



Expansion of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme District Jacobabad



Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO)

Expansion Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program

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Expansion Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program

Executive Summary:

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) is a pioneering and challenging initiative of the Government of Sindh, for reducing poverty by tapping into the potential of the people. The UCBPRP is being implemented by Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and was initiated on February 1, 2009 in two districts: Shikarpur and Kandhkot-Kashmore. Government monitored the project very closely and looking at its best results Government of Sindh decided the expansion of this project to four other Districts of Sindh namely Jacobabad, Tharparkar, Thatha and Badin. The UCBPRP aims at improving the quality of life of the rural communities, especially that of the poorest of the poor, through the conceptual package of social mobilization. This entails organizing rural communities into “organizations of the poor” at the community and village level. Social mobilization is the first step in removing some of the barriers that the poorest face. SRSO has adopted the same method of the Poverty Score Card which she used in two districts. The beauty of Poverty Score Card is that it categorizes entire Union Councils into different poverty bands (Bands are: 0-11 Extremely Poor, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor, 24-100 Non Poor) making it easier to distinguish products for each band. Social Mobilization then starts by organizing the community at Para/Mohalla level into Community Organizations (COs) and at village level into Village Organizations (VOs). By having their own organizations, the communities will be able to present themselves in a unified manner and will have the ability to voice their development concerns to the relevant authorities. As of October, 2010 a total 24,047 households were organized into 1558 COs and 548 VOs. There are a number of households who do not have the capacity to pay back even interest free loan/credit, but have the potential to perform and the desire to come out of the poverty trap. The Income Generating Grant has been designed for those households who can not payback. As of October, 2010 a total Rs.198,000 had been disbursed among 20 poor women according to the PSC range 0-11.

Community Investment Fund/small loans enable extremely poor and chronically poor women to get rid of poverty. The CIF will be managed by the village women themselves, as they will be the ones who decide which poor women should receive a loan and at what flexible terms. As of October, 2010, the VOs received a total of Rs: 3,489,000 in CIF funds. A total of 379 of the poorest women had been given CIF loans. The UCBPRP also includes a component whereby youth from extremely poor and chronically poor households will be identified and provided scholarships for receiving Vocational Trainings. As of October, 2010, 265 participants have got vocational training in different trades.

As of October, 2010, in Low Cost Housing Scheme 120 Houses were initiated in order to provide shelter to the poor people of implementing areas of District Jacobabad of UCBPRP.

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Project Area:

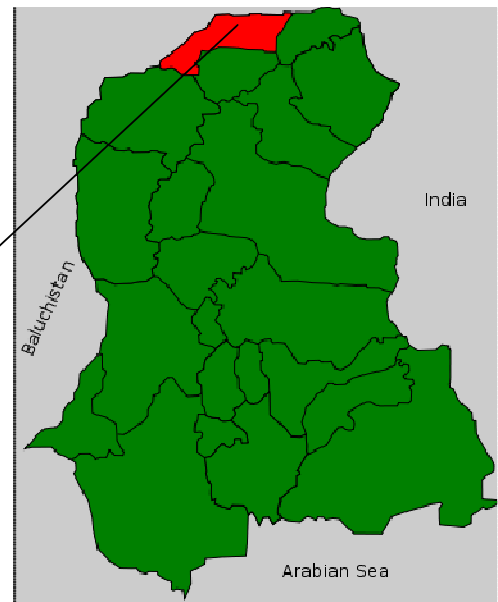
Jacobabad is the district headquarter of Jacobabad District, Sindh, Pakistan. The city is also the administrative centre of Jacobabad Taluka, an administrative subdivision of the district; the city is subdivided into 8 Union Councils and district is divided into Three tahsils and 40 Union councils. Jacobabad is located at 28°16'37.32"N 68°27'05.04"E. The city is crossed by the Pakistan Railways and many main roads of the province. Jacobabad is said to be one of the hottest cities in Pakistan. It was famous for consistently having the highest temperature in the Sub-Continent. During the month of June the thermometer ranges between 120° and 127°F (49 to 53°C). The town was founded on the site of the village of Khangarh in 1847 by General John Jacob, for many years commandant of the Sind Horse, who died here in 1858 and left a marvelous Victoria Tower in his remembrance in the heart of the city. Jacobabad is highly multicultural, with ethnic and tribal groups including Dashti, Pechuho, Banglani, Sunderani, Unar, Abro, Soomro, Khoso, Bhayo, Mangrio, Surhio, Jakhrani, Marri, Gabol, Jarwar and Brohi. The area is predominantly Muslim with Hindu and Christian minorities. An annual horse and cattle show is held in January.

Area and Population:

Jacobabad district shares northern border with Shikarpur and (recently constituted) Kashmore districts). Ghotki is located on the north-eastern side while Khairpur on the south. Jacobabad is also connected by road air with all major cities of Pakistan. According to the 1998 census it had a population of 1,425,572 of which 24.10% is urban.

(Source: District Government Jacobabad).

Jacobabad
District



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Poverty Scorecard Survey:

The Poverty Scorecard survey is being conducted to collect and analyze the required information in 29 Union Councils in Districts Jacobabad. However, in order to target particular groups for specific intervention, it is important to decide a cut-off and label the potential households with score falling in their respective categories. Based on World Bank guidelines and SRSO's experience of testing the scorecard in other districts, SRSO decided following cut-offs to identify people in different categories.

Poverty Bands:

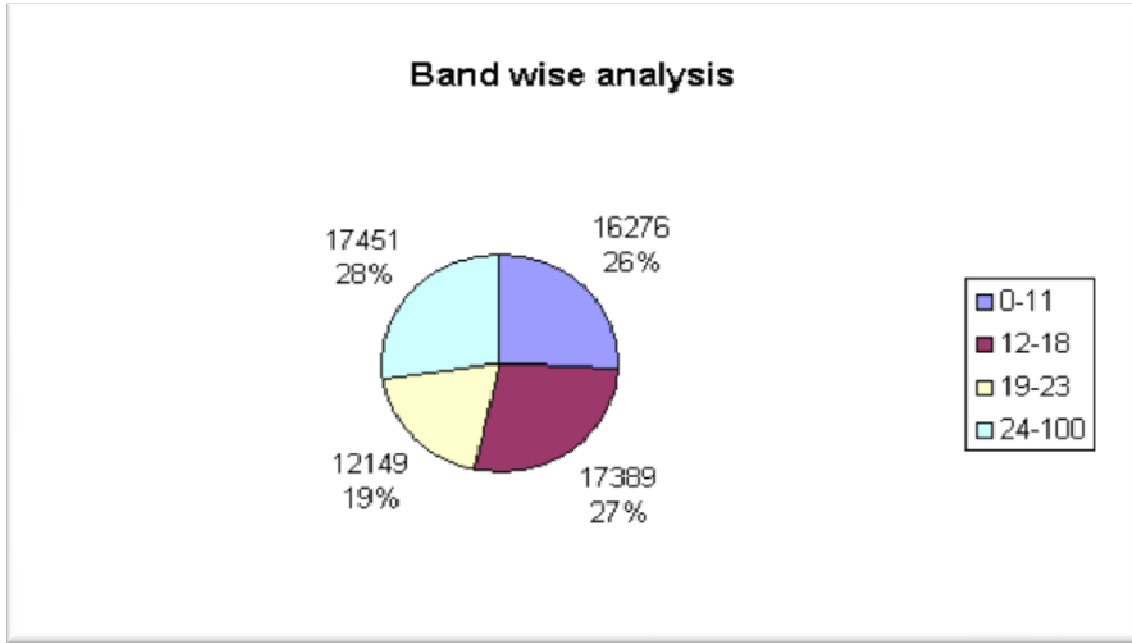
As shown in table, the Poverty Scorecard has been split into 4 poverty bands

PSC Poverty Bands	Score Range
Extremely Poor/Destitute	0-11
Chronically Poor	12-18
Transitory Poor	19-23
Non-Poor	24-100

Poverty Score Card team has completed the survey of 27 rural UCs of the District out of 29 UCs. There is an adverse law and order situation in two UCs namely Nawara in Taluka Jacobabd and Tajo Khoso in Taluka Thull. The entries in MIS are in process and will complete in the month of July 2010.

Results of PSC which are entered into data base are given below in the table.

Analysis of Poverty Score Card Survey:



Social

Mobilization:

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) has been using the social mobilization approach to organize rural communities in order to provide the poorest with essential products, while at the same time building their capacities to plan and work as a whole. Following table depicts SMU wise achievement of social mobilization As of October, 2010.

Capacity Building:

Investment in human capacities for harnessing the competence of local people is the primary objective of the program and SRSO believes in the potential and strength of community. Therefore, it focuses on the capacity building of the targeted communities. Keeping this in view, the program has drawn socially and culturally accepted training modules through which other intervention packages offered by the program would help the communities in creating sustainable solution to their problems and equipping them with management skills and better understanding of the program so that they could build-up and efficiently run their institution at their

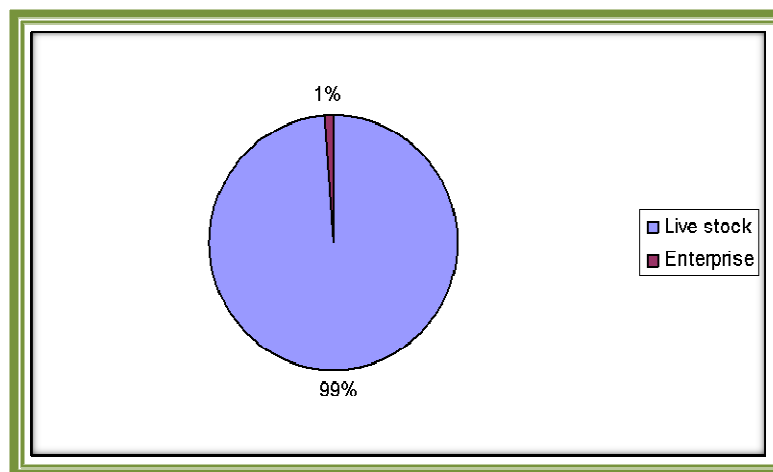
Expansion Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program

own and obtain utmost advantage out of it. Moreover, for the sake of experience sharing, conferences and exposure visits would also be arranged for the members. The under mentioned table shows progress As of October, 2010:

Community Investment Fund (CIF):

The SRSO through this program, decided to focus and organize only women. Therefore as an added precaution, SRSO has ensured that the primary beneficiaries of the UCBPRP are truly the most deserving in each of the targeted poor households, i.e. the women. In order to effectively and efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segments of the rural community, the Community Investment Fund (CIF) is an intervention through which the beneficiaries are provided access to flexible and interest free revolving loan/fund aimed at creating opportunities for self employment, small enterprise development, growth, and ultimately poverty reduction. The approach is designed to strengthen the local institutions at community/village level and build their own sustainable financial institutions that effectively reach the underserved poor. It is also expected that the initiative will create opportunities for the poorest clients, without collateral, to access small loans at lower cost and with fewer delinquencies. In addition to the economic benefits, the initiative will form an ideal context for learning and mutual support among members. As they are being trained to resolve and take action against social problems in their community. The impact of this Initiative is on a broader scale and would be unlocking the possibilities for many other economic empowerment programs. As of October, 2010, the VOs received a total of Rs: 3, 489,000 in CIF funds. A total of 379 of the poorest women had been given CIF loans.

Analysis of CIF trade:

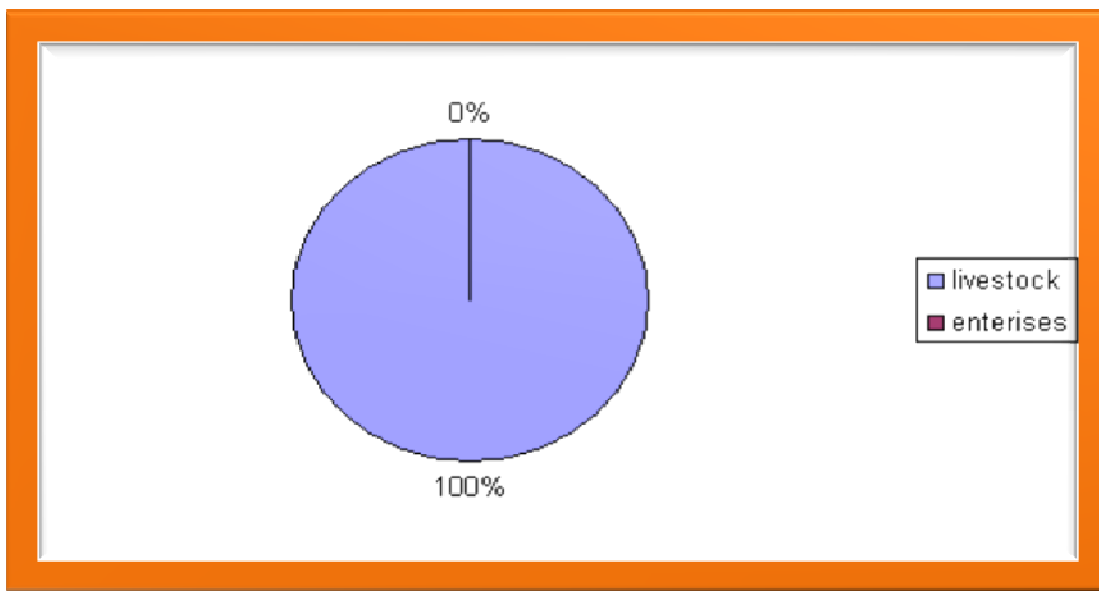


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Income Generating Grant (IGG):

There are a number of households who do not have the capacity to pay back even interest free loan/credit, but have the potential to perform and the desire to come out of the poverty trap. The Income Generating Grant has been designed for those households who can not payback. As of October, 2010 a total of Rs.198000 had been disbursed among 20 poor women according to the PSC range 0-11

Analysis of IGG Trade:



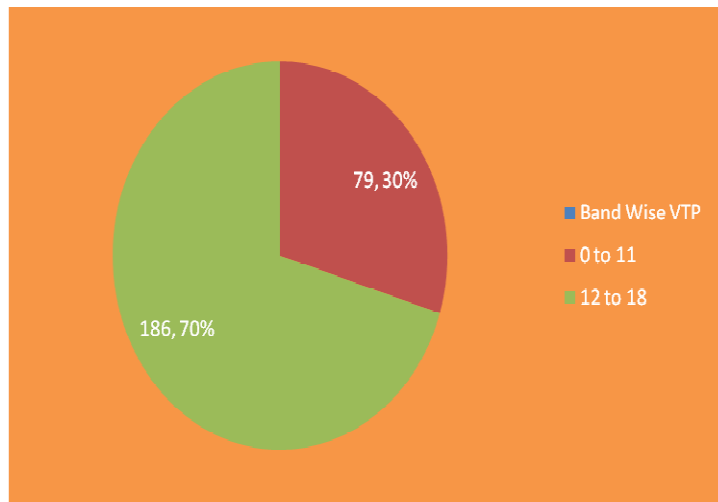
Vocational Training Program

The purpose of this component of UCBPRP is to develop the skills among the youth of the remote communities. Such kind of trainings make them self sufficient. They become able to earn something for their survival. No doubt such kind of component of UCBPRP really breaks the bonds of poverty from the grass root level and gives a new hope for the coming generations of these communities. As of October, 2010 the breakup of trainings is given below.

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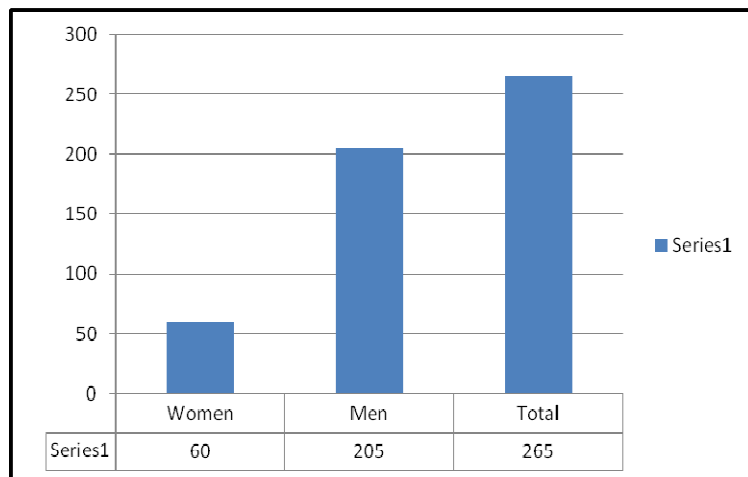
Band Wise VTP

Band Wise VTP	
0 to 11	79
12 to 18	186
Total	265



Gender Wise VTP

Gender Wise Analysis	
Women	60
Men	205
Total	265



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Trade-WISE	
<i>Trades</i>	<i>Pax</i>
Arc Work	2
Building Electrification	10
C.N.G kit installation	5
Computer Hardware	8
Computer Software	45
Driving	31
Heavy Machinery	2
Laboratory Attd	18
Machine Embroidary	10
Mobile Rep	28
Motor cycle Repairing	32
Motor Winding	6
O.T	20
Tailoring	48
Total	265

Low Cost Housing Scheme

This component of UCBPRP provides shelter usually to shelter less people. They become able to sustain their lives and save something for the rainy days. In such era of rising inflation it seems only dream to build a house from his / her limited no of resources. But, it is undeniable fact that UCBPRP through this scheme has reduced the sufferings of the poor people. As of October, 2010 120 HHs have been initiated.



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Sindh Rural Support Organization
Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program
Progress Report As of October 2010
District Jacobabad

S#	Activity	Project Targets	Target As of July 2010	Achievement As of July 2010	Targets Aug - Oct, 2010	Achievements Aug - Oct, 2010	Cummulative Targetes As of Oct, 2010	Achievement As of October 2010	%	Variance	Remarks
1	PSC	29	29	27	-	-	29	27	93	-	
2	HHS to be Organized	73,830	14,766	24,047	14,766	-	29,532	24,047	81	-	
3	COs to be Formed	4,922	984	1,558	984	-	1,968	1,558	79	-	
4	VOs to be formed	1,200	420	548	420	-	840	548	65	-	
5	Households to be given IGG @ Rs. 20000/ per household	1,573	275	21	275	(1)	549	20	4	(1)	The IGG cheque was issued on 30th July 2010 but was not disbursed to VO due to flood situation
6	Households (0-11) to be given CIF @ Rs. 20000/ per household through VOs	2,831	495	232	495	(70)	990	162	16	(70)	The CIF cheque was issued on 30th July 2010 but was not disbursed to VO due to flood situation
7	Households (12-18) to be given CIF @ Rs. 25000/ per household through VOs	7,300	1,278	310	1,278	(93)	2,556	217	8	(93)	The CIF cheque was issued on 30th July 2010 but was not disbursed to VO due to flood situation
8	Households (0-11) to be given Scholarship for Vocational Training @ Rs. 17500/ per household	944	141	-	141	79	282	79	28	79	-
9	Households (12-18) to be given Scholarship for Vocational Training @ Rs. 17500/ per household	4,867	731	-	731	186	1,461	186	13	186	-
10	Villages to be given drinking water supply schemes as CPI @ Rs. 250000/- per scheme	300	38	-	38	-	75	-	-	-	-
11	Households provided Micro Health Insurance Family package as a social safety net	147,661	14,766	-	14,766	-	29,532	-	-	-	-
12	CMST of community organizations	4,922	984	615	984	95	1,968	710	36	95	
13	CIF need identification and book-keeping for COs	4,922	984	589	984	69	1,968	658	33	69	One training event was conducted in initial days of month of August 2010
14	Management and Planning Training of VOs	2,400	480	432	480	130	960	562	59	130	Three training events were conducted in initial days of month of August 2010
15	CIF Book-keeping and CO Account auditing training for VOs	2,400	480	344	480	41	960	385	40	41	One training event was conducted in initial days of month of August 2010
16	CIF Appraisal and monitoring for Vos	2,400	480	-	480	85	960	85	9	85	
17	Manager-Activist Exposure visit for Vos	500	60	-	60	-	120	-	-	-	
18	Manager-Activist Conferences for Vos	11,520	960	-	960	-	1,920	-	-	-	
19	VO Members- Training of Teachers	400	101	-	101	-	201	-	-	-	
20	VO Members Productivity Enhancement Training (Livestock, Fisheries, Agri, Enterprise Dev)	1,000	150	-	150	-	300	-	-	-	
21	VO members - Training of TBAs	1,200	200	-	200	-	399	-	-	-	
22	Low Cost Housing Scheme	2,000	500	104	500	16	1,000	120	12	16	161 LCHs are approved and initiated in July. Out of them Cheques of 41 HHS were reversed in August. Amount of 43 LCHs cheques were distributed in VO members, Amount of 77 HHS are available in VO account

SUPER FLOOD DISASTER SITUATION IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD, SINDH

District Jacobabad is situated in the north of Sindh along Sindh-Balochistan border. It is one of the historic cities of Sindh having remarkable past and different cultures. The city was previously called Khangarh but was developed and founded later by Brigadier General John Jacob C.B (1847-1858), the Political Superintendent & Commandant Frontier of Upper Sindh. Jacobabad District has Kashmore @ Kandhkot District on its east, Shikarpur district on south, Balochistan & parts of Kamber-Shahdadkot district on west and Jafferabad District is situated in the north of this district. Maximum Temperature in Jacobabad during summers is 52' C and Minimum Temperature during winters is 07' C. Annual Rain fall presents a figure of 88.00 Millimeters.

According to the 1998 Census figures the total area of the district is 659,269 Acres and its overall population is shown as 741,820 people. Mainly spoken languages are Sindhi, Balochi, Siraeki, Brahui and Urdu. District Jacobabad is divided in 3 Sub-districts or Talukas: Jacobabad, Thull and Garhi Khairo. The district has 40 Union Councils and 254 Dehs or Revenue villages. The important cities and towns of the district are Jacobabad, Thull, Garhi Khairo, Mirpur Buriro, Garhi Hassan, Sheranpur, Mubarakpur, Karim Bux Khoso and Bachro.



Jacobabad District was badly affected by flood water of Indus River after a great rise in Guddu and Sukkur Barrages of Sindh. Thousands of villages, settlements and major towns came under water after a breach in Torri Band embankment near Ghouspur on August 6, 2010. This caused a havoc and disastrous situation in Jacobabad areas. The flood water entered Jacobabad district at Deh Oodi from Tangwani, district Kashmore @Kandhkot district. Following UCs of Jacobabad were completely

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destroyed by flood disaster: Jaungal, Saido Kot, Sher Wah, Misripur, Thull Nao, Bachro, Mirpur Buriro, Ranjhapur, Mubarakpur, Karim Bux Khoso, Qadirpur, Nawra, Rindwahi Jagir, Ramzanpur, Garhi Chand, Dasti, Ahmedpur, Miranpur, Balochabad, logi, and Allah Abad.

The Paddy crops were completely damaged due to Rains/Floodwater. Thousands of people have migrated from Thull, Mirpur Buriro, Jacobabad and Garhi Khairo to Balochistan and safer areas of Sukkur, Khairpur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Karachi. Women, children and old men have suffered immensely from this supreme flood disaster. The people now live in camps set up by Pakistan Army, PAF and UNHCR on different roads of Jacobabad City. The flood affected people are facing different types of diseases like Fever, Gastro and Skin diseases. They had no food and drinking water to survive. Dozens of persons died due to Snake bites in flood affected areas. The Cattle and other animals were taken away and drowned by 10 to 15 and 20 feet high flood water. In addition to this, the transport owners looted flood victims with high transport rates. From Ghouspur to Jacobabad and thence to Garhi Khairo the whole of 150 Kilometers of area is presenting a sea view.

When Jacobabad city was hit by flood water near Noor Wah the District Government Jacobabad took initiative to save the grand city. Dr. Kazim Hussain Jatoi, District Coordination Officer (DCO) Jacobabad, DPO Parvez Chandio and MPA Mir Aijaz Khan Jakhrani tried their level best to protect the city from Flood disaster. At last after passing many days they succeeded in protecting District Headquarter. The floodwater afterwards



flowed to Jhatpat, Nasirabad and Dera Allahyar. After destroying these areas the flood water moved on to Usta Muhammad and Garhi Khairo. Begari Canal water also joined flood water at this point. In this critical situation Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) responded to the flood situation and started relief work. It was in the collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) and NRSP. SRSO had distributed 1,076 Flour Bags (weighing 53.80 Matrix Ton), 1,808 Biscuits Boxes (8.136 Matrix Ton)

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and 405 Cartons of Cooking oil (7.371 Metric Ton). Dr. Sono Khangharani C.E.O SRSO paid a visit to Jacobabad on August 17, 2010 to monitor flood relief response. The food items were distributed on Quetta Bypass, Noor Wah, Humayoon, Abad, Mubarakpur, Soomra Wah and other sites.

SRSO with the support and collaboration of multiple donors/sponsors provided cooked food to the IDPs in district Jacobabad for more than 9000 persons per day (2 times). Furthermore, it also provided mixed edible items containing rice, sugar and milk among 1076 families. SRSO also facilitated IDPs through District Government in providing tents, clothes and sweetmeats on Ramzan Eid day. During Emergency SRSO remained a part of DCC and it has also tried to solve IDPs issues on urgent basis. Currently SRSO has following projects:

World Food Programme (WFP)

Ration has been provided to 50,482 Families up till October 31st, 2010. In this regard, the ration was distributed by Heli service dispatching Trucks and Tractors to far off villages and locations of the district. Generally the Heli service was provided in following villages and locations: Mirpur Buriro, Thull, Udi, Saido Kot, Jaungal, Ramzanpur, Sheranpur, Miranpur, Mubarakpur, Muhammadpur Odho, Dau Jehanpur, Hazzar Khan Brohi, Habibullah Brohi, Alhando Jamali, Ghaffar Khan Bandhani, Moula BUx Brohi, Punhoon Bhatti, Habibullah Sonani Buledi, Chaang, Nawra Majan Thariri, Nehal Khan Katohar, Chhato Dasti, Hasul Khan Jamali, Khan Wah, Salim Salim Buledi, Saifullah Magsi Branch. During this service, WFP provincial coordinator Dorte Jessen visited many distribution points in the district. The supply was provided through WFP and US Marines Helicopters. WFP service contained these items flour, cooking oil, High Energy Biscuits, Plumpy nuts, Pulses, salt and sugar. The heli service was started in September 2010.

Help age International

This project is especially designed for old age people affected by flood disaster. Its main objective is to care for older people. The project is started in October 2010 and district Jacobabad and its distribution is in pipeline. Through this project 1200 personal Kits have been distributed. While the process of Nutrition kits is under pipeline. The project is implemented in 14 villages of UCs Dasti, Ramzanpur, Nawra and Rind Wahi

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WASH-UNICEF

A project of UNICEF “WASH for flood affectees” has been started where there are no latrines and other sanitation facilitation. Wash project has been started since 17-10-2010 in Jacobabad. Under this project 680 PIT latrines, 123 trenches and 187 washing bath have been constructed in relief camps and villages including total number of villages and camps are 187, 115,495 are beneficiaries.

DFID -Komak Project

SRSO with the support of DFID (through RSPN) funded by USAID is implementing the Komak project targeting 6500 affected families. The estimated of the project is Rs.1.48 million. In district Jacobabad the Project will provide 2000 Clean Water Kits, 100 Hand pumps, 67 Hygiene Sessions, 2000 Hygiene Kits, 2000 Pit latrines, 1000 Mosquito nets, 5000 Emergency shelters and feed to 4000 to animals.

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Annual Planning:

Given below table shows the annual target for the year 2010-2011. in this planning backlog of previous year is also included.

S#	Activity	2009-2010	Programme Planning Year 2010 - 2011				
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total Qtr 2010-2011
1	PSC	29					
2	HHs to be Organized	29,532	11,075	11,075	11,075	11,075	44,298
3	COs to be Formed	1,969	738	738	738	738	2,953
4	VOs to be formed	480	180	180	180	180	720
5	Households to be given IGG @ Rs. 20000/ per household	550	197	197	197	197	786
6	Households (0-11) to be given CIF @ Rs. 20000/ per household through VOs	991	354	354	354	354	1,415
7	Households (12-18) to be given CIF @ Rs. 25000/ per household through VOs	2,555	913	913	913	913	3,650
8	Households (0-11) to be given Scholarship for Vocational Training @ Rs. 17500/ per household	283	83	83	83	83	330
9	Households (12-18) to be given Scholarship for Vocational Training @ Rs. 17500/ per household	1,460	426	426	426	426	1,703
10	Villages to be given drinking water supply schemes as CPI @ Rs. 250000/- per scheme	74	26	26	26	26	105
11	Households provided Micro Health Insurance Family package as a social safety net	29,532	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	73,830
12	CMST of community organizations	1,969	738	738	738	738	2,953
13	CIF need identification and book-keeping for COs	1,969	738	738	738	738	2,953
14	Management and Planning Training of VOs	960	360	360	360	360	1,440
15	CIF Book-keeping and CO Account auditing training for VOs	960	360	360	360	360	1,440
16	CIF Appraisal and monitoring for Vos	960	360	360	360	360	1,440
17	Manager-Activist Exposure visit for Vos	120	45	45	45	45	180
18	Manager-Activist Conferences for Vos	1,920	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
19	VO Members- Training of Teachers	200	50	50	50	50	200
20	VO Members Productivity Enhancement Training (Livestock, Fisheries, Agri, Enterprise Dev)	300	75	75	75	75	300
21	VO members - Training of TBAs	400	100	100	100	100	400
22	Low Cost Housing Scheme	60	250	250	250	250	1,060

Expansion Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program

Acronyms:

- AKRSP Aga Khan Rural Support Program
- CIF Community Investment Fund
- CO Community Organization
- CPI Community Physical Infrastructure
- HRD Human Resource Development
- HHs House Holds
- IGG Income generating grant
- MIS Management Information System
- M & E Monitoring and Evaluation
- Pax Participants
- PIU Project Implementation Unit
- PSC Poverty Score Card
- R & D Research and Development
- RSPs Rural Support Programs
- RSPN Rural Support Program Network
- SM Social Mobilization
- SMT Social Mobilization Team
- SMU Social Mobilization Unit
- SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organization
- TNA Training needs Assessment
- TNI Training needs identification
- UC Union Council
- VO Village Organization