



Government of Sindh

And

Sindh Rural Support Organization



***Union Council Based Poverty
Reduction Programme***

Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur



Progress Report – May 31, 2009

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

Sindh Rural Support Organization

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List of Abbreviations

- AKRSP – Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
- ACS – Additional Chief Secretary
- ADP - 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 Mobilization 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

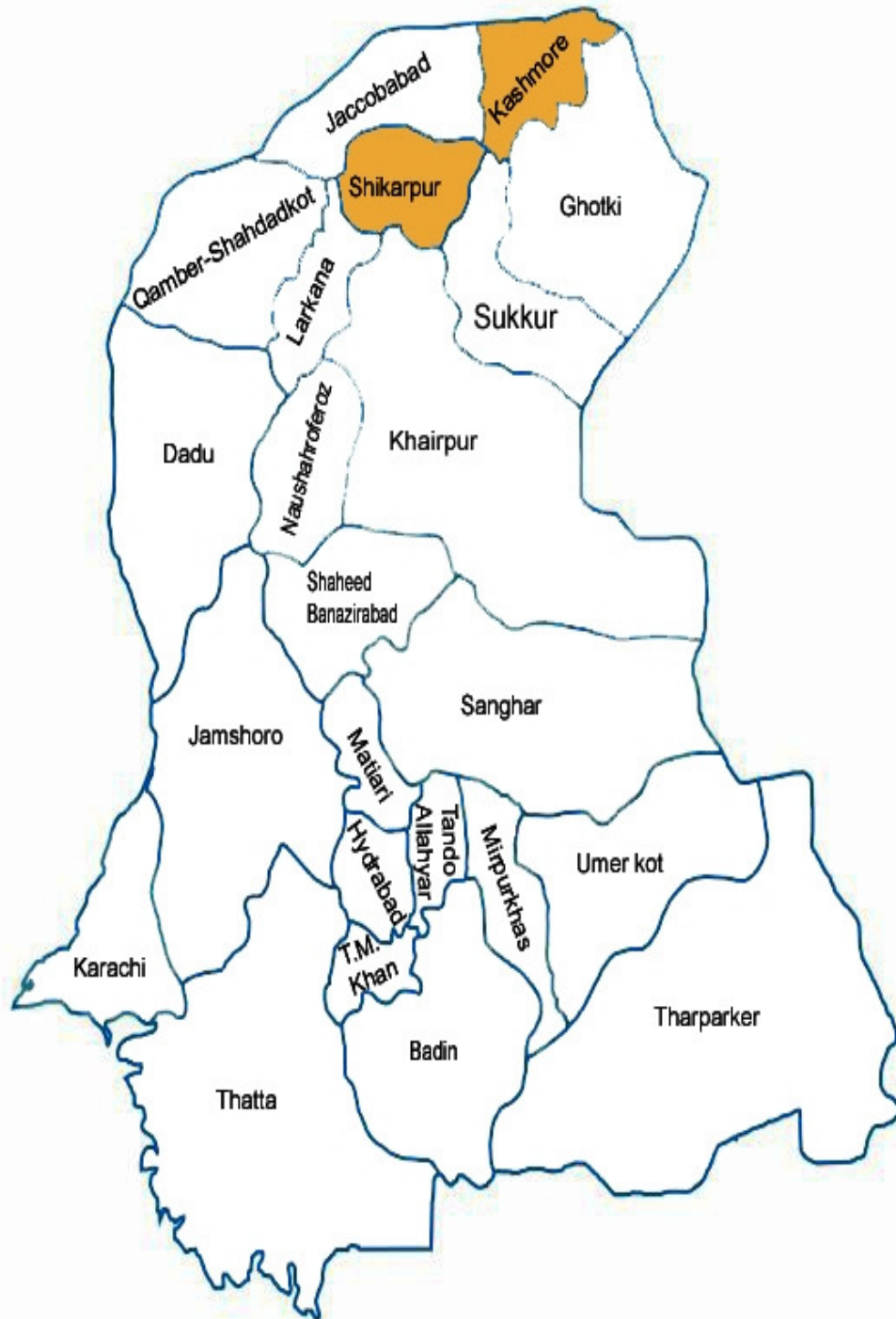
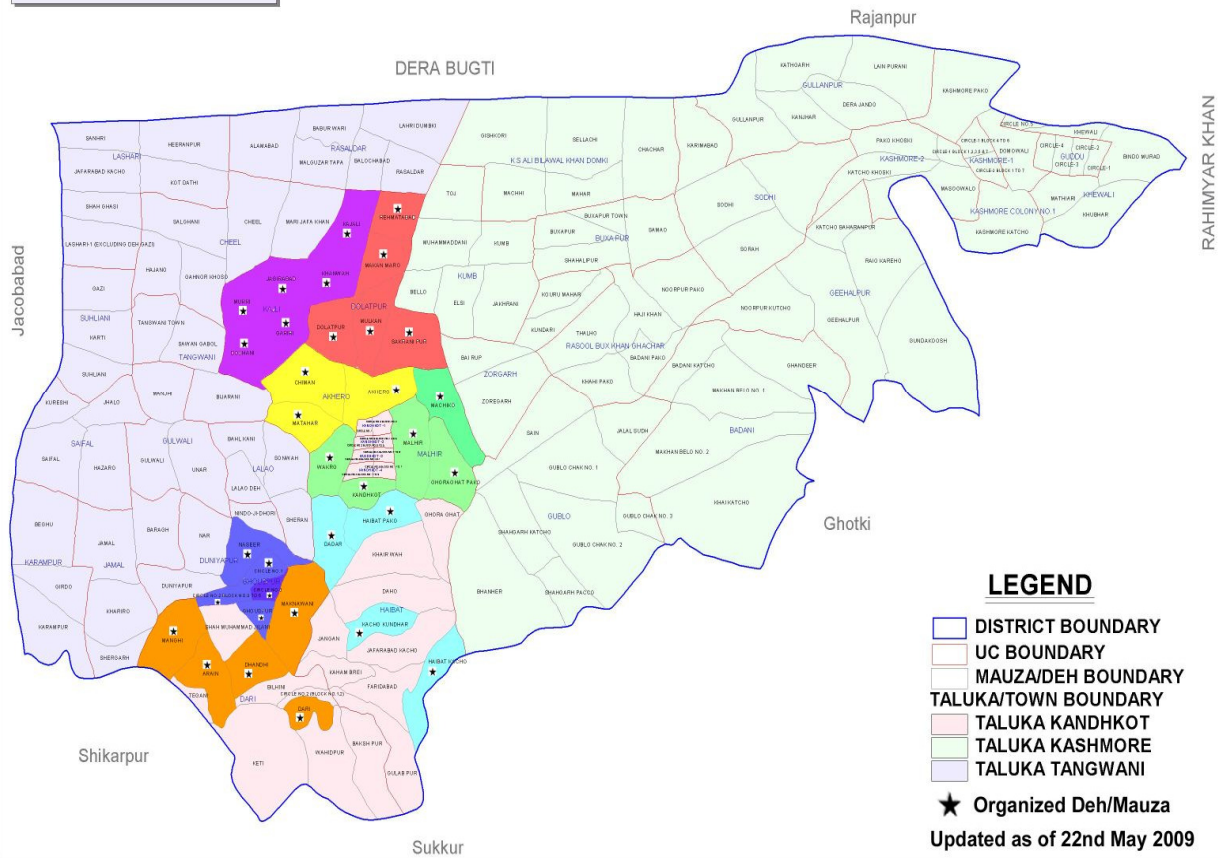
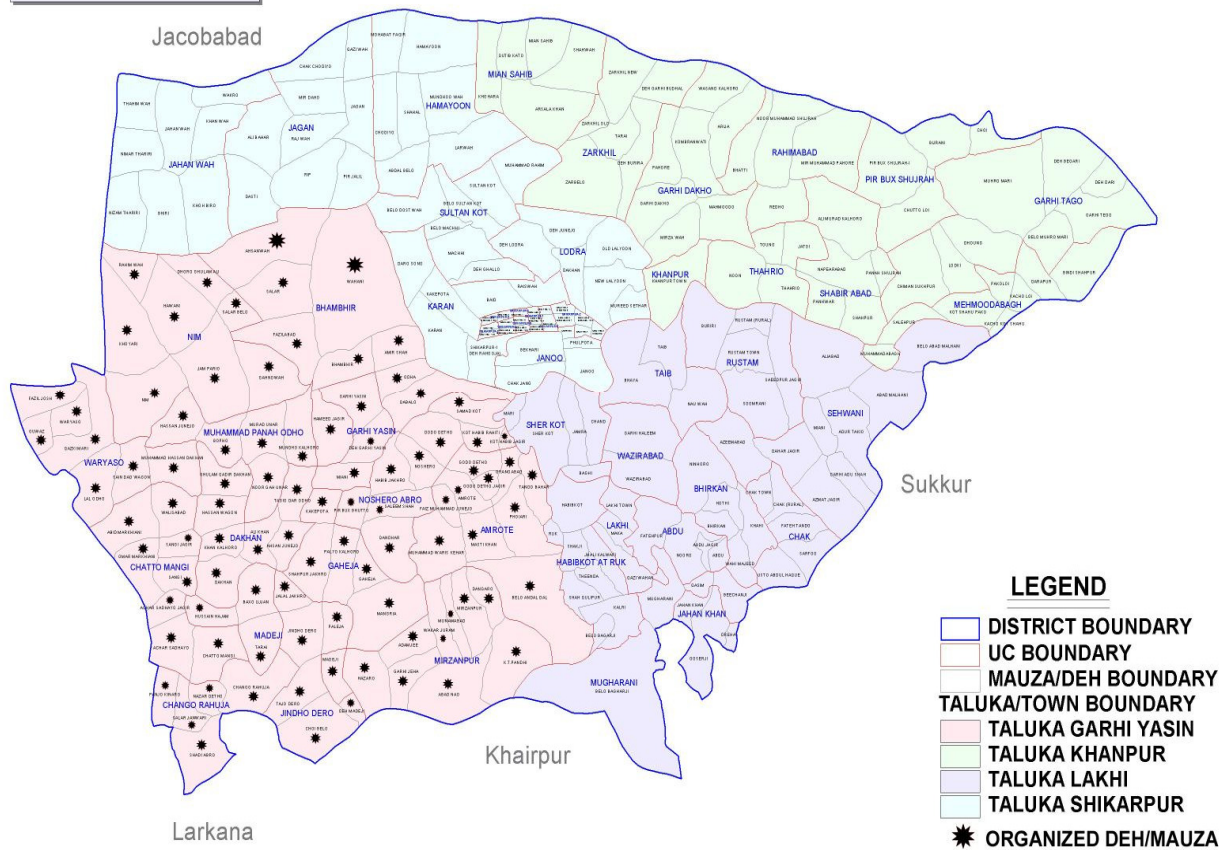


Figure 1: Project Area

MAP OF DISTRICT KASHMIRE



MAP OF DISTRICT SHIKARPUR



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 Organization (SRSO), was initiated on February 1, 2009 in two (2) 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).

2. 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 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, technical skills and inability to afford health-care, which ultimately prevent the poorest from climbing up the poverty ladder.

3. 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:** The PSC Survey identified and categorised 54,871 households into the three bands of the poor (0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor) in District Kashmore. Likewise, the same survey categorised 49,468 households into the three bands of the poor in district Shikarpur. Therefore, on the whole both districts have 104,339 poor households in three lowest bands (0-23), which are around 40% of the total population. The total households are further bifurcated into the three lowest bands: Extremely poor (0-11) are 17,220, Chronically poor (12-18) are 39,321 and Transitory poor (19-23) are 47,798 households.
- **Social Mobilisation:** In UCBPRP, communities in both target districts are being organised at Paro / Mohallah level into Community Organizations (CO) and at the village level into Village Organizations (VOs). By having their own organizations, 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, 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 (2) districts, 84,000 households will be organised into 4,200 VOs.

Up to May 2009, 33,824 households have been organised in district Shikarpur and Kashmore. These households have been brought into the fold of 730 VOs. 730 Village organisations have been formed in order to facilitate project packages to communities of the area. They also would ensure savings and implementation of the Community Investment Fund (CIF) at household level. It is noteworthy to mention that *all* organised VO members are women. 100% of them come from the lowest three bands of the PSC and overall 70% HHs.

- **Products:** UCBPRP includes 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.

Up to May 2009 **2,023 household women** have been found eligible for the grant. Following the guidelines from the ACS and Board of Directors, the amount for the grant has been minimised up to 25%; resulting in grants for 6,500 households and a tentative amount of Rs.13 million. The allocated amount according to PC-1 of Rs. 39 million for 19,500 households will be shifted to the Community Investment Fund and the same amount will be dispersed to VOs; thus expanding the target numbers of CIF beneficiaries.

- ***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.

Up to May, 2009, a total of 4,578 women from poor households have been identified and found eligible for CIF. However, disbursements of the CIF have yet to take place.

So far Rs. 17.389 million has been transferred into the bank accounts of 90 VOs of Taluka Garhi Yaseen, district Shikarpur for households with a PSC score of 12-18.

- ***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.

Up to May 31, 2009, 554 participants (including male and female) received Vocational Skills Training (VST) at local centres as well as at the Vocational Training Education Center (VTEC), Rawalpindi. Among them the first batch of 172 participants has returned back with their income-generating skills. It is pertinent to mention here that 16 participants have *already* obtained jobs in the market-place, after receiving Vocational skills Training (VST) in the first batch.

- **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.

Up to May, 2009, 73 schemes have been identified out of which 40 schemes are for safe drinking water and 23 for sanitation purpose. Feasibility of said schemes is in process and they will be initiated in June, 2009.

4. Since the 1st of February 2009, SRSO has been taking leaps and bounds in implementing the UCBPRP efficiently and effectively. As of May 31, 2009, the performance of the programme has been tabulated, as shown in Annex 1.

1. The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme through RSPs

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) has been designed as an answer to alleviating the poverty of targeted communities of the poorest in rural Sindh, through bespoke developmental packages. It aims to reduce the common hurdles faced by the poorest of households by tapping into their inherent potential. In an unprecedented move, the Government of Sindh (GoS) has approved Rs. 2.9 billion for initiating the UCBPRP in the 2 districts of Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur, for a period of 30 months. The start of the partnership between Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), the programme-implementing organisation, and the Government of Sindh regarding the UCBPRP came about after a presentation of the programme by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman SRSO to President Asif Ali Zardari and to Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Chief Minister Sindh. The programme was greatly appreciated and upon its merits, 2 districts of Sindh were approved for the UCBPRP.

The programme is being implemented by SRSO using the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) conceptual package of social mobilisation. The success of the social mobilisation approach lies in its intrinsic belief that *permanent* development can only take place when it is carried out through organised communities themselves. In addition to this, the social mobilisation approach has the ability to empower the poorest of households by building their capacity to collectively plan and initiate the development of their households, their villages and union council.

2. 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.

2.1 The UCBPRP Team

In order to implement this remarkable programme, SRSO has established a complete team for the purpose; both at the field and Head Office levels.

Field Level

The UCBPRP has 14 Social Mobilisation Units; 7 units in Shikarpur and 7 in Kashmore-Kandhkot. Each unit comprises of a Unit in-charge and a Social Mobilisation Team (SMT). The SMT in turn consists of 3 Social Organisers (SOs) (2 female and 1 male) and a MIS officer; with 4 support staff (admin/finance assistant, driver, office-boy and a security guard).

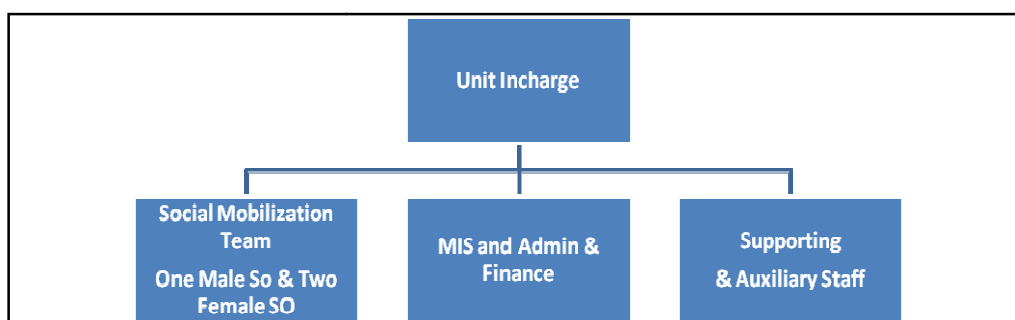


Figure 2: Field Level Team Structure

Head Office Level

At the Head Office level, SRSO has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for managing, monitoring and reporting the project and its various activities. The UCBPRP is under the immediate supervision of the Team Leader who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of SRSO. The PIU consists of 9 sectors, as shown in Figure 3.

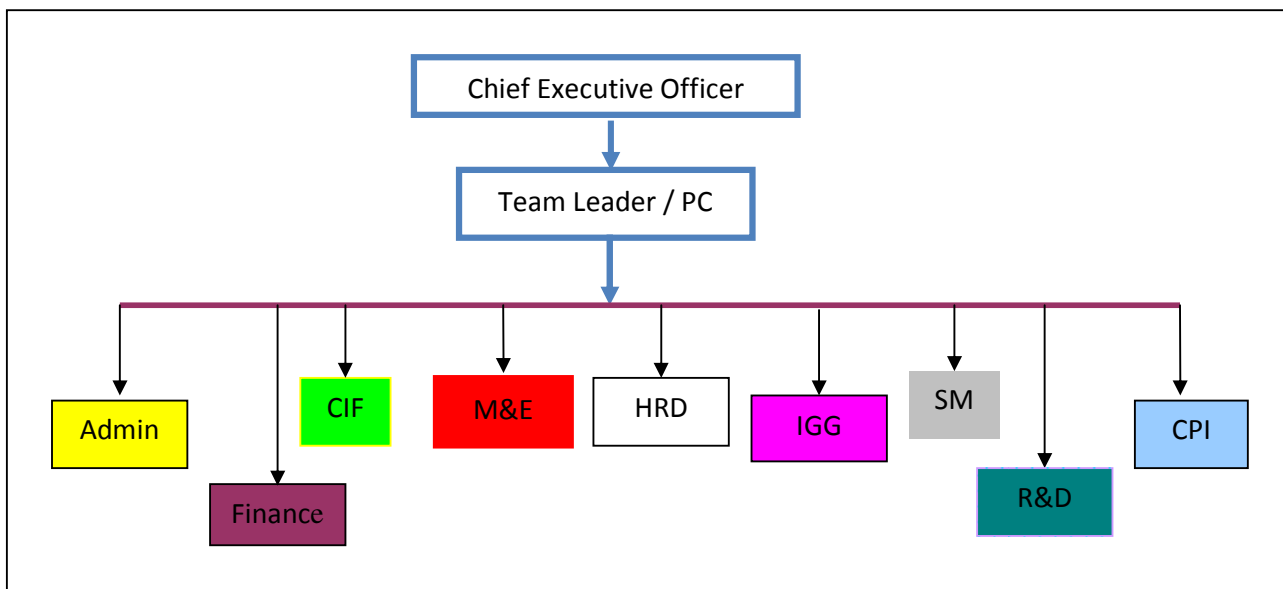


Figure 3: Head Office Level PIU Structure

2.2 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 do 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.

The PSC itself is a single-page form consisting of 13 questions, which when filled out is able to determine the level of poverty of a particular household. The 13 questions relate to issues such as facilities present in the household (type of toilet, drinking water supply, etc) and of the assets owned by the household (livestock, land, etc), amongst other indicators (all of which are physically verifiable). These questions were derived from the mammoth indicators

present in the 2001 Pakistan Integrated Household Survey. The particular combination of the 13 questions has the ability to accurately (with a 90% confidence rate) assign a household a poverty score, ranging from 0 to 100 (with 0 being extremely poor and 100 being non-poor). In addition to this, the PSC because of its score-system is able to determine which poverty band a household falls into. As shown in Table 2, 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 Bands

Benefits of the Poverty Scorecard

What is unique about the PSC is its ability to *objectively* track the poverty levels of *each and every* household in a union council. It also is a “blind” survey as both the enumerator and the respondent household have no way of interpreting the results of the PSC form; thus reducing chances of inaccurate information. In addition to this, the PSC is also able to produce poverty related data which can be easily comparable to other union councils across Pakistan (something not possible in the orthodox Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method). Other benefits of the PSC include:

- It identifies households which are asset-less and own no land of their own
- It provides real time households census data
- It provides real time poverty data for individual households
- It can identify households that do not have any salaried member within the household
- It can identify households that have not been registered and issued Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs)
- 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
- It can identify the number of households that do not have potable drinking water and toilet facilities, as well as identify villages that need infrastructure in terms of drinking water supply schemes and sanitation facilities
- It can identify and quantify households which can be eligible for being a beneficiary of specialised poverty-targeted schemes such as the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Benazir Youth Development Programme (BYDP) the People’s Housing Cell and *Zakat*
- It assists in developing both Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Union Council Development Plans (UDPs)

Identifying the Poorest in the UCBPRP

In the UCBPRP, SRSO made the PSC survey their first task. Special teams were formed for carrying out the PSC survey in the 2 districts. These special teams consisted of skilled staff from the various RSPs across Pakistan who worked side by side with SRSO’s own staff, in helping to conduct a door-to-door survey. A credit to their kind, this selfless gesture of facilitation and support, is something found only in the RSPs.

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.

There were a total of 44 PSC teams, each consisting of 14 individuals. These 14 individuals included a team leader, a supervisor, 2 data entry operators and 10 enumerators (in addition to a 5 member “back-up” enumerator team). Details of each member’s responsibilities and profile can be seen from Table 2:

Position	Terms of Responsibility	No. present in each team
Team Leader	RSP Professional, trained in PSC, s/he checks all PSC forms, entries and reports	1
Field Supervisor	RSP Professional, trained in PSC, s/he monitors & coordinates field operations	1
Enumerators	At least matriculate, age above 20, male and female, fills a maximum of 35 PSC forms/day	10
Data Entry Operators	Account/office Assistants, with good computer skills, enters 250 PSC forms/day	2

Table 2: Team Composition and Responsibilities

The process of the PSC survey, as carried out by SRSO began with:

- Formation of its PSC teams and their training. Each team and its members were given a 4 day orientation and training on the need for the PSC, its origins, the implementation process of the PSC and on the form itself.
- The teams were then placed in the 2 districts with the team leaders and supervisors assigning each enumerator with their route map for conducting the household PSC survey.
- The enumerators visited each household on their route, filling out the PSC form with adult members of the household (while physically verifying responses)
- At the end of each day, the enumerators would hand in their filled forms to their supervisor and team leader; who would then check all the PSC forms to make sure that they were filled in completely. Any incomplete forms would be returned to the enumerator and be asked to re-visit the household within the next 2 days.
- Additional monitoring would also take place in the form of on-the-spot field checking, while at the Head Office level, PSC forms would be re-checked on a sample-basis.
- Checked PSC forms would be given to the data entry operators who would enter the information into the PSC MIS
- An additional team of 15 individuals produced PSC reports on each union council in the 2 districts, extracted from consolidated lists of households of each village from the PSC MIS.

All in all, it took a total of 450 people, 50 vehicles and 80 computers to conduct the PSC survey in which a **100%** of the 267,988 households were surveyed in the 2 districts of Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur.

Poverty Scorecard Results

The PSC teams in SRSO managed to complete the PSC survey of each and every household in the 2 districts in a record time of 28 days. On average, each union council was completed in merely 12 days. This included not just filling out the form, but also monitoring and checking it, entering it into the MIS and developing reports on each union council. Having completed this gargantuan exercise, the poverty profile of Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur can be seen in the following table and figures:

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

Table 3: PSC Results of UCBPRP Districts

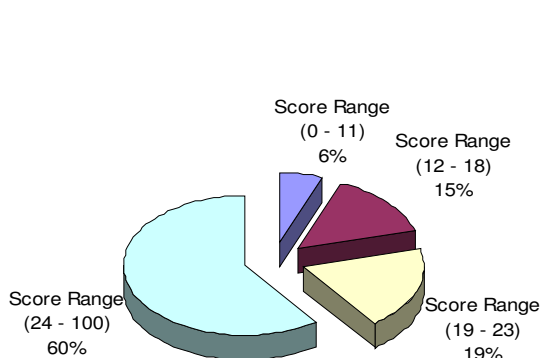


Figure 3: District Kashmore-Kandhkot PSC Results

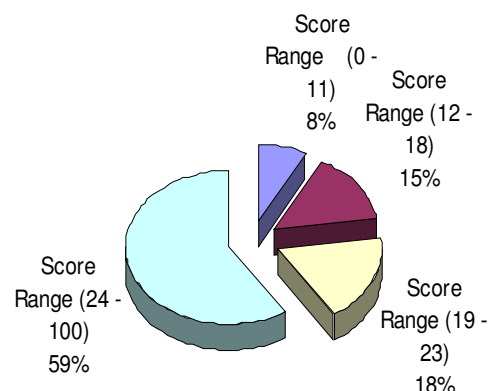


Figure 4: District Shikarpur PSC Results

2.3 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.

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.

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.

The Social Mobilisation Process in the UCBPRP

The social mobilisation process in the UCBPRP, implemented by SRSO was the following:

- Plans were developed at the PIU level, in consultation with the field level teams regarding the social mobilisation plan of the 2 districts.
- Having divided areas amongst the field teams, situation analysis of the villages was carried out (in addition to the PSC survey results).
- Village level programme introduction dialogues took place by senior staff of the SRSO team, as well as by senior management such as the Chairman and CEO of SRSO. In these dialogues, SRSO as an organisation was introduced to the communities and on the social mobilisation approach and its numerous successful outcomes both in and around Pakistan. In addition to this, these dialogues also introduced the UCBPRP, its target group and the products of the programme.
- With the acceptance and cooperation of the communities, activists were identified from within the communities themselves. These activists or Community Resources Persons (CRPs) are individuals who assist the SMTs in organising communities from within their own village and from surrounding villages.
- The process of organising communities into VOs took place whereby interested households (and 100% of the poorest 'target' households) signed up for being a part of their VO.
- Once households from the village formed the VO, elections took place where the women themselves selected which women would become their office-bearers (such as Chairperson, Treasurer and General Secretary).

Having mobilised the target and additional households, candidates for VO capacity-building trainings (such as VO Management Training) are in the process.

Community Resource Persons

As mentioned before, CRPs are local activists of the village who volunteer to help the SMTs in the social mobilisation process. They are individuals who are both active and committed to the development of their area. Specifically, they believe in bringing about betterment through their own initiatives and hard work. CRPs are hired on a short-term basis by their VOs, or in the case of the UCBPRP, CRPs work under and report to SRSO's SMTs. Before starting any work, the SMT makes sure to check the background and reputation of the CRP; to ensure that they are respected and trustworthy in the eyes of their village. The chief responsibility of these CRPs is to organise households into a village assembly, which the SMT verifies and then forms a VO. The CRP also ensures that timely meetings take place of the VOs and its community/neighbourhood level gatherings. This is all recorded and reported to the SMT.

In the month of 25th May, 2009, a total of 64 CRPs were identified and verified by the SMTs. As of the end of 25th May, 2009, there are now a total of 109 CRPs are working with SRSO.

District	No. of CRPs		
	Targets	Achievement	%
Kashmore-Kandhkot	35	23	66%
Shikarpur	2	7	350%
Total	37	30	81%

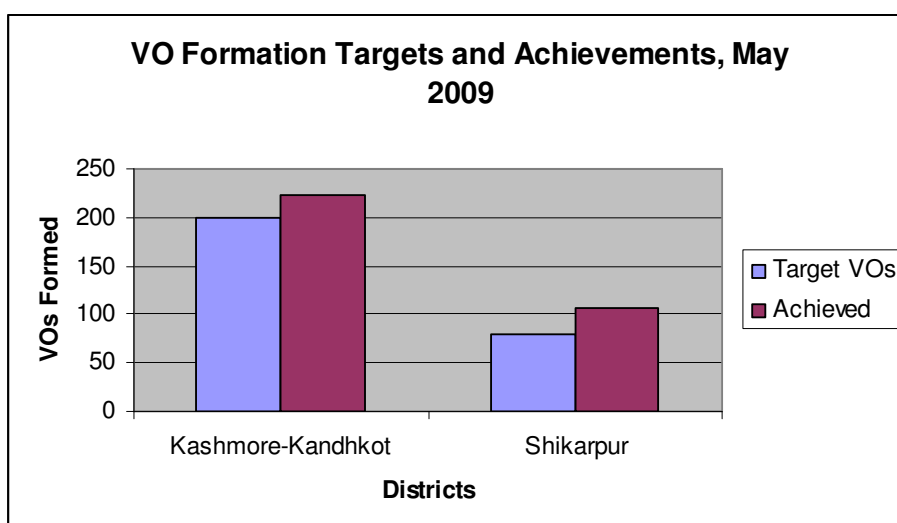
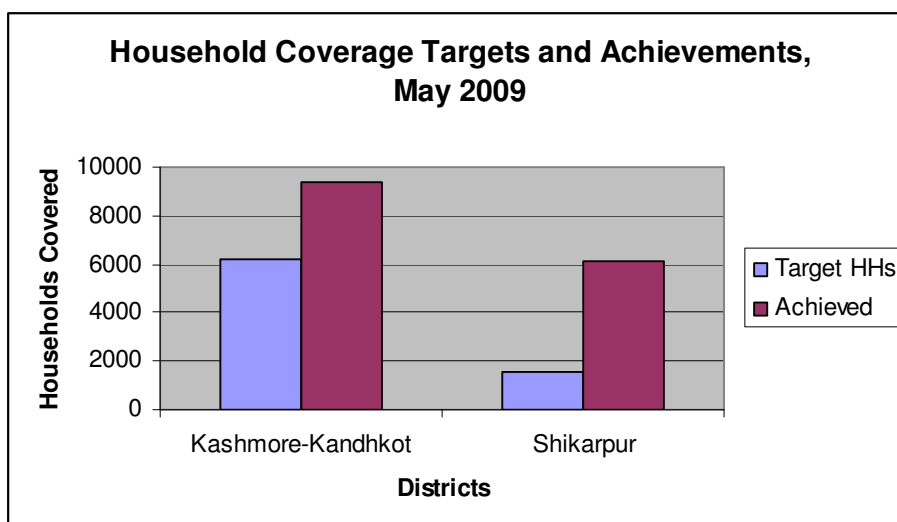
Table 4: CRPs Targets and Achievements, May 2009

Progress

Up to May 31, 2009, SRSO mobilised 36,436 households in District Shikarpur and Kashmore-Kandhkot They have organised these households into VOs. From the following table, the social mobilisation progress made in May, 2009 can be seen against the monthly targets:

	Kashmore-Kandhkot		Shikarpur		Total	
	Households Organised	VOs Formed	Households Organised	VOs Formed	Households Organised	VOs Formed
Target	6,240	200	1,570	79	7,810	279
Achieved	9,388	223	6,136	107	15,524	330
% Achieved	150%	111%	391%	135%	199%	118%

Table 5: Social Mobilisation Targets and Achievements in Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur in May 2009



Realities of Working in the Field

Mehtab: A SO committed to helping marginalised communities

Ms. Mehtab Channa, 24, works as a Social Organiser (SO) in District Kashmore-Kandhkot, in the UCBPRP project. She is a graduate and has almost 7 years experience of working with organisations such as UNICEF, NIPS and CIET.

As the UCBPRP project is a female focused project, Mehtab was offered a position immediately; both because of her experience and her being a local woman. At the start of her job, Mehtab was assigned to work in District Shikarpur. Specifically, she worked in Union Council Noshero Abro, Taluka Garhi Yaseen, where one of her responsibilities was to organise households into VOs. She found the work interesting, while at the same time achieving her targets.

On the afternoon of the 27th of April 2009, Mehtab came face to face with one of the stark realities of working in rural Sindh. While out in the field, Mehtab and her driver were stopped by a gang of robbers. They mishandled the driver and took away his possessions; after which they proceeded to take Mehtab away with them. Mehtab resisted and tried to convince the robbers to let her go. As a result, the robbers decided to let her go but with the warning that she should never come to the area again. According to Mehtab, the reason for this attack was because the gang thought that she was working as a police informant.

When asked about the incident, Mehtab reveals that she has become even more committed to her work with the poor communities of rural Sindh. Furthermore, Mehtab has made it her goal to bring about a change in the attitude of the communities, in order for women to work at ease.

Mehtab has also been extremely touched by the poor communities with whom she works. She narrates that the communities now think of her as Muhtarma Benazir Bhutto, as she is working to make a positive change in their lives. Evidence of this can be seen by the fact that the communities have told Mehtab that they would come to the neighbouring village in order to meet her; to avoid getting her in harm's way.

Mehtab's message to other development workers, especially female workers, is to be more confident and bold while working with communities in marginalised areas.

Box Story 1: Mehtab, SO

Naghma: Community Resource Person, Dhakan Town**Nagma, CRP from Dhakan City**

Important elements of the social mobilisation process, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are active members of the community who help SRSO staff in this regard.

Naghma, 20, is one such CRP. She lives in Dhakan town and has been working for the last 2 months as a CRP with SRSO. Naghma lives with her mother, Sughra, 40 and 4 siblings; 2 sisters and 2 brothers. She is the eldest out of her siblings while the youngest is her 15 year old brother. Naghma has completed the first year of her college, located in Ratodero; 11km away.

Before joining SRSO as a CRP, Naghma worked in various organisations such as Agro Food and the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), during her school and college holidays. As a result of her work-experience, Naghma said that she was known to her community; leading to SRSO asking her if she would work as a CRP. Naghma agreed saying that “I wanted to work during my summer holidays and even my mother supported me by encouraging me to carry out some meaningful work for my community”.

Naghma worked in Dhakan town (consisting of around 1,500 households) along with 3 other CRPs. In addition to this she also worked in Union Council Chatto Mangi; about 7km away from Dhakan town. As a result of her hard work, Naghma had organised over 300 households into various VOs.

As for any problems that she faced, Naghma said that at first the reaction of women in the communities would be that of mistrust and doubt. However she overcame this hurdle by spending time with them and talking to them about not only the benefits of the project, but also of working together as a group. In addition to this, Naghma said that she also had been asked by some VO office-bearers regarding wanting an honorarium for their work. She felt that this was because the communities in her area were never exposed to many acts of community self-help and working together to achieve common goals. She thought that this might change as the project progressed.

All in all, Naghma is happy to be spending her summer holidays by helping the poorest in her community. She says that her favourite part of being a CRP is convincing women to save their hard-earned money with their community organisations.

Box Story 2: Naghma, CRP

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:

2.4.1 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.

The process for distributing these grants is that each targeted household develops a Micro Investment Plan (MIP), with the help of the SMT. The MIP is a simple form in which the SMT list down the present socio-economic situation of the household (such as their household income and expenditure details). The MIP also has details regarding the plan that the household wants to carry out, concerning income-generating activities and trainings that they require for increasing their incomes. In the case of grants, interested households (who fall in the PSC category of 0-11) express their wish of receiving a grant to their VO, in addition to it being stated in their MIP. The VO members approve those members who qualify for the grant and write a resolution to their local SMT. The SMT, upon receiving the resolution, verify the approved candidates by filling out their PSC forms a second time. In addition to this, the SMT also checks their MIPs and verifies through a consultation with the candidate and her household, whether a grant can actually cater towards her plan. Having done this, the SMT approves the final list of grant candidates and purchases their income-generating asset. As an added monitoring measure, at the time of distribution, a sample of the households will be verified again by the Income Generating Grants (IGG) section, at the PIU level.

Progress

Up to May, 2009, SRSO identified 2,031 households in Taluka Garhi Yaseen, District Shikarpur, which have been found to be eligible (according to the PSC results) for receiving grants from the UCBPRP. These households will be sending their requests in their VOs' meetings, with the SMTs verifying their PSCs and requests in the next month.

2.4.2 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.

The roots of CIF go back to the concept of the Village Organisation Bank (VOB) that the Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) had initiated in the Northern Areas of Pakistan in the 1980s. More recently, the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in Andhra Pradesh, India, in the late 1990s, organised only the poorest of women into their community-based groups. As the programme gathered momentum and built up successfully, these community-based organisations federated at the village, union council *and* district level. Currently, there are over 10 million members (all women) who are organised into 35,525 VOs, in all 22 rural districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. These VOs with their CIF fund, which has rotated over a period of several years, has produced a total CIF fund of nearly Rs. 9 billion².

Combining previous experiences and initial lessons learnt from new initiatives, RSPN has modified the CIF product in the context of Pakistan. It views CIF as a cost-effective method of providing microfinance services to the poor and poorest women, in 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. by its own beneficiaries. In addition to providing them with flexible microfinance, members accessing CIF are also encouraged to mobilise and increase their own savings, using it to eventually build up their fund for internal lending purposes. What makes CIF unique from regular microfinance is its ability to increase the levels of empowerment, confidence and skills of the beneficiary women, as it leaves the majority of the decision-making roles in their hands.

In the UCBPR, the CIF amount has been calculated at Rs. 25,000 per household. The procedure for the CIF starts again with the household's MIP. Those households which fall into the category of Chronically Poor (12-18) and require a flexible micro-loan request for a loan in their VO meeting. The VO jointly decides which women should receive a CIF loan and at what terms, for e.g. at what service charge, for what duration and with which repayment plan. Having approved the list of candidates, the VO sends a resolution to the SMT. The SMT then conducts its own verification process in which it re-fills the PSC form of the said households and checks their MIPs to determine whether the household's plans can be helped with a CIF loan. In addition to this, because the CIF has to be repaid, the SMT also has to check the income-expenditure pattern of the household (from their MIP) to determine whether the household would be able to easily repay the instalments of the CIF. Responsible appraisal of candidates is a must for ensuring that the targeted beneficiary households do not fall into a cycle of debt and despair. After the final appraisal and before sending the approved CIF list to the VO, a sample of the candidates are verified by the PIU, as an added precaution. Having completed the verification process, the list of approved candidates is sent to the VO. The VO then releases the CIF money to its members. Regarding repayment of CIF, according to each borrower's repayment plan, she would repay her loan to her VO. The service charge amount would be added to the CIF fund, thereby ensuring that the fund continues growing.

² SERP: "Statistical Details of SERP 2008-2009"

Progress

Up to May 2009 till 25th, SRSO identified 920 women in Taluka Garhi Yaseen, District Shikarpur, with the addition of 3,658 identified women as of April 2009 who were eligible for loans from CIF for the UCBPRP. Requests for CIF loans, their appraisal and verification by SMTs will take place next month.

In addition to this, SRSO has already transferred a total of Rs. 17.389 million to the bank accounts of 90 VOs in Taluka Garhi Yaseen, district Shikarpur³.

2.4.3 Human Resource Development

An important aspect of the UCBPRP is the investment being made into increasing the income-generating skills of the poorest, especially of the youth. Numerous studies have pointed out to the benefits and impact that a skilled labour force has, not just at the micro and meso levels, but also at the macro level. For a very poor household, the impact is extremely significant as it is the difference between one ageing hand feeding several mouths and several hands feeding considerably less mouths.



VST Participants receiving skills at a local training centre

In order to instil these highly sought-after skills within poor households (with a PSC score ranging from 0-18), SRSO has outsourced this section of the UCBPRP to the National Rural Support Programme's Institute of Rural Management (NRSP-IRM). IRM because of its considerable experience in the field of training has managed to successfully build up a cadre of highly specialised trainers in rural development; perhaps the only one of its kind in Pakistan.

In the UCBPRP, the process of identification and providing these trainings is done by both SRSO's field teams and IRM. At the Village Assembly, the SMT after explaining the vocational trainings and capacity building trainings, asks those households falling within the PSC range of 0-18, whether they would want to send a young adult (male or female) from their household for vocational training. The SMT notes down the name of the VO member, their PSC score, child's name and contact details. This information is then passed onto IRM who then sends its assessment teams who initiate a Training Need Identification (TNI) and Training Need Assessment (TNA) of those poor households and of their nominated child. This is done by filling out the PSC form for the said households. They also assess which trade the child should train in and whether the child has the capacity to utilise the specific type of vocational training and whether both parents are in agreement to send their child for vocational training.

Having done this, the assessment team either approves or rejects the candidate. Those approved are either sent to Islamabad (for trades not found in Sukkur), Sukkur (for those trades which have training opportunities present in Sukkur) or to local District level training centres (especially for females who were not able to travel far).

³ For details of CIF amounts, see Annex 2

Progress

In the UCBPRP, IRM has developed both vocational and VO capacity building training packages. They have been developed to cater to the specific needs of the UCBPRP. IRM has also started to establish its systems and offices, starting with the construction of the Vocational Training Facility in Sukkur.

IRM has also designed its training module for its VO Management trainings which consist of the following modules:

- VO Capacity Building Training
- VO Planning Training
- VO CIF Training
- VO Book-Keeping Training

Each training consists of 2 days, in which VO Presidents, Treasurers and Book-Keepers are shown how to manage and record the transactions of the VOs. In order to ensure the comfort of the community, IRM provides these trainings in the field itself; choosing centrally located and neutral locations which are accessible to all. Furthermore, to avoid any burden on the community members, all participants are provided with a pick/drop service to and from the training centres/locations. Progress of the VO Management trainings can be seen from the following table:

District	Type of Training	Targets	Achievement	%
Kashmore-Kandhkot	VO CB	50	25	50%
	VO Planning	50	25	50%
	VO CIF	50	25	50%
	VO BK	50	-	0%
	Total	200	75	38%
Shikarpur	VO CB	1,250	279	22%
	VO Planning	1,250	279	22%
	VO CIF	1,250	279	22%
	VO BK	1,250	72	6%
	Total	5,000	909	18%
Sub Total		5,200	984	19%

Table 6: Targets and Achievements of VO Management Trainings

Regarding VST participants being sent for trainings, up to May, 2009, 453 people from extremely poor and chronically poor households in Taluka Garhi Yaseen, District Shikarpur, and 101 people from Taluka Kandhkot were sent for various vocational trainings⁴. Out of this 97 women were sent to Jindodero in Taluka Garhi Yaseen, District Shikarpur for vocational trainings in trainings such as beautician training, machine embroidery, arc work and basic tailoring⁵.

⁴ For details of batch 4 vocational training participants, please see Annex 3

⁵ For details of batch 3 vocational training participants, please see Annex 4

VST Third Batch Graduate – Ghulam Sardar

Ghulam Sardar with her husband and two of her children



Ghulam Sardar with her children and extended family

Ghulam Sardar is a quiet lady from Village Pir Chandraam, Union Council Jindodero, and District Shikarpur. She is 24 years old and her household Poverty Score is 11. Ghulam Sardar is married to Jamal, 27, a casual day-labourer. Together they have 4 children; 3 girls and a boy. The youngest of their children is 3 years old and the eldest is 6. Their eldest son is the only one going to school at the moment. Ghulam Sardar herself has only studied till the 3rd grade. She and her husband live in a 3 room house, which they share with Jamal's mother, his 2 brothers and their families.

Ghulam Sardar's family's only source of income is the money that Jamal earns from carrying out manual labour. He earns around Rs. 60-100 per day. Ghulam Sardar wishes that he could get regular employment, such as being a watch-man, so that they could have a regular source of income. Upon narrating her life, Ghulam Sardar could not help but break-down. She said that "At the moment, if my husband gets some work, then we eat that day, but if not, then we don't eat".

Ghulam Sardar heard of the UCBPRP project through a dialogue which was held in her village by SRSO staff. She said that she learnt details of the skills training component and of the training centre which had opened in Jindodero, from Farzana Mirani (Training Needs Assessment Officer, IRM-NRSP). Upon hearing of the various trainings which would be provided in a local training centre, Ghulam Sardar immediately opted for the tailoring course. When asked why she chose the training course, especially since she did not have any experience of stitching clothes, she replied that she knew that she could earn some extra income for her household by stitching clothes for the women in her village. In addition to this, she could also save a lot for her family by stitching their clothes at home.

Her reaction to the training courses being provided by the UCBPRP project was that of happiness. Ghulam Sardar said that she did not have any doubts regarding SRSO or the programme itself. On the other hand, her husband was very resistant to the idea of her going to a training centre. The main cause of his apprehension and resistance was that he did not want Ghulam Sardar to leave their young children. However she convinced her husband that she could easily leave the children at her mother's house. Jamal was also comforted by the fact that the training centre was conveniently placed in a field location, 30 minutes from their village.

At peace with her husband, Ghulam Sardar started her vocational skills training (in tailoring) on the 1st of May 2009. She said that on her first day of training, she was immediately comforted by seeing so many women together in one place; some familiar faces and some new faces. Ghulam Sardar said that she enjoyed her 30 day training immensely, including the way it was arranged. She said that every day, she would go in rickshaw to the training centre (a free service included in the UCBPRP project) and learn how to tailor from an experienced teacher. From 8am to 2pm, Ghulam Sardar would be busy in not just learning about tailoring but also in socialising with women from both her own village and from other villages. Most importantly, Ghulam Sardar said that she felt safe in the training centre as it was run exclusively for women, in an environment just for women.

On the day of her training's closing ceremony, Ghulam Sardar was very happy. She felt confident about her future or at least one aspect of it. She knew that she could generate an income of her own for the benefit of her children and household. She had already planned out her strategy; she would use her mother's sewing machine to practice her tailoring skills at home by making clothes for her household and then to start tailoring for the women in her village. She was positive that she could charge Rs. 80-100 per suit, making 2-3 suits per day. Ghulam Sardar was a significantly happier and a more hopeful lady on the day of her vocational skills training closing ceremony. She had a husband who was proud and happy for her, support of a loving family and a clear plan in her mind for herself.

Box 3: Graduate of Batch 2 VST

Vocational Skills Training First Batch Graduate “Younis’ Satisfaction



Figure 4 Younis Busy in his work

Muhammad Younis is an innocent-looking 16 year old boy. His household's Poverty Score is 15 (Chronically Poor). Younis lives with his parents and his five brothers and two sisters. Younis is middle pass, but always wanted to obtain further education. However due to his poverty, he had to abandon his studies. Once in the employment market, Younis quickly found out that because he did not possess any income-generating skills, he could not get a job worth keeping. Gradually his family's financial conditions and morale kept decreasing; thus making him grow ever more desperate.

One day Younis while sitting in a shop in his local bazaar with his friends, Liaqat Ali Bhutto, a CRP came over to them and told them about the UCBPRP project. As Younis was deeply upset and desperate (due to his misery at home), he decided on the spot to enquire about receiving training for motor-winding. After his training assessment, Younis, having received his family's permission, was sent to Rawalpindi for a month's training.

After completing his training, Younis got a job in a motor-winding shop, with the help of Mr. Abdul Samad Khan, one of IRM-NRSP's Business Development Officers (BDOs). Included in the UCBPRP project is the facility for linking trained individuals from poor families to the market-place; in order to ensure that a regular source of income is generated.

Upon visiting him at his work-place, Younis was found to be hard at work. Younis proudly revealed that that his boss had said that “it is unbelievable that you learnt most of the work in such a short duration of one month”.

As for his future plans, Younis says **“I would do a lot of hard work to support my younger sisters and**

2.4.4 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.

In the UCBPRP, CPIs will be provided to 2,100 villages (i.e. 50% of the villages in the 2 districts), for exclusively improving the sanitation situation and drinking water supplies in the selected villages. Each CPI has been calculated at Rs. 250,000. These CPIs are different from the RSP version, as the organised communities will not have to provide any funds towards the CPI. In fact, it is the programme which will provide "Food for labour" wages for *only* those labourers from households with a PSC score ranging from 0-18. As a result, these CPIs will not only improve the village, but will also provide much-needed employment for extremely poor and chronically poor households.

The process for implementing the CPIs in the UCBPRP is that the VO would identify a potential CPI in consultation with its members. They would then send a resolution to the SMT who upon receiving it would send a SRSO Field Engineer to the VO. After assessing the situation, the Field Engineer (from PIU) would design a CPI catering to the needs of the VO (for sanitation and drinking water supply). The proposal would be submitted to the Team Leader who would approve or reject it. If approved, work on the CPI would commence. PSC scores of the labourers wanting to work in the CPI would be verified by the SMT, by filling out their PSC forms again. Wages for labour provided would be provided from the VO account.

Progress

Up to May, 2009, SRSO has received **73 proposals** from villages in Taluka Garhi Yaseen, District Shikarpur for CPIs. The actual work will commence from next month.

3. UCBPRP Events and Visits

Not surprisingly, there has already been immense interest generated because of the UCBPRP, resulting in various organisations coming to visit the project districts. The following section details various events and visits which took place in May, 2009:

Visit of ACS & SRSO Board of Directors:

On 10th May, 2009, ACS Sindh along with his core team and the SRSO Board of Directors (BoD) visited the project area and conducted a detailed meeting with the PIU team of the UCBPRP in Sukkur. The aim of the visit was to have a review of the Quarter's progress and to plan for the current Quarter.



ACS Sindh and SRSO Board members in a debriefing meeting with the UCBPRP Team

Visit of Project Coordinator:

Mr. Aziz Uqaili visited UCBPRP on 25th May 2009 at Taluka Khandhkot, District Kashmore – Kandhkot in order to monitor the field activities. He, along with CEO SRSO Dr. Sono Khanghrani, visited three union councils out of 7 union councils of Taluka Khandhkot. He found the social mobilization team busy in their activities as per the work plan. Mr. Uqaili inquired about the programme and whether it was being properly understood by the communities. He also asked the extent to which the community



PC – UCBPRP & CEO SRSO monitoring field activities

was taking an interest in the poverty reduction activities.

At the end of his visit, he suggested that the programme should carry the name of the Sindh Government and should be visible everywhere within the project implementing area.

Closing Ceremony of Third Batch of VST:

On the 2nd of June 2009, the third batch of participants (first batch of female participants) of the Vocational Skills training (VST) had their closing ceremony, having completed their one month of vocational training. The ceremony was held at the local training centre in Union Council Jindedero, Tehsil Gahri Yaseen, and District Shikarpur. A total of 86 women from households within the PSC range of 0-18 obtained skills in 4 trades; namely stitching/tailoring, machine embroidery, arc work and in beauty.

The event was widely attended, with participation from the students, their families and teachers; along with staff from IRM-NRSP and SRSO. Staff included Shahbaz Khattak, Project In-Charge Training, IRM-NRSP, Khwaja Tariq, Principal In-Charge VTEC, IRM-NRSP, Farzana, Mirani, Training Needs Assessment Officer, IRM-NRSP and Khalida Mirani, Programme Officer HRD, SRSO.

Amidst a sea of colour (in the form of the students, their colourful clothes and displayed work), the occasion included a wide range of events, such as a bridal show by the beautician students, distribution of prizes (clothes for tailoring/arc work/machine embroidery students and beauty kits for beautician students) and personal experience-sharing regarding the training. Experiences of some of the students are mentioned below:

- Rafia, 22, (PSC 14) is from Pir Chandam village. She shared that before the training she did not even know how to hold a needle, let alone embroider. Rafia said that during her training, she did not feel that any facility or comfort was lacking, adding to her interest and enjoyment of the training course. She went onto say that she was very grateful to the Sindh Government and to the teams of SRSO and IRM-NRSP, for providing such a service and facility for the poorest of women in the village. She said that it was something that no one had ever done before for them.

Rafia explained to the participants that she planned on going home and practicing on her arc work, in order to perfect it. She would then provide this service to the women in her village. Rafia was confident that she could make 3-4 suits per month, at a charge of Rs. 600-700 per suit. This would greatly help her family in their household expenses.

- Azra, 20, (PSC 9) is from Jindodero village. Azra joined the vocational training centre to learn how to carry out machine embroidery. On the occasion, Azra said that she was very happy and thankful to the Sindh Government for their service to the women. Azra said that “Rich people have always been able to obtain skills by paying money



Students and Guests at the Closing Ceremony of the first batch of VST



Rafia in clothes she embroidered herself

but where does that leave poor people?” She went on to say that girls that knew nothing before have been transformed into confident women with *productive* skills.

Azra ended by giving a piece of advice to the participants. She said that everyone should go home and practice their skills in order to hone them. She also told the women to be enterprising, by giving her own example. She shared with the participants that in the duration of her one month’s training, she had learnt not one, but *two* skills. In addition to learning how to embroider using a machine, Azra through observing her teacher, also learnt how to carry out basic repair of an embroidery machine.

- Pirh, 19, is from Jindodero village. She had always dreamed of becoming a beautician but due to the financial constraints that her household faced, she kept her dream a secret. Not surprisingly, when she heard of the local vocational training centre and the UCBPRP project, she immediately opted for the one month beautician course. At the closing ceremony, Pirh was thankful for the training centre facility and to her teacher. She shared that even though her family never believed she could learn in a month, through sheer determination and her confidence in herself, she completed her course and learnt the technical art of being a beautician; thus taking a major stride in achieving her dream.

Pirh said that she wanted to work in a beauty parlour and would practice to become a “perfect beautician”. She also said that after she heard that there would be a refresher course, she was motivated even further to practice her newly found skill. Pirh said that with her refresher course and beautician’s certificate she would easily get a job in any beauty parlour in Shikarpur or even in Larkana.



Pirh at the Closing Ceremony

**Third Batch of Vocational Skills Training
1st May – 31st May 2009**



Tailoring Students



Beauty Students



Machine Embroidery Students



Arc Work Students

Taluka Garhi Yaseen as a Showcase:

Taluka Garhi Yaseen has been taken up as a Showcase, following the guidelines given by the Steering Committee for the UCBPRP by the Sindh Government. The Committee said that SRSO should first focus on District Shikarpur and make it into a showcase in terms of social mobilisation. Having done this, work in District Kashmore-Kandhkot should be accelerated. By April, 2009, 14 teams had been formed; each consisting of 2 female and 1 male SO (along with support staff). These teams are under the direct supervision of Dr. Ghulam Rasool Samejo, Team Leader. Nearly the entire Taluka has been organised into community and village level organisations.

4. Project Planning for June 2009⁶

According to the modified PC-1 targets, the June 2009 targets have been planned. In June, half of the SMTs will continue to work in District Shikarpur, while the other half works in District Kashmore-Kandhkot (specifically Taluka Kandhkot). This is so that any remaining social mobilisation targets would be covered effectively, in addition to programme interventions such as CIF and income generating grants. The 7 SMTs in District Kashmore-Kandhkot would learn from the field experiences of the SMTs in District Shikarpur. The SMTs in District Kashmore-Kandhkot would have a target of organising at least 7 rural union councils, out of a total of 11 (as the remaining 4 union councils are urban and would be covered in next month).

⁶ For more details on planning for June, please see Annex 2

Annex - 2

UCBPRP – Plan for June 2009

S. No	Activity	Project Target	Target for June
1	Households organised	84,000	6,786
2	Village Organisations formed	4,200	338
3	Households to be given income generating grants	26,000	1,378 ⁷
4	Households to be given Community Investment Fund	30,000	1,352
5	Households to be given scholarship for vocational training	21,000	1,980
6	Villages to be give drinking water supply schemes as CPI	2,332	130
7	Man of man-days generated as temporary employment for skilled labour @ 2 labour for 50 days each under Food for Work Programme	233,200	13,806
8	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	55,172
9	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village Improvement Scheme	700	104
10	R&D Schemes to be undertaken for developing new Products for Increasing Productivity	7	0
11	Capacity building of progressive farmers for carrying out Productivity Increase Pilots	700	26
12	Households provided Micro Health Insurance family package as a social safety net	186,760	6,786
13	No. of pax for VO Management Training	8,400	676
14	No. of pax for VO Book Keeping Training	8,400	676
15	No. of pax for VO Planning Training	8,400	676
16	No. of pax for VO CIF Management & Monitoring Training	14,924	676
17	No. of pax for VO Office Bearers Experience Sharing Workshops	58,744	676
18	No. of pax for VO Members Exposure Visit	1,868	78

⁷Target for distributing IGGs might not be met as focus will be on providing CIF loans to those in the 0-11 PSC band, who can afford to take out a flexible loan

Annex-3

List of Village Organisations' Community Investment Funds

Sr.#	Village Organization Name	Amount transferred to the VO A/C
1	CIF to VDO Masso Khan Machhi SMU:Shikarpur	77,000
2	CIF to VDO Balach Khan SMU Shikarpur	250,000
3	CIF to VO Jan Mohammad Lashari	300,000
4	CIF Bakhu Sial	75,000
5	CIF to VO Peer Bux	25,000
6	CIF to VO Daya	300,000
7	CIF to VO Ali Khan	100,000
8	CIF to Fateh Mohammad Shar	125,000
9	CIF to Iban Odho	50,000
10	CIF to VO Ahmed Khan Jakhro	25,000
11	CIF to VO Pitafi	75,000
12	CIF to VO Jawabpur	225,000
13	CIF to Jhangi Fakeer	50,000
14	CIF to VO Bando Fakeer	75,000
15	CIF to VO Rehan Wagan	225,000
16	CIF to VO Imam Bux Chandio	25,000
17	CIF to VO Khan Kalhoro	125,000
18	CIF to VO Aleem Khan	125,000

Sr.#	Village Organization Name	Amount transferred to the VO A/C
19	CIF to VO Loung Arbani	300,000
20	CIF to Masso Kana Machhi	77,000
21	CIF to VO Agan Khan,UC M.Panah Odho	150,000
22	CIF to VO Bhopo,UC M.Panah Odho	300,000
23	CIF to VO Lundi UC M.Panah Odho	300,000
24	CIF to VO Hulio UC M.Panah Odho	125,000
25	CIF to VO Mohd Yusuf,UC M.Panah Odho	75,000
26	CIF to Mohd Saleh,UC M.Panah Odho	100,000
27	CIF to VO Fakeer Jo Goth UC M.Panah Odho	300,000
28	CIF to VO Andal Khan UC M.Panah Odho	300,000
29	CIF to Din Mohd UC M.Panah Odho	300,000
30	CIF to VO Hamzo Khan UC M.Panah Odho	200,000
31	CIF to Jado Kalhoro UC M.Panah Odho	100,000
32	CIF to VO Momin Wadhayo UC M.Panah Odho	175,000
33	CIF to VO Qasim Khan Wadhayo UC M.Panah Odh	300,000
34	CIF to Tuniya UC Dhakan	75,000
35	CIF to VO Qadir Bux Wagan UC Dhakan	125,000
36	CIF to VO Mulan Jo Goth UC Dhakan	100,000
37	CIF to VO Juno Sanghro UC Dhakan	50,000
38	CIF to VO Lashari UC Dhakan	300,000
39	CIF to VO Ayub Khan UC Dhakan	50,000

Sr.#	Village Organization Name	Amount transferred to the VO A/C
40	CIF to VO Loungani UC Dhakan	300,000
41	CIF to VO Ali Gull UC Dhakan	150,000
42	CIF to VO Kot Yusaf UC Dhakan	50,000
43	CIF to Hotani UC Dhakan	150,000
44	CIF to VO M.Panah Brohi UC Dhakan	250,000
45	CIF to Allah dino Seelro UC Dhakan	300,000
46	CIF to Mohd Illyas Wadhayo UC Dhkan	250,000
47	CIF to Abdul Razzaque UC Dhakan	75,000
48	CIF to VO Kalandar Bux Bhatti UC Dhakan	300,000
49	CIF to VO Mohd Suleman Brohi UC Dhakan	300,000
50	CIF to VO Makan Jalbani UC Dhakan	150,000
51	CIF to Jan Mohd Noonari UC Dhakan	275,000
52	CIF to VO Nisar Mirali UC Dhakan	75,000
53	CIF to VO Mohd Yusuf Lalai UC Dhakan	300,000
54	CIF to VO Sehta	300,000
55	CIF to VO Ahmed Ali	255,000
56	CIF to Khalifa Ahmed Murad	480,000
57	CIF to VO Wakar	250,000
58	CIF to VO Mir Mohd Marfani	300,000
59	CIF to VO Misri Wahan	250,000
60	CIF to VO Khahi	250,000
61	CIF to VO Chhato Odho	250,000

Sr.#	Village Organization Name	Amount transferred to the VO A/C
62	CIF to VO Mangio Odho	250,000
63	CIF to VO Nabi Bux Odho	300,000
64	CIF to VO Ghullam Farid	75,000
65	CIF to VO Ali Abad	225,000
66	CIF to VO Bhambheer	200,000
67	CIF to VO Kot Abdullah	300,000
68	CIF to VO Buxan Tunio	250,000
69	CIF to VO Ezzo Khan Marfani	125,000
70	CIF to VO Sono Khan Marfani	125,000
71	CIF to Jhangi Khan Marfani	225,000
72	CIF to VO Ismail Sundrani	250,000
73	CIF to VO Salar Marfani	250,000
74	CIF to VO Sofo Khan Jafferi	125,000
75	CIF to VO Mohd Yusuf Marfani	125,000
76	CIF to VO Mohd Hamid Jagir	175,000
77	CIF to VO Shamim Marfani	250,000
78	CIF to VO Mohil	250,000
79	CIF to VO Menho Mangi	250,000
80	CIF to VO Memon Mohla	250,000
81	CIF to VO Shams Mohla	250,000
82	CIF to VO Jeha	250,000
83	CIF to VO Kazi Mohla	250,000

Sr.#	Village Organization Name	Amount transferred to the VO A/C
84	CIF to VO Jamal Shah	150,000
85	CIF to VO Dooki Mohla	200,000
86	CIF to VO Lashari Mohla	250,000
87	CIF to VO Madanpur	125,000
88	CIF to VO Soomra Mohla	200,000
89	CIF to VO Memon Mohla	150,000
90	CIF to VO Kabalo	250,000
	Total	17,389,000

**List of VST Participants
Batch -3**

S. No	Name	S/O - D/O - W/O	Village	UC	Trade	VO
1	Shazia Abro	Muhammad Hajan	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
2	Ghulam Qaloom	Late Muhammad Baqa	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
3	Seema Abro	Panjal	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
4	Sajda	Qadir Bux	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
5	Hina Abro	Mehboob Ali	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
6	Sana	Umeed Ali	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
7	Ghulam Sardar	Jamaldin	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
8	Bhagul	Muhammad Piryal	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
9	Khailda Abro	Safar	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
10	Gulshan	Waryal	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
11	Jhamul	Muhammad Achar	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
12	Nadira	Nadir	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
13	Bashiran	Ghulam Shabir	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
14	Dilshad	Ghulam Khumber	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
15	Imam zadi	W/O Liaquat	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
16	Bachual	D/O Talib Hussain	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
17	Akhter	D/O Rub Dino	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
18	Balqees	Allah Dad	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
19	Umrai Khatoon	W/O Muzfer Ali	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
20	Ghulam Sakeena	D/O Abdul Nabi	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
21	Ashiya	W/O Shamandin	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 2
22	Shaheena	W/O Zulfiqar	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2

S. No	Name	S/O - D/O - W/O	Village	UC	Trade	VO
23	Shahida	D/O Ghulam Hyder	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
24	Ghulam Fatima	W/O Mushtaq	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
25	Naseem	D/O Late Bashir Ahmed	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
26	Nigma	D/O Allah Dino	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
27	Momal	D/O Ghulam Kazim	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
28	Robina	D/O Ali Muhammad	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
29	Hameeda	D/O Abdul Majeed	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
30	Zuhra	W/O Hubdar	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
31	Rashida	D/O Ghulam Shabir	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
32	Rehana	D/O Munwar Ali	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 2
33	Sumira	D/O Abdul Qadir	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
34	Shabnam	D/O Abdul Sami	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	
35	Pirh Aziz	Late Aziz Ullah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	
36	Adina	D/O Abdul Karim	Merani Muhallah	Madeji	Beautician	Soomara Mohallah
37	Uzma	D/O Zahid Hussain	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
38	Maryam	D/O Shahnawaz	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
39	Tahira	D/O Abdul Khaliq	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	
40	Qainat	D/O Late Abdul Fatah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
41	Komal	D/O Siraj Din	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
42	Mehwish	D/O Abdul Sattar	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro

S. No	Name	S/O - D/O - W/O	Village	UC	Trade	VO
43	Maria	D/O Rustam	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
44	Akhtyar	D/O Qumerdin	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
45	Soniya	D/O Abdullah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
46	Sajida	Muhammad Panah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
47	Shahista	D/O Abdul Hakeem	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	Jandodaro
48	Shaghfta	Muhammad Waryal	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Beautician	
49	Rafia	D/O Gulzar Ahmed	Pirchandam	Madeji	Arc Work	Pir Chandam
50	Hameeda	W/O Qadeer Ahmed	Pirchandam	Madeji	Arc Work	Pir Chandam
51	Zinat	D/O Late Sikander Ali	Jindo Dero	Jando Daro	Arc Work	Jandodaro
52	Sabreena	M.Parwal	Jindo Dero	Jando Daro	Arc Work	Jandodaro
53	Zaheera	Gul Muhammad	Pirchandam	Madeji	Arc Work	Pir Chandam
54	Rehana	D/O Rahim	Pirchandam	Madeji	Arc Work	Pir Chandam
55	Nosheen	D/O Baderdin	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	
56	Sadia	Muhammad Usman	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	
57	Qartulain	W/O ASadullah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
58	Qubra	D/O Abdul Razak	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
59	Mudisara	D/O Ghulam Sarwar	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
60	Fozia	D/O Gul Muneer	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
61	Sobra	Late Abeam	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
62	Hamida	M. Yaqoob	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
63	Faiza	D/O Abdul Rehman	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
64	Zinab Khatoon	W/O Iqbal Shaikh	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	
65	Shamshad	W/O Munwar Ali	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
66	Badurnisa	D/O Manthar Ali	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
67	Balqees	W/O Wazir Ali	Bilawal Muhallah	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
68	Sardar Khatoon	W/O Mashooq	Bilawal Muhallah	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
69	Naseem	Ghulam Sarwar	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	Jandodaro
70	Safia	Mehboob Ali	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Tailoring	
71	Sobia	Zahir Ahmed	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam
72	Reshman	W/O Ladho	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 1

S. No	Name	S/O - D/O - W/O	Village	UC	Trade	VO
73	Marvi	D/O Allah Warayo	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 1
74	Sajida	D/O Hafiz Ahmed	Pirchandam	Madeji	Tailoring	Pir Chandam 1
75	Shabana	D/O Late Khair Muhammad	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
76	Rehana Khatoon	Faqeer Muhammad	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
77	Azran	D/O Zubir Ahmed	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
78	Afroz	D/O Shahzado	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	
79	Saira	D/O Sikandar Ali	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
80	Shahnaz	D/O Ghulam Hussain	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
81	Jameela	D/O Saleem	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
82	Pirah	D/O Muneer Ahmed	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
83	Sumira	Abdul Kareem	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
84	Aqleeman	Nik Muhammad	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	
85	Kaloom	W/O Habibullah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
86	Ajna	W/O Assadullah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Machine Embroidery	Jandodaro
87	Salma	D/O Nisar Ahmed	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
88	Sameena	D/O Hussain Bux	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
89	Mehnaz	Nawab Ali	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
90	Pirah	D/O Fazal Muhammad	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
91	Bakhtawar	Inayatullah	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
92	Naila	D/O Abdul Haleem	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
93	Saba	D/o Jameel Ahmeed	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
94	Tamoran	Ghouse Bux	Pirchandam	Madeji	Machine Embroidery	Pir Chandam 1
95	Samreen	Muhammad Ibrahim	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
96	Sajda	D/O Waheed	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro
97	Farhana	D/O Abdul Jabbar	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero	Arc Work	Jandodaro

Annex - 7

List of Participants							
Batch -4							
S. No	M	S/O D/O W/O	Village	UC	Trade	PSC	VO
1	Muhammad sadiq	Gosh bux	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	8	Dari
2	Raisat	Ali Gohar	Bagho Khan Qmbrani	Mahlier	Mobile repair	18	Bagho Khan Qmbrani
3	moshaq ali	Mohd Alim khan	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	9	Dari
4	Mohd Iqbal	Mohd Mosa	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	11	Dari
5	Imran Khan	Ghulam Mustafa	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	16	Misrani Mohallah
6	Ahmed Ali	Ali hassan	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	18	Dari
7	Abdul Fatha	Sadoro	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	13	Dari
8	Umaid Ali	Meran	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	10	Dari
9	Naimatullah	Dahni Bux	Moloo Bahio	Dari	Mobile repair	12	Moloo Bahio
10	Munsif	Allah Wadhio	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	6	Dari
11	Ghulam Sarwar	Allah jewayo	Khair Mohd Manghar	Dari	Mobile repair	9	Khair Mohd Manghar
12	Waqar	Rahmatullah	Dari	Dari	Mobile repair	8	Dari
13	Qadrat Ali	Makhano Khan	Haji baghan khan	Mahlier	Mobile repair	17	Haji baghan khan
14	Mohd shaib	Rano Khan	Haji baghan khan	Mahlier	Mobile repair	14	Haji baghan khan
15	Asadullah	Ali Shair	Mohd Hayat Noonrari	Mahlier	Mobile repair	17	Mohd Hayat Noonrari
16	Khalid	Jalaluddin	Jam Soharo	Haibat	Mobile repair	15	Jam Soharo
17	Akbar	Abdul Raziq	Jam Soharo	Haibat	Mobile repair	18	Jam Soharo
18	Imran	Mir Mohd	Hamid Malik	Haibat	Mobile repair	17	Hamid Malik
19	Iqbal Ahmed	Mohd Usman Mangi	Abdul Rahman Mangi	Mahlier	Mobile repair	17	Abdul Rahman Mangi

S. No	M	S/O D/O W/O	Village	UC	Trade	PSC	VO
20	Waheed Ali	Amanullah	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Mobile repair	16	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
21	Waqar Ahmed	Ghulam Hussain	Haji Dad Muhammad	Ghousepur	Mobile repair	17	Haji Dad Muhammad
22	Mashooque	Ali Gul	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Mobile repair	16	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
23	Irfan Ali	Engineer Ali	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Mobile repair	18	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
24	Sadam Hussain	wasan	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Mobile repair	17	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
25	Muhammad Aslam	Wasan	Haji Dad Muhammad	Ghousepur	Mobile repair	18	Haji Dad Muhammad
26	Wazir Ahmed	Saifal Mailk	Dari Sundirani Mohallah	Dari	Mobile repair	17	Dari Sundirani Mohallah
27	Zubair ahmed	Ubidullah	Dari	Dari	Tailoring	14	Dari
28	Irfan Ali	Baghan Khan	Margh bhayo	Dari	Tailoring	12	Margh bhayo
29	Rahib Hussain	Jaro Khan	Khair Mohd Manghar	Dari	Tailoring	12	Khair Mohd Manghar
30	Muneer Ahmed	Rahmatullah	Khair Mohd Manghar	Dari	Tailoring	10	Khair Mohd Manghar
31	Sadam Hussain	Muhammed Umar	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Tailoring	12	Sobho Khan
32	Muhammed Abhrim	Muhammed Usman	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Tailoring	14	Sobho Khan
33	Fakir Mohd	Shah Mohd	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Tailoring	16	Sobho Khan
34	Raiz Ahmed	Muhammed Hasan	Basar Oghai	Dari	Tailoring	12	Basar Oghai
35	Jalaluddin	Badal	Jam Sohoro	Haibat	Tailoring	13	Jam Sohoro
36	Mohd sadiq	Shahban	Jahan khan Baghwar	Akhairo	Tailoring	14	Jahan khan Baghwar
37	Sadam Hussain	Abdul Rehman	Hamid Malik	Haibat	Tailoring	17	Hamid Malik
40	Imtaz	Abdul Haleem	Abdul Rahman Mangi	Mahlier	Tailoring	15	Abdul Rahman Mangi
41	Rasool Bux	Mohd Bux	Abdul Rahman Mangi	Mahlier	Tailoring	18	Abdul Rahman Mangi

S. No	M	S/O D/O W/O	Village	UC	Trade	PSC	VO
42	Gulab	Shahamir	Kajli Lashari	Kajli	Tailoring	4	Kajli Lashari
43	Shakeel Ahmed	Alaf Khan	Kajli Lashari	Kajli	Tailoring	15	Kajli Lashari
44	Saifdin	Haji Pandhi	Kajli Lashari	Kajli	Tailoring	17	Kajli Lashari
45	Soomer	Amir Bux	Jango Khan Essani	Kajli	Tailoring	8	Jango Khan Essani
46	Mehar	Alam Khan	Dari	Dari	Electrician	14	Dari
47	Muhammd Ismil	Muhammed Ishaq	Dari	Dari	Electrician	12	Adrani Mohallah
48	Ali Dost	Muhammed Aslam	Dari	Dari	Electrician	10	Dari
49	Saraj Ahmed	Abdul Rasool	Basar Oghai	Dari	Electrician	12	Basar Oghai
50	Ali Raza	Shabir Ahmed	Dari	Dari	Electrician	11	Dari
51	Saraj Ahmed	Muhammed Ismiel	Khair Mohd Manghar	Dari	Electrician	10	Khair Mohd Manghar
52	Sanaulah	Dur Mohd	Bahar khan	Akhairo	Electrician	13	Bahar khan
53	Mansoor	Amir Bux	Mohd Hayat Noonrari	Mahlier	Electrician	15	Mohd Hayat Noonrari
54	Aziz Ahmed	Muhammed Saleh	Mohd Hayat Noonrari	Mahlier	Electrician	18	Mohd Hayat Noonrari
55	Taj Muhammed	Nor Muhammed	Lal Bux Sunjarani	Dolat Pur	Electrician	12	Lal Bux Sunjarani
56	Faiq	Ali Nawaz	Abdulsatar Khoso	Dolat Pur	Electrician	16	Abdulsatar Khoso
57	Aijaz	Abdul Raziq	Jam Soharo	Haibat	Electrician	13	Jam Soharo
58	Zaman	Khan Muhammed	Abdul Rahman Mangi	Mahlier	Electrician	15	Abdul Rahman Mangi
59	Qudiratullah	Allah Warayo	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Electrician	14	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
60	Muhammad Usman	Allah Bux	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Electrician	18	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
61	Aijaz Ahmed	Marroo	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Electrician	17	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
62	Abdul Rasool	Ghulam Yaseen	Haji Dad Muhammad	Ghousepur	Electrician	18	Haji Dad Muhammad
63	Muhammad Arif	Ghulam Hyder	Haji Dad Muhammad	Ghousepur	Electrician	14	Haji Dad Muhammad

S. No	M	S/O D/O W/O	Village	UC	Trade	PSC	VO
64	Zuheeb Ali	Sathi Khan	Haji Dad Muhammad	Ghousepur	Electrician	10	Haji Dad Muhammad
65	Farman Ali	Bukhshullah	Dari Sundirani	Dari	Electrician	13	Dari Sundirani
66	Sunil Kumar	Sundro Mal	Dari Sundirani Mohallah	Dari	Electrician	16	Bhatti Muhallah
67	Sadiq Ali	Mehar khan	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	8	Dari
68	Jafar	Nor Muhammed	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	11	Adrani Mohallah
69	Manzoor	Baksho khan	Basar Oghai	Dari	Computer Software	10	Basar Oghai
70	Imran	Ghulam nabi	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	9	Dari
71	Muhammed Akram	Muhammed Soomar	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	18	Channa Mohallah
72	Shoaib Ahmed	Yar Muhammad	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	16	Channa Mohallah
73	Gulshan	Mir Ahmed	Bahar khan	Akhairo	Computer Software	9	Bahar khan
74	Abdul subhan	Mulvi Shah Mohd	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Computer Software	12	Sobho Khan
75	Mohsin ali	Manzoor ali	Sahoab khan	Mahlier	Computer Software	10	Sahoab khan
76	Zulfqar ali	Aurangzeb	Haji baghan khan	Mahlier	Computer Software	14	Haji baghan khan
77	Khalid	Rano Khan	Bagho Khan Qmbrani	Mahlier	Computer Software	14	Bagho Khan Qmbrani
78	Fasial	Ghulam Qadir	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	12	Dari
79	Munsif	Abdul Majeed	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	17	Dari
80	Abdul Basit	Abdul Aziz	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	9	Dari
81	Ahsan Ali	Khanwand Bux	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	16	Dari
82	Abdul Qadir	Baghan Khan	Bagho Khan Qmbrani	Dari	Computer Software	15	Bagho Khan Qmbrani
83	Zamir	Sobo khan	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Computer Software	14	Sobho Khan
84	Abdul Jabar	Ali murad	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Computer Software	16	Sobho Khan

S. No	M	S/O D/O W/O	Village	UC	Trade	PSC	VO
85	Barkat ali	Ali Nawaz	Sobho Khan	Akhairo	Computer Software	13	Sobho Khan
86	Sanam Shah	Abdul Fatha Shah	Dari	Dari	Computer Software	16	Dari
87	Rashid	Soomar Khan	Abdulsatar Khoso	Dolat Pur	Computer Software	17	Abdulsatar Khoso
88	Irfan Ali	Rubnawaz	Abdulsatar Khoso	Dolat Pur	Computer Software	10	Abdulsatar Khoso
89	Ali Akbar	Arsullah	Haji Bahawaluddin	Akhairo	Computer Software	9	Haji Bahawaluddin
90	Hafizullah	Haji Shad Mohd	Haji Bahawaluddin		Computer Software	16	Haji Bahawaluddin
91	Asgar Ali	Rafiq Ahmed	Abdul Rahman Mangi	Mahlier	Computer Software	15	Abdul Rahman Mangi
92	Subhan	Abdul Khaliq	Abdul Khaliq Suhriani	Mahlier	Computer Software	15	Abdul Khaliq Suhriani
93	Asif Ali	Ghulam Ali	Abdul Khaliq Suhriani	Mahlier	Computer Software	17	Abdul Khaliq Suhriani
94	Zuhiab Anwar	Muhammad Anwar	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Computer Software	17	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
95	Nor Nabi	Rabnawaz	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Computer Software	12	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
96	Gul Hassan	Ghulam Sarwar	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo	Ghousepur	Computer Software	14	Wahid Bux Khan Bhayoo
97	Muhammad Aslam	Jan Muhammad	Raice Bahador Khan	Ghousepur	Computer Software	9	Raice Bahador Khan
98	Safder Ali	Muhammad Yousif	Raice Bahador Khan	Ghousepur	Computer Software	12	Raice Bahador Khan
99	Sadam Hussain	Babul Khan	Dari Sundirani Mohallah	Dari	Computer Software	18	Dari Sundirani Mohallah
100	Waqar	Gulam Muhammad	Dari Sundirani Mohallah	Dari	Computer Software	17	Dari Sundirani Mohallah
101	Shafi Muhammad	Muhammad Anwar	Dari Sundirani Mohallah	Dari	Computer Software	17	Bashir Khan

Annex -8

List of VST Participants who got jobs after completing their skill trainings

S#	Name	F/Name	Employed With	Trade	UC	Village
1	Ali Raza	Muhammad Nawaz	Al Hafeez Tailor Master	Tailoring	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
2	Saeed	Ubaudyllah	Working from Home	Tailoring	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
3	Shafeeq Urhman	Abdul Malik	Aftab Motor Winder	Motor Winding	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
4	Gul Hassan	Noor Muhammad	Aftab Motor Winder	Motor Winding	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
5	Muhammad Younis	Abdul Hafeez	Sohail Motor Winder	Motor Winding	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
6	Elahi Bux	Arbab	Mumtaz Motor Winder	Motor Winding	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
7	Riaz Muhammad	Khair Muhammad	Allah Dino Motor Cycle Repairs	Motor Cycle Rep	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
8	Zekria	Abdul Majid	Working from Home	Computer Hardware	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
9	Abdul Sattar	Abdul Hayi	Working from Home	Computer Hardware	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
10	Abdul Rauf	Abdul Basit	Working from Home	Computer Software	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
11	Attullah	Ubaid Ullah	Working from Home	Computer Software	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
12	Furqan	Abdul Khaliq	Working from Home	Computer Software	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
13	Ishfaque Ahmed	Nisar Ahmed	Nisar Ahmed Driver	Driving	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
14	Saleem Ullah	Sana Ullah	Salahuddin Mobile Repairs	Mobile Rep	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
15	Sallahuddin	Dur Muhmmad	Salahuddin Mobile Repairs	Mobile Rep	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero
16	Abdul Razaque	Abdul Hadi	Asif Color Shop Mobile Repairs	Mobile Rep	Jindo Dero	Jindo Dero

Sindh Rural Support Organization

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

Project Implementation Unit

B-34, Hamdard Housing Society,
Airport Road, Sukkur

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