



UNION COUNCIL BASED POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME

BY

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT AS OF APRIL, 2010

SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION

SRSO



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Progress in Tables	7
Social Mobilization	11
Community Organization’s Capacity Building	12
Village Organization’s Capacity Building	13
Income Generating Grant (IGG)	13
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	16
Vocational Training	21
Village Development Plan	23
Micro Health Insurance	25
Traditional Birth Attendant Training	26
Productivity Enhancement Training	27
Education Component	28
Chief Minister Visit Report	31
Meetings	33
Events	34
UC Wise Progress	35
Next Qtr Work Plan	37
Abbreviations	38

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. 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, village and union council level.

- The project has used the Poverty Score Card for identifying the households in the two districts which are below the level of minimum subsistence threshold and represent the level of absolute deprivation. The Poverty score card thus classifies population and households according to its quintiles and categories 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 and identify the incidence of poverty and making it easier to understand the poverty dynamics.

The Project on initiation of its activities had carried out a Poverty Score Card Survey in February 2009 in all the Union Councils of District shikarpur and District Kashmore-Kandhkot. The findings of this survey have subsequently been verified through visits to each household by the project staff. The identification of the poor as of April, 2010 after the verification of the PSC results is as under:-

District	Type of UC	No. of UCs	Score Range (0-11)	Score Range (12-18)	Score Range (19-23)	Score Range (24-100)	Total	
Shikarpur	Rural	42	23,036	22,235	22,384	57,721	125,376	
		%age	18.37	17.73	17.85	46.04	100.00	
	Urban	8	729	513	950	19,214	21,406	
		%age	3.41	2.40	4.44	89.76	100.00	
	Total		50	23,765	22,748	23,334	76,935	146,782
		%age	16.19	15.50	15.90	52.41	100.00	
Kashmore - Kandhkot	Rural	31	15,514	19,018	15,265	54,999	104,796	
		%age	14.80	18.15	14.57	52.48	100.00	
	Urban	6	1,092	1,871	1,609	10,381	14,953	
		%age	7.30	12.51	10.76	69.42	100.00	
	Total		37	16,606	20,889	16,874	65,380	119,749
		%age	13.87	17.44	14.09	54.60	100.00	
Grand Total	Rural	73	38,550	41,253	37,649	112,720	230,172	
		%age	16.75	17.92	16.36	48.97	100.00	
	Urban	14	1,821	2,384	2,559	29,595	36,359	
		%age	5.01	6.56	7.04	81.40	100.00	
	Total		87	40,371	43,637	40,208	142,315	266,531
		%age	15.15	16.37	15.09	53.40	100.00	

2. Social mobilization remains the niche of the whole programme. Households in both the districts are being organized at neighborhood (para/mohallah) level into Community Organizations (COs) and at village level into Village Organizations (VOs). By having their own organizations, the communities are able to present themselves in a unified manner and have the ability to voice their development concerns to the relevant authorities.

During April, 2010 3,768 households were organized into 226 community organizations and federated into 95 village organizations. As a whole, a total of 174,586 households had been organized into 9,998 community organizations and clustered into 3,183 village organizations.

3. Urban community is to some extent change as compare to rural community regarding social and cultural constraints. Initially SRSO started activities in all rural union councils of both districts; Shikarpur and Kashmore-Kandhkot. After completion of 97% social mobilization in rural union councils, this is next step towards urban union councils with given below dynamic approach;
 - Initially 100% poverty scorecard will be verified as all extremely poor people can be identifying physically within the urban union councils.
 - Focus being initially on organizing HHs that has been identified poverty scorecard (0 – 11) and (12 – 18) are being organized.
 - Initially Community organizations are being formed at Muhallahs level.
 - Village organizations will be formed after their maturity as well as willingness to be organized within the mentioned Muhallahs.
 - Village organizations will be formed within the cluster of 3 to 4 muhallahs or streets in urban union councils.
 - In addition to the capacity building of Community organizations & Village organizations households will be benefited through the interventions of VTP, CIF and IGG etc;
 - Preferences will be given to VTP graduates for being CIF will be given in Village organizations when VTP graduates will be eligible for financial assistance in their respective muhallahs or VO.
4. Both the districts have 4,305 households who do not have the capacity to pay back even interest free loan/credit, but have the potential to perform and the intervention of Income Generating Grant (IGG) has been designed for such households to help them come out of the poverty trap. As of April, 2010 a total of Rs.21.419 million had been disbursed among 2,430 community organizations as a grant.
5. Some of the households of “extremely poor” band (PSC Category 0-11) and most of those from the band of "chronically poor" which consists of poor (PSC Category

12-18 have an ability to earn incomes but lack productive assets. They earn a living for themselves and therefore do not need grants. However, their ability to repay the interest on any kind of loans is very limited and therefore the most appropriate intervention is setting up of a village based revolving fund at the community level called "Community Investment Fund" or CIF'. The CIF is managed by an organized community and provides interest free loans up to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000 per household for 0-11 households and Rs.25,000 per household for 12-18 households. As of April, 2010 a total of Rs.245.68 million had been disbursed among 26,600 village organizations.

6. 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. During the month of April, 242 participants given training and as of April, 2010 a total of 8139 participants had been trained in 38 different trades.
7. Under the project, 50% of the villages having a VO are to given one scheme of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), which may include sanitation and drinking water supply as a grant. As of April, 2010 a total of 329 schemes had been initiated of which 121 have been completed. Under the initiated schemes 32,900 man days of skilled labour and 131,600 man-days of un-skilled labour have been provided a guaranteed employment to the villagers.
8. Shelter support is being provided in terms of Low Cost Houses to the extremely poorest households who live in thatched huts and require shelter. As of April, 2010 construction on a total of 860 LCHS had been initiated and 91 have been completed and the households are residing in them.
9. To enhance the productivity of poor farmers in Agriculture and Livestock the trainings are being given by UCBPRP besides undertaking of R&D that focuses mainly upon Agriculture and Livestock. Water use efficiencies are quite low in the irrigation systems that are applied in the two Districts. The concept of "More Crop per Drop" is being used as a guiding beacon through use of Drip Water Management for better irrigation to enhance the productivity in Agriculture sector for the poor communities. Since majority of the rural women are involved in both Agriculture and Livestock rearing activities, in order to efficiently and effectively increase their production capacity and to build the skills in the Project has planned to train 1,300 VO members in "Productivity Enhancement especially in Agriculture sector" through 10 days extensive trainings in modern farm management techniques, use of tunnels for growing off-season crops, etc. As of April, a total of 244 VO members have been trained in Agriculture & Livestock sector and 900 Family Nutrition Kits (FNK) had also been installed at household level.

10. UCBPRP also has started an education project in both the districts and this project will be implemented in 300 schools of selected UCs. As of April, 2010, 28 Girls Primary Schools and 29 Boys Primary Schools have been functionalized in which 1,805 Girls and 1,083 Boys are enrolled. There are 9 Second Shift Girls Primary Schools established where 370 girls are enrolled. 108 female teachers are appointed in the standard procedure of hiring the teaching staff. 5 Early childhood education centers have also been set up and these have an enrollment of 143 students (60 boys and 83 girls)
11. Another initiative of UCBPRP is training of Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) which relates to health care and knowledge of poor women regarding the pregnancy and ante-natal care. Under this intervention or activity as of April, 2010, total 2,021 poor women/participants had been trained under this activity.
12. Provision of micro health insurance is to provide a social safety net to 56,541 households who lie in the 0-18 poverty band. The service package with a ceiling of RS.25000/ per person per year includes OPD, day care, diagnostic services, and hospitalization (for more than 24 hours' stay) and maternity care. The package also includes accidental cover (disability compensation) and financial support of a sum of Rs.25000/ as Funeral Charges in case of death of a bread winner of the family. As of April, 2010, 43,000 Households with 267,500 beneficiaries had been insured in both districts. During the month of April, 2010 total 205 patient have been treated and Rs. 3,360,574/ claim have been paid by Adamjee insurance.

In order to distribute Catch Card for health insurance with the name of Sehat Salamat, among the community members, a mega event was arranged by SRSO for the launching of Sehat Salamat Card; Chief Guest of the event was Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah. The function among the other guests: Mr. Siraj Durani Minister of Local Government, Mr. Aftab Shaban Mirani, Former Defence Minister; Mr. Agha Taimor Khan, Housing Minister; Dr. Qaiser Bengali, Adviser to CM; Agha Arslan Khan, Special Adviser; Mr. Anwar Mahar, MPA; DCOs, P&D officials and other district officials.

Progress of District Kandhkot-Kashmore & Shikarpur at a glance

Overall Progress

Project Targets(Feb 2009 to June 2011) Versus Achievements (Feb 2009 to April 2010)

S. No	Activity	Over All Project Targets	Achievement as of April, 2010	% Achieved
1	Poverty Score Card	87	87	100%
2	UCs Covered	87	73	84%
3	Households Organized	180,592	174,586	97%
4	CO Formation	12,039	9,998	83%
5	VO Formation	4,200	3,183	76%
6	Income Generating Grants	4,305	2,430	56%
7	Community Investment Fund	42,915	26,600	62%
8	Vocational Training Programme	21,000	8,139	39%
9	Community Physical Infrastructure	2,100	663	32%
10	Low Cost Village Improvement	140	56	40%
11	Low Cost Housing Scheme	6,000	2,064	34%
12	CMST & Book Keeping Training	24,079	10,698	44%
13	CIF Need Identification Training	12,039	5,433	45%
14	VO Mgt & Planning Training	8,400	7,857	94%
15	VO CIF Training	8,400	4,954	59%
16	VO Book Keeping Training	8,400	4,855	58%
17	Experience Sharing Workshop	117,024	23,533	20%
18	Productivity Enhancement Training	1,380	244	18%
19	Traditional Birth Attendants Training	4,200	2,021	48%

Progress of District Kashmir-Kandhkot & Shikarpur at a Glance

District Wise Achievement as of April, 2010

S. No	Activity	District	Project Target	As of March, 2010			Back log	April, 2010		Cumulative as of April 2010		
				Target	Achieved	% Achieved		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1.1	Poverty Score Card	Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	-	0	0	50	50	100
1.2		Kashmore	37	37	37	100	-	0	0	37	37	100
Sub – Total			87	87	87	100	-	0	0	87	87	100
2.1	U.C Covered	Shikarpur	50	50	42	84	8	0	1	50	43	86
2.2		Kashmore	37	37	31	84	6	0	2	37	33	89
Sub – Total			87	87	73	84	14	0	3	87	76	87
3.1	Households Organized	Shikarpur	103,789	103,789	94,996	92	8,793	0	1,204	103,789	96,200	93
3.2		Kashmore	76,803	76,803	75,822	99	981	0	2,564	76,803	78,386	102
Sub – Total			180,592	180,592	170,818	95	9,774	0	3,768	180,592	174,586	97
4.1	CO Formation	Shikarpur	6,919	6,919	5,419	78	1,500	0	71	6,919	5,490	79
4.2		Kashmore	5,120	5,120	4,353	85	767	0	155	5,120	4,508	88
Sub – Total			12,039	12,039	9,772	81	2,267	0	226	12,039	9,998	83
5.1	Village Organizations Formed	Shikarpur	2,414	2,414	1,619	67	795	0	22	2,414	1,641	68
5.2		Kashmore	1,786	1,786	1,469	82	317	0	73	1,786	1,542	86
Sub – Total			4,200	4,200	3,088	74	1,112	0	95	4,200	3,183	76
6.1	Households to be Given Income Generating Grants	Shikarpur	2,474	2,102	1,349	64	753	124	0	2,226	1,349	61
6.2		Kashmore	1,831	1,557	1,081	69	476	91	0	1,648	1,081	66
Sub – Total			4,305	3,659	2,430	66	1,229	215	0	3,874	2,430	63
7.1	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	Shikarpur	24,664	15,227	15,719	103	(492)	1374	0	16,601	15,719	95
7.2		Kashmore	18,251	11,267	10,881	97	386	1016	0	12,283	10,881	89
Sub – Total			42,915	26,494	26,600	100	(106)	2390	0	28,884	26,600	92
8.1	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	Shikarpur	12,069	5,750	4,624	80	1,126	527	173	6,277	4,797	76
8.2		Kashmore	8,931	4,255	3,273	77	982	390	69	4,645	3,342	72
Sub – Total			21,000	10,005	7,897	79	2,108	917	242	10,922	8,139	75
9.1	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply Schemes as CPI	Shikarpur	1,207	618	393	64	225	66	0	684	393	57
9.2		Kashmore	893	457	270	59	187	49	0	506	270	53
Sub – Total			2,100	1,075	663	62	412	115	0	1,190	663	56
10.1	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	Shikarpur	80	32	44	138	(12)	5	0	37	44	119
10.2		Kashmore	60	24	12	50	12	4	0	28	12	43

	Sub – Total		140	56	56	100	-	9	0	65	56	86
11.1	Low Cost Housing Scheme	Shikarpur	3000	1,500	1,018	68	482	167	0	1,667	1,018	61
11.2		Kashmore	3000	1,500	1,046	70	454	166	0	1,666	1,046	63
	Sub – Total		6000	3,000	2,064	69	936	333	0	3,333	2,064	62
12.1	CO members trained in management skills and book keeping	Shikarpur	13838	10,147	5,798	57	4,349	1230	814	11,377	6,612	58
12.2		Kashmore	10241	7,509	3,543	47	3,966	910	543	8,419	4,086	49
	Sub – Total		24079	17,656	9,341	53	8,315	2140	1357	19,796	10,698	54
13.1	CO members trained in CIF Need Identification	Shikarpur	6919	6,919	2,888	42	4,031	0	443	6,919	3,331	48
13.2		Kashmore	5120	5,120	1,831	36	3,289	0	271	5,120	2,102	41
	Sub – Total		12039	12,039	4,719	39	7,320	0	714	12,039	5,433	45
14.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO Management & Planning Training	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	4,066	84	762	0	650	4,828	4,716	98
14.2		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	3,025	85	547	0	116	3,572	3,141	88
	Sub – Total		8,400	8,400	7,091	84	1,309	0	766	8,400	7,857	94
15.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO CIF Training	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	2,896	60	1,932	0	0	4,828	2,896	60
15.2		Kashmore	3572	3,572	1,954	55	1,618	0	104	3,264	2,058	63
	Sub – Total		8,400	8,400	4,850	58	3,550	0	104	8,092	4,954	61
16.1	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	2,472	51	2,356	0	0	4,828	2,472	51
16.2		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	2,193	61	1,379	0	190	3,572	2,383	67
	Sub – Total		8,400	8,400	4,665	56	3,735	0	190	8,400	4,855	58
17.1	Experience Sharing Workshops	Shikarpur	67,255	20,591	14,291	69	6,300	3111	1051	23,702	15,342	65
17.2		Kashmore	49,769	15,238	7,675	50	7,563	2302	516	17,540	8,191	47
	Sub – Total		117,024	35,829	21,966	61	13,863	5413	1567	41,242	23,533	57
18.1	Productivity Enhancement Training	Shikarpur	793	397	117	29	280	66	0	463	117	25
18.2		Kashmore	587	293	127	43	166	49	0	342	127	37
	Sub – Total		1,380	690	244	35	446	115	0	805	244	30
19.1	TBA	Shikarpur	793	1,207	1,107	92	100	134	111	1,341	1,218	91
19.2		Kashmore	587	893	691	77	202	99	112	992	803	81
	Sub – Total		1,380	2,100	1,798	86	302	233	223	2,333	2,021	87

Progress of District Kandhkot-Kashmore & Shikarpur at a glance

Activity Wise Targets Versus Achievement as of April, 2010

S. No	Activity	Project Target	As of March, 2009			April, 2010		Cumulative as of April, 2010		
			Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1	Poverty Score Card	87	87	87	100	-	-	-	-	0%
2	UCs Covered	87	87	73	84	-	-	-	-	0%
3	Households Organized	180,592	180,592	170,818	95	0	3,768	180,592	174,586	97%
4	CO Formation	12,039	12,039	9,772	81	0	226	12,039	9,998	83%
5	VO Formation	4,200	4,200	3,088	74	0	95	4,200	3,183	76%
6	Income Generating Grants	4,305	3,659	2,430	66	215	0	3,874	2,430	63%
7	Community Investment Fund	42,915	26,494	26,600	100	2390	0	28,884	26,600	92%
8	Vocational Training Programme	21,000	10,005	7,897	79	917	242	10,922	8,139	75%
9	Community Physical Infrastructure	2,100	1,075	663	62	115	0	1,190	663	56%
10	Low Cos Village Improvement	140	56	56	100	9	0	65	56	86%
11	Low Cost Housing Scheme	6,000	3,000	2,064	69	333	0	3,333	2,064	62%
12	CMST & Book Keeping Training	24,079	19,047	17,656	93.41	2140	1357	21,187	19,013	90%
13	CIF Need Identification Training	12,039	12,039	4,719	39	0	714	12,039	5,433	45%
14	VO Mgt & Planning Training	8,400	8,400	7,091	84	0	766	8,400	7,857	94%
15	VO CIF Training	8,400	8,400	4,850	58	0	104	8,400	4,954	59%
16	VO Book Keeping Training	8,400	8,400	4,665	56	0	190	8,400	4,855	58%
17	Experience Sharing Workshop	117,024	35,829	21,966	61	5413	1567	41,242	23,533	57%
18	Productivity Enhancement Training	1,380	460	244	53.04	-	-	-	-	0%
19	Traditional Birth Attendants Training	4,200	2,100	1,798	86	233	223	2,333	2,021	87%

Achievements

Poverty Score Card Results after Households Verification

Being the unique programme that it is, the UCBPRP rests its entire rationale on being able to identify the poorest for which identification of poor for targeting is done under four quartiles/bands through the Poverty Score Card (PSC) Survey process which is recognized by international donor agencies and the Government of Pakistan as being a well established and tested method for doing so.

The Project on initiation of its activities had carried out a Poverty Score Card Survey in February 2009 in all the Union Councils of District Shikarpur and District Kashmore-Kandhkot. The findings of this survey have subsequently been verified through visits to each household by the project staff. The identification of the poor as of April, 2010 after the verification of the PSC results is as under:-

District	Type of UC	No. of UCs	Score Range (0-11)	Score Range (12-18)	Score Range (19-23)	Score Range (24-100)	Total	
Shikarpur	Rural	42	23,036	22,235	22,384	57,721	125,376	
		%age	18.37	17.73	17.85	46.04	100.00	
	Urban	8	729	513	950	19,214	21,406	
		%age	3.41	2.40	4.44	89.76	100.00	
	Total		50	23,765	22,748	23,334	76,935	146,782
		%age		16.19	15.50	15.90	52.41	100.00
Kashmore - Kandhkot	Rural	31	15,514	19,018	15,265	54,999	104,796	
		%age	14.80	18.15	14.57	52.48	100.00	
	Urban	6	1,092	1,871	1,609	10,381	14,953	
		%age	7.30	12.51	10.76	69.42	100.00	
	Total		37	16,606	20,889	16,874	65,380	119,749
		%age		13.87	17.44	14.09	54.60	100.00
Grand Total	Rural	73	38,550	41,253	37,649	112,720	230,172	
		%age	16.75	17.92	16.36	48.97	100.00	
	Urban	14	1,821	2,384	2,559	29,595	36,359	
		%age	5.01	6.56	7.04	81.40	100.00	
	Total		87	40,371	43,637	40,208	142,315	266,531
		%age		15.15	16.37	15.09	53.40	100.00

Household Organized:

Once identified, the poor need to be organized through the social mobilization process because it unleashes their potential and they become empowered to understand and undertake specific development activities designated specifically for each of the above mentioned band. Keeping this aspect in view, the Project has used the social mobilization approach to organize rural communities in order to provide the targeted households with essential products meant for each specific PSC band. The households identified under the PSC have thus been organized at Para/Mohalla level into Community Organizations (COs). The formed Cos has also been federated at village level into Village Organizations (VOs) in both the Districts.

As of April, 2010, a total of 174,586 households had been organized and fostered into 9,998 COs and which have been federated into 3,183 VOs.

PSC wise HH Organised as of April, 2010						
District	No of UCs	0-11	Dec-18	19-23	24-100	Total
Kashmore	37	16,601	19,752	14,790	27,243	78,386
Shikarpur	43	21,691	22,274	21,550	30,685	96,200
Total	80	38,292	42,026	36,340	57,928	174,586

District Name	CO & VO Formation as of March, 2010					
	Community Organizations Formed			Village Organizations Formed		
	As of Mar 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total	As of Mar 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Shikarpur	5,419	71	5,490	1,619	22	1,641
Kashmore	4,353	155	4,508	1,469	73	1,542
Total	9,772	226	9,998	3,088	95	3,183

The CO is the ideal grass-roots organization for identifying potential recipients for various household level interventions under each PSC band, while the VO is responsible for carrying out common development work at the village level, it is very much essential that the capacity building of office bearers of both the COs and VOs is carried out to make them fully functional because unless this is not done an effective mechanism for delivery and monitoring of services through these two tiers of social mobilization cannot be developed.

As such, the project as part of human resource development of these two tiers has imparted the following trainings for the capacity building of the office bearers of the COs and VOs:-

Community Organizations (COs)	Community Management Skills Training (CMST) also includes Book-keeping for Community Organizations
	CIF Need Identification Training
Village Organizations (VOs)	VO Management and Planning Training
	VO Book-keeping Training
	VO CIF Appraisal and Usage Monitoring Training

Community Organization's Capacity Building: As of April, 2010, under the CO capacity building component, 16,131 participants from different community organizations have been trained in both the Districts.

CO Capacity Building						
District	Community Management Skills Training			CIF Need Identification Training		
	As of Mar 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total	As of Mar 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Kashmore	3,543	543	4,086	1,831	271	2,102
Shikarpur	5,798	814	6,612	2,888	443	3,331
Total	9,341	1,357	10,698	4,719	714	5,433

Village Organization's Capacity Building: As of April, 2010, in the VO capacity building component, overall 19,696 participants from different village organizations have been trained at various locations in both the Districts.

VO Capacity Building						
Training	Shikarpur			Kandhkot-Kashmore		
	As of Mar 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total	As of Mar 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Management & Planning Training	4,651	650	5,301	4,049	49	4,098
Book Keeping Training	2,766	0	2,766	2,193	75	2,268
CIF Appraisal & Usage Monitoring	2,900	0	2,900	1,954	409	2,363
Total	10,317	650	10,967	8,196	533	8,729

Income Generating Grants (IGG): The lowest band of extremely poor or the poorest of the poor (PSC Category 0-11) consists of widows or people with chronic disabilities. They lack productive assets and are dependent on others for even food and are therefore generally food strapped. Hence any financial assistance provided in cash is by and large consumed. Social mobilization ensures monitoring of income generating grants and ensures that they will not be sold or consumed. The grant amount for the UCPRP has an upper ceiling of maximum of Rs.20, 000 per household.

During April 2010 no activity took place due to unavailability of funds and the position remained static and as it had been reported during the last month i.e. as of April, 2010, a total of Rs.21.419 million grant had been disbursed amongst 2,430 women according to PSC range 0 to 11 and most of the grant amount had been used for purchasing Livestock.

IGG as of April, 2010 (District Shikarpur)				
Purpose of Grant		District Shikarpur		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	61	-	61
	No of Beneficiary VOs	65	-	65
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	175	-	175
	Amount Disbursed	1,460,500	-	1,460,500
	Average Grant Size	8,345	-	8,345
Agriculture	No of Beneficiary COs	194	-	194
	No of Beneficiary VOs	26	-	26
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	54	-	54
	Amount Disbursed	449,500	-	449,500
	Average Grant Size	8,324	-	8,324
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	1,242	-	1,242
	No of Beneficiary VOs	560	-	560

	No of Beneficiary Hhds	1,120	-	1,120
	Amount Disbursed	9,324,900	-	9,324,900
	Average Grant Size	8,325	-	8,325
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	1,497	-	1,497
	No of Beneficiary VOs	651	-	651
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	1,349	-	1,349
	Amount Disbursed	11,234,900	-	11,234,900
	Average Grant Size	8,328	-	8,328

IGG as of April, 2010 (District Kashmir-Kandhkot)				
Purpose of Grant		District Kandhkot-Kashmore		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	64	-	64
	No of Beneficiary VOs	30	-	30
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	109	-	109
	Amount Disbursed	1,018,500	-	1,018,500
	Average Grant Size	9,344	-	9,344
Agriculture	No of Beneficiary COs	26	-	26
	No of Beneficiary VOs	12	-	12
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	43	-	43
	Amount Disbursed	407,400	-	407,400
	Average Grant Size	9,474	-	9,474
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	557	-	557
	No of Beneficiary VOs	266	-	266
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	929	-	929
	Amount Disbursed	8,759,100	-	8,759,100
	Average Grant Size	9,428	-	9,428
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	647	-	647
	No of Beneficiary VOs	308	-	308
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	1,081	-	1,081
	Amount Disbursed	10,185,000	-	10,185,000
	Average Grant Size	9,421	-	9,421

IGG as of April, 2010 (District Shikarpur & Kashmir-Kandhkot)				
Purpose of Grant		Total 2 Districts		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	125	-	125
	No of Beneficiary VOs	95	-	95
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	284	-	284
	Amount Disbursed	2,479,000	-	2,479,000
	Average Grant Size	17,689	-	8,728
Agriculture	No of Beneficiary COs	220	-	220

	No of Beneficiary VOs	38	-	38
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	97	-	97
	Amount Disbursed	856,900	-	856,900
	Average Grant Size	17,798	-	8,834
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	1,799	-	1,799
	No of Beneficiary VOs	826	-	826
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	2,049	-	2,049
	Amount Disbursed	18,084,000	-	18,084,000
	Average Grant Size	17,753	-	8,825
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	2,144	-	2,144
	No of Beneficiary VOs	959	-	959
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	2,430	-	2,430
	Amount Disbursed	21,419,900	-	21,419,900
	Average Grant Size	8,814	-	8,814

Rani is a 40 years old illiterate woman. Whose house holds PSC result is 0-11 and is a member of CO of Ruppa Mohalla, Union Council Chak, District Shikarpur. She was married at the age of 14, gave birth to her first child at the age of 17 and currently has 9 children of which five are girls. The livelihood of the family depended on the earnings of her husband which were Rs.80/ per day who works as a daily laborer on the agricultural fields of the landlord. The family lives in one room hut often went without a meal during the day. They had no assets or decent clothes to wear and as well had no savings.



With her becoming a CO member in (April, 2009) of she found a new resolve work towards improving her situation, and combat her family's sufferings to enable her and the family members to strive for improving their quality of life. Rani who already possessed skills of making Sindhi caps identified the needs of resources for purchasing raw material in her MIP and at the same time expresses her fear of returning back any amount loan to her as she did not have any savings and was unable to save because of the meager income of her husband. Rani as a co member took active participation in its activities the other co members recommended her for an IGG amounting Rs.7000/. For purchasing machine and raw material for making Sindhi caps. This IGG was approved by the VO on She decided to make Sindhi Caps (Topis) and purchased some material and opened a shop in her house, besides this she started to teach her elder daughter to make Sindhi Caps. Nowadays Rani and her daughter make 15 Sindhi caps in a month and have started earning Rs. 7500/ by selling each cap for Rs.500 the labor and material cost are around Rs.200 per cap and thereby the family has started saving Rs.4500/ per month. As a result Rani has also enrolled the youngest two children in school, while her husband has in addition to his job as a laborer started to learn making Sindhi caps from his wife which indirectly is a demonstration of women empowerment.

Community Investment Fund (CIF): The band of "chronically poor" which consists of poor (PSC Category 0-18 have an ability to earn incomes but lack productive assets. They earn a living for themselves and therefore do not need grants. However, their ability to repay the interest on any kind of loans is very limited and therefore the most appropriate intervention is setting up of a village based revolving fund at the community level called "Community Investment Fund" or

CIF'. The CIF is managed by an organized community and provides interest free loans up to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000 per household for 0-11 households and Rs.25,000 per household for 12-18 households in this band. The CIF is therefore a programme which increases the confidence and empowerment of the poorest of rural women by providing them access to flexible micro loans. Unfortunately during April 2010 no activity took place due to unavailability of funds and the position remained static and as it had been reported during the last month i.e. as of April, 2010, a total of Rs.245.68 millions Community Investment Funds had been disbursed among 26,600 women for various purposes, such as for Livestock, Agriculture and Household based Enterprise.

CIF for 0-11 Households as of April, 2010 (District Kashmir-Kandhkot)				
Purpose of CIF		District Kashmir-Kandhkot		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	115	-	115
	No of Beneficiary VOs	45	-	45
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	502	-	502
	Amount Disbursed	5,097,600	-	5,097,600
	Average CIF Loan Size	10,154	-	10,154
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	1,124	-	1,124
	No of Beneficiary VOs	395	-	395
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	4,844	-	4,844
	Amount Disbursed	45,609,400	-	45,609,400
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,415	-	9,415
Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	No of Beneficiary COs	63	-	63
	No of Beneficiary VOs	25	-	25
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	232	-	232
	Amount Disbursed	2,598,000	-	2,598,000
	Average CIF Loan Size	11,198	-	11,198
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	1,302	-	1,302
	No of Beneficiary VOs	465	-	465
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	5,578	-	5,578
	Amount Disbursed	53,305,000	-	53,305,000
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,556	-	9,556

CIF for 0-11 Households as of April, 2010 (District Shikarpur)				
Purpose of CIF		District Shikarpur		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	281	-	281
	No of Beneficiary VOs	142	-	142
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	1,275	-	1,275
	Amount Disbursed	11,606,400	-	11,606,400
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,103	-	9,103

Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	1,230	-	1,230
	No of Beneficiary VOs	541	-	541
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	5,218	-	5,218
	Amount Disbursed	46,640,800	-	46,640,800
	Average CIF Loan Size	8,938	-	8,938
Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	No of Beneficiary COs	82	-	82
	No of Beneficiary VOs	36	-	36
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	256	-	256
	Amount Disbursed	2,088,600	-	2,088,600
	Average CIF Loan Size	8,159	-	8,159
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	1,593	-	1,593
	No of Beneficiary VOs	719	-	719
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	6,749	-	6,749
	Amount Disbursed	60,335,800	-	60,335,800
	Average CIF Loan Size	8,939	-	8,939

CIF for 0-11 Households as of April, 2010 (District Shikarpur & Kashmore-Kandhkot)				
Purpose of CIF		Total 2 Districts		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	396	-	396
	No of Beneficiary VOs	187	-	187
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	1,777	-	1,777
	Amount Disbursed	16,704,000	-	16,704,000
	Average CIF Loan Size	19,257	-	19,257
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	2,354	-	2,354
	No of Beneficiary VOs	936	-	936
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	10,062	-	10,062
	Amount Disbursed	92,250,200	-	92,250,200
	Average CIF Loan Size	18,353	-	18,353
Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	No of Beneficiary COs	145	-	145
	No of Beneficiary VOs	61	-	61
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	488	-	488
	Amount Disbursed	4,686,600	-	4,686,600
	Average CIF Loan Size	19,357	-	19,357
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	2,895	-	2,895
	No of Beneficiary VOs	1,184	-	1,184
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	12,327	-	12,327
	Amount Disbursed	113,640,800	-	113,640,800
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,218	-	9,218

CIF for 12-18 Households as of April, 2010 (District Kashmore-Kandhkot)				
Purpose of CIF		District Kashmore-Kandhkot		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	123	-	123
	No of Beneficiary VOs	43	-	43
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	493	-	493
	Amount Disbursed	4,869,100	-	4,869,100
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,876	-	9,876
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	1,121	-	1,121
	No of Beneficiary VOs	392	-	392
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	4,545	-	4,545
	Amount Disbursed	44,490,900	-	44,490,900
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,788	-	9,788
Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	No of Beneficiary COs	58	-	58
	No of Beneficiary VOs	30	-	30
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	265	-	265
	Amount Disbursed	2,820,000	-	2,820,000
	Average CIF Loan Size	10,635	-	10,635
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	1,302	-	1,302
	No of Beneficiary VOs	465	-	465
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	5,303	-	5,303
	Amount Disbursed	52,180,000	-	52,180,000
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,839	-	9,839
CIF for 12-18 Households as of April, 2010 (District Shikarpur)				
Purpose of CIF		District Shikarpur		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	263	-	263
	No of Beneficiary VOs	115	-	115
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	1,541	-	1,541
	Amount Disbursed	13,625,100	-	13,625,100
	Average CIF Loan Size	8,842	-	8,842
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	1,263	-	1,263
	No of Beneficiary VOs	556	-	556
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	7,007	-	7,007
	Amount Disbursed	62,885,800	-	62,885,800
	Average CIF Loan Size	8,975	-	8,975
Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	No of Beneficiary COs	67	-	67
	No of Beneficiary VOs	48	-	48
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	422	-	422
	Amount Disbursed	3,353,700	-	3,353,700
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,132	-	9,132

Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	1,593	-	1,593
	No of Beneficiary VOs	719	-	719
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	8,970	-	8,970
	Amount Disbursed	79,864,600	-	79,864,600
	Average CIF Loan Size	8,903	-	8,903

CIF for 12-18 Households as of April, 2010 (District Shikarpur & Kashmore-Kandhkot)				
Purpose of CIF		Total 2 Districts		
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Individual Enterprise	No of Beneficiary COs	386	-	386
	No of Beneficiary VOs	158	-	158
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	2,034	-	2,034
	Amount Disbursed	18,494,200	-	18,494,200
	Average CIF Loan Size	18,718	-	18,718
Purchase of Livestock	No of Beneficiary COs	2,384	-	2,384
	No of Beneficiary VOs	948	-	948
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	11,552	-	11,552
	Amount Disbursed	107,376,700	-	107,376,700
	Average CIF Loan Size	18,763	-	18,763
Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	No of Beneficiary COs	125	-	125
	No of Beneficiary VOs	78	-	78
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	687	-	687
	Amount Disbursed	6,173,700	-	6,173,700
	Average CIF Loan Size	19,767	-	19,767
Overall Total	No of Beneficiary COs	2,895	-	2,895
	No of Beneficiary VOs	1,184	-	1,184
	No of Beneficiary Hhds	14,273	-	14,273
	Amount Disbursed	132,044,600	-	132,044,600
	Average CIF Loan Size	9,251	-	9,251

The utilization of CIF in the two districts can be summarized as below:-

CIF Utilization Sector	Dist. Shikarpur		Dist. Kandhkot		Total Beneficiaries	%age
	No. of Beneficiaries	%age	No. of Beneficiaries	%age		
Enterprise (Small Shops, Cabins, Sewing & Embroidery Machines, Fruit & Vegetable Carts, Donkey Carts, Quinqui, Cloth Shop, Rickshaw, Fish Shops, Rilli & Cap Making)	2,816	17.91	995	9.14	3,811	14.33
Livestock (Fattening & Rearing)	12,225	77.77	9,389	86.29	21,614	81.26
Agriculture (Agri. inputs, Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides)	678	4.31	497	4.57	1,175	4.42
Total	15,719	100.00	10,881	100.00	26,600	100.00

The return of CIF disbursed by CO members to the VOs had become effective from October 2009 and its recovery position as of April, 2010 is as below:-

Due Recovery V/S Recovered Amount									
Month	Dist. Kandhkot			Dist. Shikarpur			Total		
	Recovery Due	Amount Recovered	%age	Recovery Due	Amount Recovered	%age	Recovery Due	Amount Recovered	%age
October 2009	-	58,000	-	644,100	340,700	52.90	644,100	398,700	61.90
November 2009	-	29,000	-	338,800	2,026,650	598.18	338,800	2,055,650	606.74
December 2009	-	596,000	-	6,833,900	5,560,579	81.37	6,833,900	6,156,579	90.09
January 2010	-	380,000	-	1,677,200	1,624,656	96.87	1,677,200	2,004,656	119.52
February 2010	-	380,500	-	674,900	1,825,876	270.54	674,900	2,206,376	326.92
March 2010	1,350,500	960,500	71.12	1,408,200	2,380,840	169.07	2,758,700	3,341,340	121.12
April 2010	3,203,000	396,000	12.36	1,516,200	1,307,690	86.25	4,719,200	1,703,690	36.10
Total	4,553,500	2,800,000	61.49	13,093,300	15,066,991	115.07	17,646,800	17,866,991	101.25

Vocational Training: In addition to the above mentioned two interventions i.e. income generating grants and CIF, households from 0-18 PSC Category are also offered a Rs. 17,500 scholarship for one of their children to enable him/her to get vocational training.

The scholarship is in kind and not in cash and this intervention allows the beneficiary family to have a decent bread earner in the family and thereby provide an opportunity for the entire



family to move out of extreme poverty and enable them to have a substantial regular income.

As of April, 2010 a total of 8,139 participants in vocational training had been trained as detailed below and new trades are also being introduced according to market demand.

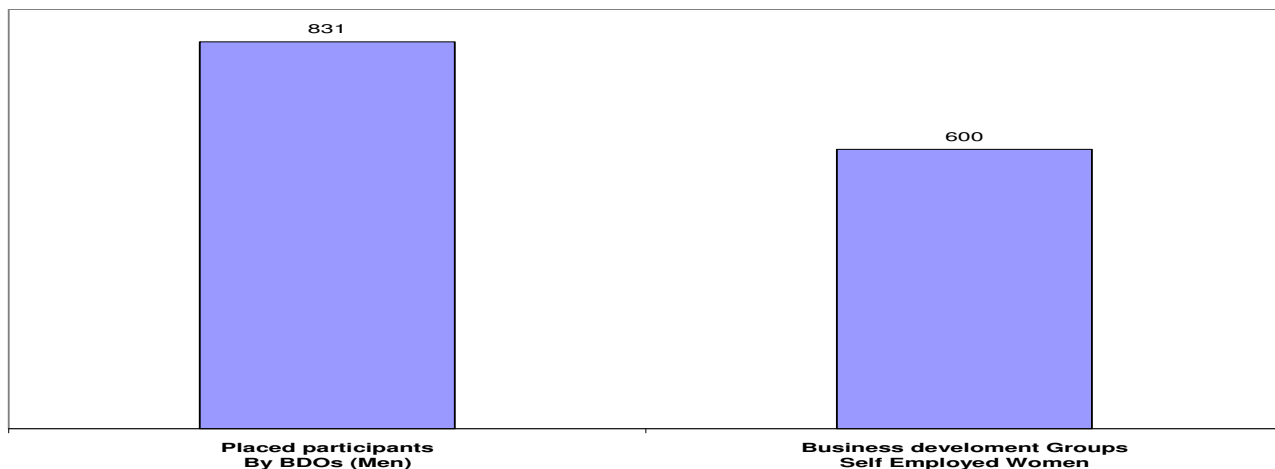
Vocational Training for 0 - 18 Households				
		As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
0-11 PSC	No of Female Beneficiaries Trained	1,644	60	1,704
	No of Male Beneficiaries Trained	2,011	43	2,054
	Total No of Beneficiaries Trained	3,655	103	3,758
12-18 PSC	No of Female Beneficiaries Trained	1588	77	1665
	No of Male Beneficiaries Trained	2654	62	2716
	Total No of Beneficiaries Trained	4,009	139	4,148
Overall Total	No of Female Beneficiaries Trained	3232	137	3369
	No of Male Beneficiaries Trained	4665	105	4770
	Total No of Beneficiaries Trained	7897	242	8139

The above mentioned participants have been trained in the following "38" trades:-

Sl. #	Trade Name	As of March 2010			During April 2010			As of April 2010		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	A/c Refrigeration	224		224				224		224
2	Appliqué Work		56	56		29	29		85	85
3	Arc Work		835	835		70	70		905	905
4	Auto Electrician	8		8				8		8
5	Auto Mechanic	106		106						
6	Beautician		211	211						
7	Building Electrician	276		276						
8	Clew	48		48	1		1	49		49
9	CNG Kit Installation	69		69						
10	Computer Hardware	381		381						
11	Computer Software	561		561						
12	Dress Designing	171		171						
13	Driving	122		122						
14	Generator Repairing	112		112	10		10	122		122
15	HH Appliances Electronic	17		17						
16	Heavy Machinery	32		32						
17	Machine Embroidery		777	777						
18	Medical Store Attendant	9		9	4		4			
19	Mobile Repairing	682		682						
20	Motor winding	163		163	15		15	178		178
21	Motorcycle Repairing	767		767	19		19	786		786
22	Operation Theater	10		10						

	Attendant								
23	Plumbing	20		20					
24	Rilli Making		155	155		24	24		179
25	Tailoring	355	1060	1415		14	14		1074
26	Topi Making		138	138					
27	Tractor Repairing	20		20					
28	TV Repairing	2		2					
29	Typing Sindhi Urdu	99		99	14		14		113
30	UPS Repairing & Manufacturing	66		66					
31	Welding	139		139	15		15		154
32	Activator	4		4					4
33	Cooking	1		1					1
34	Lab Attendant	21		21	14		14		35
35	Office Automation	112		112					112
36	Electrician	68		68					68
37	Steel Fixer				9		9		9
38	Posh Maker				4		4		4
Total		4,665	3,232		105	137	242	4770	3369

Placement of Participants



831 participants have been placed by IRM in Kandhkot & Shikarpur after being trained vocationally. While 143 groups of 900 women were formed and 600 of 70 groups are linked with markets and provided orders for work.

Community Physical Infrastructure:

The project is providing 50% of the villages in its rural Union Councils with grants up to Rs.250,000 per Village Organization to complete missing infrastructure facilities such drinking water and sanitation. This intervention is working in two ways. One, it providing guaranteed employment opportunity to the poor thereby offering a "guaranteed employment scheme

through community physical infrastructures and is in addition also improving the prevailing situation in the targeted villages. Since the community is being organized through social mobilization, implementation of these schemes is community driven and no contractor is involved. In addition, as in other SRSO implemented CPIs, the entire post completion O&M costs is being borne by the community thus resulting in savings on capital as well as future O&M costs. As of April, 2010 a total of 329 schemes had been initiated and 121 schemes had been completed as detailed below:-

Activity	Type of Scheme	Shikarpur	Kandhkot	Total
		#	#	#
No of CPI schemes Surveyed	Drinking Water Supply	46	159	205
	Sanitation	125	68	193
	Total	171	227	398
No of Schemes Feasibilities/Project Digests Prepared	Drinking Water Supply	46	101	147
	Sanitation	125	68	193
	Total	171	169	340
No of Schemes Initiated	Drinking Water Supply	46	90	136
	Sanitation	125	68	193
	Total	171	158	329
No of Schemes Completed	Drinking Water Supply	46	45	91
	Sanitation	24	6	30
	Total	70	51	121

Employment Creation through CPIs:

Under the guaranteed employment scheme, the villagers implementing the schemes have benefitted as mentioned below:-

Type of Labour	Shikarpur			Kashmore-Kandhkot			Total		
	Man-days Labour Provided	Amount earned (Rs.)	Average Amount Earned per Man-day (Rs.)	Man-days Labour Provided	Amount earned	Average Amount Earned per Man-day	Man-days Labour Provided	Amount earned	Average Amount Earned per Man-day
Skilled Labour	17,100	6,840,000	400.00	15,800	6,320,000	400.00	32,900	13,160,000	400.00
Unskilled Labour	68,400	13,680,000	200.00	63,200	12,640,000	200.00	131,600	26,320,000	200.00
Total	85,500	20,520,000	600.00	79,000	18,960,000	600.00	164,500	39,480,000	600.00

Low Cost Houses: Shelter support is being provided in terms of Low Cost Houses to households that require shelter, by providing required technical and material support up to Rs.60,000/- to rural households that are in the 0-11 PSC category in each District.

The low cost houses are being constructed by the villagers themselves and comprise of the following:-

- a) Two room size 14' x 18'
- b) One covered verandah size 20' X 8'
- c) One small kitchen
- d) One small toilet and
- e) One small bathroom.



As of April, 2010 construction on a total of 860 Low Cost Houses costing Rs.51,600,000 have been initiated and 91 of them have been completed with the beneficiary household now residing in these newly constructed houses.

LOW COST HOUSING SCHEMES (LCHS) AS OF APRIL, 2010						
Shikarpur	No of houses surveyed	No of feasibility report prepared	No of houses initiated	No of houses completed	No of beneficiary VOs	No of beneficiary HH
	1,230	1,018	530	42	67	530
Kandhkot	1,133	897	330	49	18	330
TOTAL	2,363	1,915	860	91	85	860

A DREAM COME TRUE

Shazia Burero is 45 years old women. She belongs to Village Abdullah Burero, District Shikarpur. She has five children; two girls and 3 boys. None of them go to school going due to poverty. Her husband, Ghulam Haider is a land laborer who works as a daily wage earner. They family resided in a mud house that had no basic facilities including latrine and sanitation. Due to the inadequate income of her husband they could not afford even a decent livelihood what to say of carrying out repairs to their mud house which was in a bad condition due to vagaries of weather. . When the SRSO team approaches the villagers for social mobilization to take collective actions for community development COs and VO were formed in the village and Shazia became a member of the CO. During the routine meeting she raised her issue of shelter and explained the bad implication of mud house on the life of her family, a Resolution was approved by the VO member recommending her request for material and technical support for constructing a low cost house as Sahzia and her family were willing to construct the house on a self help basis by utilizing skilled local labor and material from her mud house besides working as unskilled labour for constructing the low cost house. Shazia and her family now live in their new house which they have constructed. She expressed her feeling during a meeting that torrential rains and occasional storms always used to erode their mud house but thanks to support from Government of Sindh through the UCBPRP and SRSO they now had a decent and solid house which could face all the vagaries of weather. She added in excitement "they were not rich people who inherited property from their forefathers and could have never built a house for their children from the income of her husband who worked as daily wage earner and now felt proud to have their my own house, which was her dream and which come true.



Micro Health Insurance:

The Micro health insurance This package allows all family members irrespective of age to avail hospitalization, accident and disability insurance for up to 25,000 each for day care, diagnostic services, and hospitalization (for more than 24 hours' stay) and obstetric care. This social safety net measure is being provided to households that are in the 0-18 poverty band in order to pre-empt health accidents which result in reversal of the poverty alleviation efforts because households fall into vulnerability and poverty when one of their family members gets hospitalized. The package



also includes accidental cover (disability compensation) and financial support of a sum of Rs.25000/ as Funeral Charges in case of death of a bread winner of the family.

As of April, 2010 a total of 43,000 households had been insured through Adamjee Insurance in both districts. As of April, 2010 total 205 patients have been treated and Rs. 3,360,574/ claim have been paid by Adamjee insurance.



Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA): TBA is another initiative of UCBPRP, which is concerned with poor women health care and knowledge regarding the pregnancy and antenatal care. UCBPRP is enhancing the skills of poor women by training them as Traditional Birth Attendants for improving maternal evaluation and child health and as a part of the safe motherhood initiative in both the districts and as of April, 2010 a total of 2,021 women have been trained in preventing post-partum sepsis by applying “three clean” during delivery and following placenta management procedures in their villages.



Training of Traditional Birth Attendants			
District	As of March 2010	During April 2010	Cumulative Total
Shikarpur	1107	111	1,218
Kandhkot-Kashmore	691	112	803
Total	1,798	223	2,021

INCEDENTAL TREATMENT BY TBAs

Ponja Mahar is 30 years old women. She belongs from Goth Wazirabad, District Shikarpur. She already has three daughters. Her husband, Memal Khan is daily wage laborer. She became pregnant and at the time of delivery her husband wanted that his wife should give delivery through a doctor in his village. But unfortunately there was no doctor in the village. As the time of delivery became due Ponja started facing strong labour pains and due to absence of a doctor in the village her husband was unable to provide her any kind of first aid. Her husband decide to take her to Lakhi city which was 4 kilometers away from the village but due to being a daily wage earner was unable to hire any transport to take to the city and decided to take her on a push cart.



When they reached near to the city just opposite of Social Mobilization Unit Office, SRSO some body told Memal Khan that in the SRSO office lot of women were being taught by SRSO to become Traditional Birth Attendants. As his wife by this time had fainted due to severe pain, Memal Khan knocked at the door of SRSO Lakhi Unit Office and met with Admin Assistant and Ms Barbara Jhulan Trainer who was teaching the community members. Ms. Babra decided to handle that case in the Training Hall and treatment was given by all trainees and the trainer in inject able form accordingly to Ponja Mahar. After four hours God gifted her with a baby boy through normal delivery.

Productivity Enhancement Training: In September UCBPRP started a Research and Development program under the Project in order to effectively and efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segments of rural community, which increases the confidence and empower the poorest of rural women by providing them technical support and skill development.



The R&D focuses mainly upon Agriculture and Livestock. Water use efficiencies are quite low in the irrigation systems that are applied in the two Districts. The concept of “More Crop per Drop” is being used as a guiding beacon through use of Drip Water Management for better irrigation to enhance the productivity in Agriculture sector for the poor communities.

Since majority of the rural women are involved in both Agriculture and Livestock rearing activities, in order to efficiently and effectively increase their production capacity and to build the skills in the Project has planned to train 1,300 VO members in “Productivity Enhancement especially in Agriculture sector” through 10 days extensive trainings in modern farm management techniques, use of tunnels for growing off-season crops, etc.

As of April, a total of 244 VO members have been trained in Agriculture & Livestock sector and 800 Family Nutrition Kits (FNK) had also been installed at household level.

Education: The UCBPRP carried out a broad survey in the Rural Union Councils to assess the state of enrollment in public schools, while focusing specifically upon those children who are out of school in their school going age, verification of Sindh Education Micro Information System (SEMIS) data and address the certain issues in the closed public primary schools to allow improvement in enrollment especially of the girl child and out of school children; and to ensure a decrease in dropouts besides enhancing the teaching capacity of the teachers for delivery of modern quality education through trainings. Based upon the findings of the Survey UCBPRP has decided to address the following issues:-:



1. Improving Primary School System for increasing Enrolment by making non functional Schools functional:

The issue to be addressed include improvements in building; adding missing facilities; rationalization availability of school; adding local (preferably female) teachers; upgrading teacher's capacity and strengthening the stakes of the parents through setting up functional and empowered School Management Committees, including their capacity building in 300 schools @ Rs: 650,000/- per school for two years in Shikarpur & Kashmore @ Kandhkot Districts.

2. Establishing Second Shift Primary Schools for Girl Child Primary/Middle Education:

In villages where there are no primary schools for girls, set up and run around 100 second shift girls' primary schools in existing boys' primary school buildings. This would help to the village based girls education in low cost measures.



3. Establishing Early Childhood Education Centres in project districts:

Setting up 100 centres for imparting early childhood education in existing school buildings or space provided by the community. The cost to be incurred on running each centre will be exceeding Rs: 10,000/- per month per school/centre. The philosophy of the centre is to tame up the pre- school going age children and prepared them for primary education through their own natural interests.

After the successful launching of the project the progress of Education Component is as of April, 2010, 28 Girls Primary Schools and 29 Boys Primary Schools have been functionalized in which 1,805 Girls and 1,083 Boys are enrolled while 9 Second Shift Girls Primary Schools have been established where 370 girls are enrolled. 5 Early Childhood Centers have also been established in project districts and their enrollment is 143 (Boys 60 & Girls 83), A total of 108 local female teachers have been appointed using the

standard procedure of hiring the teaching staff during which SMC office bearers, District Government officials were also present.

Project Orientation Workshop to District Government Education Officials:

The District Government Officials of the Education Department including EDO (E&L) related all DO's ADOS (E) and SPEs were oriented in a two days workshop, conducted at NRSP-Head Office Islamabad, where they were well trained about the knowhow of the project and its methodology.

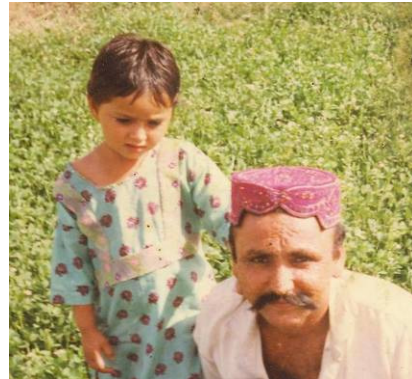
Training for Joyful Learning, Creative Skills and Multi-grade Teaching:

A series of 7 days training of female teachers' on Joyful Learning, Creative Skills and Multi-grade Teaching was conducted in Shikarpur & Kashmore & Kandhkot Districts. 3 batches of teachers have obtained training on modern methodologies of teaching, with joyful activities for classrooms. This practice has given an ample and fruitful result in the newly functionalized schools.

A Case Study

When **Benazir Shar** (23 Yrs) born in the poor family of village Ghulam Hussain Shar, Union Council Garhi Dakho, Khanpur, District Shikarpur,. Her father **Ali Gohar Shar** (46 Yrs) named her in the inspiration late Benazir Bhutto Shaheed the daughter of the East, due to her courage, dignity and bravery.

When Benazir Shar reached at the age of four, she brought a dream to her father about her education who wanted to see his daughter educated. There was no school in the surroundings of the village. But her father had aimed that he will educate the little girl as like Benazir Bhutto. Ali Gohar discussed the issue with his younger brother Gul Hassan and both the brothers gathered the villagers and put forth the issue for establishment of a primary school in their village. In the return they got disgusting laughs from the villagers which were totally against of education in their village.



Their reasons were solid which they gave to the two brothers.

1. Who will give the piece of land for the building of school?
2. Why should they waste their labour hands in the shape of little children by loosing them to education?
3. Why should they loose traditional morality after Girls Education?

But Ali Gohar stood alone in front of the community; he promised and told to all of them that one day you all will give honour to my little baby Benazir.

And the day became milestone for the Ali Gohar. He went to the Tehsil headquarter Khanpur and started struggle for the establishment of the primary school in his village. He met with District Education Officer and requested him for the school building. Though he was poor and owned only ¼ acre agricultural land but for the sacred cause he gave half of the land for the school. And within a year school was formed where a teacher was posted by the Education Department.

Benazir Shar joined the school along with 7 boy's students of the village. She passed primary education with ample numbers and ready for the middle standard education. Ali Gohar had shown the progressive fatherhood and brought her to the Khanpur, where his younger brother

Gul Hassan was residing. They arranged her admission in the Girls High School Khanpur, where she started English alphabet with new zeal and wonder.

Meanwhile in the village every fellow had given bad words to the father who kept her daughter on mercy of others and the whole scene was against their own so-called honour. The villagers made a quarrel and began acts for de-functionalizing the school. And temporarily they succeeded in their plan. The school where Benazir had studied once was closed permanently.

The condition of school was become from worse to worst. The children of the village were passing their time in agricultural lands or roaming in streets without any cause. Their future was on the stake without their education. And the time came when Benazir Shar came in the village after 10 years where she saw the poor condition of the school and the children. She even noticed that the behaviors of the villagers were a little bit changed towards the positive. But what could they do, they had cut their own hands and let the building of school get dilapidated.

After three days she heard about the Village Organization that had been formed in her village by the women. She attended a meeting and put forth the matter of functionalizing the school in the meeting. In the same month the mobilizing team of NRSP-SRSO visited the school and after dialogue with the community they formed a School Management Committee (SMC). Benazir Shar was appointed Head Teacher and Gen: Secretary of SMC, and initiated the teaching to the boys and girls of the village. Due to high enrollment of boys it was decided to run a 2nd Shift Girls Primary Class in evening time exclusively for girl students. Fortunately a newly married girl who was Intermediate was appointed who had come into the village from another village. Today 92 boy students are studying in first shift and 45 girl students are in second shift class. "Today I feel myself in heaven. My head is inclined to Almighty God in offering thanks for giving me such courage."

*Said Ali Gohar: "Now all the villagers are giving respect to my daughter; who is lightening with the education to all children of my village." The missing facilities have been provided and the school building repaired. **The school has become functional after 12 years. The villagers are giving examples of both "Benazirs".** "I was a poor farmer but had made struggle for bringing the light of education to my village." Ali Gohar said with glittering face: "I feel that my dream came true!" "Thank you SRSO, thank you*



NRSP for helping me to make my dream true!" Benazir Shar added to her father: "This was my dream from my childhood! And now I am teaching here! I am making future of my race and feeling worship!"

SYED QAIM ALI SHAH, CHIEF MINISTER GOVERNMENT OF SINDH; VISITS THE PROGRAMME

In order to distribute Catch Card for health insurance title “Sehat Salammat”, among the community members, a mega event was arranged by SRSO for the launching the Sehat Salammat Card on 18th April, 2010 at Shikarpur; Chief Guest of the event was Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah. The function was also attended by other guests that included : Minister of Local Government Mr. Siraj Durrani, Former Defence Minister; Mr. Aftab Shaban Mirani, Housing Minister Agha Taimoor Khan, Adviser to CM; Dr Kaiser Bengali, Special Adviser Agha Arsalan Khan, MPA Mr. Anwar Mahar, DCOs, name of DCOs and P & D officials and other district officials.



Dr. Sono Khangharani Chief Executive Officer SRSO welcomed the Chief Minister and other delegation members and took them around the stalls which had been set up to depict UCBPRP’s/SRSO’s and briefed them about the overall activities to visualize the different interventions being undertaken for poverty alleviation. After visiting the stalls the Chief Minister and other guests came to the stage and where the function formally commenced. The Chief Executive Officer SRSO described the one year’s journey of the UCBPRP about

achievements and the qualitative social change brought about in both the targeted districts and also described the hindrances which had been faced during the implementation of the Project. He also thanked the Chief Minister and the Government of Sindh for providing massive funding for the Project and also spoke about the cooperation of DCOs and government officials of the two districts. He emphasized that there was more need to work on the different sectors like productivity enhancement for increasing the farmer’s yields, education for poor and low cost houses construction for the shelter less. In last, he also spoke about the findings of the three third party studies that had been for verification of processes and for the measuring change that had so far occurred.



Thereafter, few community women shared their case studies before the audience and shared previous and current social status after getting benefits from UCBPRP/SRSO.

The Chief Minister launched the “SEHAT SALAMAT” card and distributed cards of “Micro Health Insurance” and CIF cheques among groups of poorest of the poor women representing organized household from different community/village organizations of Shikarpur and Kashmore- Kandhkot.

The Chief Minister also distributed the souvenirs among the District Coordination Officers i.e. Dr. Saeed Ahmad Mangejo, DCO Shikarpur; Syed Abid Ali Shah; DCO, Kashmore-Kandhkot; Kazim Hussain Jatoi; DCO, Jacobabad; Mohammad Hussain Naqvi; DCO, Larkana and to Mr. Jamal Shoro; Director SGRRP.

Addressing the audience, the Chief Minister said that this was a very unique type of program in which the project had managed to have gathered more than 5000 women despite the fact that it had only operated for one year so far. He said that when Mr.

Shoab Sultan Khan, Chairman SRSO and Dr. Sono had contacted him for approving and allocating funds for the project, he was not sure about the capacity of SRSO to execute the project but still he had done so and today he felt very comfortable regarding the decision taken by him. He said he was proud of Dr. Sono and SRSO’s team of social organizers. The UCBPRP’s team had brought about a big social change in the remote rural areas and its evidence was the presence of all the



women in today’s function especially when some time back these very women were unaware about their basic rights but now they were able to face and talk before every kind of audience about the discriminations being faced by them in the society. Although DCOs have well cooperated with SRSO team but as a whole the Government of Sindh had kept them away from UCBPRP and envisaged least role of Government Machinery in the Project.

The Chief Minister further said that no doubt UCBPRP project was a big challenge a year ago but he was very happy that SRSO had found identified and targeted the poor people in both district in a professional way. . In last he said that provision of low cost housing to the shelter less was the dream of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto and that he was trying to fulfill her dream through UCBPRP.

April 25, 2010
DCO Office, Shikarpur

A cluster of CSS officers from academy Lahore visited the DCO's Office in Shikarpur on 25th April, 2010 as part of their training exposure. At DCO's office Shikarpur a meeting was held to brief about ongoing public interventions aimed to bring social development in the district. A detailed district profile and achievements were briefed by DCO Shikarpur Dr. Saeed Ahmed Mangnejo. Besides PPHI presentation was also given to share health services improvements in public sector institutes. The UCBPRP-SRSO team including Dr. Sono Khangharani, CEO-SRSO also participated in the meeting and presented a comprehensive briefing on the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program, activities, results and proposed impact. Participants asked different questions about PSC as well as other products and procedures, which were responded and elaborated.

Meeting with Packard Partners and P&D Department

April 30, 2010. Committee Room, Finance Department-Sindh Secretariat

Following Packard Partners attended the meeting:

Population Welfare Department, Sindh, Marie-Stopes Society, HANDS, Aahung, Shirkat-Gah, FPAP

After introduction of participants, Project Coordinator SGRRP Dr Shireen Narejo briefed about the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program of Sindh Rural Support Organization being implemented in two districts Shikarpur and Kashmore-Kandh Kot. She emphasized interventions especially those that had resulted in making a remarkable dent in social taboos with consequent women emancipation.

As expected, the meeting was highly productive, discussions were held for initiation of integration process from the beginning of discussions and steps that were needed to be taken for following integration/partnership and for leveraging resources in the program districts of Kashmore and Shikarpur. .

It was decided that for advocacy, capacity building and services provision, Packard partners were ready to give accessibility to services to communities and for creating demand in the program districts. The SRSO team could build their own capacity in FP/RH and provide other support for coordination in field. Initially Aahung will build the capacity of SRSO and VO's and then MSS, HANDS and FPAP will coordinate in providing FPRH services.

Aahung will support SRSO in building capacity on SRHR in two steps; by conducting a TOT for SRSO personnel first and then later on for its VO's. Aahung would do trainings after conducting the TNA and for this exercise, participation of VO's will be ensured. For the planning of this process, a separate 1-1 meeting was required; Aahung team will be

contacting Mr. Sono Khangharani, CEO of SRSO soon on this. Shirkat Gah offered their Advocacy and Capacity building Services for the communities in Shikarpur.

AI; P&D to share their VO's name and contact info, so that Aahung and Shirkat can decide to choose the districts to follow up and pool in their resources.

MSS offered their services through their Suraj Providers network, along with their static clinics and MSUs

AI; MSS and SRSO to meet 1-1 to make detailed plans for district level coordination.

PWD offered their services in both districts where they were present and will be willing to support the services through their RHS centers.

AI; Action plan is required to ensure the commodities supplies in the centers and for building coordination mechanism between DPWO's and VO's.

HANDS offered to give their technical support to replicate the MARVI model for the very remote districts of SRSO.

FPAP districts do not match with SRSO districts, yet they are willing to offer their Mobile unit for surgical services on request and generated demand.

The Poverty Reduction Program is right now in two districts of Sindh and will be up-scaled to 4 more districts in coming months and for that Ms Shereen Narejo will propose an allocation of budget lines in their next phase of the program for FP/RH component.

SRSO & NADRA's Cooperated Activity

Since Sindh Rural Support Organization started operations in Shikarpur, a remarkable cooperation it has received from co existing government and non government functionaries wherever needed. Since starting NADRA has played a vital role in registration of masses and issuance of basic document required for every citizen, SRSO under project of UC based poverty reduction program has strengthened the cooperation of NADRA. In this regard a free CINC camps have been arranged in different locations of district Shikarpur.

As per need forwarded by SMU Chak, a meeting was held with Zonal Manager NADRA urging him for substitute facility at Chak town to fulfill need of local and vicinity people. NADRA authorities shifted the NADRA Swift Registration Centre NSRC Lakhi to chak for two weeks. All the logistical arrangements were made by SRSO team. They hanged banners in different muhallas/chowks to create awareness among the people. Therefore, a temporary centre started in Chak from 2nd April, 2010 to 12th April, 2010. Mr. Shabir Bhutto in-charge of the NADRA centre as well as SRSO team was performed responsibilities. Daily average attendance of registering persons remained 65 to 70 ultimately 1000 people have got registered and will get CNIC cards.

Annex:1
UC wise Progress

Annex:2**Work Plan for the Next Qtr (April to June 2010 – Shikarpur and Kashmore)**

s. No	Activities	Plan (April - June)	April	May	June
1	HHs Organized	19,757	6,586	6,586	6,585
2	CO Formation	2,801	934	934	933
3	VO Formation	1,273	424	424	424
4	IGG	1,875	625	625	625
5	CIF (0 to 11)	244	81	81	82
6	CIF (12 to 18)	6,602	2,201	2,201	2,200
7	VTP (0 to 11)	2,649	883	883	883
8	VTP (12 to 18)	2,736	912	912	912
9	DWSS	757	252	252	253
10	VIS	28	9	9	10
11	LCHS	3,944	1,315	1,315	1,314
12	Schools	283	94	94	95
13	2nd Shift School	200	67	67	66
14	R & D	2	1	1	-
15	MHI	13,541	4,514	4,514	4,513
16	TBA	1,303	434	434	435
17	CO Mgt & BK	16,328	5,443	5,443	5,442
18	CO CIF Need Identification & RK	8,167	2,722	2,722	2,723
19	VO Mgt & Planning	1,830	610	610	610
20	VO Book Keeping	3,902	1,301	1,301	1,300
21	VO CIF	3,856	1,285	1,285	1,286
22	Activist Workshops	36,612	12,204	12,204	12,204
23	Exposure Visits	-	-	-	-
24	PET	791	264	264	263

List of Abbreviations

- VDP-Village Development Plan
- ADB - Asian Development Bank
- BISP – Benazir Income Support Programme
- BoD – Board of Directors
- SBBYDP – Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Youth Development Programme
- CPI – Community Physical Infrastructure
- CO – Community Organisation
- CIF – Community Investment Fund
- CRP – Community Resource Person
- GoS – Government of Sindh
- HHs – Households
- HRD - Human Resource Development
- IRM – Institute of Rural Management
- IGG - Income Generating Grant
- MPR – Monthly Progress Report
- MIS – Management Information System
- MIP- Micro Investment Plan
- NRSP – National Rural Support Programme
- PC – Project Coordinator
- PSC – Poverty Score Card
- PIU – Project Implementation Unit
- RSP – Rural Support Programme
- SMT – Social Mobilisation Team
- SRSO – Sindh Rural Support Organisation
- SERP – Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
- TNI – Training Need Identification
- TNA – Training Need Assessment
- UCBPRP – Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
- UDPS – Union Council Development Plans
- VO – Village Organisation
- VST – Vocational Skill Training
- VDPs – Village Development Plans
- VOB – Village Organisation Bank

SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (SRSO)

Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme

District Shikarpur & Kashmore-Kandhkot

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

B-34, HAMDARD HOUSING SOCIETY AIRPORT ROAD SUKKUR

PH# 071-5631791

Website : www.srso.com.pk