this took much time, money and hindered efficient work.

2. Infectious diseases like typhoid, malaria, scab and others are spread in many regions of the country. Many interviewers risked their health conducting survey in those households. I think it is necessary in future to provide every group with first-aid sets including medicine preventing these diseases.

3. For the sake of efficient work with groups and with the purpose of getting information of their survey location, it would be advisable to provide them if possible with radio-telephones.

4. To my mind, training for interviewers could be arranged in the provinces. So, training for Khatlon Oblast - in Kurgan-Tube, for Leninabad Oblast - in Khujand, for RRS, GBAO and Dushanbe in Dushanbe. This would give opportunity to choose supervisors and interviewers on a competition basis and decrease expenditure on their arrival and stay in the capital of the country. Chiefs of Hukumats of the regions selected for the conduct of survey could be invited to these trainings. It would help to settle more efficiently and fast the questions connected with the Rayons' administrations.

5. Five days for training of such a big group of supervisors and interviewers (60 people) is a very short period of time. Training should take place not less than 10 days. To my mind, it would be better to decrease the number of interviewers by two times, increasing at the same time terms of the survey to two months; this would allow to monitor their work more qualitatively.

Attachment 1

List of supervisors and interviewers, who participated at survey of households in the Republic of Tajikistan on April 26 - May 30, 1999, distributed with regions:

Dushanbe

1. Voris Murodov - supervisor
2. Abdullo Gafurov - interviewer
3. Savriniso Saidova - interviewer
4. Tabarali Kurbonov - interviewer
5. Gulchehra Otakhonova - interviewer

Rayons of Republican Subordination (Leninskiy, Gissar, Tursunzade, Shakhrinau)

6. Nargis Azizova - supervisor
7. Dilorom Rakhmatova - interviewer
8. Iskandar Samandarov - interviewer
9. Alexander Sultanov - interviewer
10. Abdusalom Jaborov - interviewer
11. Jamila Saidova - interviewer

Karategin Zone (Garm, Jirgital, Tavildara, Faizabad, Kofarnihon)

12. Rasul Khudoidodov - supervisor
13. Mirzo Saidov - interviewer
14. Alisho Shohmahmadov - interviewer
15. Eshonjon Toirov - interviewer

Varzob

16. Asror Odinayev - supervisor
17. Nodira Kenjabaeva - interviewer
18. Shahriniso Najmitdinova - interviewer
19. Halima Shokirova - interviewer

Leninabad Oblast

1 zone (Penjikent, Aini, Shahrستان, Ura-Tube, town of Ura-Tube, Ganchi, settlement of Zafarabad)

20. Bibihikoyat Mamajonova - supervisor
21. Anvar Mamajanov - interviewer
22. Batir Jurabaev - interviewer
23. Maqsuda Usmanova - interviewer

24. Shoira Ulmasova - interviewer

II zone (Khujand city, Khojentskiy Rayon, town of Chkalovsk, Matchinskiy Rayon, Asht, Nau, Kuruksay)

25. Mashrafoy Shodieva - supervisor
26. Matluba Akilova - interviewer
27. Furkat Ibragimov - interviewer
28. Muslima Zokirova - interviewer
29. Shoira Khomidova - interviewer

III zone (town of Kairakum, Isfara, Kanibadam, town of Gafurov, Jabbar Rasulov)

30. Lyubov Zhdanova - supervisor
31. Rahmon Samadov - interviewer
32. Pulat Rahimov - interviewer
33. Gulsara Mamajonova - interviewer
34. Raisa Sidorkevich - interviewer

GBAO (Murgab, Khorog city, Ishkashim, Rushan, Shugnan)

35. Shamsiddin Saifov - supervisor
36. Dodmavlo Mamadzoirov - interviewer
37. Gulchehra Elbonova - interviewer

Khatlon Oblast. Dangara.

38. Fatkhuddin Mirzoev - supervisor
39. Abduvali Tursunov - interviewer
40. Siroj Khursandov - interviewer
41. Umar Davlatov - interviewer
42. Shodmon Shokirov - interviewer
43. Sadbarg Gafurova - interviewer
44. Sharofiddin Mirzoev - interviewer

I zone (Kurgan-Tube city, Bokhtar, Vakhsh, Pyanj, Sarband, Shaartuz, Kabodiyon)

45. Barot Turayev - supervisor
46. Davlat Muhiddinov - interviewer
47. Ibrohim Kosymov - interviewer
48. Jomahmad Kholov - interviewer
49. Fozil Rozikov - interviewer

II zone (Kumsangir, Jilikul, Kolkhozabad, Yovon, Gozimalik, Khojamaston)

- 50. Rano Murodova - supervisor
- 51. Mutalibjon Abdulloev - interviewer
- 52. Gundi Bobiev - interviewer
- 53. Kurbonali Goibov- interviewer
- 54. Abduvohid Hoshimov - interviewer

III zone (Boljuvan, Vose, Kulyab, Kulyab city, Moskowsky, Muminabad, Parkhar, Sovetsky, Khovaling, Shurabad,)

- 55. Khairiddin Safarov - supervisor
- 56. Gulbahor Sangova - interviewer
- 57. Pulot Juraev - interviewer
- 58. Abdughafor Kamariddinov - interviewer
- 59. Salomatkhon Ermatova - interviewer
- 60. Zainurbi Karimova - interviewer

Operators of data introduction:

- 1. Ekhtiyor Kholmatov
- 2. Sergei Ten
- 3. Dilovar Melikshoev
- 4. Maksuda Shokirova
- 5. Timur Boimatov
- 6. Sherali Bergaliev
- 7. Shahlo Gaibulaeva
- 8. Janna Davlatova
- 9. Khairinisso Kahorova
- 10. Zoir Sufishoev
- 11. Elena Pavlova

Attachment 2

List of population points and number of households selected for definition of living standards in Tajikistan

Rayons/Districts	Jamoats, Mahalla Committees	Number of households
<u>Dushanbe</u>		
October	Khlopkozavodskaya	16
	Upr.zhil.com.khoz. - 3 (UZCK)	16
Zheleznodorozhniy	Umed	16
	UZCK - 5	16
Frunze	Dusti	16
	UZCK - 2	16
	UZCK - 5	16
	UZCK - 10	16
Tsentralniy	Yakkachinar	16
	UZCK - 5	16
	UZCK - 10	16
Total:	11	176
<u>Varzob</u>		
	Aini	16
	Varzob-Kala	32
	Dehmalik	16
	Ziddi	16
	Luchob	32
	Chorbog	54
Total:	6	166
<u>RRS:</u>		
Tursunzade	Chapaev	16
	1-Maiskiy	16
	Karatag	16
	Seshanbe	16
	Tursunzade city	16
<i>Total:</i>	5	80
Shahrinai	Khasanov	16
	village council subordinated to settlement October	16
	settlement October	16

<i>Total:</i>	3	48
Gissar	Durbad	16
	Navobod	16
	Khonkoi Kuhi	16
	Gissar settlement	16
<i>Total:</i>	4	64
Leninskiy	Zainabobod	16
	Lyaur	16
	Okkurgan	16
	Chorteppa	16
	Kuktash	16
<i>Total:</i>	5	80
Total:	17	272
<u>Karategin Zone</u>		
Jirgital	Pildon	16
Dorband	Hakimi	16
Garm	Navdi	16
Faizabad	Kalai Dasht	16
Kofarnihon	Eskiguzar	16
	Karasu	16
	Kofarnihon	16
	Khojaboikul	16
Navildara	Childara	16
Total:	9	144
<u>Dangara</u>	Sangtuda	32
	Pushing	32
	Mekhur	32
	Korez	32
	Sharipov	32
	Lolazor	10
	Oksu	32
	Sebiston	32
	Dangara settlement	48
Total:	9	282
<u>Khatlon Oblast</u>		
Bokhtar	Zargar	16
	Bustonkala	16

	Navbahor	16
<i>Total:</i>	3	48
Vakhsh	Yangiabad	16
	Okgaza	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Gozimalik	Dahana Kiik	16
	Obi Kiik	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Jilikul	Dehkanobod	16
<i>Total:</i>	1	16
Kabodiyon	Nazarov	16
	Yangiyul	16
	Khistrav	16
<i>Total:</i>	3	48
Kolkhozabad	Kalinin	16
	Tugalang	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Kumsangir	Telman	16
	Krupskaya	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Pyanj	Arab	16
Sarband	Vahdat	16
Khojamaston	Aral	16
	50 Let Tajikistana	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Shaartuz	J. Nazarov	16
Yavanskiy	Ozodi	16
	Dahana	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Boljuvan	Boljuvon	16
Vose	Guliston	16
	Pakhtaabad	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Kulyab	Ziraki	16
Moscowskiy	Kalinin	16

	Chubek	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Muminabad	Balkhobi	16
Parkhar	Gulshan	16
	Farkhor	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Sovetskiy	Kushkiya	16
Khovaling	Khovaling	16
Shurobad	Nasarichashma	16
Cities:		
Kurgan-Tube		16
Garauti settlement		16
Pyanj		16
Yavan		16
Kulyab		32
Sovetskiy settlement		16
<i>Total:</i>	6	112
Total:	42	672
<u>Leninabad Oblast:</u>		
Aini	Urmetan	16
Asht	Kamyshkurgan	16
	Oshoba	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Ganchi	Gazantarak	16
	Rosrovut	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Isfara	Vorukh	16
	Margilen	16
	Chorkuh	16
<i>Total:</i>	3	48
Kanibadam	Ortikov	16
	Pulaton	16
	Sharipov	16
<i>Total:</i>	3	48
Matcha	Obburdon	16

Nau	Kurkat	16
	Nau	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Penjikent	Yori	16
	Mogiyon	16
	Chimkurgan	16
<i>Total:</i>	3	48
Jabbar Rasulov	Gulkhona	16
	Uzbekkishlak	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Ura-Tube	Kallai Baland	16
	Pravda	16
<i>Total:</i>	2	32
Khujand	Ovchikalacha	16
	Isfisor	16
	Qistaqoz	16
	Unji	16
	Yova	16
<i>Total:</i>	5	80
Shahristan	Yangikurgan	16
Cities:		
Khujand		48
Kairakum		16
Kanibadam		16
Penjikent		16
Ura-Tube		16
Chkalovsk		16
Zafarobod settlement		16
Kuruksay settlement		16
Gafurov		16
<i>Total:</i>	11	176
Total:	38	608
GBAO		
Khorog city		16
Murgab	Rangkul	16
Ishkashim	Shitkharf	16
Rushan	Pastkhuf	16

Shugnan	Darmorakht	16
<i>Total:</i>	5	80
TOTAL FOR RT:	140	2400

Attachment 3

Instructing plan on conduct of living standards survey April 26-30, 1999

Date	Class topics	Time	Responsible	Comments
26.04.99	1. Opening of training classes 2. Organizational questions of how to carry on the living standards survey 3. Study of main methodological questions of living standards survey program 4. Study of the household questionnaire and how to fill it Study of the household questionnaire (cont.)	10:00 a.m. Break for lunch 1:00 - 2:00 p.m. 2:00 - 3:30 p.m. Coffee Break 3:30 - 3:45 p.m. 3:45 - 5:00 p.m.	International Consultants Project Manager	
27.04.99	Study of the household questionnaire (cont.) Study of the household questionnaire (cont.) Study of the female questionnaire	9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Coffee Break 10:30 - 10:45 a.m. 10:45 - 12:00 a.m. Break for Lunch 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Coffee Break 3:00 - 3:15 p.m.		

	Study of the population point questionnaire	3:15 - 5:00 p.m.	International Consultants Project Manager
28.04.99 - 29.04.99	Pilot survey (Gissar, Dushanbe, Varzob) and practical filling in of questionnaires	9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	
30.04.99	1. Distribution of survey territories with supervisors and interviewers 2. Selection of population points and households	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	
		Coffee Break 11:00 - 11:15 a.m.	
	3. Organizational, financial questions and payment to households	11:15 - 12:00 a.m.	
		Lunch Break 12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	
	4. Preparation of materials for coding	1:00 - 2:00 p.m.	
		Coffee Break 2:00 - 2:30 p.m.	
	5. Summing up on practical filling in of questionnaires	2:30 - 4:00 p.m.	