

***“Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
through RSPs in District Kashmore-Kandhkot and
Shikarpur”***

Project Cost: Rs. 2,947,526,398.00

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), Project Implementation Unit



**Quarterly Progress Report
February - March 2009**



**Report By
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Acronyms:

- **AKRSP** Aga Khan Rural Support Program
- **CIF** Community Investment Fund
- **CO** Community Organization
- **CPI** Community Physical Infrastructure
- **FGD** Focus Group Discussion
- **HRD** Human Resource Development
- **HHs** House Holds
- **IGG** Income generating grant
- **IRM** Institute of Rural Management
- **MIS** Management Information System
- **M & E** Monitoring and Evaluation
- **Pax** Participants
- **PIU** Project Implementation Unit
- **PSC** Poverty Score Card
- **R & D** Research and Development
- **RSPs** Rural Support Programmes
- **RSPN** Rural Support Programme Network
- **SERP** Society for Elimination of Rural poverty
- **SM** Social Mobilization
- **SMT** Social Mobilization Team
- **SMU** Social Mobilization Unit
- **SRSO** Sindh Rural Support Organization
- **TNA** Training need Assessment
- **TNI** Training need identification
- **UC** Union Council
- **VDO** Village Development organization
- **VO** Village Organization

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Executive Summary

The Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and the Government of Sindh had entered into an agreement to execute **UC Based Rural Poverty Reduction Programme** to improve the social and economic status of the community in the two districts- Shikarpur and Khandhkot/Kashmore on fast track basis with the total cost of Rs 3 billion. The project will be completed in 30 months record time.

The overarching objective of this project is “to improve the quality of life of communities living in rural areas that lack basic facilities, while the specific objective is to build up the capacity of the population living below the poverty line through social mobilization in the rural areas 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 their incomes and is being implemented in all the Union Councils of District Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur

The Project will also ensure linkages between poor households, line agencies, and other service providers and between government’s social protection programmes and the poorest. The project will also link its organized communities to a micro-rural healthcare security scheme focusing upon mother and new born child.

The Project is designed to reduce rural poverty using the RSPs conceptual package of social mobilization supplemented by a programmatic interventions based upon a holistic approach. In addition to poverty reduction, the project will also help improve social indicators relating to health, environment and education, especially for women and children. This will also introduce micro health insurance for the poor to avert health related shocks that push vulnerable people to below poverty line and poor to chronically poor. The project will also prepare the communities to make use of microfinance for their livelihoods and creation of assets, which are the main reasons behind poverty in rural areas.

The Project which has commenced its activities with effect from 01st February, 2009 has completed identification beneficiary households through the RSPs Poverty Score Card Survey in 87 Union Councils of both the districts. These UCs include both urban and rural settlement and survey covers almost each household that exists in these UCs. The project staff has begun following process, which started in March 2009.

- Undertaking social mobilization, using participatory techniques for needs assessment and social organization of households that are below the poverty line according to the poverty score card results organize them into Village Organizations (VOs). Forty VOs from 40 villages of 2709 Households have been organised so far.
- Supporting capacity building and strengthening of Village Organizations in each village in the designated 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 by holding dialogues, meetings and workshops with the VOs. 80 Dialogues with community organisations have been done.
- Providing income generating grants for animals (such as goats, sheep, cows, etc), agriculture equipments/implements/ machinery to the identified HHs through the Poverty score card and verified peer group so as to enable them to graduate to next level. The identification of 198

households of bottom poor is completed and their grant will be disbursed in the second week of April.

- Motivating VOs to contribute their savings to the seed capital as part of their contribution to the Community Investment Fund (CIF). This revolving Fund will be periodically and vigorously monitored and its utilization reported to the Government of Sindh. The organized households have saved Rs 150,000 during the reporting period.
- Providing households that are identified as being under the poverty line with Vocational Training that leads to either self or external employment of both males and females. 250 potential persons have been identified by community to seek / to be trained in vocational skills. The first batch of these selected people will leave to Islamabad on 13th April from Sukkur.
- Providing Village Organizations a grant for undertaking community physical infrastructure schemes that relate to provision of clean and safe drinking water to the households. 12 villages have identified their need of physical infrastructure schemes the process of preparing technical sketch of schemes has begun.
- Undertaking survey and carry out mapping on the functioning of existing drinking water supply and sanitation schemes present in the programme area and devise a mechanism for their take over by Village Organizations for making functional the non functioning schemes and as well be responsible for their management, operation and maintenance if within the capacity of the Village Organizations. The process is ongoing and the full report will be incorporated next month.
- Motivating Village Organizations to rehabilitate closed or non-functional drinking water supply schemes and as well carry out lane / *mohallah* level sanitation projects on a self help basis.
- Undertaking low cost village improvement in at least 2-3 villages in each rural Union Councils of the 2 districts.
- Undertaking R&D for developing new products for increasing productivity and build up the capacity of progressive VO members and provide them support to do pilots for such schemes which could be later on scaled up by the rest of the VO members.
- Training, Motivating and building capacity of Village Organizations and create **linkage of with various other programmes** of the Government of Sindh, for monitoring and feedback on service delivery of schools, BHUs and water supply & sanitation facilities in their respective villages / localities.
- Motivating the organized Village Organizations to undertake participatory monitoring and provide feedback on the working of educational and health facilities present in their village.

The report presents narrative quarterly progress from February – March 2009 on the above mentioned indicators outlining the progress of major activities done during first quarter. The report describes the poverty score card – methodology, the process and the results obtained.

The report highlights the Social Mobilization process: formation of community organizations & Village organizations, establishment of unit offices, projects implementation unit & team composition, and selection of participants for vocational & management skill training.

Training need identification & assessment is being done through village assemblies by using survey tool of focus group discussion. Besides, community investment fund and its progress are discussed. The report contains also total expenditures and procurement during first quarter of the project.

Poverty Score Card (PSC) - about PSC, methodology, and expected results

The Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) are working in Sindh Province since 1992 to release the potential abilities, skills and knowledge of rural men and women, to enable them to articulate their aspirations and to effectively marshal the resources they need to meet their identified needs. The purpose of RSPs work is to alleviate poverty by enabling people to break the cycle of poverty, which begins with lack of opportunity, extends to the well-known miseries of economic and nutritional poverty and leads new generations to endure the same conditions. The process is social mobilization - bringing people together on new terms for a common purpose. The conceptual tools used for doing so are social mobilization which is to provide 'social guidance' (organizing local men and women who will take on a leadership role), advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising. The programmatic tools are training, support to institutions, micro-credit, infrastructure development, natural resource management and 'productive linkages'.

However, over a period of time some of the most frequent questions asked include who are the poor? How many poor are there? Where do they live and what is their social and economic profile? In order to answer these questions, the RSPs had with the help of Grameen Foundation USA developed a Poverty Scorecard that answers all these questions. The Scorecard has been developed by Dr. Mark Schreiner, Senior Scholar at the Centre for Social Development at Washington University in Saint Louis. This scorecard has been recently also adopted by the World Bank for measuring poverty in Pakistan with some modifications. The Score card has now been modified by World Bank to include questions that target urban areas as well. This modified version has been approved by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for its projects and further been adapted for use by the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan for use in the Federal and Provincial programmes

The Poverty Scorecard is thus a simple and practical tool to measure poverty at different levels i.e. household level, Deh level, Union Council level, Taluka level and District level. It is blind and neither the enumerator nor the respondent can interpret its results because it does not ask direct questions about incomes and expenditures.

The Poverty Scorecard facilitates in identification and targeting the poor and poverty by estimating the likelihood of how poor is a household as compared to other households in the vicinity. The targeting is done by reaching out to every household in a Deh/Union Council and thus is also a census survey as well. It also determines how poverty levels change over a period time with interventions and thus can be used for implementing poverty reduction programmes/projects and more importantly their impact on ground.

Some of its specific uses are as following:-

- It identifies households which are asset less and own no land of their own.
- It provides real time rural households census data
- It provides real time poverty data for individual rural households
- It assists in developing a five year Union Council based rural development plan
- It can identify and quantify households which can be eligible for being a beneficiary of the Benazir Income Support Programme
- It can identify households that do not have any salaried member within the household

- It can identify households who can be eligible for being a beneficiary of Government's social protection programmes like Zakat, health insurance, etc
- It can identify households that have not been registered and issued CNIC
- It can identify siblings of the extremely and chronically poor households who can be beneficiaries and participants of vocational training programmes under the Benazir Youth Development Programme
- It can identify the number of households that do not have potable drinking water and toilet facilities and thus as well identify villages that need infrastructure in terms of drinking water supply schemes and sanitation facilities
- It can identify households that do not have houses and can be eligible for getting houses or support from the Peoples Housing Cell to construct their houses.
- It can identify the number of school age children not enrolled in schools and thus help develop appropriate educational facilities for providing education for all.
- Overall the Poverty scorecard is a very sound tool to measure outcomes of targeted poverty and the progress of development programmes and projects undertaken to alleviate it on a year to year basis.

The Government of Sindh is keen to take direct initiatives to bring the poor masses out of the vicious cycle of poverty. In this regard, a fast track project has been launched in two Districts namely Shikarpur and Kandhkot. The project is based on the Union Council Plan submitted to the Government of Sindh by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman Sindh Rural Support Organization.

The first step for implementation of the Union Council Plan is identification of poor households. Thus, SRSO used the Poverty Score Card designed by the World Bank, exclusively for Pakistan. SRSO field teams started the poverty score card exercise in each Union Council of the selected Districts. The exercise not only provides information about the overall socio-economic conditions of the entire households of the Union Council but also identifies each individual household with its poverty bands to ensure that the project benefits actually reach the identified poorest households.

Objectives

Main objectives of the survey exercise are following.

- 1) Identification of the poorest households using the Poverty Score Card
- 2) Information collection about the general socio-economic condition in the villages

Methodology used by UC based Poverty Reduction Program

Union based Poverty Reduction Program has adopted following strategy to collect information. Data has been collected at two levels.

- **Household level (By using Pakistan Poverty Scorecard developed by World Bank)**
- **Village level (Focused Group Discussions, Transect walk, Interviews, etc)**

Total 44 teams were put in place with 14 persons in each team. Each team comprises a team leader, a supervisor, two data entry operators and 10 enumerators (plus 5 as back-up). While each team covered two union councils and one UC was completed in 12 days. The whole process included orientation training of supervisors, enumerators, and data punch persons and MIS supervisors. The process also, ensured strong monitoring and scrutiny of the forms filled each day. A separate team of 15 persons were engaged in writing and compiling the data to produce the final product in the form of a report for each UC. In total 450 people, 80 computers, 50 vehicles, and communication was

mobilized during the course of survey. During the process of the mission from Federal Government, RSPN, NRSP, TRDP and other stakeholders visited the area and witnessed the process in the field. Also, Teams were able to capture all the photographs and law and order situation emerged during the survey. A separate report on this particular is available for reference.

Position	Terms of responsibility	No. for one team
Team Leader	RSP Professional, trained in Scorecard, h/she will check all scorecards, entries and reports	1
Field Supervisor	RSP Professional, trained in Scorecard, he/she will monitor & coordinate field operations	1
Enumerators	At least matriculate, age above 20, male and female Fills maximum 35 PSC/ day	10
Data Entry operators	Account/office Assistants, with good computer skills 250 PSC forms enters /day	2

Poverty Scorecard Census Results

Poverty Scorecard Results

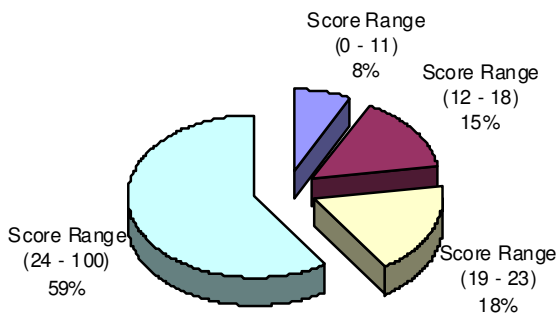
The Poverty Scorecard information was collected and analyzed for 100% households in the two Districts Shikarpur & Kashmore. However, in order to target particular groups for specific intervention, it is important to decide a cut-off and label potential participants with score at or below a targeting cut-off in respective categories (as decided). Based on World Bank guidelines and SRSO's experience of testing the scorecard in more than 10 districts, SRSO decided following cut-offs to identify people in different categories. In total 267988 households were surveyed out of which 56541 households came under the score of 18.

Cutoff Ranges	Score Ranges	Poverty Band
1	0 – 11	Extremely poor / destitute
2	12 – 18	Chronically poor
3	19 – 23	Transitory poor
4	24 – 100	Non poor

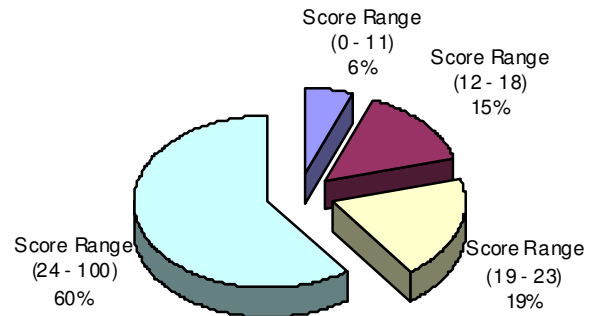
District wise Total HHs with Score Ranges

District	Type (Rural/Urban)	No. of UCs	Score Range (0-11)	Score Range (12-18)	Score Range (19-23)	Score Range (24-100)	Total
Shikarpur	Total	50	10,083	20,513	24,275	79,310	134,181
	%		8%	15%	18%	59%	100%
Kandhkot	Total	37	7,137	18,808	23,523	74,339	123,807
	%		6%	15%	19%	60%	100%

District Shikarpur

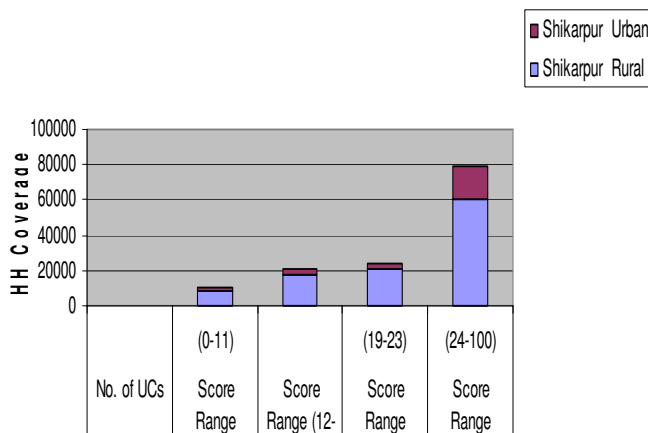


District Kashmore

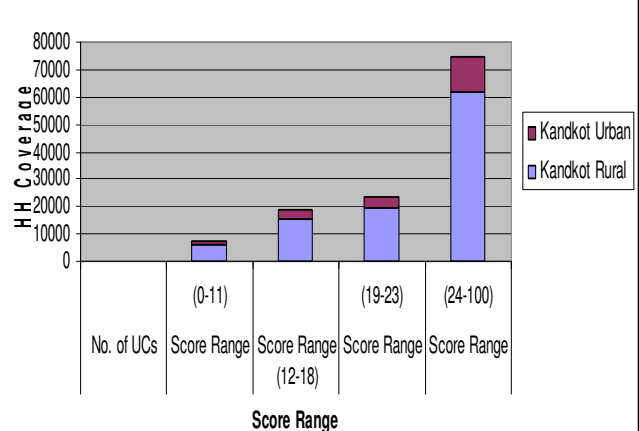


District wise HHs with Score Ranges (Rural / Urban)

Shikarpur Rural Vs Urban Coverage



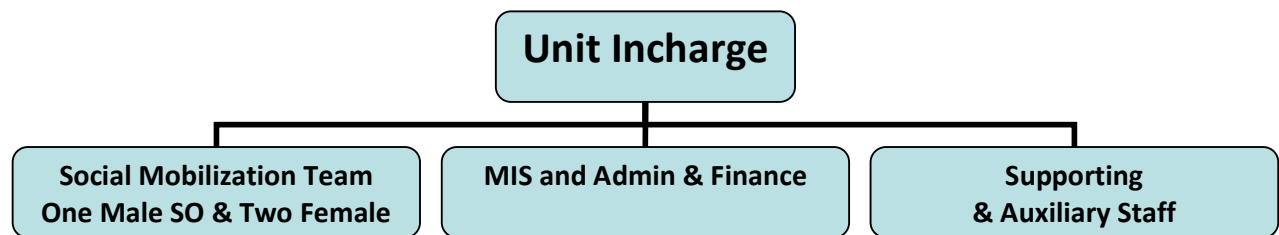
K.kot Rural VS Urban Coverage



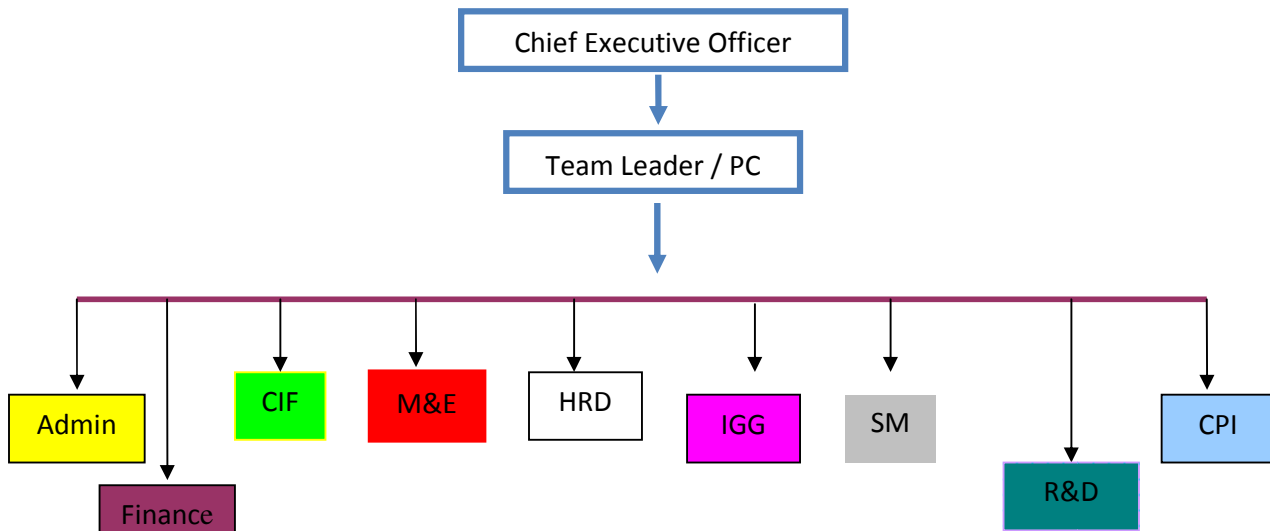
The reports of all 87 UCs are available in hard copies and in soft copies as well. The MIS for the data analysis have been developed with the support from NRSP and is being used as tool of bringing the required information on daily basis.

Office Setup & Team Composition

Union council based poverty reduction program has established so for 8 Social Mobilization Unit offices 4 offices in each district Shikarpur & Kashmore –Kandhkot. Form 14 Social mobilization teams each Social Mobilization team comprises three social organizers among them at least will be female staff, one MIS person. Every SMT is assisted by an admin assistant, Driver, office boy and one watch keeper.



A project implementation Unit is established at Sukkur for the facilitation purpose to SMUs of two districts Kashmore-Kandhkot & Shikarpur. PIU staff is recruited with 9 sectors. Among them are Admin, Finance, CIF, M&E, HRD, IGG, SM, R&D and CPI Sectors. PIU is directly supervised by a team leader and the team leader is the responsible to Chief Executive Officer of SRSO.



Staff Orientation

Three day orientation work shop (17-19 March 2009) is conducted in order to orient project team regarding conceptual understanding and implementation methodology of the project. Twenty eight pax participated in the workshop. Dr Sono Khanghrani Chief Executive SRSO, Mr.Ghias Muhammad Senior Manger Finance & Projects consortium and Mr.Ghulam Rasool Team Leader and Project coordinator of Union Council based poverty reduction program through RSPs, oriented thoroughly project staff. During orientation workshop participants took interest in activities like presentations and participatory learning etc. Concept of 2nd generation social mobilization, results of poverty score card and focusing hundred percent poor women remained the focus of workshop. Participants were also oriented regarding budgetary allocation for the project. The workshop participants developed the detailed operation plan for the month of the March.



Social Mobilization



This project has adopted 2nd generation of social mobilization strategy. Thus formation of Community organizations (Cos) and Village Organizations is being formed through Community Resource Person (CRPs). CRPs are the back bone of this project implementation strategy. Role of Social Organizers is just facilitating and monitoring of CRPs and training the VO members for self help initiatives. Record keeping and skill development trainings are carried out through Human Resource development sector of the Project implementation Unit.

This project assume basic principles of social mobilization

- Belief in Peoples Potential
- Belief in Peoples Skills
- Belief that People desire to improve their living standard

Quarterly Progress

S #	Activity	Project Target	Achievement In a Fort Night	% Achieved
1	Households Organized	84,000	2,709	40%
2	Village Organizations Formed	4,200	40	12%

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

In order to effectively and efficiently reach out to the women and the poorest segments of the rural community, Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) and the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) has begun a program called the 'Community Investment Fund' (CIF). The roots of CIF go back to the concept of Village Organization Bank (VOB) that the Agha Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) had initiated in the Northern Areas of Pakistan in the 1980s and by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in Andhra Pradesh, India, in the late 1990s.



Using previous experiences, accessing new learning and suitably modifying these to the current context of Pakistan, RSPN views CIF as a cost-effective method of providing microfinance services to the poor and poorest women, in the areas which are relatively underserved by the MFIs. CIF is a fund which is run and managed by the poor and poorest women in their own organizations, i.e. its own beneficiaries. It focuses specially on the poorest households through female Community Organizations by giving them access to microfinance, while at the

same time increasing their levels of empowerment, confidence and skills. Essentially, CIF is based upon and linked to the three-tier social organization framework of Community Organizations (CO), their agglomeration into Village Organizations and finally agglomeration at the Union Council-level into a Local Support Organization. Members of COs are encouraged to mobilize their own savings and as these build up to use them for internal lending purposes, hence complementing CIF resources.

Ms. Fareeda is married having 4 children. She was living happily when a misfortunate struck and her husband got an attack of paralysis. Her father and mother in law threw her out of their house. She got a room from the neighbors free on temporary basis with the support of VDO Masu Khan Machi. Gradually her life became miserable as her husband was not able to earn. She was reduced to beggar's life. Some how she managed to get Rs 25000 from her parents and started a cabin shop. Since SRSO intervened in this village she got Rs 5000 as CIF from VO Masu Khan Machi and invested in her business. Before CIF she was able to earn Rs 30 per day now she is in position to save Rs 100 per day and is able to manage her business with a capital amount of Rs 8000. Now she and her family get two times meal a day.

Activity	Project Target	Achievement in a Fort Night	% Achieved
Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	30,000	201	15%

Human Resource Development (HRD)

Investment in human capacities for harnessing the competence of local people is the prime objective of Human Resource Development. HRD believes in the potential and strengths of community, and therefore, it does focus on the capacity building of the people it works with. Keeping in view, HRD draw socially and culturally accepted training modules by which community own programme packages offered by the support organization that helps poor in creating sustainable solution to their problem.



TNI& TNA at village Din Muhammad Napur, UC Mian Sahib



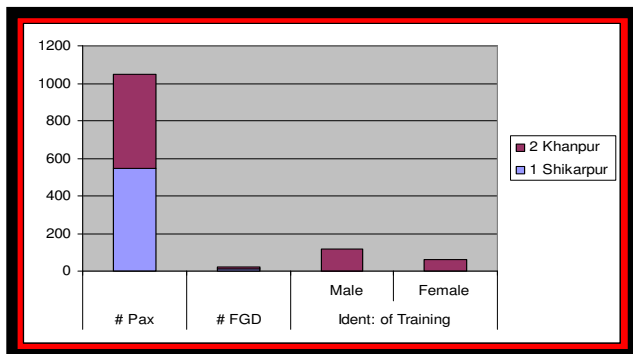
IRM & HRD team in Focus Group Discussion at Village Mangeria Wahi, UC Mian Sahib

In order to increase the employability skills within the poor households SRSO has outsourced NRSP-Institute of Rural Management (IRM) to support in the vocational and other training packages designed and planned in the project. IRM has established its systems and had begun in setting of the training facility in Sukkur. IRM with the collaboration of SRSO-HRD initiated Training Need Identification (TNI) and Training Need Assessment (TNA) of poor households siblings for vocational & VO capacity building programme,

Activity	Project Target	Target as of March	Achievement as of March	% Achieved
Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	21,000	1,690	260	15.38%

The IRM conducted TNI & TNA with 22 FGD, 1054 participants who participated in village assembly, in two Talukas of district Shikarpur, Sindh.

S. No	Name of Taluka	# of Pax	# FGD	Indents of Trainees	
				Male	Female
1	Shikarpur	549	11	207	53
2	Khanpur	497	11		



Graphical Representation of gender wise training, which were identified through participatory approach including Agriculture, Surveyor, Mobile Repairing, Building Electrician, Motor Bike repairing training, Candle Making, Welding, Electronics, Auto Mechanic, Driving, Soap and Surf making, Computer, Tailoring, Beautician, Embroidery and Rully making.

Visitors Gallery

Board of Directors (BOD) SRSO

Key Participants:

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan
 Mr. Fazalullah Qureshi
 Dr. Rashid Bajwa
 Dr. Sono Khangharani

On March 1, 2009 the SRSO Board of Directors under the leadership of the Chairman visited the project area at village Maso Khan Machi Union Council SultanKot of District Shikarpur. The BOD members got briefing from female members of village organization about the Community Investment Fund in detail that they received a few months back. Management of fund of Rs. 150000 by community received satisfaction and appreciation of BOD members which showed positive beginning of the project.



Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan while discussing with the community said *“we believe in your hidden potential, your efforts and our support and assistance will help you in getting rid of poverty “while visiting village Jogi at Union Council Ruk said “My experience suggests that females have a more pragmatic approach and concern while development at their homes and are more reliable to work with them. He further said the objective of this project is to organize at least 70% households and the organized households means inclusion of atleast one female from each family”*

The SRSO Board of Director held the 22nd Board meeting on March 2, 2009 at Sukkur, which approved the plan presented by PIU and appreciated the team efforts for completing the PSC survey in a record time of one month. The Chairman of the Board appreciated the role of the Government of Sindh particularly the Chief Minister of Sindh, who has been very kind to support the idea of UC plan.

2. USAID Delegation

USAID delegation of three persons visited working areas of Sindh Rural Support Organization including project area of UC Based Poverty Reeducation Programme through RSPs, in order to understand the project and functioning of CIF. During the briefing Col. (r) Usmani, talked about the basic health care centers which have been working in the area of district Shikarpur and Kashmore.



USAID delegation gave special consideration on mother and child health care centers & shared that it is compulsory to follow our feet where we are going. The mission was looking at the opportunity of how these organized women group enters in to the dairy business, which the USAID is currently designing and willing to launch in Pakistan. RSPN has already mentioned this project to them and potential of women participation in dairy project.

Creating synergies During the last quarter the following initiatives were taken in hands within the project area to add on to existing interventions.

UNICEF Pakistan

A Project on Mother and Child Health has been initiated as a joint venture of UNICEF & SRSO in the two districts (Shikarpur & Kashmore–Kandhkot) initially for the period of one year .Interventions of the project go to community organizations & Village Organizations.

This project aims at health care facility for child below age of 5 years and pregnant mothers in vaccination and health awareness so that vulnerable and below poverty line community may avail this facility at their door step.

GoS Landless Harees Support Programme: The Government of Sindh is distributing land to landless women Harees as free asset to them. The poor families in both the districts have also received land. SRSO has been assigned the task to support these poor farmers and recipient of the land in the form of agri-inputs and land development if required. The project has begun and the first support package is planned to be received by the beneficiaries by the mid May 2009.

NRSP – Institute of Rural Management:

Institute of Rural Management is the human resource development wing of NRSP and is the foremost training facility in the not for profit sector in Pakistan. It conducts over 300 different types of vocational, community and staff training with a turn out of around 70 thousand national and international trainees every year.



Over the last fifteen years, IRM has been directly responsible for building the capacity of communities across Pakistan as well as developing a pool of lead regional trainers who conduct training with guidance from IRM to meet the specific needs/targets of NRSP or other partners, projects and communities.

With coverage across the four provinces in Pakistan including northern areas and AJK, IRM works in over one hundred Districts.

In recognition of the capacity and expertise of NRSP – IRM, Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) decided to link the capacity Building component of its UC Based Rural Poverty Reduction Programme with country's largest rural development Institute. Through this linkage SRSO and NRSP – IRM had entered into an agreement with IRM to conduct all the Capacity Building (Training) activities of the programme and establish out of campus setups in project area.

Project Orientation to DCOs Shikarpur & Kashmore-Kandhkot:

Mr. Ghulam Rasool along with project implementation team apprised District Coordination officers of District Shikarpur & Kandhkot about Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program. Mr. Ghulam Rasool Project Coordinator and team leader shared that this project is the result of the sincere efforts by the Government of Sindh and its commitment to the people who are poor and deprived of basic facilities.

Mr. Ghulam Rasool informed the DCOs that this project is based on the experiences of RSPs throughout Pakistan and is a pilot activity for the remaining districts of the province and ultimately the country.

He said that the project has been commenced from January 2009 and will be completed in July 2011. He further stated that the poverty score card census has been conducted in 87 Union Councils of the two districts and the result of the poverty score card is available in hard and soft copies. Ghulam Rasool explained in detail also the objectives of Poverty score card and classification of poverty and poor in different bands.

During the meeting interventions of project were discussed and the receiving mechanism of inputs by the poor to the respective DCOs of the Districts to their satisfaction.

At the end of the meeting the Coordination officers of both districts showed their keen interest in extending their cooperation for successful implementation of the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program.

Taluka Garhi Yaseen as Showcase

Taluka Garhi Yaseen has been taken as Showcase on the Guide lines of Steering Committee for the project by the Sindh Government. Fourteen teams have been formed each team comprising one female social organizer and one male social organizer under the direct supervision of project team leader Dr. Ghulam Rasool Samejo. The Whole Taluka will be organized into community organizations and village level organizations while Community Investment Fund & Income generation Grant will also be given to the poor bands according to poverty scorecard results. For detail see [\(Annexure 2\)](#).



CRP Workshop

SRSO-PIU with the coordination of Institute of Rural Management IRM, conducted one day orientation workshop for Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at HRD Training Hall at district Shikarpur, comprising 45 participants 22 female and 23 male, from 14 Union Councils of Taluka Garhi Yaseen. The prime objective of the workshop was to orient CRPs about their roles and responsibilities.

Planning for the 2nd Quarter of the project

As per modified PC-1 targets of 2nd quarter have been planned as per activities shown in PC1. While planning the 2nd quarter, in puts in terms of finance and logistics are set accordingly. During the second quarter Taluka Garhi Yaseen is taken as a showcase where demonstrations of field activities are being carried out. Moreover, hiring of staff and establishment of unit offices are the targets of second quarter. Besides, linkages development will be the top priority of the second quarter. For detail see [\(Annexure 3\)](#).

Annexure 1

Project Target Vs Achievement

S #	Activity	Project Target	Target as of March	Achievement as of March	% Achieved
1	Households Organized	84,000	6,760	2,709	40%
2	Village Organizations Formed	4,200	338	40	12%
3	Households to be Given Income Generating Grants	26,000	1,352	198	15%
4	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	30,000	1,352	201	15%
5	Households Received Community Investment Fund	26,000		33	
6	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	21,000	1,690	260	15%
7	Villages to be Given Drinking Water Supply Schemes as CPI	2,332	0	0	0
8	Man of man-days generated as temporary employment for skilled labour @ 2 labour for 50 days each under Food for Work Programme	233,200	0	0	0
9	Man of man-days generated as temporary employment for un-skilled labour @ 4 labour for 100 days each under Food for Work Programme	932,800	0	0	0
10	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	700	0	0	0
11	R&D Schemes to be undertaken for developing new Products for Increasing Productivity	7	0	0	0
12	Capacity building of Progressive Farmers for doing Productivity Increase Pilots	700	0	0	0
13	Households provided Micro Health Insurance family package as a social safety net	186,760	6,760	0	0%
14	VO Management Training (No. of Pax)	8,400	676	56	7%
15	VO Book Keeping Training (No. of Pax)	8,400	676	20	3%
16	VO Planning Training (No. of Pax)	8,400	676	20	3%
17	VO CIF Management & Monitoring Training (No. of Pax)	14,924	676	20	3%
18	VO Office Bearers Experience Sharing Workshops (No. of Pax)	58,744	-		
19	VO Members Exposure Visit (No. of Pax)	1,868			

Annexure 2

Planning for Taluka Garhi Yaseen

Planning for Taluka Gari Yaseen															
Activity	SMT Garhi Yaseen	SMT Madeji	SMT Amrot	SMT Dakhan	SMT Nim	SMT Wariaso	SMT Bhambhir	SMT Gahija	SMT Jindo Dero	SMT Mirzapur	SMT Naushero Abro	SMT Shato Mangi	SMT Chango Rahojo	SMT M Panah Odho	Total
	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09	Apr-09					Apr-09
CO Formation	128	157	153	105	165	132	116	132	127	141	102	186	128	100	1,872
No. of HHs Organized	1,919	2,359	2,297	1,576	2,482	1,983	1,779	1,986	1,905	2,120	1,529	2,797	1,901	1,424	28,057
VDO Formation	42	52	51	35	55	44	39	44	42	47	34	62	43	33	623
Identification of CRPs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	70
VO Management Trainings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
No. of Vocational Trainings	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	980
No. of Activist Workshops	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
VO Book Keeping Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
VO Planning Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
VO CIF Mgt and Monitoring Trg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Exposer Visits		1	1				1		1						4
Income Generating Grants	17	50	61	12	55	20	27	4	26	78	84	20	12	32	498
CIF	20	46	77	40	32	58	11	44	16	107	60	39	91	20	661
CPI Schemes			-	7	8	12	11	6	9	8	8	8	8	8	93
Village Improvement Scheme															-

Annexure 3**Plan of Next Quarter (April – June 2009)**

S #	Activity	Project Target	Target as June 2009
1	Households Organized	84,000	12,000
2	Village Organizations Formed	4,200	600
3	Households to be Given Income Generating Grants	26,000	2,490
4	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	30,000	2,400
5	Households Received Community Investment Fund	26,000	3,000
6	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	21,000	382
7	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply Schemes as CPI	2,332	38,200
8	Man of man-days generated as temporary employment for skilled labour @ 2 labour for 50 days each under Food for Work Programme	233,200	152,800
9	Man of man-days generated as temporary employment for un-skilled labour @ 4 labour for 100 days each under Food for Work Programme	932,800	300
10	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	700	1
11	R&D Schemes to be undertaken for developing new Products for Increasing Productivity	7	100
12	Capacity building of Progressive Farmers for doing Productivity Increase Pilots	700	12,000
13	Households provided Micro Health Insurance family package as a social safety net	186,760	1,200
14	VO Management Training (No. of Pax)	8,400	1,200
15	VO Book Keeping Training (No. of Pax)	8,400	1,200
16	VO Planning Training (No. of Pax)	8,400	1,200
17	VO CIF Management & Monitoring Training (No. of Pax)	14,924	1,876
18	VO Office Bearers Experience Sharing Workshops (No. of Pax)	58,744	188
19	VO Members Exposure Visit (No. of Pax)	1,868	