



Government of Sindh

and

Sindh Rural Support Organisation



Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme

Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur



Progress Report – August 2009

***Monitoring and Evaluation
Project Implementation Unit***

Sindh Rural Support Organisation

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Executive Summary

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) is a pioneering initiative of the Government of Sindh (GoS), for reducing poverty by tapping into the potential of the people. The UCBPRP, being implemented by the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), was initiated on February 1, 2009 in two districts of Sindh, namely Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur, with a total outlay of Rs. 2.9 billion, during a period of 30 months (FYs 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11).

1. The UCBPRP aims at improving the quality of life of the rural communities specifically that of the poorest of the poor, through the conceptual package of social mobilisation of the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs). This entails organising rural communities into “organisations of the poor” at the community, village and union council level. At the heart of the social mobilisation 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 mobilisation 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, credit and technical skills which ultimately prevent the poorest from climbing up the poverty ladder.

2. The characteristics of the UCBPRP are:

- **Targeting of the Poorest:** The fundamental basis of the UCBPRP is to alleviate poverty. Therefore, success of the project lies in its ability to target and include the poorest into the main fray. To this end, SRSO has used the Poverty Scorecard (PSC), developed by the World Bank and adopted by Planning Commission of Pakistan. The PSC uses 13 easily verifiable questions to evaluate the poverty levels of a household. PSC has the ability to categorise entire union councils and districts into different poverty bands [Bands are: 0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor, 24-100 Non Poor] making it easier to distinguish products for each band. In the UCBPRP, the PSC has been used to identify those poor households which are ordinarily excluded from social welfare initiatives. The purpose is to provide them the products included in the project.
- **Identification of the Poor:** One of the first activities in the UCBPRP, the PSC Survey identified and categorised a total of 257,988 households in both districts in February 2009. In District Kashmore-Kandhkot, 54,871 of those households fell into the three lowest bands of the poor (0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor). Likewise in District Shikarpur, 49,468 of the total households fell into the three bands of the poor. Therefore, on the whole both districts have 104,339 poor households in the three lowest bands (0-23); around 40% of the total population. Further bifurcating these households into the three lowest poverty bands separately; 17,220 households are extremely poor (0-11), 39,321 are chronically poor (12-18) and 47,798 households are Transitory poor (19-23).

During the PSC survey, some villages were not able to be covered due to two fundamental reasons; prevalence of a poor law and order situation and the lack of interest/doubts of some households. For this reason, since June 2009, SRSO decided to conduct the PSC survey of the missing households.

Simultaneously UCBPRP MIS Team with the support of SMU Team verifying the poverty score card data because both districts of program area are lying on the border of Balochistan and shifting and migration of households is regular phenomenon which caused demographic changes. Since teams are busy in social mobilization process and household data is also being verified yet results are awaited and will be shared in next report.

As of August 2009, a total of 18,709 missing households in both districts, have had their PSC survey carried out. Out of these households, 13,223 households have been identified as belonging to the lowest three poverty bands.

- **Social Mobilisation:** In the UCBPRP, communities in both target districts are being organised at Para / Molalla level into Community Organisations (CO) and at the village level into Village Organisations (VOs). By having their own organisations, the communities (especially the poorest) will be able to present themselves in a unified manner and will have the ability to voice their developmental concerns to the relevant authorities / bodies, such as Provincial and District Governments, Taluka and Union Administrations and SRSO, etc. Eventually, it is envisaged that these VOs will be able to develop their own linkages with external organisations in order to cater for their needs. At the same time, by managing their own organisations, the confidence and skills of these communities will be greatly enhanced. SRSO envisages that in these two districts, 84,000 households will be organised into 4,200 VOs.

As of the August, a total of 55,763 households have been organised into 1,191 VOs. As always, most of the households organised come from the lowest 3 bands of the poverty bands while *all* members of VOs are women.

- **Products:** UCBPRP includes the following products for the poorest households:
 - ***Income Generating Grants (In Kind / Non-Cash):*** These are grants for the women of extremely poor households, for the purpose of increasing their incomes. Each eligible household receives a grant (in-kind) of up to Rs. 20,000 for purchasing income-generating assets / livestock such as goats, cows, buffaloes, etc.

As of August, a total of Rs.11.655 millions grants amount has been distributed to 301 VOs in both districts. A number of 1,105 women (with PSC ranging from 0-11) have received grants in the 2 districts. Most of the grants have been used to purchase livestock.

- ***Small Loans from the Community Investment Fund (CIF):*** Each VO will be given a revolving fund for providing small / flexible loans to poor women only. The amount of the fund that each VO receives depends on the number of chronically poor households with a maximum of Rs. 25,000 allocated per

household. The distinguishing aspect of the CIF is that the fund will be managed by the village women themselves, as they will be the ones who decide which poor woman should receive a loan and at what flexible terms.

As of August, 2009, 431VOs received a total of Rs.91.9601millions CIF funds. A number of 5,659 poorest women have been given CIF loans for various purposes, such as for livestock, enterprise and for agriculture.

- **Scholarships for Vocational Training:** The UCBPRP includes a component whereby youth from extremely poor and chronically poor households will be identified and provided scholarships for receiving vocational training. The type of training provided will depend on assessments conducted during consultations between the individuals, their household and the VO.

As of August 2009, 2950 participants have been trained in 14 trades. They have acquired their trainings at additional locations as new training centres in Ghari Yaseen, Chak of District Shikarpur and Ghaus-pur, District Kashmore-Kandhkot were opened and in operation in the month of June.

- **Unskilled Labour Opportunities through Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs):** In the project, 50% of the villages will be given one scheme of CPI, which may include sanitation or drinking water. The labour used for the construction of the CPI will be sourced from extremely poor and chronically poor households of the village, with market-based wages being provided.

As an August 2009 205 CPIs and 55 low cost village improvement schemes have been initiated with the cost of 22.35 millions and almost 50 % of initiated schemes are completed. A Total amount Rs.1, 448,200 is received by 0-18 psc score holders 7241Un-skilled main days and Rs.1, 004,000 amount received by 2510 skilled days.

S. No	Activity	District	Project Target	As of July 2009		August 2009		% Achieved	Cumulative		% Achieved
				Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved	
1.1	Poverty Score Card	Shikarpur	51	51	50	0	0	0	51	50	98%
1.2		Kashmore	37	37	37	0	0	0	37	37	100%
Sub – Total			88	88	87	0	0	0	88	87	99%
2.1	Households Organised	Shikarpur	48,000	13904	37622	3,123	267	9%	17,027	37,889	223%
2.2		Kashmore	36,000	10289	17874	2,311	0	0%	12,600	17,874	142%
Sub – Total			84000	24193	55496	5434	267	5%	29,627	55,763	188%
3.1	Village Organisations Formed	Shikarpur	2,400	695	727	156	24	15%	851	751	88%
3.2		Kashmore	1,800	515	439	116	1	1%	631	440	70%
Sub – Total			4200	1210	1166	272	25	9%	1,482	1,191	80%
4.1	Households to be Given Income Generating Grants	Shikarpur	3,775	1211	787	574	64	11%	1,785	851	48%
4.2		Kashmore	2,765	515	217	425	37	9%	940	254	27%
Sub – Total			6540	1726	1004	999	101	10%	2,725	1,105	41%
5.1	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	Shikarpur	17,241	2923	3966	766	315	41%	3,689	4,281	116%
5.2		Kashmore	12,759	2163	1070	567	308	54%	2,730	1,378	50%
Sub – Total			30000	5086	5036	1333	623	47%	6,419	5,659	88%
6.1	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	Shikarpur	12,050	3174	1260	478	509	106%	3,652	1,769	48%
6.2		Kashmore	8,950	2349	724	354	449	127%	2,703	1,173	43%
Sub – Total			21000	5523	1984	832	958	115%	6,355	2,942	46%
7.1	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply Schemes as CPI	Shikarpur	1,207	287	80	67	40	60%	354	120	34%
7.2		Kashmore	893	212	25	50	60	120%	262	85	32%
Sub – Total			2,100	499	105	117	100	85%	616	205	33%
8.1	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	Shikarpur	80	31	40	8	3	38%	39	43	110%
8.2		Kashmore	60	23	5	6	7	117%	29	12	41%
Sub – Total			140	54	45	14	10	71%	68	55	81%
9.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO management	Shikarpur	4,828	1390	512	312	373	120%	1,702	885	52%
9.2		Kashmore	3572	1029	411	231	279	121%	1,260	690	55%
Sub – Total			8400	2419	923	543	652	120%	2,962	1,575	53%
10.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO Planning Training	Shikarpur	4,828	1390	520	312	551	177%	1,702	1,071	63%
10.2		Kashmore	3,572	1029	206	231	306	132%	1,260	512	41%
Sub – Total			8400	2419	726	543	857	158%	2,962	1,583	53%
11.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO CIF Training	Shikarpur	8,577	1569	464	482	234	49%	2,051	698	34%
11.2		Kashmore	6347	1155	347	354	244	69%	1,509	591	39%
Sub – Total			14924	2724	811	836	478	57%	3,560	1,289	36%
12.1	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	4,828	1390	317	312	509	163%	1,702	826	49%
12.2		Kashmore	3,572	1029	198	231	256	111%	1,260	454	36%
Sub – Total			8400	2419	515	543	765	141%	2,962	1,280	43%

1. Features of the UCBPRP

The foundation of the UCBPRP lies in its ability to identify and target the poorest for provision of vital products for improving their quality of life. These are products such as income-generating grants, flexible community-based micro credit, vocational trainings and micro-insurance. The task of identifying, targeting the poorest and providing them with this whole range of products has been taken up by SRSO through its cadre of specialised staff.

1.1 Poverty Scorecard

Being the unique programme that it is, the UCBPRP rests its entire rationale on being able to identify the poorest; thereby directing its products exclusively for this overwhelmingly neglected group. In order to carry this out, SRSO has taken the initiative of using the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) to identify its target group.

The PSC is a tool for measuring levels of household poverty, which originally was developed by the Grameen Foundation USA and by Dr. Mark Schreiner, a Senior Scholar at the Centre for Social Development at the Washington University in St. Louis, America. The need for the PSC arose when it was increasingly felt, especially from the field, that the poorest of households were being left out. Questions such as: who are the poor, how many poor households are there, where they live started to emerge; thus leading to the development of the PSC. The PSC has now been adopted by the World Bank, after some minor modifications (to include urban households as well). This modified version of the PSC is now being used by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan for its various development programmes in Pakistan. SRSO also used the modified PSC for its survey in the UDBPRP.

As shown in Table 1, in the UCBPRP, the PSC scores have been split into 4 poverty bands¹:

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

Table 1: PSC Poverty Band

Results of New PSC Survey

In August MIS team with the support of Social Mobilisation team surveyed 4700 households among them 3742 belongs to the three lowest bands.

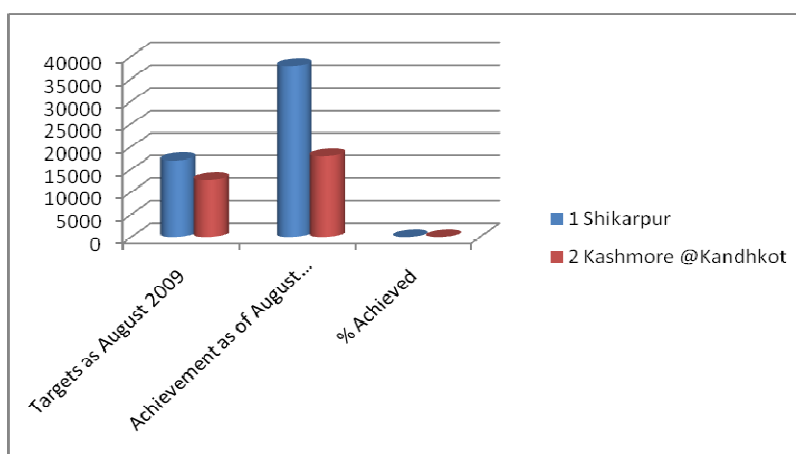
¹ These poverty bands have been divided according to the World Bank as well as SRSO's experience of conducting the PSC survey in more than 10 districts.

1.2 Social Mobilisation

Social mobilisation has been used extensively as a way to achieve sustainable development for the masses. It does this by bringing communities together in order to better achieve their common-goals and to meet their needs. At the heart of social mobilisation lies the belief that every individual, be they poor or rich, man or woman, has the capability and potential to carry out activities for their benefit and that of their families.

Household Organized

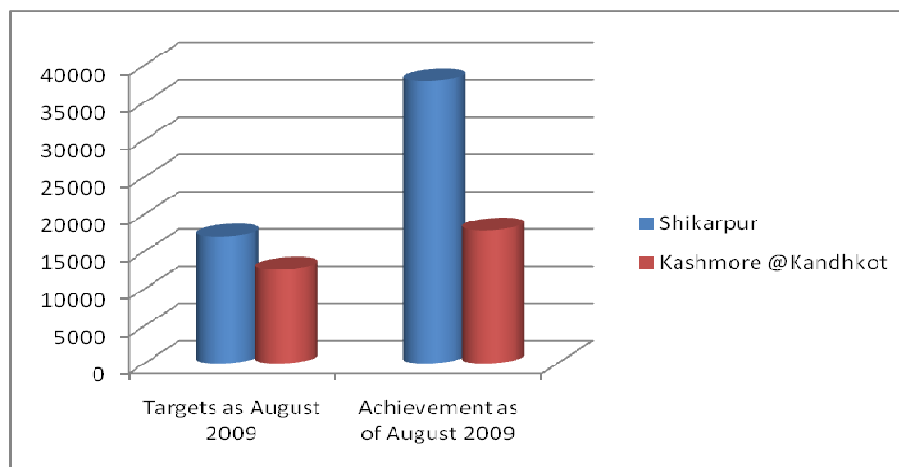
Sr.	District Name	Targets as August 2009	Achievement as of August 2009	% Achieved
1	Shikarpur	17027	37889	223%
2	Kashmore @Kandhkot	12600	17874	142%
	Total	29627	55763	188%



SRSO has implemented the UCBPRP using the social mobilisation approach to organise rural communities in order to provide the poorest with essential products, while at the same time building their capacities to plan and work as a whole.

VO Formed

Sr.	District Name	Targets as August 2009	Achievement as of August 2009	% Achieved
1	Shikarpur	851	751	88%
2	Kashmore @Kandhkot	631	440	70%
	Total	1482	1191	80%



As an unparalleled step, SRSO has decided to focus only on women in the households and to organise them into women's VOs. Therefore as an added precaution, SRSO has ensured that the chief beneficiaries of the UCBPRP are truly the most deserving in each of the target poor households, i.e. the women.

2. Products of the UCBPRP

The UCBPRP has an entire range of specialised products in order to ensure that *effective* development takes place for the poorest of the poor. The following are the products being provided in the programme:

2.1 Non-Cash Income Generating Grants



A product for the poorest of the poor households in the 2 districts, the non-cash income generating grant is the first step in helping households to stand on their own feet. Exclusively for women, the grants provided are for the purpose of income generating assets such as livestock and productive tools and inputs (such as a sewing machine, seeds, etc). The grant amount for the UCBPRP has been calculated at a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per household, for the duration of the programme.

Progress

As of August, a total of Rs.11.655 millions grants amount has been distributed to 301 VOs in both districts. A number of 1,105 women (with PSC ranging from 0-11) have received grants in the 2 districts. Most of the grants have been used to purchase livestock

2.2 Community Investment Fund

In order to effectively and efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segments of the rural community, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and SRSO began a programme called the Community Investment Fund (CIF). The CIF is a programme which increases the confidence and empowerment of the poorest of rural women by providing them access to flexible micro loans.



Progress

As of August, 2009, 431 VOs received a total of Rs.91.9601 millions CIF funds. A number of 5,659 poorest women have been given CIF loans for various purposes, such as for livestock, enterprise and for agriculture.

2.3 Human Resource Development

This program is having two major training components;

- 1) Vocational and Technical Training
- 2) VO Capacity Building

NRSP-IRM is facilitating SRSO and Sindh Government by taking responsibility of building the capacity of both the vocational training and VO Capacity building components.

The Vocational training component of this project would provide 25% of the households that are identified as being under the poverty line (poverty rank 0 - 18) with Vocational Training that leads to either self or external employment of both men & women. Vocational training is offered at various locations that includes NRSP's Vocational, Technical & Educational Center (VTEC) Rawalpindi, VTEC Sukkur (men and women), and outreach field training centers established to provide the training at the doorstep of rural poor women.



A strong and well informed village organization (VO) can play an effective role in poverty reduction, for this purpose NRSP-IRM is assigned a task to enhance the skills of VO office bearers. It is being achieved through capacity building and strengthening of Village Organizations in each village in the designated 87 UCs so as to enable them to assess their needs and become capable of independently managing, planning, mobilizing resources and implementing the household and village level activities/needs on self help basis. The methodology adapted is holding dialogues, meetings and workshops with the VOs.

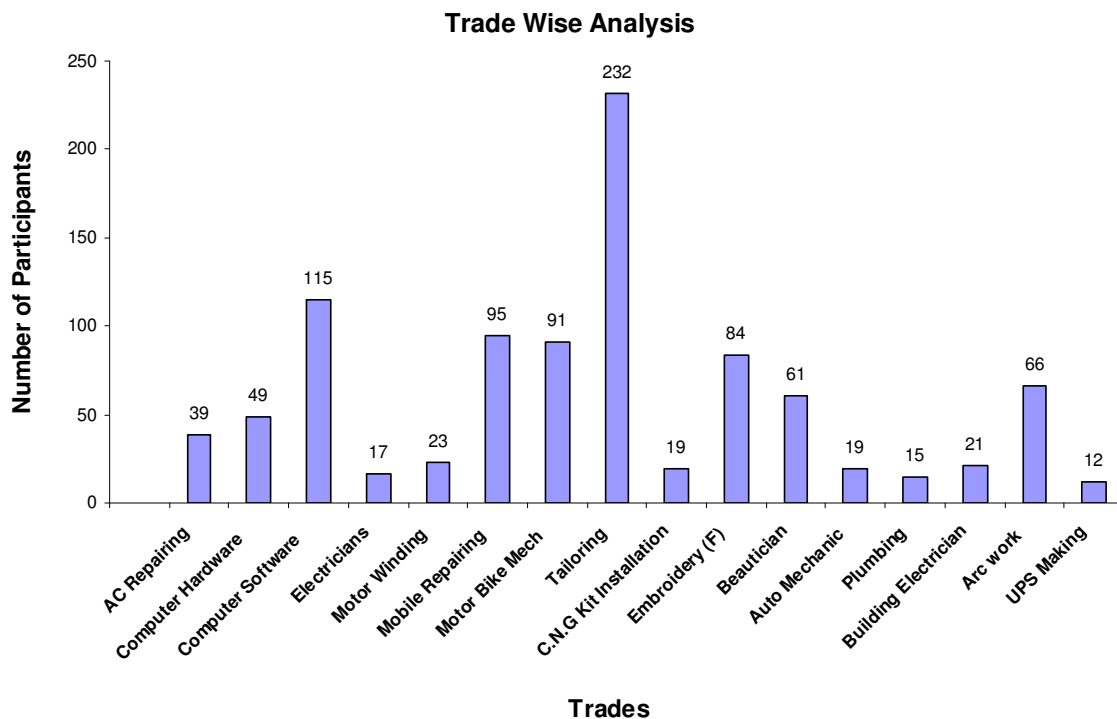
Vocational Training Programme:

In August 31, 2009, the training component has imparted employable vocational skills training to 958 trainee from 14 Union Councils of districts Kashmore@Kandhkot and Shikarpur. Majority of the trainees lie in the second lowest poverty bracket (11-18) of RSPs introduced Poverty Score Card ranking. Out of a total of 958, 32% trainees were women and remaining 68% were men. 576 participants are being trained from VTEC Rawalpindi, while the remaining participants are being trained from VTEC Sukkur and field units in Sind.



Trade Wise Analysis

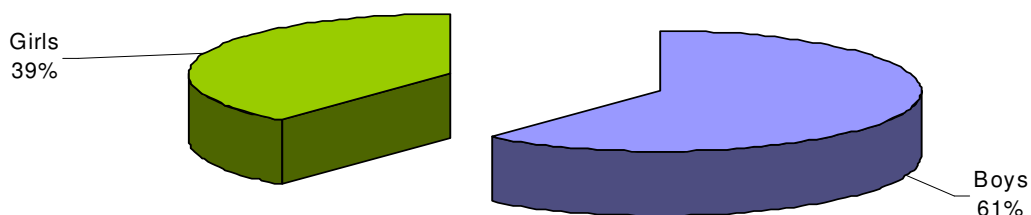
The graph below presents the trade wise analysis of the participants from both the district Shikarpur and Kashmore @ Khandkot. It depicts the trend that the favorite trades for girls are mobile repairing (12%) and for boys computer software (15%). These are followed by training in motor cycle repairing (8%) and Motor bike mechanic (6%).



Gender Wise Analysis

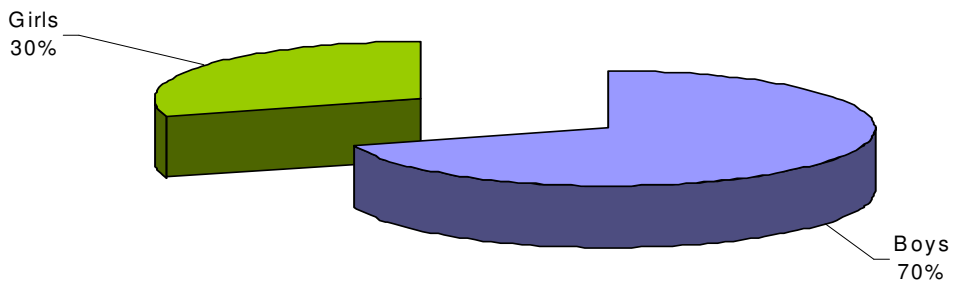
The below pie chart graph (Shkiarpur) depicts the gender wise participation of the trainees. It shows that a healthy 39% (201) of the participants in the vocational training events were women which is encouraging keeping in view the traditional set up of Shikarpur (interior Sindh).

District Shikarpur Gender Wise



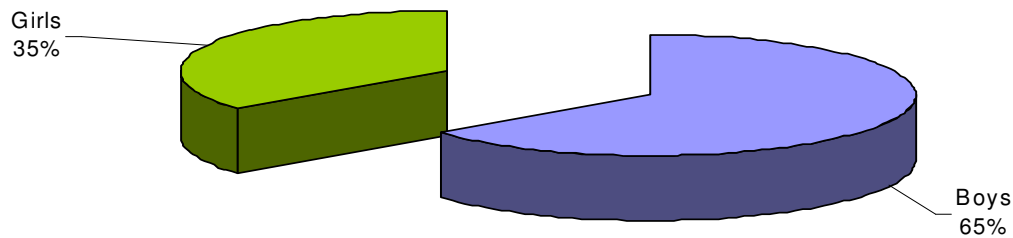
In the district Khandkot as only 30 percent women folk participated from the district which is only 9 percent less than the neighboring Shikarpur.

District Kandhkot Gender Wise



The chart below shows the overall gender wise participation from both the districts i.e. Shikarpur & Kandhkot. The figures show that the participation of women in the vocational training events has been 35%.

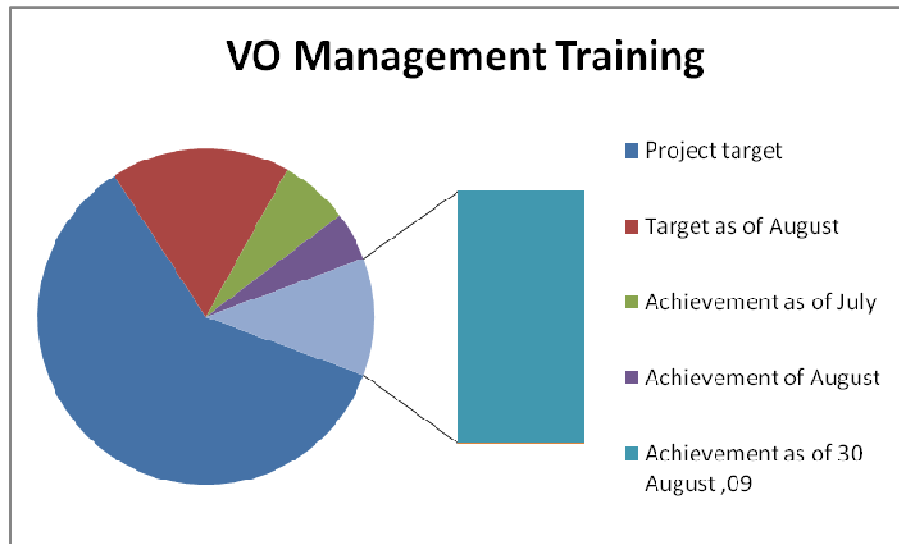
Cummulative Gender Wise



Village Organizations' Capacity Building:

In the VO capacity building component, trainings have been conducted at various locations of both the above-mentioned districts. So far we have been able to train only 5737 office bearers of different Village Organizations, The figure, now is growing encouraging for achievement of target timely, as below cited table indicates.

Project Activity	Project target	Target as of August	Achievement as of July	Achievement of August	Achievement as of 30 August ,09	% Achievement as of August,09
VO Management Training	8,400	2,400	923	652	1,575	66%
VO Planning Training	8,400	2,400	694	857	1,551	65%
VO Book Keeping Training	14,924	2,400	515	765	1,280	53%
VO CIF Training	8,400	2,700	844	487	1,331	49%



2.4 Community Physical Infrastructures

Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs) are development infrastructure projects which are carried out with the help of organised communities. These are projects such as installation of hand-pumps, maintenance of small local roads, etc. In the RSPs, CPIs are carried out on an 80%-20% ratio. The organised community identifies a CPI to carry out in their neighbourhood or village and are meant to contribute to 20% of the cost of the project. However this 20% is usually provided in the form of the community's labour in the CPI.

Progress

As an August 2009 205 CPIs and 55 low cost village improvement schemes have been initiated with the cost of 22.35 millions and almost 50 % of initiated schemes are completed. A Total amount Rs.1, 448,200 is received by 0-18 psc score holders 7241 Un-skilled main days and Rs.1, 004,000 amount received by 2510 skilled days.

Events and Visits

1. Visit of Mr. Abrar Shaikh Asst: Director SGRRP

Mr. Abrar Shaikh visited UCBPRP on 18th August District Kashmore @ Kandhkot and on 19th August 2009 at District Shikarpur. The visit of Mr. Shaikh aimed at to monitor the UCBPRP activities in field and get first hand reflection of the program from the communities of Shikarpur and Kashmore.

Mr. Munar Ali Mehasar, Executive District Officer Revenue and Focal Person of the UCBPRP from District Kashmore-Kandhkot remained along with the field visit of field activities for the whole day. During his trip he visited CPI Schemes, Income Generating Grant, Community Investment Fund and Field Training Centres for Vocational Education.

Mr. Abrar Concluded his visit on satisfactory note and advised laboratory testing of drinking water schemes so that community may remain safe from arsenic Intec.



2. Meeting with Elected Representatives of the Program Area

- Mr. Ghousbux Khan Mehar MNA from Shikarpur
- Mr. Shahyar Khan Mehar MPA from Shikarpur
- Mr. Abid Hussain Jatoi Minister for Live Stock from Sindh Government



Mr. Ghulam Rasool Samejo Team Leader UCBPRP along with his core team conducted orientation meeting with above mentioned elected representatives of the program area. The aim of meetings was to orient them and harvest local level support for the successful implementation of the program. Mr. Ghousbux and Mr. Shahyar took it so positive and arranged a broad based community meeting for the UCBPRP Team. Mr. Shahyar Khan went one step ahead and visited Field

located office at Chak of the program. He was amazed to see hard copies and soft data with MIS supported. He appreciated and extended his full support for the program.

Like wise another meeting held on 30th August 2009 with Mr. Abid Hussain Jatoi Minister for Livestock. Minister also took interest and extended his full support to the program.

3- SDPI Team for process monitoring of the program

In each Union Council, SDPI would randomly select the VOs for process monitoring. For example, in UC Mirzapur there are 39 VOs and 2 VOs (5%) would be randomly selected. Within each randomly selected VO, and in all the Community Organisations within this randomly selected VO, the following would be required to be undertaken:

1. Poverty score card verification of all member/organised households (i.e. 100% PSC verification of member/organised households in the randomly selected village)
2. Process monitoring of adoption of SRSO standard operating procedures for:
 - Fostering of Community Organisations (process monitoring of 100% of Community Organisations fostered in the randomly selected village)

- Fostering of Village Organisation
- Vocational training (process monitoring of 100% trainees in the randomly selected village)
- Community investment fund(process monitoring of 100% clients in the randomly selected village)
- Income generating grants(process monitoring of 100% beneficiaries in the randomly selected village)
- Community book keepers (process monitoring of 100% trained in the randomly selected village)
- Community Physical infrastructure schemes (process monitoring of 100% CPIs implemented in the randomly selected village)

Of course, in process monitoring one important aspect would be to see if the clients/trainees/beneficiaries fall within the PSC target categories (process beneficiary monitoring).

Based on the above table shared by SRSO, process monitoring will take place in 5% of the VOs of Gari Yaseen and will cover 100% SRSP interventions and 100% beneficiaries in the randomly selected VOs.

We hope that this first round of process monitoring exercise will be completed in a timely manner and yield valuable lessons for all stakeholders. Based on the lessons drawn, further methodological fine-tuning will then be undertaken.

4. Meeting with DCO Kashmore @Kandhkot

Minutes of Meeting with DCO Kashmore @Kandhkot

Date: 7-08-09

Venue: DCO Office Kashmore @ Kandhkot

Time: 12:00 Noon

Agenda:

- Review of Monthly Progress
- Feed back by EDO Revenue (Focal Person UCBPRP)of his field Visits

Participants:

- Mr.Abid Ali Shah DCO Kashmore @ Kandhkot
- Mr.Munwar Ali Mehaisar EDO Revenue Kashmore @Kandhkot
- Mr.Praim Chand EDO W&S Kashmore @ Kandhkot
- Mr.Zulfiqar Ali Narejo District Manager UCBPRP Kashmore @Kandhkot
- Mr.Shafique Rehman Jamro Unit In charge SMU Kandhkot

A detail progress review of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme held at DCO Office where DCO reviewed all indicators (activities) which are being carried out under UCBPRP. DCO Raised his concern on the progress of July especially in terms of IGG and CIF. In response it was made clear that UCBPRP is focusing on capacity building of VOs as the Book Keepers have to play their key role in book keeping for women's who are almost illiterate and need assistance through record keepers.

DCO requested for the list of all interventions and its beneficiaries which are being done through VOs. District Manager UCBPRP shared that lists are available and will be provided at the earliest before today COB.

EDO Revenue shared his satisfactory visit report and feed back to the participants. EDO said UCBPRP is successfully approaching the target group of the community that are the poor. EDO Suggested a compound wall for the handpumps which are installed through safe drinking water schemes so that women use it cover during taking bath etc. At the end of Meeting DCO showed his interest in visiting the VOs that are given CIF and IGG.8th August 2009 were fixed for the field visit of DCO.

5. Meeting with DCO Shikarpur

Minutes of Meeting DCO Shikarpur

Date: 21th August, 2009

Time: 11:00am

Venue: DCO Office Shikarpur

Participants from SRSO-PIU Sukkur

- Dr.Ghulam Rasool Team Leader
- Mr Abdul Samad DPM-SHP
- Mr. Salam Memon CPI Professional
- Mr. Latif Soomro HRD Focal Person
- Ms. Benazir Baloch M & E Professional

Participants from District Government.

- Mr. Saeed Ahmed Manganrejo DCO Shikarpur
- Agha Waheed

Agenda of Meeting:

- To share Monthly Progress Report for the month of July,2009
- Sharing Plan for the month of August,2009

Discussions:

- Meeting started with recitation and welcome note.
- Dr. Ghulam Rasool presented monthly progress of July,2009 as well Plan for the month of August,2009
- DCO appreciated to the efforts of PIU Team and DCO ensured the support of district govt in this regard.
- DCO nominated EDO-Revenue as focal person of district shikarpur for UCBPRP and Mr. Agha waheed will be incharge in absence of DCO to deal the matters.

Suggestions:

- DCO emphasized to focus on the Quality of work in brick pavement and road links schemes.
- DCO took interest to meet VST youth who are sent for pindi for enhancing their skills and their return may get locally joint venture with community that may provide opportunity at door steps.

List of Abbreviations

- AKRSP – Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
- ACS – Additional Chief Secretary
- ADB - Asian Development Bank
- BISP – Benazir Income Support Programme
- BoD – Board of Directors
- BYDP – Benazir Youth Development Programme
- CPI – Community Physical Infrastructure
- CO – Community Organisation
- CEO – Chief Executive Officer
- 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
- K.Kot – Kandhkot
- 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
- WB – World Bank

Sindh Rural Support Organisation

*Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur*

Project Implementation Unit

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