

UNION COUNCIL BASED POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

• IMPLEMENTED BY

• SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION



PROGRESS REPORT AS OF JAN, 2011



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### **Executive Summary**

It was August 7<sup>th</sup> 2010 breach of Torri caused heavy devastation in northern part of Sind. Flood inundated more than seven districts of Sindh including UCBPRP pilot Districts i.e. Kashmore-Kandhkot & Shikarpur. As it was the un-usual flood that brought people on the roads, when it washed away their belongings, live stock and their serial foods for their survival. People became shelter-less as their shelters either destroyed or inundated under heavy flood. It was also unfortunate that Pilot activity was suspended till the normal life of the community.

Since, UCBPRP was architected by GoS at improving the quality of life of the rural communities specifically that of the poorest of the poor, through the conceptual package of social mobilization of the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs). This entails organizing rural communities into "organizations of the poor" at the community, village and union council level. At the heart of the social mobilization approach is the belief that there is an innate ability in each individual to improve his / her quality of life. However, what sets the poorest apart is the fact that they are not able to tap into their inherent potential. Social mobilization is the first step in eradicating some of the barriers that the poorest face. In the case of UCBPRP, it caters towards removing common hurdles such as lack of assets, capital and technical skills which ultimately prevent the poorest from climbing up the poverty ladder.

As flood changed the overall scenario, GoS is also intends to go along with community and extends its support to flood affected people in rehabilitation while providing shelters to them on priority basis. A series of meetings by SRSO management and GoS, resulted a revision of PC-1 and shifting of amount towards 43 villages while keeping some amount to complete CPIs in Program districts. Village Rehabilitation Project-VRP is the Reconstruction Plan of Low Cost Houses to rebuild the 7152 houses for the flood victims, initiated by Government of Sindh. Simultaneously, some of the INGOs; WFP, USAID, UNICEF, DFID etc; have decided to contribute in different shapes like; Food for work, Sanitation for the completion of this big initiative. Each house comprises on two rooms with solar light, drainage and brick-paved streets. The material cost of one house would be Rs 83,541 and the total cost of the house would be Rs.128, 000. The work on the VRP has been started on immediate basis after December 15<sup>th</sup> 2010 and will be finished by 30<sup>th</sup>-June 2010. A dedicated unit has been established with all required technical staff for the completion of challenging assignment.

As of January, work has been initiated over 1,766 houses, which have been completed up-to plinth level and 104 houses have been completed up-to roof level.

Besides this the Amended PC-1 will carry out completion of water and sanitation schemes, low cost housing schemes and low cost village improvement schemes in non-flooded areas. Vocational Training Programme has been minimized up to 3000 scholarships for the siblings of CO members. All capacity building trainings have been curtailed. Micro health insurance Facility is withdrawn from CO members for the next year. The amount for CIF is curtailed up to Rs. 50 million.

According to the new targets the scholarship for vocational training has been given to 1008 Pax for the Month of Jan, 2011. As of Jan, 11 a total of 1356 pax had been trained.

**District Wise Achievement as of Jan, 2011 (Dist. Jacobabad Shikarpur & Kashmore)**

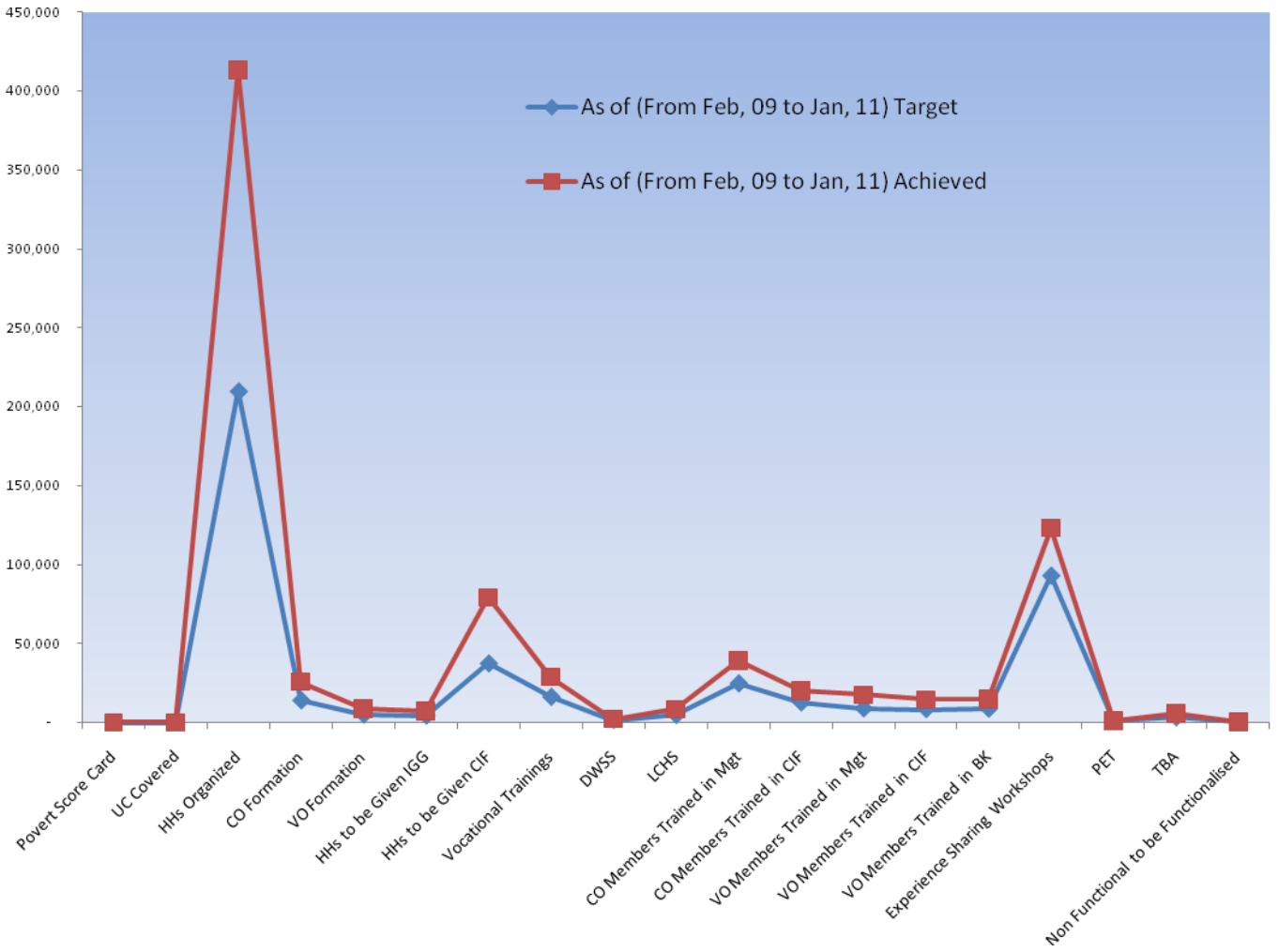
S. No	Activity	Dist	Project Target	As of Dec, 2010			January, 2011			As of January, 2011		
				Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
1	Poverty Score Card	Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	-	-	-	50	50	100
		Kashmore	37	37	37	100	-	-	-	37	37	100
		Jacobabad	29	29	27	93	-	-	-	29	27	93
Sub – Total			116	116	114	98	-	-	-	116	114	98
2	U.C Covered	Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	-	-	-	50	50	100
		Kashmore	37	37	37	100	-	-	-	37	37	100
		Jacobabad	29	29	18	62				29	18	62
Sub – Total			116	116	105	91	-	-	-	116	105	91
3	Households Organized	Shikarpur	103,789	103,789	100,001	96	-	-	-	103,789	100,001	96
		Kashmore	76,803	76,803	78,650	100	-	-	-	76,803	78,650	102
		Jacobabad	73,830	29,532	24,047	81		830	-	29,532	24,877	84
Sub – Total			254,422	210,124	202,698	96	-	830	-	210,124	203,528	97
4	CO Formation	Shikarpur	6,919	6,919	5,714	83			-	6,919	5,714	83
		Kashmore	5,120	5,120	4,607	90	-	-	-	5,120	4,607	90
		Jacobabad	4,922	1,968	1,558	79		55		1,968	1,613	82
Sub – Total			16,961	14,007	11,879	85	-	55	-	14,007	11,934	85
5	Village Organizations Formed	Shikarpur	2,414	2,414	1,757	73	-	-	-	2,414	1,757	73
		Kashmore	1,786	1,786	1,625	91	-	-	-	1,786	1,625	91
		Jacobabad	1,200	840	548	65	-	11		840	559	67
Sub – Total			5,400	5,040	3,930	78	-	11	-	5,040	3,941	78
6	Households to be Given IGG	Shikarpur	2,474	2,474	1,689	68	-	-		2,474	1,689	68
		Kashmore	1,831	1,831	1,222	67	-	-	-	1,831	1,222	67
		Jacobabad	1,573	20	20	100		-	-	20	20	100
Sub – Total			5,878	4,325	2,931	68	-	-	-	4,325	2,931	68
7	Households to be Given CIF	Shikarpur	24,664	21,294	23,163	100	-	-	-	21,294	23,163	100
		Kashmore	18,251	15,758	18,304	100	-	-	-	15,758	18,304	100
		Jacobabad	10,131	382	382	100	-			382	382	100
Sub – Total			53,046	37,434	41,849	112				37,434	41,849	100

S. No	Activity	Dist	Project Target	As of Dec, 2010			January, 2011			As of January, 2011		
				Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
8	Households to be Given Scholarship for VTP	Shikarpur	12,068	8,583	6,284	73	250	155	62	8,833	6,439	73
		Kashmore	8,932	6,403	4,929	77	250	471	100	6,653	5,400	81
		Jacobabad	5,811	478	478	100	300	382	100	778	860	100
Sub – Total			26,811	15,464	11,691	76	800	1,008	100	16,264	12,699	78
9	Villages to be Given Drinking Water Supply	Shikarpur	1,206	946	393	42	-	-	-	946	393	42
		Kashmore	894	700	291	42	-	-	-	700	291	42
		Jacobabad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub – Total			2,400	1,646	684	42	-	-	-	1,646	684	42
10	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village	Shikarpur	80	59	44	75	-	-	-	59	44	75
		Kashmore	60	44	12	27	-	-	-	44	12	27
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub – Total			140	103	56	54	-	-	-	103	56	54
11	Low Cost Housing Scheme	Shikarpur	2,500	2,334	2,416	100	-	-	-	2,334	2,416	100
		Kashmore	2,500	2,332	1,256	54	-	-	-	2,332	1,256	54
		Jacobabad	2,000	130	130	100	-	-	-	130	130	100
Sub – Total			7,000	4,796	3,802	79	-	-	-	4,796	3,802	79
12	CO members trained in management skills	Shikarpur	13,838	13,838	8,017	58	-	-	-	13,838	8,017	58
		Kashmore	10,241	10,240	5,691	56	-	-	-	10,240	5,691	56
		Jacobabad	4,922	710	710	100	-	-	-	710	710	100
Sub – Total			29,001	24,788	14,418	58	-	-	-	24,788	14,418	58
13	CO members trained in CIF Need	Shikarpur	6,919	6,919	4,148	60	-	-	-	6,919	4,148	60
		Kashmore	5,120	5,120	2,926	57	-	-	-	5,120	2,926	57
		Jacobabad	4,922	658	658	100	-	-	-	658	658	100
Sub – Total			16,961	12,697	7,732	61	-	-	-	12,697	7,732	61
14	No. of Participants Trained in VO Management	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	4,698	97	-	-	-	4,828	4,698	97
		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	3,561	100	-	-	-	3,572	3,561	100
		Jacobabad	2,400	562	562	100	-	-	-	562	562	100

S. No	Activity	Dist	Project Target	As of Dec, 2010			January, 2011			As of January, 2011		
				Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
15	No. of Participants Trained in VO CIF Training	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	3,294	68	-	-	-	4,828	3,294	68
		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	2,844	80	-	-	-	3,572	2,844	80
		Jacobabad	2,400	85	85	100	-	-	-	85	85	100
	Sub – Total		10,800	8,485	6,223	73	-	-	-	8,485	6,223	73
16	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	4,828	4,828	3,166	66	-	-	-	4,828	3,166	66
		Kashmore	3,572	3,572	2,689	75	-	-	-	3,572	2,689	75
		Jacobabad	2,400	385	385	100	-	-	-	385	385	100
	Sub – Total		10,800	8,785	6,240	70	-	-	-	8,785	6,240	71
17	Experience Sharing Workshops	Shikarpur	67,255	36,146	19,701	55	-	-	-	55,847	19,701	35
		Kashmore	49,769	26,748	10,494	39	-	-	-	37,242	10,494	28
		Jacobabad	11,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub – Total		128,544	62,894	30,195	48	-	-	-	93,089	30,195	32
18	Productivity Enhancement Training	Shikarpur	793	727	117	16	-	-	-	727	117	16
		Kashmore	587	538	127	24	-	-	-	538	127	24
		Jacobabad	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub – Total		2,380	1,265	244	19	-	-	-	1,265	244	19
19	TBA	Shikarpur	2,414	1,877	1,694	90	-	-	-	1,877	1,694	90
		Kashmore	1,786	1,389	1,109	80	-	-	-	1,389	1,109	80
		Jacobabad	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub – Total		5,400	3,266	2,803	86	-	-	-	3,266	2,803	86
20	Non Functional Schools to be Functionalized	Shikarpur	150	150	80	53	-	-	-	150	80	53
		Kashmore	150	150	69	46	-	-	-	150	69	46
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub – Total		300	300	149	50	-	-	-	300	149	50
21	2nd Shift Girls Schools to be established	Shikarpur	100	100	6	6	-	-	-	100	6	6
		Kashmore	100	100	16	16	-	-	-	100	16	16
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub – Total		200	200	22	11	-	-	-	200	22	11
22	Early Child Hood Centers to be established	Shikarpur	100	100	4	4	-	-	-	100	4	4
		Kashmore	100	100	5	5	-	-	-	100	5	5
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub – Total		200	200	9	5	-	-	-	200	9	5

**Activity wise Progress (From Feb, 09 to Jan, 11) (Dist. Shikarpur & Kashmore)**

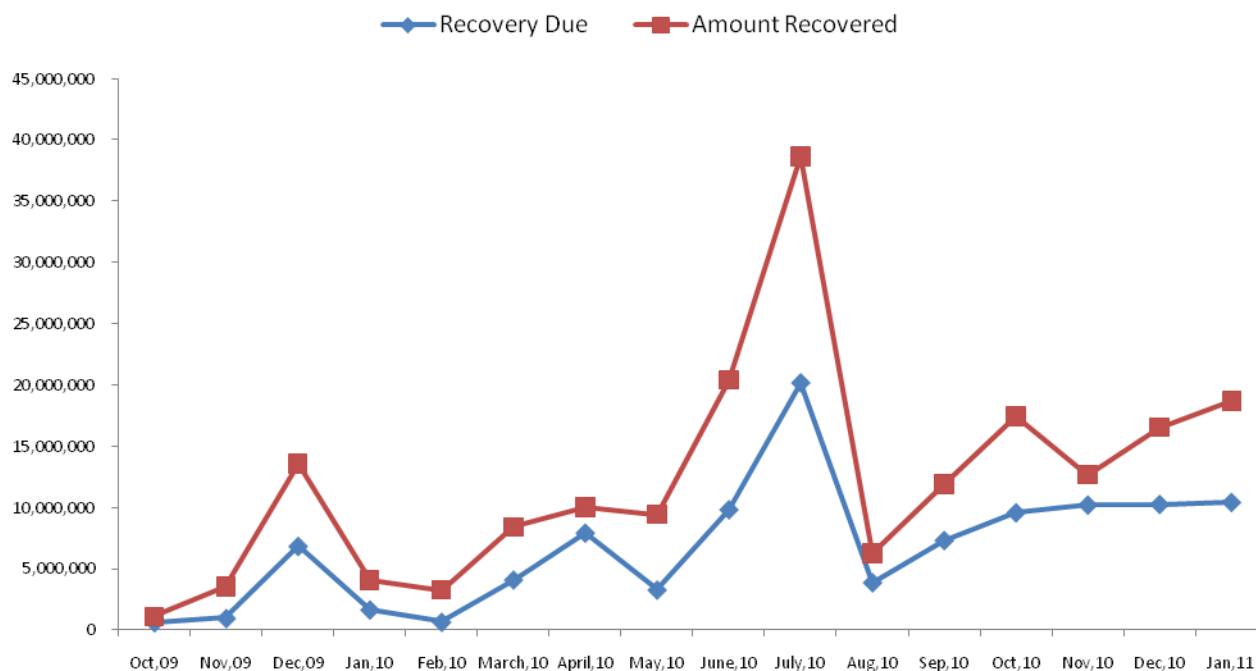
Activity	Project Target	As of January, 2011		
		Target	Achieved	%
Poverty Score Card	116	116	114	98
UC Covered	116	116	105	91
HHs Organized	254,422	210,124	203,528	97
CO Formation	16,961	14,007	11,934	85
VO Formation	5,400	5,040	3,941	78
HHs to be Given IGG	5,878	4,325	2,931	68
HHs to be Given CIF	53,046	37,434	41,849	100
Vocational Trainings	26,811	16,264	12,699	78
DWSS	2,400	1,646	684	42
LCVI	140	103	56	54
LCHS	7,000	4,796	3,802	79
CO Members Trained in Mgt	29,001	24,788	14,418	58
CO Members Trained in CIF	16,961	12,697	7,732	61
VO Members Trained in Mgt	10,800	8,962	8,821	98
VO Members Trained in CIF	10,800	8,485	6,223	73
VO Members Trained in BK	10,800	8,785	6,240	71
Experience Sharing Workshops	128,544	93,089	30,195	32
PET	2,380	1,265	244	19
TBA	5,400	3,266	2,803	86
Non Functional to be Functionalized	300	300	149	50
2nd Shift Girls to be established	200	200	22	11
Early Childhood Centers to be Established	200	200	9	5
Exposure Visits	2,600	338	-	-





CIF RECOVERY AS OF JAN, 2011(Dist. Shikarpur & Kashmore)			
District	Month	Recovery Due	Amount Recovered
Shikarpur	9-Oct	644,100	398,700
Kashmore		0	58,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>644,100</b>	<b>456,700</b>
Shikarpur	9-Nov	338,800	2,055,650
Kashmore		0	29,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>982,900</b>	<b>2,541,350</b>
Shikarpur	9-Dec	6,833,900	6,156,579
Kashmore		0	596,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>6,833,900</b>	<b>6,752,579</b>
Shikarpur	10-Jan	1,677,200	2,004,656
Kashmore		0	380,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,677,200</b>	<b>2,384,656</b>
Shikarpur	10-Feb	674,900	2,206,376
Kashmore		0	380,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>674,900</b>	<b>2,586,876</b>
Shikarpur	10-Mar	2,758,700	3,341,340
Kashmore		1,350,500	960,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>4,109,200</b>	<b>4,301,840</b>
Shikarpur	10-Apr	4,719,200	1,703,690
Kashmore		3,203,000	396,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7,922,200</b>	<b>2,099,690</b>
Shikarpur	10-May	3,134,000	4,410,988
Kashmore		155,500	1,731,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3,289,500</b>	<b>6,142,488</b>
Shikarpur	10-Jun	9,599,300	10,047,562
Kashmore		217,500	541,200
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>9,816,800</b>	<b>10,588,762</b>
Shikarpur	10-Jul	17,695,800	16,258,402
Kashmore		2,423,000	2,239,845
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>20,118,800</b>	<b>18,498,247</b>
Shikarpur	10-Aug	2,944,570	1,522,948
Kashmore		945,000	845,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3,889,570</b>	<b>2,367,948</b>
Shikarpur	10-Sep	5,745,500	4,580,929
Kashmore		1,576,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7,321,500</b>	<b>4,580,929</b>
Shikarpur	10-Oct	8,890,810	7,856,090
Kashmore		677,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>9,567,810</b>	<b>7,856,090</b>
Shikarpur	10-Nov	6,654,000	2,265,430
Kashmore		3,545,000	202,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>10,199,000</b>	<b>2,467,930</b>
Shikarpur	10-Dec	6,198,000	5,265,200
Kashmore		4,050,000	1,015,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>10,248,000</b>	<b>6,280,200</b>
Shikarpur	11-Jan	5,557,750	4,946,700
Kashmore		4,850,000	3,356,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>10,407,750</b>	<b>8,302,700</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>107,703,130</b>	<b>88,208,985</b>

Month wise Summary of CIF Recovery (Dist. Shikarpur & Kashmore)		
Month	Recovery Due	Amount Recovered
Oct,09	644,100	456,700
Nov,09	982,900	2,541,350
Dec,09	6,833,900	6,752,579
Jan,10	1,677,200	2,384,656
Feb,10	674,900	2,586,876
March,10	4,109,200	4,301,840
April,10	7,922,200	2,099,690
May,10	3,289,500	6,142,488
June,10	9,816,800	10,588,762
July,10	20,118,800	18,498,247
Aug,10	3,889,570	2,367,948
Sep,10	7,321,500	4,580,929
Oct,10	9,567,810	7,856,090
Nov,10	10,199,000	2,467,930
Dec,10	10,248,000	6,280,200
Jan,11	10,407,750	8,302,700



## Introduction of Village Rehabilitation Programme

While the number of deaths, injuries and economic losses caused by Flood disasters in which, Low-cost housing is one of the most important components of post-disasters reconstruction. It plays a major role in people's vulnerability to disasters and in the mitigation stage, effecting not only the number of deaths, injuries and suffering population, but also the future quality of life of the survivors. Based on the latest post-disaster strategies, This project hypothesises that successful social reconstruction requires the co-ordination between "physical factors" directly related to shelter provision, with "soft factors" such as education, employment and economic opportunities for the community, the provision of information and technical assistance. Government of Sindh has initiated a Village Re-habilitation Project in three districts ; Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur by cutting the budget of ongoing project ; Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme on the basis of contingency strategy. VRP is now implemented by Sindh Rural Support Organization.

VRP Progress as of January, 2011				
S. No	Activity	As of January, 11	Achieved	%
<b>Low Cost House</b>				
1	Establishment of Unit	0	0	0
2	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	10	30	100
3	Lay out for Houses.	1,600	1,766	100
4	Construction work initiated	1,600	1,766	100
5	Work completed up to Plinth Level	1,600	1,766	100
6	Work completed up to Roof level	200	104	52
7	Roof material laid	0	0	0
8	Low Cost House Completed	0	0	0
<b>Sanitation Scheme</b>				
9	Survey of Schemes	4	3	75
10	No: of Schemes initiated	1	2	100
11	No: of Schemes Completed	0	0	0

## VRP WORK PLAN (Jan to June-2011)

Sl. No	Activity	Dec-10	Quarter-1			Q-1 (Total)	Quarter-II			Q-II (Total)	Total
			Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11		Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11		
<b>Low Cost House</b>											
1	Establishment of Unit										
2	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	3	7	14	15	36	5	0	0	5	44
3	Lay out for Houses.	200	1,400	2,000	2,400	5,800	1,000	0	0	1,000	7,000
4	Construction work	200	1,400	2,000	2,400	5,800	1,000	0	0	1,000	7,000

	initiated										
5	Work completed up to Plinth Level	200	1,400	2,000	2,400	5,800	1,000	0	0	1,000	7,000
6	Work completed up to Roof level	0	200	1,400	2,000	3,600	2,400	1,000	0	3,400	7,000
7	Roof material laid	0	0	200	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,400	1,000	5,400	7,000
8	Low Cost House Completed	0	0	200	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,400	1,000	5,400	7,000
<b>Sanitation Schemes</b>											
9	Survey of Schemes	1	3	7	14	24	18	0	0	18	43
10	No: of Schemes initiated	0	1	3	7	11	14	18		32	43
11	No: of Schemes Completed	0	0	0	4	4	7	14	18	39	43

<b>PLANNED VILLAGES FOR REHABILITATION</b>					
<b>District Kashmir @ Kandhkot</b>					
S.No:	Name of Taluka	Name of UC	Name of Village	Total No: of Houses	No: of Damaged Houses
1	Kandhkot	Haibat	Qayas Bhayio	243	205
2	Kandhkot	Haibat	Village Tori	230	230
3	Kandhkot	Dari	Markh Bhayio	250	230
4	Kandhkot	Malhir	Abdul Qadir Chachar	300	285
5	Kandhkot	Ghous Pur	Master Sayano Oghahi	300	260
6	Tangwani	DuniaPur	Hamzoo Oghahi	280	150
7	Tangwani	Karam Pur	Asghar Khan Bijarani	200	200
8	Tangwani	Karam Pur	Mehran Khan Bijarani	200	180
9	Kandhkot	Malhir	Noor Hassan Sabazoi	200	193
10	Kandhkot	Haibat	Shairalabad	273	238
11	Tangwani	Jamal	Khuda Bux Lashari	225	200
12	Tangwani	DuniaPur	Khawand Bux Bahlkani	230	220
<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>2,931</b>	<b>2,591</b>

<b>District Jacobabad</b>					
S.No:	Name of Taluka	Name of UC	Name of Village	Total No: of Houses	No: of Damaged Houses
1	Garhi Khairo	Qadirpur	Khanan Dari	213	150
2	Garhi Khairo	M.Pur Odho	Sheranpur	220	200
3	Ghari Khairo	Allahabad	Qutab Khan Brohi	200	150
4	Jacobabad	Dashti	Ahmed Mian Soomro ( Part : 1)	255	210
5	Jacobabad	Dashti	Laal Bux Bughio	205	170
6	Jacobabad	Ahmedpur	Alipur	205	180
7	Thul	Din Pur	Allah Rakhyo Colony	297	225
8	Thul	Din Pur	Hasanabad	255	190
9	Thul	Joungal	Joungal	275	105
10	Thul	Ranjha Pur	Ranjhapur	218	210

11	Thul	Sher Wah	Jumo Dakhan	262	210
12	Thul	Joungal	Sheikh Mohd	210	160
13	Thul	Mir Pur Buriro	Khuda Bux Khanbhro	260	213
14	Thul	Thul 2	Mazari Wah	200	145
15	Thul	Deenpur	Allah Bux Brohi	200	160
16	Thul	Deenpur	Bangle Khan Khoso	300	230
17	Garhi Khairo	Allahabad	Aliabad Buledi	300	175
18	Thul	Toj	Mohammad Khan Banglani	300	210
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>4,375</b>	<b>3,293</b>

District Shikarpur					
S.No:	Name of Taluka	Name of UC	Name of Village	Total No: of Houses	No: of Damaged Houses
1	Shikarpur	Jaggan	Ali Khan Lund	210	210
2	Shikarpur	Jaggan	Pir Bux Bhund	200	200
3	Shikarpur	Jaggan	Jaggan	300	160
4	Shikarpur	Sultan Kot	Fattah Pur	220	140
5	Shikarpur	Humayoon	Chodhayo Sadhayo	308	145
6	Garhi Yasin	Bhambhiar	Salar Marfani	255	255
7	Garhi Yasin	Mirzapur	Jamal Pur	200	200
8	Garhi Yasin	Bhambhiar	Ismail Sundrani	260	260
9	Lakhi	Wazeerabad	Sadullah Nappar	200	150
10	Khanpur	Rahimabad	Mohd Yousif Bhatti	250	200
11	Khanpur	Mian Sahib	Makkoro Khunharo	300	150
12	Shikarpur	Sultan Kot	Fateh Mohammad Brohi	215	210
13	Khanpur	Pir Bux Shujrah	Tilo Pahore	200	200
<b>13</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>3,118</b>	<b>2,480</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>10,424</b>	<b>8,364</b>

### Features of VRP

1. House of 02 Rooms (Each of 16x14 ft).
2. Corridor (Veranda) with 7ft.
3. Solar Light for each House. (Where Electric facility is not available)
4. Hand pump offering for the House.
5. Latrine with WC & Pit sanitation.
6. One Biogas Plant for 5 Houses. (Where Gas facility is not available)
7. Brick paved Streets, sanitation & Sewerage facility to Village.
8. Planned & Organized Housing scheme

### Flood Affected Village (Approved by GoS)

District	Villages	Total HHs	Avg, HHs in Village	Total Damaged HHs	Avg, HHs
Kashmore @ Kandhkot	12	2,931	248	2,591	259
Shikarpur	13	3,118	284	2,480	225
Jacobabad	18	4,375	274	3,293	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10,424</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>8,364</b>	<b>230</b>

### Quantitative House Contribution Share in Cost

S.No	Donors	House Facilitation	Total Cost	Shares	Contribution %
1	Govt. of Sindh	House (material cost up to Plinth level & Roofing material)	<b>128,541</b>	<b>83,541</b>	<b>65</b>
2	Govt. of Sindh	Misc:(Transport Charge)		<b>5,000</b>	<b>3</b>
3	WFP/Community	Labor Food		31,000	25
4	Community	Bricks cost (Super Structure construction)			
5	DFID, USAID, UNICEF	Hand Pump & Latrine		9,000	7
<b>Total</b>				<b>128,541</b>	<b>100</b>

Total Material Cost of 7,000 houses	
Low Cost (7000 Houses)	
Description	Total Cost
Labor Cost @ 31,000/- HHs	<b>217,000,000</b>
Hand pump Cost	<b>28,000,000</b>
Latrine Cost	<b>35,000,000</b>
Misc (Transportation charges etc)	<b>35,000,000</b>
Cost for 7,000 Houses	<b>899,787,,000</b>
Less Cost of Hand pumps and Latrine Outsourced to UNICEF	<b>63,000,000</b>
Less Labor Cost Outsourced to WFP/ contributed by CO: @ Rs.31,000/HHs	<b>217,000,000</b>
<b>Total Funds Required for 7,000 Houses</b>	<b>619,787,000</b>

AVERAGE COST FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK	
Description	Total Cost
Sanitation	800,000
Street pavement	850,000
<b>Total cost per Village</b>	<b>1,650,000</b>

**Material is being provided to each beneficiary (Per House)**

A- 02 Iron Gates.

B- 02 iron Windows

C- 14 bags of Cements

D- 04 Iron Girder 4"x8"

E- 34 Wooden bamboos of 10'

F- 32 Wooden bamboos of 18'

G- 15 Truwa 6"x12"

H- 08 kana patter 9"x14"

I- 02 Plastic Sheets 16"x36"

J- Hand Pump

**Features of a house**

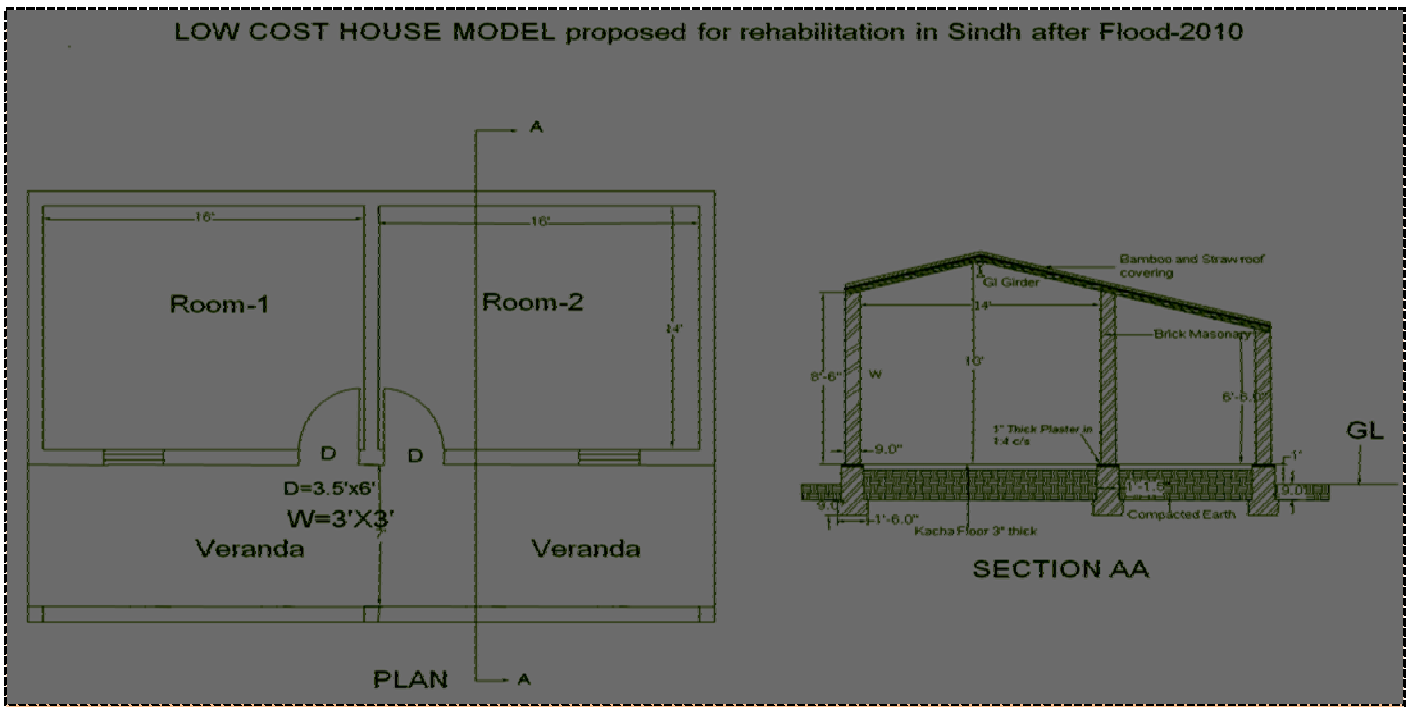
- Two Rooms, each of Size – 16ft X 14ft
- Veranda – 7ft wide (with 03 Brick masonry Pillars)
- Plinth – 1ft above ground
- Covered Area – 808 sq. ft)
- Rich (cement/sand-1:4) mortar in brick masonry up to plinth, remaining masonry with mud mortar
- Plastering inside and grouting outside of room and veranda.
- Roof covered with local material (Girder, Bamboos, Trauha, Pattar & plastic Sheet).
- 02 Iron Doors & windows

Sample design (2 ROOM HOUSE)



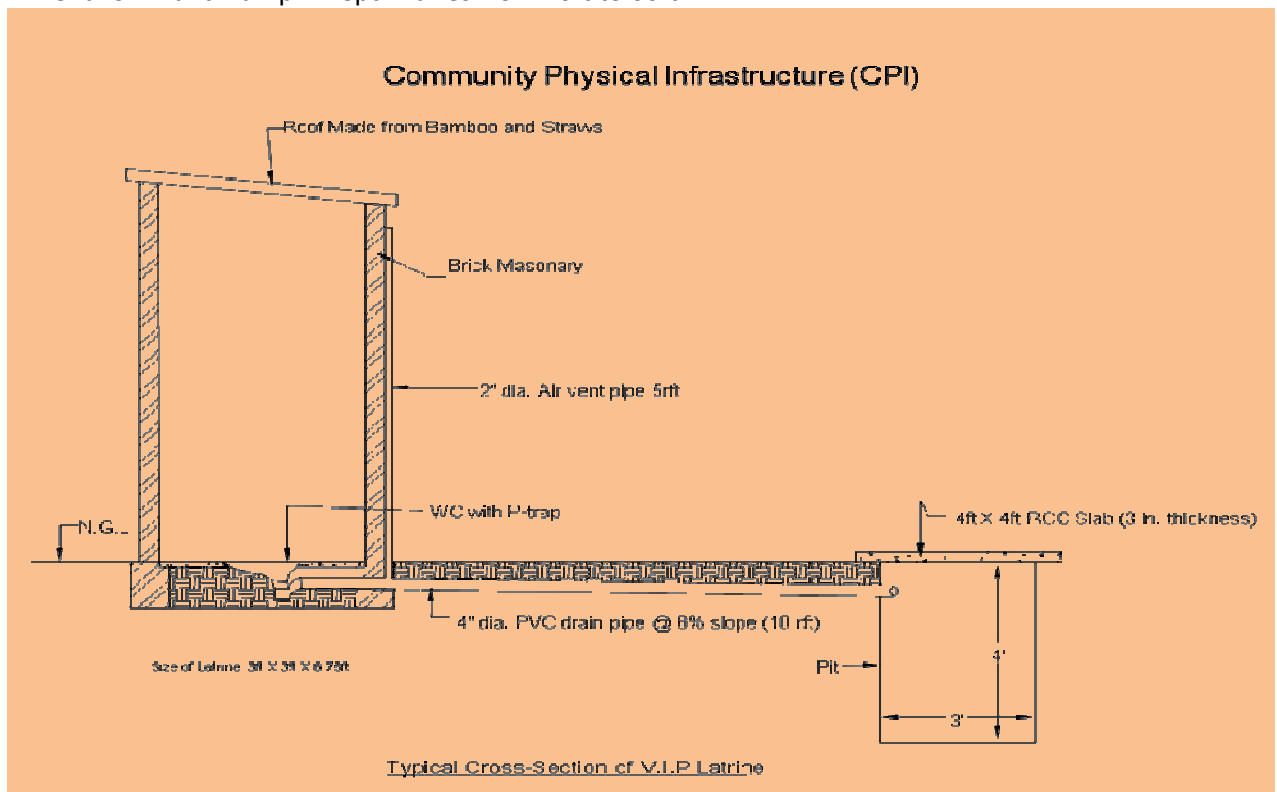
Design (2 ROOM HOUSE)





Additional components are being provided by other donors

- Latrine – 3ft X 3ft X 7ft high
- Shallow Hand Pump – Depth varies from 20ft to 60ft





## Tender Process

Before going to initiate on the working to establish the houses, SRSO core management decided to design a strategic process with Standard Operating Procedures, therefore in order to meet the standards SRSO started VRP from Tender. A tender was advertised in Daily Kawish on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010. The closing date of tender was 6<sup>th</sup> Jan, 11; venders participated with their bidding rates finally six venders selected on the basis of competitive market rates. Four members committee was formed to scrutinize the whole process of tendering and procurement. The committee members were;

- Sikander Sanam Team Leader-VRP
- Dr. Ghulam Rasool Team Leader-UCBPRP
- Mohammad Ahmed Manager HR & Admin
- Ilyas Ahmed Manager F & A

Kawish Dec 30, 2010.

<b>SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION</b>					
<b>TENDER NOTICE</b>					
Sealed Tender are invited from the Authorized Dealers / Suppliers for the supply of following construction Material at the SRSO ware House Sukkur.					
S.NO	Item/Description	Specification	Quantity per House	Total	Unit
1	Girder (4"x8") 2.5 kg.ft	Length = 17 rft	4	28,000	Nos
2	Wooden Bamboos 3" dia	Length = 10 rft	34	238,000	Nos
3	Wooden Bamboos 3" dia	Length = 18 rft	32	224,000	Nos
4	Truwa	6'x12'	15	105,000	Nos
5	Kana (Patter)	9'x14'	8	56,000	Nos
6	Iron Doors (Sheet 18 gauge 1" angle)	3.5'x6'	2	14,000	Nos
7	Iron Windows (Sheet 18 gauge 1" angle)	3'x3'	2	14,000	Nos
8	Cement (SR)		11	77,000	Begs
9	Plastic Sheet	(16'x36')	2	14,000	Nos

Tender will be received by hand / through courier till January 04, 2011 in the SRSO office and will be open on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011 at 11:30 am. The cement factories as well as steel / iron companies can also apply.

**Sikander Sanam Phul**  
Team Leader, Village Rehabilitation Project, A-42 Sindhi Muslim Society Airport road  
Sukkur Cell # 0300-3059502 Tel. # 071-5631625, 5633657

## Vender and Material Detail

S.#	Description	Specifications	Quantity per house	Vendors	Unit Rate	Total Cost Per House	Total Cost 7000 House
1	Girder (4"x 8") 2.5kg/ft	Length=17 ft	4	Amman	2,800	11,200	78,400,000
2	Wooden Bamboos 3" dia	Length=10ft	34	Niaz	88	2,992	20,944,000
3	Wooden Bamboos 3" dia	Length=18 ft	32		158	5,056	35,392,000
4	Truwa	6'x12'	15	Relin Trade Link	180	2,700	18,900,000
5	Kana Patter	9'x14'	8	Niaz	782	6,256	43,792,000
6	Iron Doors (sheet 18 gauge 1" angle)	(3.5'X6')	2	Amman	3,200	6,400	44,800,000
7	Iron Windows (sheet 18 gauge 1" angle)	(3'X3')	2		1,750	3,500	24,500,000
8	Cement (S.R)		14	Haq Trader	365	5,110	35,770,000
9	Plastic Sheet	(16'x36')	2	Niaz	425	850	5,950,000
<b>Total Cost occurred after Tendering</b>						<b>44,064</b>	<b>308,448,000</b>
<b>Cost granted by Government</b>						<b>53,541</b>	<b>374,787,000</b>



اسين ڳوٺاڻي تنظيم \_\_\_\_\_ جا سڀ ميمبر ۽ عهديدار اهو يقين ٿا ڏياريون ته اسان ايس آر ايس او جي مقصدن ۽ سهڪار جي ضابطي کي چڱي طرح سمجهي ورتو آهي ۽ اهو واعدو ٿا ڪريون ته هيٺين سڀني شرطن تي پورو لهنداسون.

- لو ڪاسٽ هائوس ۾ 2 عدد ڪمره هر هڪ ڪمري جي ماپ (16' x 14') ۽ ورائيو (34' x 7') شامل آهي. اوساري پڪين سرن جي ڪئي ويندي. گهر جي پتين جي اندرئين پاسي سيمنٽ سان پلاسٽر ڪيو ويندو ۽ ٻاهرين پاسي سيمنٽ جي گروٽنگ ڪئي ويندي. ان کان علاوه هر هڪ گهر لاءِ هڪ عدد نلڪو لڳايو ويندو ۽ هڪ عدد ليٽرن ٺاهي ويندي.
- گهر جي ٺهڻ لاءِ مڪمل ڪاريگرانه توڙي غير ڪاريگرانه مزدوري جي ذميداري گهر جي مالڪ جي هوندي.
- اداري طرفان هر گهر جي لاءِ DPC ليول تائين سرن جي رقم 30 هزار رپيا گهر جي مالڪ کي چيڪ جي صورت ۾ ڏني ويندي.
- DPC ليول کان ڇت ليول تائين سرن جو بندوبست گهر جو مالڪ پاڻ ڪندي.
- هر هڪ گهر جي لاءِ ڇت جو سامان (4 گرپر، پانس جا لڪڙا، پٿرون، ٿرنا، سيمنٽ ۽ پلاسٽڪ شيٽ)، 2 عدد لوهه جون دريون ۽ 2 عدد لوهه جا دروازا اداري طرفان ڏنا ويندا. ان کان علاوه هڪ عدد نلڪي جو سامان ۽ هڪ عدد ليٽرن جو سامان (سرن ۽ مزدوري کان علاوه) پڻ اداري طرفان ڏنو ويندو.
- منصوبي جو ڪم DPC ليول تائين اوساري مڪمل ڪرڻ کان پوءِ سرن جي رقم گهر جي مالڪ کي چيڪ جي صورت ۾ ڏني ويندي. ۽ ڇت تائين مڪمل ڪرڻ کان پوءِ ڇت جو مڪمل سامان، سيمنٽ ۽ 2 عدد لوهه جون دريون ۽ 2 عدد لوهه جا دروازا اداري طرفان ڏنا ويندا ان لاءِ تنظيم قرارداد پيش ڪندي، جيڪا واسطيدارن انجنيئر ۽ سوشل آرگنائيزر جي سفارش تي منظور ڪئي ويندي.
- منصوبي جي اڏاوت لاءِ جيڪا امدادي رقم ڪيش ۽ سامان جي صورت ۾ ايس آر ايس او ذريعي گورنمينٽ آف سنڌ (GOS) کان منظور ٿي آهي، سا منصوبي جي تعمير لاءِ فائو وٺندڙ کي هڪ گڏيل امداد ملي آهي. فائو وٺندڙ منصوبي جو ڪم انهيءَ رقم ۽ شرطن اندر پورو ڪرائيندي ۽ منصوبي کي مڪمل ڪرڻ لاءِ وڌيڪ رقم جو مطالبو نه ڪندي ۽ نه ئي وڌيڪ رقم اداري طرفان ملندي.
- تنظيم ان ڳالهه جي تصديق ڪندي ته فائو وٺندڙ ان ڳوٺ جو مستقل رهائو آهي.
- منصوبي جي اڏاوت لاءِ استعمال ٿيڻ وارو پلاٽ فائو وٺندڙ جو پنهنجو هجي. ۽ پلاٽ ڪنهن هيٺائين جڳهه تي نه هئڻ گهرجي.
- اڏاوت دوران پيش ايندڙ هر مسئلي جو حل فائو وٺندڙ / تنظيم پاڻ ڪندي.
- منصوبي جي اڏاوت دوران فائو وٺندڙ ايس آر ايس او جي انجنيئر جي هدايت تي عمل ڪرڻ جي پابند هوندي. هر گهر اداري جي طرفان مليل ڊزائن مطابق ٺاهيو ويندو. ڪم غير معياري يا ڊزائن مطابق نه هجڻ جي صورت ۾ ادارو ٻيهر گهر ٺهرائڻ جو حق رکي ٿو ۽ ان لاءِ وڌيڪ خرچ اچڻ جي ذميداري گهر جي مالڪ جي هوندي.
- فائو وٺندڙ منصوبي جي تعمير ۾ استعمال ٿيندڙ سڄي سامان کي محفوظ هنڌ تي ڏيڻو ڪندي ۽ ان جي چرپر ۾ خاص احتياط وٺندي.
- منصوبي تي آيل خرچ جو تفصيل ڪنهن رجسٽر ۾ درج ڪرڻ فائو وٺندڙ ۽ تنظيم جي ذميداري هوندي.
- ايس آر ايس او ضرورت جي وقت سهڪاري ضابطي ۾ تبديلي جو حق رکي ٿو.

صحیح صدر \_\_\_\_\_  
 سب انجنيئر \_\_\_\_\_ ايس.او. \_\_\_\_\_ ڊسٽر ڪٽ انچارج (V.R.P) \_\_\_\_\_  
 صحیح منبجي لاجت جا تفصيل \_\_\_\_\_  
 تنظيم جو نالو \_\_\_\_\_  
 منصوبي جو نالو \_\_\_\_\_  
 ڪل منظور ٿيل گهرن جو تعداد \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOP ٿيڻ جي تاريخ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ڪم شروع ڪرڻ جي تاريخ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ڪم ختم ڪرڻ جي تاريخ \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOP دوران موجود اداري (ايس.آر.ايس.او) جي نمائندن جا نالا ۽ صحيون \_\_\_\_\_  
 نمبر شمار \_\_\_\_\_ نالو \_\_\_\_\_ عهدو \_\_\_\_\_ صحیح \_\_\_\_\_

صحیح صدر \_\_\_\_\_  
 سب انجنيئر \_\_\_\_\_ ايس.او. \_\_\_\_\_ ڊسٽر ڪٽ انچارج (V.R.P) \_\_\_\_\_  
 صحیح منبجي \_\_\_\_\_



At the Head Office level, SRSO has established a VRP Unit at Sukkur for managing, monitoring and reporting the project and its various activities. The VRP is under the immediate supervision of the Team Leader who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of SRSO.

### **Staff Orientation**

Two day orientation work shop is conducted in order to orient the engineering team regarding conceptual understanding and quality standards as well as specifications of house. Twenty eight pax participated in the workshop. During orientation workshop participants took interest in activities like presentations and participatory learning etc. Participants were also oriented regarding budgetary allocation for the project. The workshop participants developed the detailed operation plan for the month of the December, 2010

### **Monitoring Setup of the Project**

Monitoring sector VRP receives progress through two ways; direct from Sub-Engineers; who are at available at every District and from Social Mobilization Team; who are also available at every District Level and are conducting dialogues with the community.

### **M&E verifies following indicators at Villages;**

- Dialogue with Community
- CO Formation
- TOPs
- Physical Progress of houses at every stage of work done

These indicators are cross verified physically in the field and feedback is shared with the Team Leader and respective sectors as well.

### **Furthermore the monitoring sector performs the following activities**

- Weekly review meetings (At district level)
- Monthly Review at Head Office Level
- Weekly meeting Minutes Circulation to the District Mangers
- Daily, Monthly and Quarterly Progress report
- NFR & Case studies

### **Process of VRP**

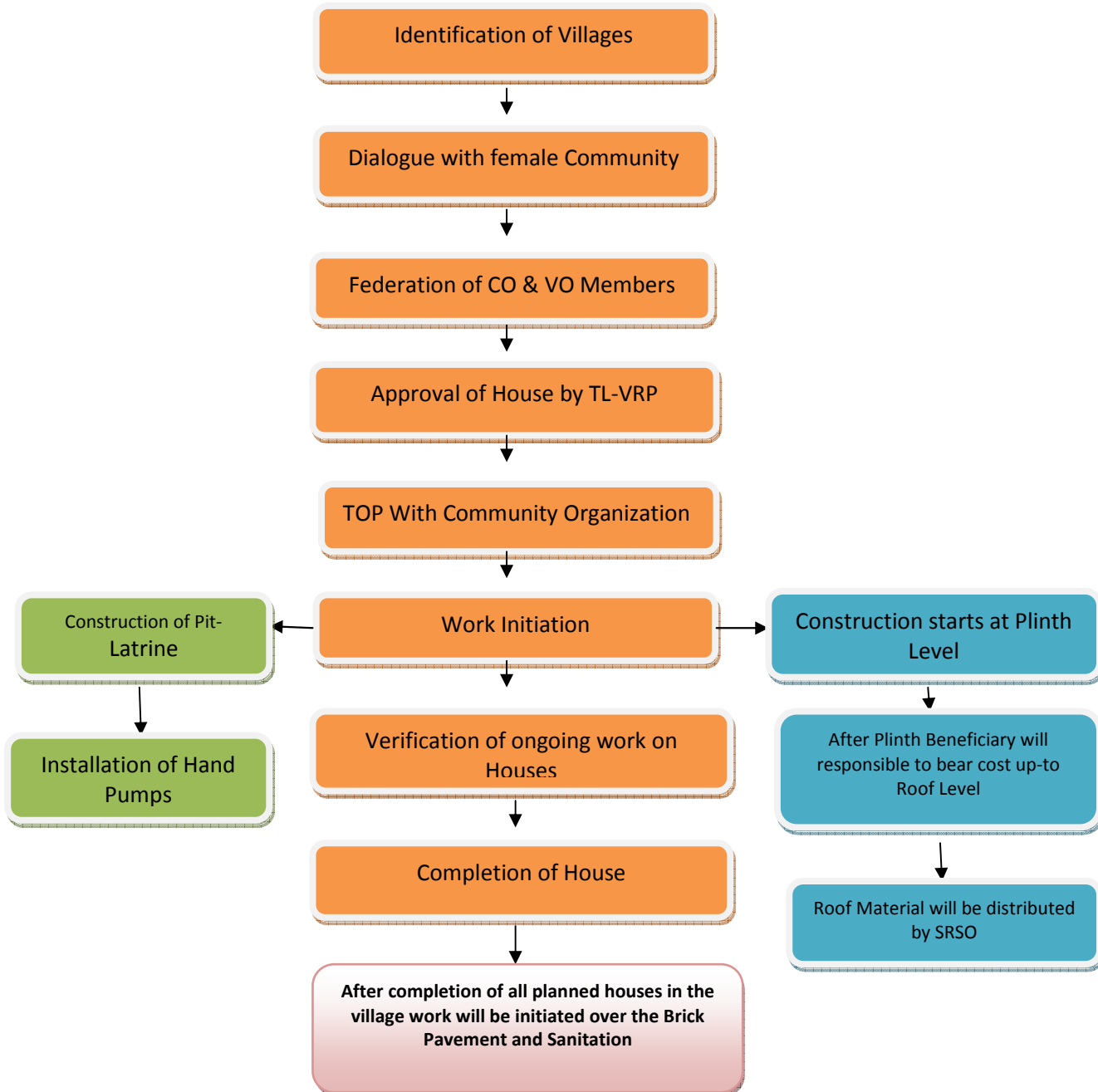
- Identification of Villages\*
- Dialogue with female community
- Federation of CO members
- Approval by Team Leader
- TOP with Community Organization
- Work Initiation
  1. Houses
  2. Latrines
  3. Hand pumps

Cheque distribution of PKR 30,000/ among the beneficiaries at DPC level

After completion of House at roof level, material is being provided to the beneficiary, detail is;

1. Cement
2. Bamboos
3. Girder
4. Iron Gates and Windows
5. Pattars and Turwas

### Flow Chart of VRP Process



### Dialogue with community



### Conflict Resolution



### Lay out of Houses:

GoS approve the budget for VRP with specific criteria of Housing, Area measurement, Rooms construction with standard & uniform design by keeping in view to construct a Model Village, concentration is being given on the good design.



### Initiation of Work:

Material cost expenditure (Cement, Bricks) up to Plinth level is being paid by GOS through bearer cheque of PKR 30,000, All Labor work and material cost at plinth level is the responsibility of concerned beneficiary. Importance is being given on the House as per criteria of SRSO as well SOPs defined. Sub-engineers and town planners are playing important role in the technical efforts and to meet the time line of the project.



### Excavation and Plinth level of houses

During the excavation community is taking very aggressive involvement in the work for the completion of house



### **Cheque Distributions**

After the completion of work up to plinth level as per the quality standard, Cheque of PKR 30,000 is disbursed among the Female Beneficiaries.



### **Distribution of Roof Material**

After verification of the names of beneficiaries and completion position of house, material is provided to the beneficiaries



### **Latrines and Hand Pumps**

As per the commitment of SRSO with Government of Sindh to provide the facility regarding sanitation, SRSO has outsourced by other donors to provide the Hand Pumps and Latrines to the same villages, simultaneously, SRSO is providing the hand pumps and latrines.





### **Hope to re-build the crashed house**

*Ghulam Sughra widow of Gulab Ali, she is 40 years old, resident of village Fatehpur, Tahsil Thul, District Jacobabad. She has 6 children 3 boys and 3 girls. Her family was affluent and life was going on with the best state of mind and full of happiness. A day came when she listen that her husband has hepatitis after lot of struggle she felt impotence due to limited income sources, finally she lost her husband. All family members were in down in the mouth. In that situation Sughra courageously decided to do something to keep alive the children. Being a female she faced number of hurdles in her social life but she faced every challenge with great courage and never stopped striving for the betterment of her family. She was leading her life under the poverty line. Sughra decided to work in different houses to earn some money. They lived in a dilapidated thatched house with earthen floors, which leaked during the rains. Her children, of course, could not afford to go to school. She continued his search from dawn to dust but all in vain. Meanwhile an other disaster came in shape of flood not only over the Sughra but that flood eradicated thousands houses and flood crashed the little house of Sughra also.*



*Sughra says, while in the great panic of flood everything floats away with the flood water. We can hardly save our lives from that flood. Our relatives displaced. When flood ends, we started returning to our homes with hopeful eyes but there were no symbol of our homes, only broken bricks and scattered material were present. Sughra told that after flood and coming back to house she was completely disappointed and was thinking that how I will be able to escape from the tread mill of poverty? After few days she saw a team of SRSO in her village. She was looking the team with full of hope in the eyes and asked why you are here? When she came to know that this team is going to re-build their houses, she was very happy. In the dialogue team explained that we are here on behalf of Government of Sindh. Sughra came out from the abortive situation and said this is a like a miracle for me. Suhgra started to work on her house with her children now our house is at roof level. She said that God may help everyone; who is homeless.*

## Vocation Training Programme's Rationale

Unemployment is a global challenge. Lack of marketable skills is one main factor contributing to widespread rural unemployment, hardest hit being women. Bigger challenge is to provide cost-effective and flexible learning opportunities. Vocational Training Programme (VTP) is an innovative initiative of NRSP-Institute of Rural Management to impart technical skills to the underprivileged rural community and empower them economically. In economic terms vocational training is foremost an investment in human capital. In an ever changing business environment it is no longer possible to "achieve higher levels of productivity, competitiveness and quality with an approach of standard and confined training. Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme focuses on poverty reduction through conceptual package of RSPs in three of the most impoverished Districts of Sindh. Vocational training programme is the most significant part of the whole UCBPRP as it contributes to poverty reduction by creating employment either through the start up of new enterprises or the expansion of existing ones. Job creation provides income to the poor. Poverty, following the broad definition, is also reduced when the conditions of work and representation are improved.

## Background and Introduction

The Government of Sindh launched, Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP), an initiative for reducing poverty by providing financial support to sustain livelihoods, helping marginalized households to come out of vicious poverty cycle. Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme through RSPs was initiated in April 2009 in all the Union Councils of District Kandhkot and Shikarpur. Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) is responsible for implementation of this programme in the pilot districts, focusing on poorest of the poor, identified through poverty scorecard using following categories;

1. Extremely poor/destitute (0-11)
2. Chronically poor (12-18)
3. Transitory poor and (19-23)
4. Well off or non poor (24-100)

In view of Pakistan's obligation to bring the poverty incidence to 13% by 2015 under the obligations of the Millennium Development Goals, the Sindh Chief Minister while announcing the Provincial Budget for the fiscal year 2009-2010 highlighted a two pronged strategy of the Government of Sindh.

- On short term basis the Government of Sindh has planned to put in place a mechanism to reduce poverty through providing some financial support and developing skills for the unemployed youth to enable them get employment.
- On the medium term basis the Government wants to concentrate on encouraging investment and growth especially in small and medium scale industry, raise agricultural productivity, attract investment in mineral sector and create an environment for improving service industry in different ways.

### ***Women on the rise***

Women play a major role in the rural area, though their efforts are hardly recognized as producers or held responsible for the management of natural resources through their productive work. N-IRM ensures empowerment of rural women by developing their skills to enable them to earn a livelihood. The idea is to provide women with the managerial and productive skills to begin and enhance a home-based business. The most popular courses amongst women are: dress designing, beautician, arc work and embroidery.

### **Beneficiaries of Vocational Training Programme**

In the target Districts Poor lying in the poverty ranking from 0-18 receive scholarship in form of vocational training while following criteria are considered by screening staff

- Marginalized rural poor;
- Underprivileged women
- Persons with disabilities (PWD) who can become active members of the society;
- Other marginalized segments.

### **Vocational Training Portfolio**

The portfolio of the Vocational Training Programme consists of around 100 training courses developed in response to needs identified by its clients. The portfolio is updated regularly in response to market demands.

### **Objective of Training Component**

- To build up the capacity of the population living below the poverty line through social mobilization to empower the local communities both socially and economically so that they move up the ladder of poverty and are able to improve their livelihoods and increase incomes

### **Implementation Strategy**

The project was being carried out with the help of a strategic plan which comprised of several approaches of effective training and plans for the betterment of the rural poor from the selected areas. Participants were selected amongst the poorest of the poor with the utilization of Poverty Score Card. Training were conducted by the NRSP-IRM team at field level in Sukkur and Rawalpindi/Islamabad.

### **Selection Criteria**

Selection criteria have been poverty score card whoever falls in the poverty band from 0-18 given scholarship in form of vocational training. Use of PSC has helped to identify poorer group for targeting. It is the beauty of PSC which automatically make things easier for intervention facilitator by identifying the poorest from the communities.

As far as selection of participant for a particular trade is concerned it is done at two levels;

### Level – I:

Social appraisal is done by either the community or Social Organizer (SO). Then those who are recommended by SRSO are given technical appraisal by screening staff of IRM.

### Level – II

A pre-designed format is followed for vocational trade selection. Screening staff make sure that the criteria are properly followed. If the participant fulfills the criteria then he/she is recommended to receive vocational training in a particular trade. The main points are;

- Individual aptitude/willingness for a particular trade
- Previous experience (if any)
- Market need for the selected trade
- Family (guardian) support/approval

## Case Studies

### VTEC Guides "Mithal" Out Of Blind Alleys

*In traditional societies like ours, People with Disabilities (PWD) are kept at periphery for multiple set of reasons. They are considered to be feeble and a disgrace to the family. Mostly they are excluded from the sphere of responsibility, especially among the poor rural communities.*

*Mohammad Mithal, a 23 years old boy from Khanpur UC, district Shikarpur, was born normal. Unfortunately, he got infected by some wild plant in the field during his childhood. In poorer segments of society, people have no other option but to live within their meager resources. They receive a minimum level of healthcare and usually succumb to infectious diseases. Same was the case with Mithal; his infection was not taken seriously until the venom spread gradually into his legs and rendered him disable. "It was a horrible, horrible*



*period, about which I could do nothing. I was just a kid and all of sudden my life is blasted out of existence", as he explained the plight in his own words. The team of IRM screening staff in Sukkur identified and after technical and social assessment selected Mithal for vocational training. His parents were sensitized by screening staff about the significance of employable vocational skills training being offered by SRSO for their disabled son & how VTEC is framing vocational training for People with Disabilities. Now he is enrolled in the trade of "Motor Repairing" training at IRM Vocational Technical & Education Center (VTEC), Sukkur. Mithal told us how VTEC is exploring individual potential of the PWDs and guides them through various skills required for gainful employment. Vocational training of the disabled is comparatively difficult than the regular ones as it involves a lot of counseling and coaching to help them gain self confidence. It also ensures that the participants have a significant role in contributing to the society. VTEC aims in the necessary and practical skills set for employment along with increased self esteem and self worth. After completion of his training, Mithal will return to his community with the hope that he would become economically self-sufficient through the newly acquired skill. VTEC continuously encourages and strengthens the unemployed youth like Mithal, to keep them moving forward in their journey of life.*

### ***Instead of Falling into a Rut, busting out a New Groove***

*The challenge of overwhelming poverty in Kandkot and Shikarpur is rather difficult because of its geographic, demographic and social conditions and gender-based division renders women economically and socially more insecure, meek and vulnerable to poverty. Moreover, training and employment opportunities are beyond their reach and they are badly caught in a vicious circle of on-going poverty and access to schooling is also sex-specific. Thus, it has become inevitable that the courses accessible to women got to be introduced that are socially acceptable to them and can prove help in income generation. Hence, channeling females into home-craft and sewing courses would prepare females for wages/self-employment. The responsibility has been taken by NRSP-IRM to impart “hands-on” traditional skills of tailoring, embroidery, arc work and beautician other synonymous crafts to the adolescent girls from district Shikarpur and Kandkot to ensure their income generation. VTEC-Kajli and VTEC-GPI (Government Polytechnic College) are brilliant examples of SRSO’s Vocational Training network for women in Sindh. Where girls from impoverished mentioned districts would carry skills, to generate income for themselves and for their families and, hopes to change financial conditions of their families, community and consequently of district as a whole. Despite their low academic background (50% have passed Grade 8), the participants of tailoring training were very hard working, and very focused to learn. Everyday, they work for six hours, sometimes for even longer hours than this. Most of them have learnt skills of making umbrella frock, bead frock, making traditional bed sheets by needle-work, panties, and embroidery work around the neck of frocks and shirts in short span of time (14 days), which has been an amazing progress. This rapid learning progress is largely the result of the dedication and willingness of the girls being trained. During the training, they were taught to carve 7 different patterns, by making photo-frames on paper and finally they were taught to do cutting up and sewing of cloths. What have been noticeable are the guidance of instructors for participants about the career path; teaching girls to transfer their capabilities into income for their wellbeing, need based training, quality and relevancy; female friendly environment (Physical, Teacher, Curriculum); and adherence of SRSO’s standard.*

### ***BDGs Cultivating Better Lives for their Households***

*SRSO believes that high fertility in economically stagnant rural communities is through women, specifically, through imparting traditional vocational skills to women so that they can generate income on their own at household level. BDG is a group of women that works on marketable fabrics & crafts after receiving vocational training from VTEC. Business Development Groups are growing in number and are proving to be handy source of income for women at household level in target areas under UCBPRP. The concept of BDGs enhances women's productive activities from the household it also brightens up the chances of income-generating employment outside the home by linkages to the markets. This mainly non-agricultural self-employment can promote rural development, raise the status of women and alter reproductive behavior. I went to UC Bhirkan, Humayon and Abdo where Business Groups of 30 women were witnessed*



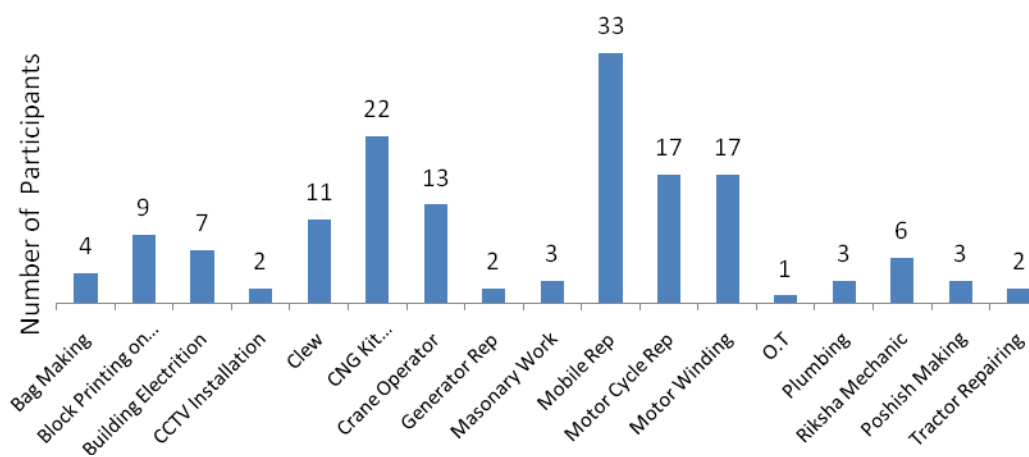
*doing Ralli-work and appliqué work. They were interpreting true Sindhi heritage in their work. They were working on rallis for covering for sleeping cots, floor covering or bed spreads. The number of patterns used on a Ralli quilt seemed to be almost endless as there is much individual expression and spontaneity in color within the traditional patterns. The three basic styles of rallies BDGs were working on, they are Patchwork, Appliqué, and Embroidered. Embellishments like mirrors, tassels and shells were also being also used to adorn Rallis. Orders from the brand of stitched clothes “Generation” and organization Marvi have been being continuously received by BDGs. Each member of every BDGs is earning rupees 200 on average per day. An adolescent girl said while expressing her views on BDGs in ecstasy that it would be a great if our crafts are marketed at local level too because in villages Rallis form an important part of a girls’ dowry. Business Development Groups have led many vocationally trained women earn their livelihoods supporting themselves and their families through micro-enterprises. Moreover, women micro-entrepreneurs make important contributions to the local economies through their traditional crafts of appliqué work, arc work and embroidery. And there are benefits at the individual level as women entrepreneurs gain confidence, decision-making experience, and a greater sense of control over their lives through their businesses.*

## Analysis & Discussions

This chapter explains UC wise analysis of VO training and poverty profile with respect to union council, gender and trade wise participation of participants for vocational training. It explicates inclination of men & women towards certain trades of vocational training that in turn explains

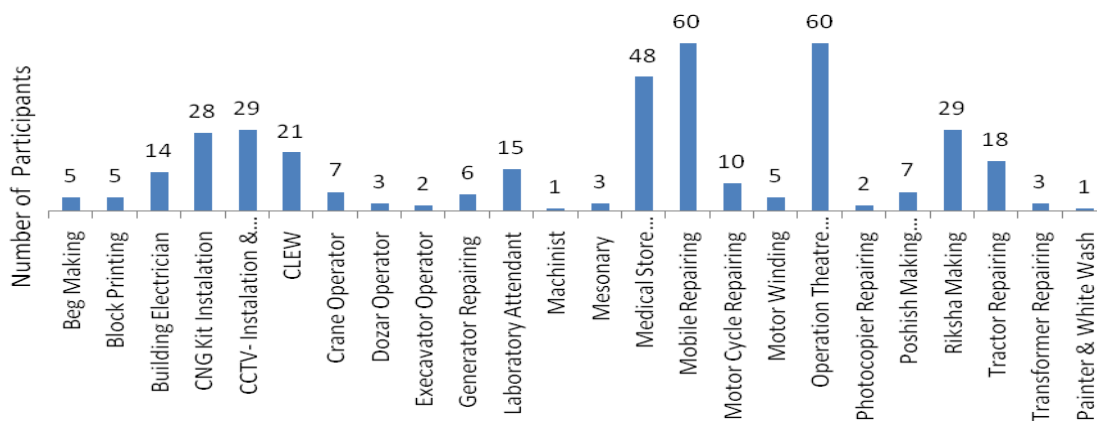
### Trade-wise Analysis (Shikarpur)

The graph below presents the trade wise analysis of the participants (men) from both the district Shikarpur. It depicts the trend that the favorite trades for men are mobile repairing, and CNG kit Installation. These are followed by training in motor cycle repairing. As the graph shows the trend of the participants is changing towards recently introduced trades like Rikshaw Mechanic, and CCTV Installation



### Trade-wise Analysis (Jacobabad)

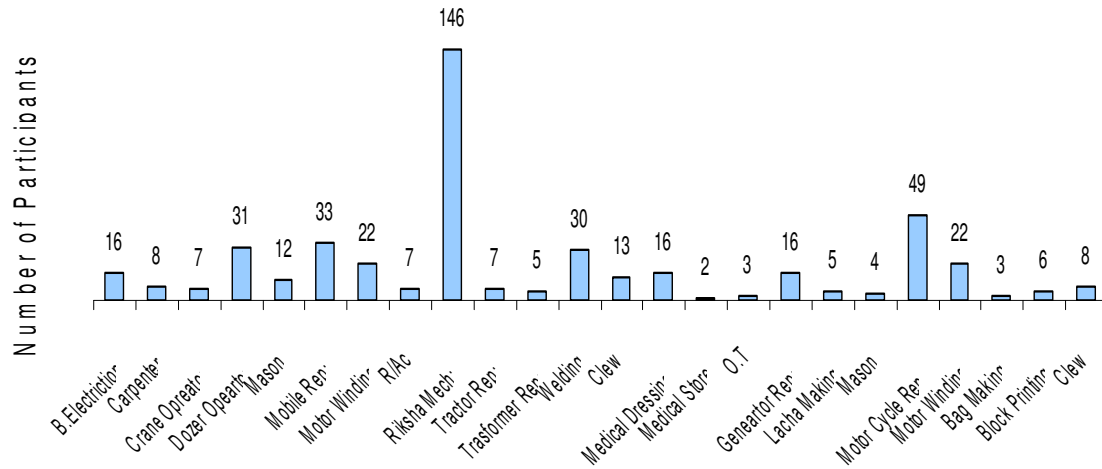
The graph below presents the trade wise analysis of the participants (men) from both the district Jacobabad. It depicts the trend that the favorite trades for men are Medical Store Assistant and mobile repairing, and CNG kit Installation. These are followed by training in motor cycle repairing. As the graph shows the trend of the participants is changing towards recently introduced trades like Operation Theater Assistant and Medical Store Assistant





### Trade-wise Analysis (Kandhkot)

The graph below presents the trade wise analysis of the participants (men) from both the district Kandhkot. It shows the trend that the favorite trades for men are Rikshaw Mechanic and CNG kit Installation.



## UC-Wise Details of Number of Participants

### District Kandkhot

The Union Councils Covered under Vocational Training Programme of UCBPRP in district Kandhkot are given below in the table

Union Council	Number of Participants
Buxapur	2
Cheel	3
Colony 1	32
Dari	5
Dolat Pur	7
Duniya Pur	71
Ghouspur	40
Gublo	13
Gulwali	67
Habbait	19
Jamal	52
Kandh Kot 1	15
Kandh Kot 2	11
Kandh Kot 3	2
Kandh Kot 4	7
Kajli	13
Karampur	30
Kashmore 1	1
Kashmore 2	4
Khewali	1
Lalao	16
Malheer	2
Rasool Bux Chachar	24
Risaldar	5
Saifal	18
Shulani	8
Tangwani	1
Zorgarh	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>471</b>

## District Shikarpur

The Union Councils Covered under Vocational Training Programme of UCBPRP in district Shikarpur are given below in the table

Union Council	Number of Participants
Chak	1
Bhirkan	7
Chak	2
Gaheja	1
Ghari Dakho	4
Humayoon	1
Jagan	8
Karan Shareef	2
Khanpur	7
Lodra	4
Madeji	13
Mehmoodabagh	1
Mian Sahib	3
Mugrani	2
Pir Bux Shujra	7
Rustam	8
Sehwani	3
Sher Kot	12
Sultan Kot	4
Taib	12
Thario	3
UC-01	4
UC-02	5
UC-03	4
UC-04	1
UC-05	1
UC-06	6
UC-08	9
Waryaso	6
Wazeer Abad	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>

## District Jacobabad

The Union Councils Covered under Vocational Training Programme of UCBPRP in district Jacobabad are given below in the table

Union Council	Number of Participants
Ahmedpur	11
Allahabad	11
Allanpur	19
Balouchabad	11
Dasti	33
Dinpur	18
Ghari Chand	45
Ghari Hassan	5
Ghari Khairo	58
Karim Bux	12
Khuda abad	6
Kot Jangu	1
Meeranpur	10
Mirpur Buriro	12
Mubarakpur	12
Qadirpur	3
Ramzanpur	45
Rind Wahi	19
Saeedo Kot	17
Shair Wah	23
Shairanpur	1
Thul	1
Thul 1	5
Thul 2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>

### **Business Development Groups (BDGs)**

BDG is a group of women that worked on marketable fabrics & crafts after receiving vocational training. Business Development Officer (BDO) served as a bridge between market demands & BDGs. BDO received demand orders from the market for the required material & BDGs worked on demand. That was originally to introduce their crafts in the market under set mechanism of post training support by IRM for women who received vocational training under UCBPRP. In the month of April 2010, about 28 trained women formed BDGs.

### **Challenges**

- Tribal conflicts and traditional conservative thoughts of the project area people caused slow participation in the arranged training events.
- The individuals are rejected during the screening process, which cause delay in training arrangement with full required participants for one training event. Similarly in case of vocational training the whole identification till selection process have to do again when a person rejects in screening.

## EDUCATION COMPONENT

### Introduction Pre and Post Flood

NRSP entered into agreement with SRSO for implementation of UCBPRP Education Component in the districts of Shikarpur and Kashmore at Kandhkot in October 2009. Project was based on finding of baseline conducted by NRSP team regarding state of schools in selected UCs of the concerned districts. The baseline about status of education identified large number of non functional schools with absence of teachers as the primary reason of school closure. Poor quality of teaching was also highlighted in the baseline.

Project strategy focused on revitalization of non functional schools, encouragement of girl's education through start of 2<sup>nd</sup> shift schools for girls in boy's school building and engagement of young children through early childhood centers. Project started with need identification of non functional schools in collaboration of Department of Education. Project was successful in identification of schools in two months time and committees were organized around schools but it faced difficulty in making those functional due to unavailability of competent female teachers in the vicinity. Identification of competent female teachers around the schools was difficult task in remote areas which were already under served in regard to girl's education in the past. Project efforts were realigned to find and address non functional schools where competent girl teachers could be available. Project is currently supporting 102 schools made functional by recruitment of teachers in post flood scenario. Project also started 24 2<sup>nd</sup> shift girl's primary schools and 9 early childhood centers. The school development work was initiated but it was badly affected by floods in 2010. Floods dislocated almost all the people including teachers and NRSP staff. All the project activities came to a standstill. Staff was engaged in relief activities and again started work on the education component in November 2010. The school which were once again made non functional by floods or were damaged were made functional once more.

Teachers were engaged and new plan of school support has been developed according to revised budget provision allotted by the project for this component. There is a tremendous potential for education component to perform and make a difference on lives of children currently engaged through project's efforts but it needs continuity of the intervention for some



years either by the government or by any nongovernmental organization with continuous capacity building of teachers.

### **Operational Arrangements**

NRSP established two field offices one each in the district headquarters at Kandhkot and Shikarpur. It was closely monitored and supported by hub office at Sukkhar. NRSP recruited more than 18 local professional staff for project which included social organizers and engineers. Capacity building component was assigned to N-IRM (training arm of NRSP). NRSP head office provided technical guidance and support with long and short terms visits of the project area.

### **Strategies / Interventions Designed & Implemented**

Following strategies were adopted for success of the project.

- Orientation and training of local district officials of education department about project and their involvement in the project processes.
- List of schools was collected from the department and initially two tehsils one of each district (Tangwani in Kandhkot and Khanpur in Shikarpur) were selected for project interventions. These tehsils listed maximum number of non functional schools due to remoteness and law and order situation. DOE staff also recommended these areas. Later two more tehsils were added in the project which included Garhi Yaseen in Shikarpur and Kandhkot in Kashmore district. This was due to non availability of competent female teachers in the initially selected tehsils. These four tehsils were also added because of presence of other interventions of SRSO and UCBPRP which gave the project strengths due to more holistic development and better trust of communities.
- Project which initially focused on SMC formation at non functional schools switched to identification of non functional schools where competent female teachers were available.
- Assessment of available female teachers showed the need of huge investment on their capacity both in terms of knowledge and skills. Project took it as a challenge and planned activities accordingly which not only involved series of training but also mentoring which would lead to visible change in the learning process of children.
- Project started opening of SMC bank accounts as a major step for making the SMCs more strengthened by making financial decisions and transactions for school improvement. NRSP planned to transfer teacher's salaries and developmental grants to schools through these bank accounts. However the poor banking structures in these remote districts, low education of account holders and non availability of computerized NIC delayed the account opening process. NRSP started with provision of stationery and



books etc to have quick start in these schools. Teachers were also provided salary in cash.

- School development plans were prepared with active involvement of SMCs. Engineering staff recruited by NRSP provided guidance about cost estimates and design etc. As there were delay due to account opening process so work was initially started by purchase of material by the community in consultation of technical staff of NRSP for few schools while for others school development plan were compiled. Decision about what to do and what not to do was taken by the communities. However there were areas where schools needed larger investment due to poor condition or non availability of school buildings while others needed limited interventions.



- All the SMCs were notified by the Department of Education and they paid regular visits to schools. Department of education was also involved in appointment of teachers and they were also asked to carryout independent monitoring of these schools.
- SMCs were provided record keeping tools such as attendance registers for students and teachers, stock registers, proceeding register for SMCs etc.
- A regular system of school monitoring by social organizers was developed while SMCs office bearers also provided regular feedback while visiting NRSP offices or through mobile phones.
- Teachers provided a summary sheet of student's attendance for each day at end of month with verification of office bearers and it served as the basis for release of salary for the teachers.



Project interventions became visible in the month of April – June 2010 but project interventions were restricted to sustain the existing intervened schools before moving ahead. Budget / Project realignment was under consideration by the project authorities. NRSP also started focusing on strengthening of existing schools but its efforts were affected due to massive floods in the project and adjoining districts.



**Current Status of Project Interventions**  
**No of Schools included in the project**

District	Tehsils	UCs	No of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Shift Girl's Schools	No of Reactivated non functional schools	No of Early Childhood Education Center	Total
Shikarpur	Khanpur, Garhi Yaseen	16	9	55	4	68
Kashmore at Kandhkot	Tangwani, Kandhkot	12	15	47	5	67
2	4	28	24	102	9	135

**Teachers in Schools**

District	No of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Shift Girl's Schools	No of Reactivated non functional schools	No of Early Childhood Education Center	Total
Shikarpur	15	83	4	102
Kashmore at Kandhkot	21	71	5	97
Total	36	154	9	199

**Enrollment Status in Schools**

District	No of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Shift Girl's Schools			No of Reactivated non functional schools			No of Early Childhood Education Center		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Shikarpur	-	592	592	1,541	1,867	3,408	67	37	104
Kashmore at Kandhkot	-	930	930	925	1,919	2,844	71	64	135
Total	-	1,522	1,522	2,466	3,786	6,252	138	101	239

### Post Flood Scenario

1. Most of the schools were again non functional as people and teachers were dislocated.
2. Some schools assets were lost including stationery and books etc by students.
3. Many staff members found higher salaries in post flood situation from various international donors working in the flood affected areas.
4. Project staff was diverted for relief activities and lost all the contacts and focus on project education interventions.
5. Project authorities decided to review the project funding status and it was drastically reduced to sustain teacher's salaries, limited furniture and stationery etc with limited operational cost.
6. Delay in project interventions in schools and limited funding also created doubts in the mind of communities about possibility of continuity of education of their children and in some places also reverted back to use of school premises for various personal uses.

### Current Focus in Post Flood Scenario

- a) Project staff was given assurance about continuity of project and they started contacting communities which also proved to be eager to restart the education intervention for their children. The figures of number of schools listed above show the number of students and teachers which are now enrolled in these schools after floods.
- b) Some adjustments were made in case new teachers were needed.
- c) It has been decided to transfer all development and current expenses including salary on quarterly basis to schools through SMC accounts. For this high priority has been given to account opening process. At the moment only 75 schools have bank accounts.
- d) Teachers training initial plan has been revised due to funds constraint and a revise training programme would be launched from 2<sup>nd</sup> week of February for all the schools.
- e) Schools which had school development funds transferred into their bank accounts would be allowed to use these for the intended purpose in supervision of NRSP engineer. For rest of the schools school development plan would be completed but a separate proposal to project authorities would be submitted for consideration for funding. Project would focus on drinking water and latrine facilities on priority.
- f) An assessment of losses in school due to flood would be carried out and reported. Schools would be provided with mat, books and stationery etc.
- g) Schools / SMCs will be linked with the donors / projects working in the area with focus on education and infrastructure for schools.
- h) Schools would be brought to a status where it again becomes visible and would justify the funding priority it needs so desperately.

## Recommendations

Here are some key recommendations for the project.

- I. Continuity of project interventions for a longer period under the supervision of some non governmental structure because without it schools again have chance of going back to non functional status.
- II. Increase in the funding for schools (at least previous spending levels approved should be allowed) to make schools more attractive for children for conducive learning environment.
- III. As in project design the schools were to be taken over by government education department therefore it is right time to assess if they are in a position to manage these schools and if yes then a process must be initiated at this time or a revised strategy needs to be in place with clear guidelines for all.



### Micro Health Insurance

The Micro Health Insurance package allows all family members irrespective of age to avail hospitalization, accident and disability insurance of up to 25,000 each for day care, diagnostic services, and hospitalization (for more than 24 hours' stay) and obstetric care. Provision of micro health insurance is to provide a social safety net to 56,541 households who lie in the 0-18 poverty band.



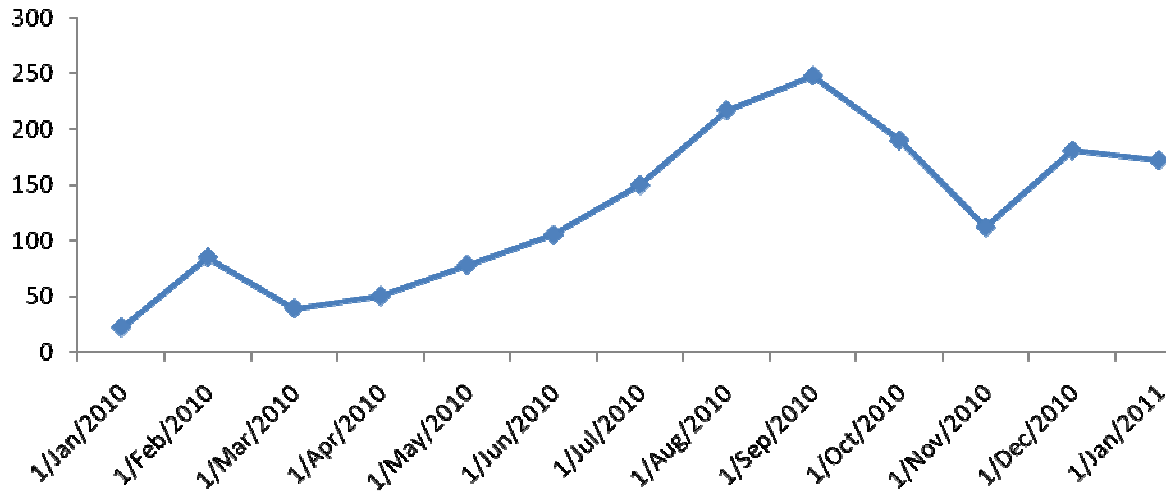
Month wise detail of Micro Health Insurance as of Jan, 11						
Month Wise	Number of patient (All)	No. of Ucs	No. of COs	No. of VOs	Diseases	Approved/Claimed Amount
1/Jan/2010	22	11	16	13	7	154,868
1/Feb/2010	85	20	54	41	30	574,132
1/Mar/2010	39	17	35	31	4	459,453
1/Apr/2010	50	24	37	30	33	632,428
1/May/2010	78	29	60	48	49	1,116,784
1/Jun/2010	105	37	79	80	68	1,287,958
1/Jul/2010	150	51	111	102	76	2,255,331
1/Aug/2010	217	53	127	107	86	3,119,563
1/Sep/2010	248	48	133	113	102	3,362,117
1/Oct/2010	190	47	117	101	87	2,717,019
1/Nov/2010	112	41	80	73	63	1,667,985
1/Dec/2010	181	50	111	105	87	2,948,486
1/Jan/2011	172	55	111	94	58	2,794,072
	1,649	483	1,071	938	750	23,090,196

Name of Member/Name of patient (both)	Approved/Claimed Amount	Paid amount to Adamjee
1649	23,090,196	31,000,000



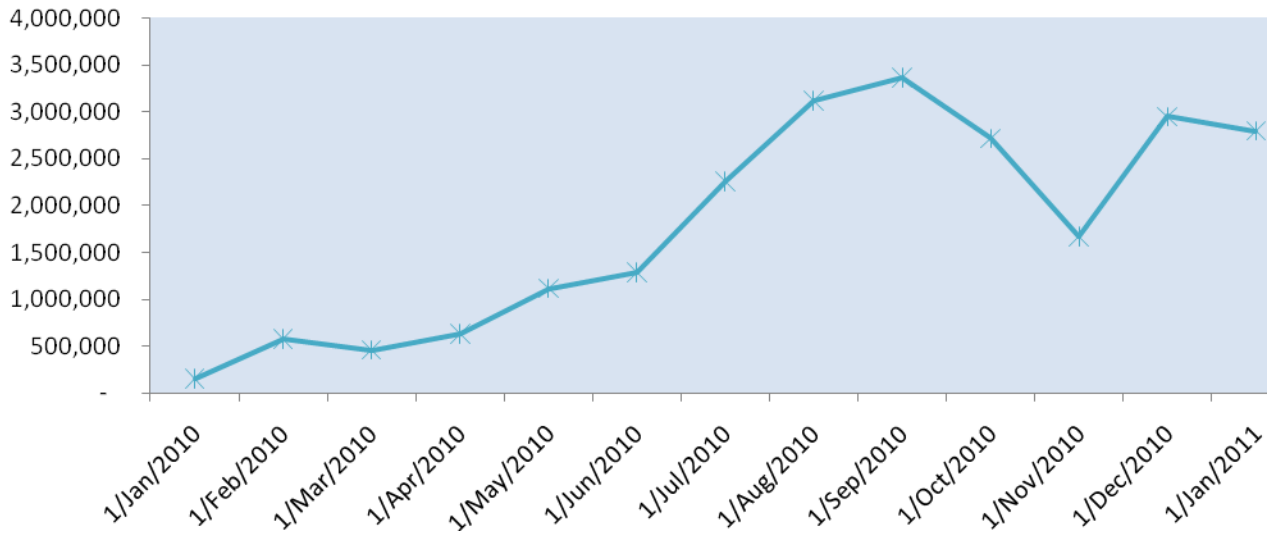
Month wise detail of MHI	
Month Wise	Name of Member/Name of patient (both)
1/Jan/2010	22
1/Feb/2010	85
1/Mar/2010	39
1/Apr/2010	50
1/May/2010	78
1/Jun/2010	105
1/Jul/2010	150
1/Aug/2010	217
1/Sep/2010	248
1/Oct/2010	190
1/Nov/2010	112
1/Dec/2010	181
1/Jan/2011	172
Total	1649

### Month Wise Patients Trend



Month wise detail of MHI	
Month Wise	Approved/Claimed Amount
1/Jan/2010	154,868
1/Feb/2010	574,132
1/Mar/2010	459,453
1/Apr/2010	632,428
1/May/2010	1,116,784
1/Jun/2010	1,287,958
1/Jul/2010	2,255,331
1/Aug/2010	3,119,563
1/Sep/2010	3,362,117
1/Oct/2010	2,717,019
1/Nov/2010	1,667,985
1/Dec/2010	2,948,486
1/Jan/2011	2,794,072
Total	23,090,196

### Month wise detail of MHI Approved/Claimed Amount



### Analysis

After flood when everybody was trying save own self, save the children, live stock etc; and started to migrate at different camps, SRSO was with them on every step, during emergency relief SRSO was not only provided the cooked food but also was trying to provide the health facilities to the community who were available in the camps. Through media champion started to hang the banners over every camp to create awareness regarding the MHI which facility were given by GoS on the panel of Adamjee Insurance. On the basis that strategy SRSO conveyed the message among the community to take medical facility; besides this few personnel were appointed who was visiting the every camp. Those members who were missed their Adamjee Slips, on the basis of data base SRSO was provided them medical facility, consequently, the ratio of patients day by day increased.

Above curve shows the number of patients is more comparatively other months. At present this awareness ration increases.



### **Poverty and Sickness Walk Arm in Arm**

*Koonj D/O Ali Asghar, aged 8 years R/O Village Unar, Union Council Wazirabad Dist. Shikarpur belongs from a poor family. She was living with her parents in a mud house. Her father was a daily wages labor, and his income was Rs. 200-250 per day. During Flood this family was displaced and shifted to a relief camp in Shikarpur (High School -2 Shikarpur). Koonj was sleeping on mat in sweltering heat at a fly-infested camp, with no fan, no chance of seeing a doctor anytime soon and at a risk of catching other potentially fatal disease in cramped, un-hygienic conditions. She is the only child of her parents. Life took an unexpected turn for this family and they were also the victims of this massive disaster like other thousands of IDPs. One day Koonj did feel abdomen pain and suffering from motions too. Her mother Salma Khatoon was our CO member and she was insured under SRSO-AIC-GOS Micro Health Insurance Programme and a Mother was a cross to bear for the whole family. Her parents took her to the medical camp and got the treatment but her condition kept deteriorating day by day. She gradually developed severe diarrhea, vomiting and fever. Koonj was hovering between life and death. Her mother forgets to take her Insurance receipt at the time of evacuation from the village. During the visit of the District Focal Person of Health Insurance, who asked for the slip but she told slip had misplaced during migration. SRSO Officer collected the required information and checked in data base, her family was insured according to data base. They immediately took her to Zubair Medical Centre, one of our Panel Hospitals at Shikarpur.*



*The patient was in shock, severely dehydrated and with no BP no Pulse. She was admitted immediately in the emergency and attempts of saving her life were started. By the dire efforts of doctors and paramedics the child was invigorated. Her condition started to improve after one day. On fourth day she was fully cured and the doctors decided to discharge her. She went happily with her parents. Her total cost of treatment was Rs. 16,000/= which was borne by AIC. Her parents were speechless and said that we were unaware about the insurance slip's importance.*



### **Treatment can save the life**

After the recent flood when a huge area came under the floodwater, more cases of waterborne diseases, including Malaria is being reported. Poor sanitation and drainage system in over the villages provide new breeding grounds for mosquitoes and resulting in more cases of malaria. A 3 years old child Anwar Ali S/O Mohammad Ali R/O Village Kareem Khan near Ghouspur Dist. Kandhkot belongs to a poor family. Unfortunately, Anwar Ali was at great risk due to Malaria. Due to poverty and lack of education his father was unable to recognize the symptoms of Malaria. In this situation his father was embarrassed on his impotence. His mother Kabul was our CO member of SRSO. SRSO is working closely with the Government of Sindh and Partners to ensure that malnourished children reached and treated by the help of Adamjee Health Insurance through the Micro Health Insurance facility. Luckily his mother; Kabul was insured under SRSO-AIC-GOS Micro Health Insurance Programme. Due to flood came in Kandhkot this family was displaced and they had come to Sukkur and took refuge in Govt. Comprehensive High School. Due to Malaria Anwar Ali was suffering from High grade fever and severe chest infection. His parents took him to the medical camp and got the treatment but his condition didn't improve. During the SRSO media campaign regarding the MHI in different camps, they contacted with the SRSO staff. Anwar Ali was being referred to Panel Hospital; Hira Medical Centre Sukkur by SRSO and was immediately admitted, where emergency treatment was given and his base line investigations were sent. His malarial parasite (MP) test was positive and he was diagnosed as a case of Malaria and Acute Respiratory Infection. His treatment was started accordingly and the child started to show signs of improvement within three days. After fourth day Anwar Ali was fully cured and discharged from Hospital. The total cost of treatment was Rs.15, 000/ which was on the payroll of Adamjee Insurance. His mother said that, this is like a miracle for me that "Treatment can save the life."



## Management Information System-Phase-1 Update

Union Council Bhirkhan UC is selected for Data entry.

### Network/Server Setup

Network of 8 Client Terminals Established, and Sever configured on the Network with MIS

### Data entry

Data entry started from 12-01-2011 until now

### Components & Data Status

- Human Resource
  - Data Entry Status
    - Employee Info =222
    - PIU =36
    - Shikarpur =107
    - Kashmore =79
    - Jacobabad =0
- Office Management
  - Data Entry Status
    - PIU =1
    - Districts =3
    - SMUs =19
- Security (Users, Roles, Permissions)
  - Data Entry Status
    - Users =8
    - Roles =9
    - Permissions =8
- Poverty Score Card (Households, Members, Score Card)
  - Data Entry Status
    - House Holds =1442
    - Members =1442
    - Questionnaire/Score Card =1442
- COs (COs, Members, Transfer, Bank Info), linked with PSC
  - Data Entry Status
    - COs =73
    - Members =1386
    - Bank Info =0
- VOs (VOs, Members, Bank Info), linked with COs
  - Data Entry Status
    - VOs =16
    - Members =134
    - Bank Info =9
- Income Generating Grant (IGG)
  - Data Entry Status
    - IGG =34
- Community Investment Fund-CIF(CIF Application, Disbursement, Recovery)
  - Data Entry Status
    - CIF Applications =361
    - Disbursements =361
    - Recoveries =192

Quarter Wise Planning for UCBPRP Shikarpur, Kashmore & Jacobabad

S.No	Activity	District	Dec 2010	Q 3 (Jan - Mar) 2011				Q 4 (Apr - June) 2011				Total
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Total	
1	DWSS	Shikarpur	-	43	43	43	129	43	43	43	129	258
		Kashmore	-	38	38	39	115	38	38	38	114	229
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>487</b>
2	LCHS	Shikarpur	-	233	233	234	700	244	244	243	731	1,431
		Kashmore	-	159	159	159	477	133	133	134	400	877
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>2,308</b>
3	LCVI	Shikarpur	-	4	4	4	12	3	3	4	10	22
		Kashmore	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	2	5
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>
4	CIF	Shikarpur	-	500	500	500	1,500	500	500	500	1,500	3,000
		Kashmore	-	333	333	334	1,000	333	333	334	1,000	2,000
		Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>
5	VTP	Shikarpur	200	250	250	250	750	183	183	184	550	1,500
		Kashmore	200	250	250	250	750	183	183	184	550	1,500
		Jacobabad	-	100	150	150	150	150	150	200	200	250
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>3,250</b>

# **SRSO**

**SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION  
B-34, HAMDARD HOUSING SOCIETY  
AIRPORT ROAD, SUKKUR**

**TEL: 071-5631629, 5632475-6  
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