



**Government of Sindh
&
Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO)**



Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme

Districts Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur



Progress Report – October, 2009

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

Sindh Rural Support Organisation

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Executive Summary

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) is a pioneering and challenging initiative of the Government of Sindh, for reducing poverty by tapping into the potential of the people. The UCBPRP, being implemented by the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), was initiated on February 1, 2009 in two districts of Sindh, namely Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur, with a total outlay of Rs. 2.9 billion, for a period of 30 months (FYs 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11). In July 2009 the PC-1 cost has been revised from Rs.2.9 billion to Rs. 3.368 billion, with additional new programme packages.

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

2. The characteristics of the UCBPRP are:

Targeting of the Poorest: The fundamental basis of the UCBPRP is to alleviate the poverty. Therefore, success of the project lies in its ability to target and include the poorest into the main fray. To this end, SRSO has used the Poverty Scorecard (PSC), developed by the World Bank and adopted by Planning Commission of Pakistan. The PSC uses 13 easily verifiable questions to evaluate the poverty levels of a household. PSC has the ability to categorise entire union councils and districts into different poverty bands [Bands are: 0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor, 24-100 Non Poor] making it easier to distinguish products for each band. In the UCBPRP, the PSC has been used to identify those poor households which are ordinarily excluded from social welfare initiatives. The purpose is to provide them the products included in the project.

Identification of the Poor: One of the first activities in the UCBPRP, the PSC Survey identified and categorised a total of 257,988 households in both districts in February 2009. In District Kashmore-Kandhkot, 54,871 of the total households fell into the three lowest bands of the poor (0-11 Extremely Poor / Destitute, 12-18 Chronically Poor, 19-23 Transitory Poor). Likewise in District Shikarpur, 49,468 of the total households fell into the three bands of the poor. Therefore, on the whole both districts have 104,339 poor households in the three lowest bands (0-23); around 40% of the total population. Further bifurcating these households into the three lowest poverty bands separately; 17,220 households are extremely poor (0-11), 39,321 are chronically poor (12-18) and 47,798 households are Transitory poor (19-23).

During the PSC survey, few villages were not able to be covered due to two fundamental reasons; prevalence of a poor law and order situation and the lack of interest/doubts of various households. Hence from June 2009, SRSO decided conducting PSC survey of the

missing households, which now being conducted simultaneously along with other project activities.

For this purpose, UCBPRP MIS Team with the support of SMU Team is verifying the PSC data because both districts of program area are lying on the border of Balochistan and shifting and migration of households is regular phenomenon which causes continued demographic changes.

As of October, 2009, an extra 29,168 missing households have been surveyed and included in the data base of both the districts. Out of 29,168 households, 17,001 households are falling in the lowest three poverty bands.

- **Social Mobilisation:** In the UCBPRP, community in both the target districts are being organised at Para / Molalla level into Community Organisations (CO) and at the village level into Village Organisations (VOs). By having their own organisations, the communities (especially the poorest) will be able to present themselves in a unified manner and will have the ability to voice their developmental concerns to the relevant authorities / bodies, such as District Governments, Taluka administration and SRSO, etc. Eventually, it is envisaged that all the VOs will be able to develop their relationship with external agencies in order to cater for their needs. On the other hand the VOs will be managing their own organisations, which will enhance the confidence and skills of the community. SRSO envisages that in these two districts, 180,592 households will be organised into 12,039 COs federating in to 4,200 VOs. As of the October, 2009, a total of 90,133 household have been organised into 5008 COs and 1,704 VOs. All 90,133 households' members are women and fall in lowest three bands of the poverty as per pre-assessed PSC data.

- **Products:** UCBPRP includes the following products for the poorest households:

Income Generating Grants (IGG): According to the PSC results there are number of households who do not have capacity to pay back even the interest free credit (loan), but have the potential to perform and desire to come out of the poverty trap and needs one time financial and skill support. The income Generating grants have been designed for those households who cannot afford to pay back the loan. Therefore, the grant focuses on extremely poor women, for the purpose of increasing their incomes. Each eligible household receives a grant of up to Rs. 20,000 for purchasing income-generating assets / livestock such as goats, cows, buffaloes, etc.

As of October, a total of Rs.13.5409 millions grants amount has been disbursed in both the districts. Total 1,519 women (having PSC ranging from 0-11) have received the grants and majority of the grants have been used on the purchase of animals and feed should seed for agriculture.

Small Loans from the Community Investment Fund (CIF): Community investment fund is aiming at empowering women through institution building and capacity building of extremely poor and chronically poor women of the area. CIF enables above two bands to get rid of poverty through small scale loan. On the other hand the ultimate goal of CIF is to establish institutions at Village level for the betterment of rural women. It goes without saying that institutions not for community but institutions of community.

Each VO will be given a revolving fund for providing small / flexible loans to poor women only. The amount of the fund that each VO receives depends on the number of chronically poor households with a maximum of Rs. 25,000 allocated per household. The distinguishing aspect of the CIF is that the fund will be managed by the village women themselves, as they

will be the ones who decide which poor woman should receive a loan and at what flexible terms.

As of October, 2009, VOs received a total of Rs.121.3777 millions CIF funds. A number of 10,983 poorest women have been given CIF loans for various purposes, such as for livestock, enterprise and for agriculture.

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

As of October, 2009, 4,795 participants have been trained in 14 trades. They have acquired their trainings at additional locations Shikarpur, Kandkot, Sukkur and Islamabad.

Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs): In the project, 50% of the villages having VO will be given one scheme of CPI, which may include sanitation and drinking water. The labour skill and unskilled required for the construction of the CPI will be brought or invited from extremely poor and chronically poor households of the VO and will be paid market-based wages.

As of October, 2009, 377 CPIs and 55 low cost village improvement schemes have been initiated with the cost of 31.035 million and almost 50 % of initiated schemes are completed. A Total amount Rs.1, 754,200 have been paid to 8771 Un-skilled man days and Rs.1, 328,800 amount paid to 3322 skilled man days.

Low cost housing scheme: during the process of PSC survey and Social Mobilisation, the project team found that there is substantial number of shelter less households in the villages, who require shelter support. Realising the pressing need, Government of Sindh realised this and added in the revised PC1 as one of the important activity to provide the shelter support of a room to 5000 households in the project districts. The total provisions of Rs 60,000 support to a deserving household have been kept. The villages having 80% poor shelter less households are being focused for the project implementation.

As of October, 2009, 102 houses have been constructed. Whereas the constructions work on additional 102 houses have started from this month. Also, an amount of Rs 2.3 million have been disbursed.

Productivity Enhancement

Research & Development is an important component of UCBPRP for the productivity enhancement; to enhance the productivity poor of farmers in agriculture and livestock sectors. The UCBPRP is clearly focusing on the development of Agriculture and Live Stock to increase the productivity of the poorest community members. The concept of “More Crop per Drop” is a guiding concept through Drip irrigation and Water Management which is being used in water scarce areas of Sindh. UCBPRP also has started Drip Water System for better irrigation and better productivity for the poor communities. In order to efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segment of rural villages of the Shikarpur and Kandhkot@Kashmore districts. 1380 community members have to be trained in different sectors like Agriculture, Fisheries, and Enterprise Development.

As of October, 2009, 100 community members have been trained in Agriculture and Livestock for the productivity enhancement.

Education

In the light of situation analysis's findings, the Government of Sindh has recognized that education can be a powerful tool for empowerment and building capacity and capability to challenge inequalities and poverty. Total UCs are 87 in Shikarpur and Kandkot districts this project will be implemented 300 schools of selected UCs.

Major objectives of this project are; Improving Primary School System for increased enrolment by making 300 non functional schools functional, Establishing 100 second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education and 100 early childhood education centres and School feeding programme in two union councils. The project activity has just begun from the mid of October 2009 and has taken the pace to catch up with the targets.

As of October, 2009, 4 teachers (2 female and 2 male teachers) have been appointed for two schools namely GBPS Abdullah Burriro and GGPS Momin Jhullan.

Seven (7) School Management Committees have been formed as per guidelines provided by the Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh.

Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)

TBA is another initiative of SRSO, which is concerned with poor women health care and knowledge regarding the pregnancy and antenatal care. Facts show that 89% deliveries occur in rural areas where poor women are not fully skilled to deal deliveries. UCBPRP will enhance the skills of poor women with the technical support of HANDS. Under this project 4200 Traditional Birth Attendants will be trained within 10 days extensive trainings.

S. No	Activity	District	Project Target	As of September 2009			October, 2009			Cumulative as of October, 2009		
				Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1.1	Poverty Score Card	Shikarpur	50	50	50	100	0	0	0	50	50	100
1.2		Kashmore	37	37	37	100	0	0	0	37	37	100
Sub – Total			87	87	87	100	0	0	0	87	87	100
2.1	U.C Covered	Shikarpur	50	33	33	100	9	9	100	42	42	100
2.2		Kashmore	37	22	23	105	6	6	100	28	29	104
Sub – Total			87	55	56	102	15	15	100	70	71	101
3.1	Households Organised	Shikarpur	103,789	48421	41155	85	11,650	9,989	86	60,071	51,144	85
3.2		Kashmore	76,803	35831	30294	85	8,674	8,695	100	44,505	38,989	88
Sub – Total			180,592	84,252	71,449	85	20,324	18,684	92	104,576	90,133	86
4.1	CO Formation	Shikarpur	6,919	3,228	2,278	71	932	580	62	4,160	2,858	69
4.2		Kashmore	5,120	2,389	1,644	69	703	506	72	3,092	2,150	70
Sub – Total			12,039	5,617	3,922	70	1,635	1,086	66	7,252	5,008	69
5.1	Village Organisations Formed	Shikarpur	2,414	1167	761	65	343	235	69	1510	996	66
5.2		Kashmore	1,786	863	443	51	294	265	90	1157	708	61
Sub – Total			4,200	2,030	1,204	59	637	500	78	2667	1704	64
6.1	Households to be Given Income Generating Grants	Shikarpur	2,474	1069	918	86	222	106	48	1291	1024	79
6.2		Kashmore	1,831	791	462	58	238	33	14	1029	495	48
Sub – Total			4,305	1,860	1,380	74	460	139	30	2320	1519	65
7.1	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund	Shikarpur	24,664	6984	5379	77	1909	1590	83	8893	6969	78
7.2		Kashmore	18,251	5168	2917	56	1766	1097	62	6934	4014	58
Sub – Total			42,915	12,152	8,296	68	3675	2687	73	15827	10983	69
8.1	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	Shikarpur	12,069	2588	2419	93	591	516	87	3179	2935	92
8.2		Kashmore	8,931	1916	1707	89	466	153	33	2382	1860	78
Sub – Total			21,000	4,504	4,126	92	1057	669	63	5,561	4795	86
9.1	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply Schemes as	Shikarpur	1,207	221	200	90	73	35	48	294	235	80
9.2		Kashmore	893	164	132	80	60	10	17	224	142	63
Sub – Total			2,100	385	332	86	133	45	34	518	377	73
10.1	Locations to improved under Low Cost Village	Shikarpur	80	43	43	0	0	0	0	43	43	100
10.2		Kashmore	60	12	12	100	0	0	0	12	12	100
Sub – Total			140	55	55	100	0	0	0	55	55	100
11.1	Low Cost Housing Scheme	Shikarpur	3000	500	26	5	325	35	11	825	61	7
11.2		Kashmore	3000	500		0	334	41	12	834	41	5
Sub – Total			6000	1000	26	3	659	76	12	1659	102	6
12.1	CO members trained in management skills and book keeping	Shikarpur	13838	2765	0	0	2152	180	8	4917	180	4
12.2		Kashmore	10241	2046		0	1593	100	6	3639	100	3
Sub – Total			24079	4811	0	0	3745	280	7	8556	280	3
13.1	CO members trained in CIF Need Identification	Shikarpur	6919	3228	0	0	1686	91	5	4914	91	2
13.2		Kashmore	5120	2389		0	1248	50	4	3637	50	1
Sub – Total			12039	5617	0	0	2934	141	5	8551	141	2
14.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO Management & Planning Training	Shikarpur	4,828	2333	2112	91	490	295	60	2823	2407	85
14.2		Kashmore	3,572	1727	1417	82	411	257	63	2138	1674	78
Sub – Total			8,400	4,060	3,529	87	901	552	61	4,961	4081	82
15.1	No. of Participants Trained in VO CIF Training	Shikarpur	4,828	2333	1107	47	825	268	32	3158	1375	44
15.2		Kashmore	3572	1727	614	36	679	194	29	2406	808	34
Sub – Total			8,400	4,060	1,721	42	1504	462	31	5,564	2183	39
16.1	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	4,828	2333	896	38	895	314	35	3228	1210	37
16.2		Kashmore	3,572	1727	554	32	699	179	26	2426	733	30
Sub – Total			8,400	4,060	1,450	36	1594	493	31	5654	1943	34
17.1	Experience Shairing Workshops	Shikarpur	67,255	4395	1101	25	3361	913	27	7756	2014	26
17.2		Kashmore	49,769	3252	131	4	2758	0	0	6010	131	2
Sub – Total			117,024	7,647	1,232	16	6119	913	15	13766	2145	16
18.1	Productivity Enhancement Training	Shikarpur	793	0	70	0	66	71	108	66	71	108
18.2		Kashmore	587	0	0	0	49	20	41	49	20	41
Sub – Total			1,380	0	0	0	115	91	79	115	91	79

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

S. No	Activity	Project Target	As of September 2009			October, 2009			Cumulative as of October, 2009		
			Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1	Poverty Score Card	87	87	87	100	0	0	0	87	87	100
2	UC Covered	87	55	65	102	15	15	100	70	71	101
3	HH Organized	180,592	84,252	71,449	85	20,324	18,684	92	104,576	90,133	86
4	CO Formation	12,039	5,617	3,922	70	1,635	1,086	66	7,252	5,008	69
5	VO Formation	4,200	2,030	1,204	59	637	500	78	2,667	1,704	64
6	IGG	4,305	1,860	1,380	74	460	139	30	2,320	1,519	65
7	CIF	42,915	12,152	8,296	68	3,675	2,687	73	15,827	10,983	69
8	VT	21,000	4,504	4,126	92	1,057	669	63	5,561	4,795	86
9	CPI	2,100	385	332	86	133	45	34	518	377	73
10	Low Cost Village	140	55	55	100	0	0	0	55	55	100
11	Low Cost Housing Scheme	6,000	1,000	26	3	659	76	12	1,659	102	6
12	CMST Book Keeping	24,079	4,811	0	0	3,745	280	7	8,556	280	3
13	CIF Need Identification	12,039	5,617	0	0	2,934	141	5	8,551	141	2
14	VO Mgt & Planning	8,400	4,060	3,529	87	901	552	61	4,961	4,081	82
15	VO CIF Training	8,400	4,060	1,721	42	1,504	462	31	5,564	2,183	39
16	VO Book Keeping Training	8,400	4,060	1,450	36	1,594	493	31	5,654	1,943	34
17	Experience Sharing Workshop	117,024	7,647	1,232	16	6,119	913	15	13,766	2,145	16
18	PET	1,380	0	0	0	115	91	79	11	91	79

PROJECT TARGET AND TILL TO DATE ACHIEVEMENT

S. No	ACTIVITY	PROJECT TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT TILL OCT, 09	IN %
1	Poverty Score Card	87	87	100%
2	UC Covered	87	71	82%
3	HH Organized	180,592	90,133	50%
4	CO Formation	12,039	5,008	42%
5	VO Formation	4,200	1,704	41%
6	IGG	4,305	1,519	35%
7	CIF	42,915	10,983	21%
8	VT	21,000	4,795	23%
9	CPI	2,100	377	18%
10	Low Cost Village	140	55	39%
11	Low Cost Housing Scheme	6,000	102	2%
12	CMST Book Keeping	24,079	280	1%
13	CIF Need Identification	12,039	141	1%
14	VO Mgt & Planning	8,400	4,081	49%
15	VO CIF Training	8,400	2,183	26%
16	VO Book Keeping Training	8,400	1,943	23%
17	Experience Sharing Workshop	117,024	2,145	2%
18	PET	1,380	91	7%

Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO)																											
Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP)																											
U.C Wise Progress Report As of October 2009 District Shikarpur																											
Sl#	Union Council	No. of HHs Organized				No. of CO Formed	No. of VO formed	No. of House holds given IGG	No. of House holds given CIF		No. of Households given VTP Trainings		No. of DWSS - CPI		No. of village Model Schemes		No. of LCHS		CO Training		VO Trainings			No. of pas. attended Activist Workshop	Productivity Enhancement Training		
		0-11	12-18'	19-23	24-100				Total	0-11	12-18'	0-11	12-18'	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	Completed	CVST & Book Keeping	Identification & Book	Managerial Skills, Book Keeping and			Book Keeping	CIF Appraisal and Usage Monitoring
District Shikarpur																											
Taluka Chhoyam																											
1	Madaj	188	367	350	730	1,635	82	35	22	115	194	177	99	2	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	128	57	49	44	
2	Chango Rahoga	142	143	144	246	675	38	14	23	80	82	9	2	11	6	0	0	-	-	-	-	44	22	28	51		
3	Amrote	263	384	586	714	1,947	93	23	47	184	311	55	23	15	10	4	4	-	-	36	18	98	58	47	-		
4	Chanto Mangi	185	355	369	989	1,898	78	28	10	21	148	93	26	10	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	183	64	79	74		
5	Gahaja	139	175	497	765	1,576	71	23	9	11	25	9	4	2	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	102	37	46	-		
6	Mirzapur	229	313	480	698	1,630	104	43	85	112	233	111	9	1	-	0	0	-	-	18	10	122	59	54	161	31	
7	Lando Dero	180	260	135	460	1,025	54	15	12	55	156	99	45	8	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	60	30	58	-		
8	Dakram	180	336	301	785	1,602	84	38	26	85	181	25	15	10	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	106	51	65	150		
	Sub Total	1,506	2,333	2,862	5,297	11,998	604	219	234	663	1,330	578	223	59	30	13	13	1	1	54	28	843	378	426	480	31	
9	Garhi Yaseen	65	204	281	590	1,569	2,119	116	26	23	25	119	176	65	12	9	2	1	-	14	7	103	51	53	70		
10	Barambar	433	599	578	714	2,324	143	44	170	208	321	57	48	12	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	74	34	49	206		
11	Naushera Abro	430	312	467	1,167	2,376	139	42	76	287	193	29	80	1	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	120	30	30	-		
12	Nm	346	687	914	583	2,530	165	56	107	83	395	37	103	11	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	92	41	64	51		
13	Waryaso	187	232	523	738	1,680	80	48	16	119	45	37	13	10	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	108	76	61	40		
14	Mohammad Panah	178	297	348	791	1,614	99	41	62	85	221	89	10	10	9	6	5	-	-	18	9	48	30	51	312		
	Sub Total	1,639	2,331	3,111	5,562	12,643	742	257	486	704	1,368	433	343	59	47	14	11	-	-	32	16	545	262	308	679	-	
	Taluka Total	3,145	4,664	5,973	10,859	24,641	1,346	476	720	1,367	2,698	1,011	566	118	77	27	24	1	1	86	44	1,388	640	734	1,159	31	
Taluka Mirzapur																											
15	Garhi Dakho	95	165	439	585	1,284	71	27	13	75	165	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	11	96	34	61	134	
16	Zarkhal	59	263	197	238	757	44	28	-	13	69	7	7	12	-	1	0	20	-	-	-	20	39	30	236		
17	Khanpur	88	110	145	288	631	41	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	Rahimabad	83	137	144	509	873	55	22	-	-	-	22	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	42	40	41	-		
19	Man Sahib	152	173	148	362	835	64	30	22	104	153	18	57	15	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	96	33	47	-		
	Sub Total	477	848	1,073	1,982	4,380	275	111	35	192	387	62	105	27	4	-	20	-	42	21	254	146	179	370	-		
20	Garhi Tego	57	173	78	84	392	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21	Peer Bux Shujrah	117	201	112	230	660	39	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	Shabbirabad	50	106	183	262	601	34	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	Thahrio	100	124	92	288	604	32	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	Mehmooda Bagh	23	23	26	36	108	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Sub Total	347	627	491	900	2,365	133	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Taluka Total	824	1,475	1,564	2,882	6,745	408	150	35	192	387	62	105	27	4	-	20	-	42	21	254	146	179	370	-		
Taluka Lathi																											
25	Abdoo	144	208	184	730	1,266	75	32	6	130	91	50	38	9	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	50	41	47	-	14	
26	Bhikan	116	165	159	541	981	65	22	15	91	100	63	61	10	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	22	25	42	-	6	
27	Chak	315	203	168	343	1,029	67	27	70	239	272	119	224	12	-	2	0	15	-	-	-	138	103	90	-		
28	Rustam	199	364	481	597	1,641	84	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
29	Sahwani	363	366	369	336	1,434	90	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	Talb	105	158	300	1,125	1,688	61	13	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	23	34	-		
	Sub Total	1,242	1,464	1,661	3,672	8,039	442	138	91	460	463	233	326	31	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	244	192	213	-	20	
31	Habb Kot @ Ruk	106	135	104	353	698	41	9	-	-	-	19	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32	Lakhi	111	115	74	157	457	29	5	-	-	-	33	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	34		
33	Manghani At	200	247	230	498	1,175	71	19	2	30	31	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	4		
34	Sher Kot	83	183	195	300	761	47	11	2	19	39	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
35	Wazirabad	144	224	213	508	1,089	69	11	-	-	-	49	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
	Sub Total	644	904	816	1,816	4,180	257	55	4	49	70	126	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	27	-	34	-	20	
	Taluka Total	1,886	2,368	2,477	5,488	12,219	699	199	95	509	533	359	513	31	-	4	-	15	-	12	6	271	192	247	-	40	
Taluka Shikarpur																											
36	Hameeyoon	111	211	109	397	828	34	24	7	28	62	16	20	15	-	1	0	6	-	-	-	42	-	20	146		
37	Jagan	57	79	131	411	678	44	21	-	-	6	11	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	26	-		
38	Jahan Wah	11	40	68	324	443	27	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	Janoo	134	165	148	326	773	50	20	12	8	51	16	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	41	46	189		
40	Karan	160	315	269	305	1,049	60	20	33	37	185	14	11	12	-	2	0	3	-	-	-	105	36	60	-		
41	Lodra	383	473	405	732	1,993	96	35	51	62	260	54	52	14	-	2	0	14	2	-	-	115	52	68	-		
42	Sultan Kot	360	423	339	653	1,775	94	39	71	256	334	70	32														

Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO)																												
Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP)																												
U.C Wise Progress Report As of October 2009 District Kashmore																												
Sr.No	Union Council	No. of HHS Organized					No of CO Formed	No of VO Formed	No. of House holds given IGG	No. of House holds given CIF		No. of Households given VTP Trainings		No. of DWSS - CPI		No. of village improvement Schemes		No of LCHS		CO Trainings			VO Trainings			No. of pax attended Achive Workshop	No. of pax attended productivity enhancement training	
		0-11	12-18'	19-23	24-100	Total				0-11	12-18'	0-11	12-18'	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	Completed management skills and book keeping	CIF Need Identification	Skills, Book Keeping and	Book Keeping	Appraisal and Usage				
District Kashmore @Kandhkot																												
Taluka Kandhkot																												
1	Akhero	135	142	140	489	906	48	28	42	91	88	73	74	8	3	1									109	35	45	
2	Dari	236	179	127	862	1404	70	30	54	177	206	168	70	6	2	1									101	32	43	
3	Devalpur	168	416	710	695	1,889	85	25	68	93	71	43	31	10	8	3									77	36	41	
4	Ghouspur	259	215	178	879	1531	73	34	60	199	104	157	82	11	8	1	1								78	54	43	
5	Habit	159	199	369	465	1192	58	25	39	113	108	29	27	8	3	1									58	20	38	
6	Kaji	224	306	344	1155	2029	109	56	72	138	187	145	5	18	10	1									149	47	49	
7	Khandkoot-I					0						36	22															
8	Khandkoot-II					0																						
9	Khandkoot-III					0																						
10	Khandkoot-IV					0																						
11	Melheer	308	243	187	505	1243	72	37	63	128	208	157	36	11	6	1	1								117	46	41	
	Sub Total	1489	1700	2055	5050	10294	515	235	398	939	972	808	347	72	40	9	2	33	3	20	10	689	270	300	131	20		
Taluka Pishin																												
5	Badani	331	237	202	248	1018	63	13	0	0	0	17	22	0	0													
13	Buxapur	95	275	396	842	1606	94	22	2	41	161	23	40	0	0										64	31	40	
1	Geethapur	158	133	83	341	715	46	17	0	33	26	18	13	3	0										0	48	18	
15	Gulbo	100	200	312	510	1122	64	20	0	0	0	3	3															
16	Guddu					0																						
2	Gultanpur	257	305	362	683	1607	100	43	38	217	272	81	47	6	0										20	10	108	
18	K.S. Ali Bitawal	106	224	310	630	1270	68	18	0	0	0	8	9	1	0													
3	Kashmore Colony	193	233	311	354	1091	77	23	0	78	19	4	6	0	0										88	47	52	
20	Kashmore-1					0																						
21	Kashmore-2					0																						
4	Khewal	177	158	77	326	738	48	12	0	0	0	9	7	0	0													
23	Kumb	122	382	738	776	2018	101	0	0	0	29	26	0	0	0													
24	Rasool Bux	70	195	460	525	1250	53	34	2	47	56	16	8	9	0	1									7			
6	Sodhi	271	275	178	390	1114	70	36	3	171	118	17	15	9	0										0	89	51	
26	Zoregarh	58	112	105	758	1033	67	41	10	38	238	13	17	12	0										0	96	52	
	Sub Total	1936	2729	3534	6383	14582	851	279	55	625	890	238	213	40	0	1	0	8	0	40	20	627	269	305	0	0		
Taluka Tando Allahyar																												
27	Cheel	73	136	110	1,778	2097	120	36				15	38													67	45	48
28	Dunapur	79	309	384	1381	2153	123	27				3	9													44	46	
29	Gulwal	218	261	114	208	801	46	18	15	201	44	24	10	18		1									20	10	85	
30	Jamal	228	334	534	1353	2449	127	4				5	2															
31	Karampur	221	359	432	554	1566	91	28				17	7													20		
32	Lalao	129	202	200	555	1086	61	1				7	9															
33	Lashari					0																						
34	Rassaidar	214	260	224	271	969	56	11																				
35	Safan	123	196	234	794	1347	72	4																				
36	Suhilani	22	81	132	487	722	41	21				0	2															
37	Tangwan-I	231	274	101	318	924	47	44	27	204	139	13	93	12		1												
	Sub Total	1538	2412	2465	7699	14114	784	194	42	405	183	84	170	30	0	2	0	0	0	40	20	358	194	203	0	0		
	District Sub Total	4963	6841	8054	19132	38990	2150	708	495	1969	2045	1130	730	142	40	12	2	41	3	100	50	1674	733	808	131	20		

1. Features of the UCBPRP

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

1.1 Poverty Scorecard

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

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

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

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

Table 1: PSC Poverty Band

Results of New PSC Survey

In October, 2009, MIS team with the support of Social Mobilisation team surveyed 7649 households among them 3267 belongs to the three lowest bands.

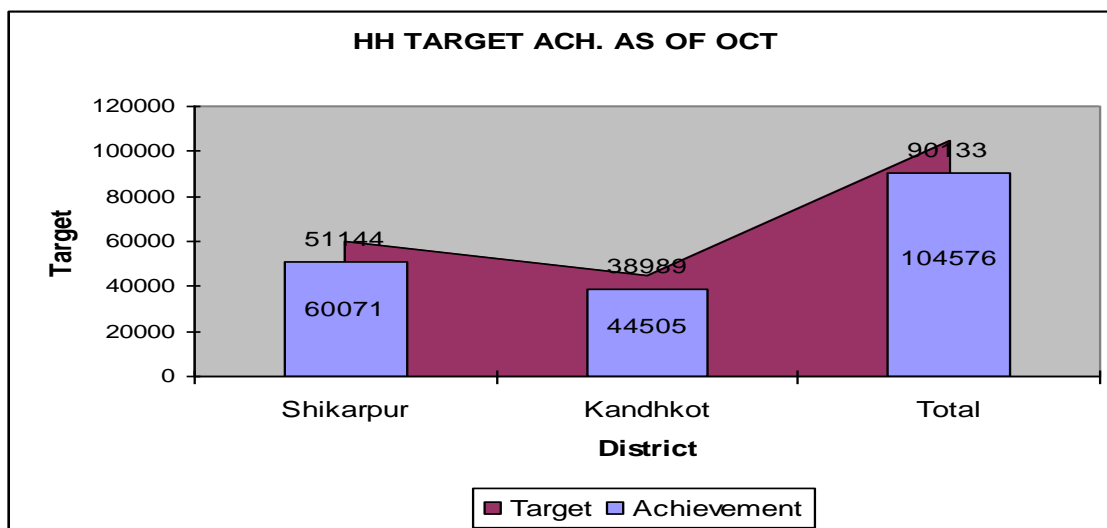
1.2 Social Mobilisation

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

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.

Household Organized

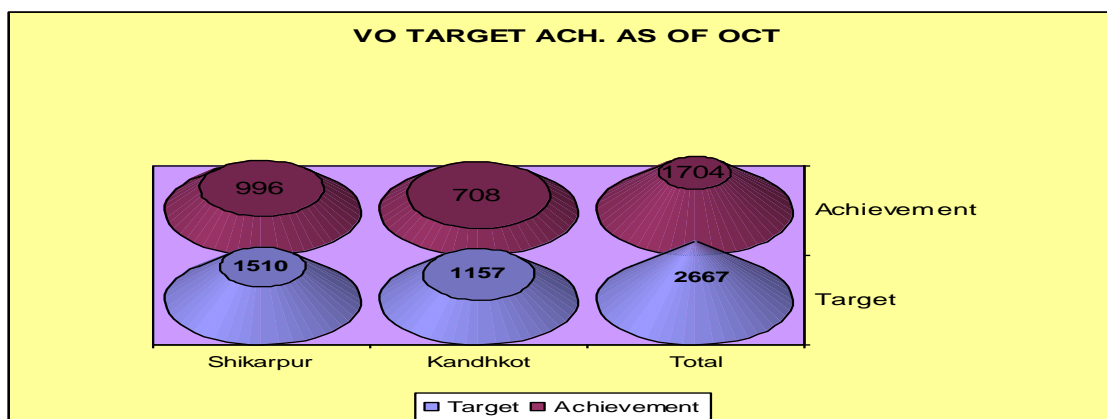
Sr.	District Name	Targets as of October 2009	Achievement as of October 2009	% Achieved
1	Shikarpur	60071	51144	85%
2	Kashmore @Kandhkot	44505	38989	88%
	Total	104576	90133	86%



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

VO formation

Sr.	District Name	Targets as October 2009	Achievement as of October 2009	% Achieved
1	Shikarpur	1510	996	66%
2	Kashmore @Kandhkot	1157	708	61%
	Total	2667	1704	64%



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 primary beneficiaries of the UCBPRP are truly the most deserving in each of the targeted poor households, i.e. the women.

2. Products of the UCBPRP

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

2.1 Income Generating Grants

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

Progress

As of October, a total of Rs.13.5409 millions grants amount has been distributed in both districts. A number of 1,519 women (with PSC ranging from 0-11) have received grants in the 2 districts. Most of the grants have been used to purchase livestock.

2.2 Community Investment Fund

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

As of October, VOs received a total of Rs.121.3777 millions CIF funds. A number of 10,983 poorest women have been given CIF loans for various purposes, such as for livestock, enterprise and for agriculture.

LIFE AFTER SUICIDE



35 years Miss Sakina Abro is an illiterate woman was a very poor up to 1990. She was very poor women until 1990 when she married with Mr. Ubedullah a graduate boy at her age of 14 years. She became mother at the age of 15 years. This was arranged her marriage. Her husband was 5th graduate in the ans first one secured first class during his graduation. After graduation Mr. Ubedullah started searching a good



job. He did not tire nor he stayed back home aimlessly. He continued his search from dawn to dust but all in vain. With the passage of time God blessed him three children but difficulties and problems multiplied due unemployment. He had no home to shelter his family. Ubedullah went to his elder brothers many times for help but his brothers refused to support him. Sakina noticed her husband's state of mind was depressed and suicidal/self destructive from many days before committed suicide; Meanwhile, Sakina had started sewing cloths of villagers but due to lack of capital she failed to continue. After his suicide Sakina called off all her dreams was all a little on edge regarding her children? During the survey of SRSO to find the poorest of the poor by "Poverty Score Card" to distribute the "**COMMUNITY INVESTMENT FUND**" which is most effective product of Sind Rural Support Organization. Sakina was identified as a poorest of poor and got Rs.10000/ as a CIF. She thought that she ought to take a long hard look for money and finally she has decided to open an outlet/shop; Mr. Irfan who is 15 years old has started to support his mother. She went to city; Shikarpur, which is 10 kilo meters away from the village with her son and purchased all household product and as well as consumer products. Now a day Sakina is very intelligent and his shop is running well and earns Rs.150/ daily, their net saving is Rs.70/ per day after all house expenses and Irfan plays very supporting role to develop more and more to earn more profit. Sakina has admitted her younger daughter; Rani in the school for better education also. When I asked Sakina what does she think now regarding the suicide of her husband she started to weep and told that Ubedullah should not have committed suicide and she miss her husband at every stage of life? Below picture is the shop of Mr. Irfan and his mother who are very happy to work hard and does try to fulfil the dreams of Ubedullah.



Case study by: Ali Bux

2.3 Human Resource Department

This project is having two major training components;

- Vocational and Technical Training
- VO Capacity Building

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



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

organization, in the service of socio-economic development of the underprivileged, it is important firstly, to maintain a sharp focus on methodologies that can effectively contribute to their primary needs in respect of literacy, education, health, disability-training and employment-related skills. So that well informed village organization (VO) can play an effective role in poverty reduction, for this purpose NRSP-IRM is assigned a task to enhance the skills of VO office bearers. It is being achieved through capacity building and strengthening of Village Organizations in each village in the designated 87 UCs so as to enable them to assess their needs and become capable of independently managing, planning, mobilizing resources and implementing the household and village level activities/needs on self help basis. The methodology adapted is holding dialogues, meetings and workshops with the VOs.

Vocational Training Programme:

As of October 4734 participants in vocational training have been/is being trained. New trades according to the market responsiveness have been introduced. Among which, professional cooking, furniture polish, mora making, advance tailoring, generator repairing, battery making & repairing, UPs making, CNG installation & fitting are mentionable.

Village Organizations' Capacity Building:

In the VO capacity building component, overall 8136 office bearers of different Village Organizations have been trained (as of 31 October, 2009) at various locations of both the above- mentioned districts.



VO & Vocational Training update as of October 09

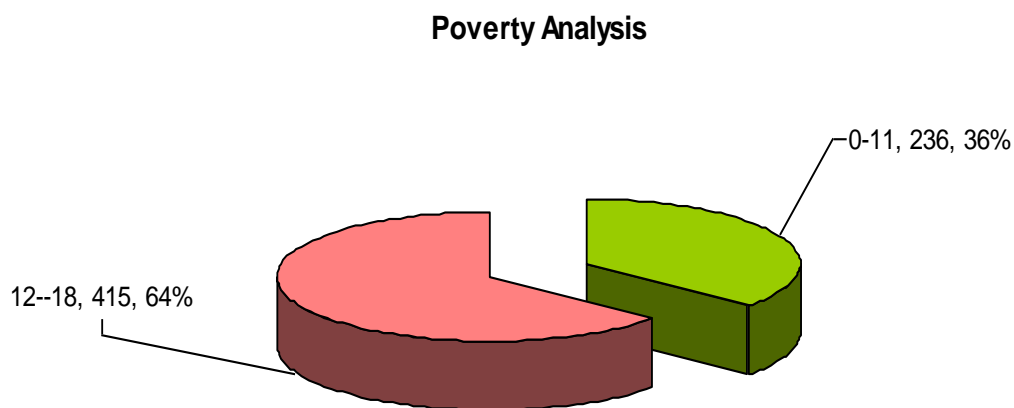
Name of Trades	Pax #	Target	Achieved %
VT	5420	4734	87
VO Management & Planning	6753	4044	60
VO Book keeping	6753	1856	27
VO CIF	6753	2236	33

ANALYSIS & FINDINGS

This section elaborates analysis of VO & Vocational Training Vs targets. It also contains gender-wise analysis, poverty analysis, training location-wise analysis, & trade wise analysis of vocational training. It constitutes different graphs, charts, tables and interpretation derived from them.

Poverty Analysis

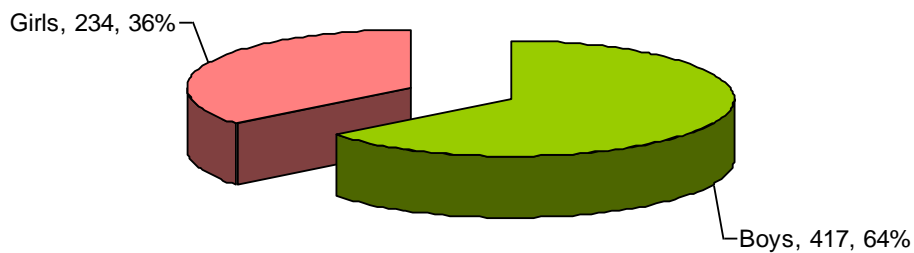
The below cited graph indicates that 236 no. of participants lie in the poverty band of 0-11 while 415 lie in poverty band of 12-18. That goes on to show that the scholarship in terms of imparting employable skills is being availed by most marginalized section of the targeted community



Gender Analysis

The chart below depicts that 236 (36%) participants who are receiving vocational training happened to be women. This is an encouraging sign owing to the traditional conformities of Kandkot & Shikarpur.

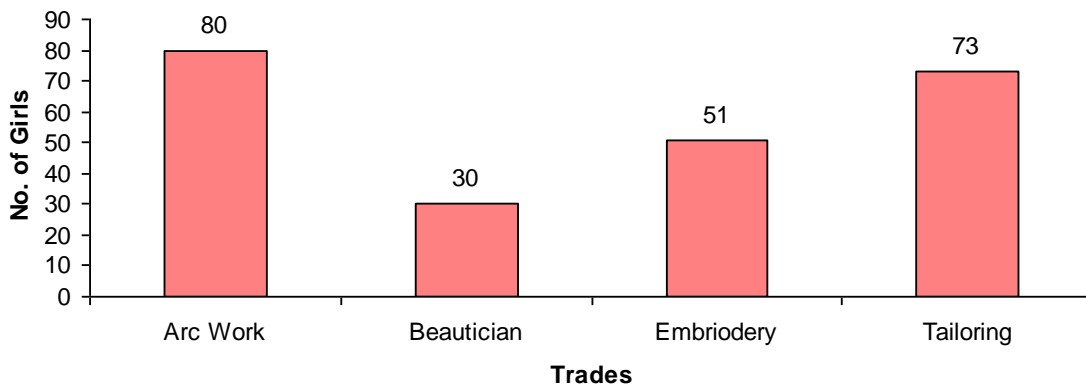
Gender-wise Analysis



Vocational Trades of the Girls

The graph below shows that girls are mostly interested in trades of arc-work & tailoring. Out of 236 girls who participated in vocational training 64% of girls chose trades of arc work & machine embroidery.

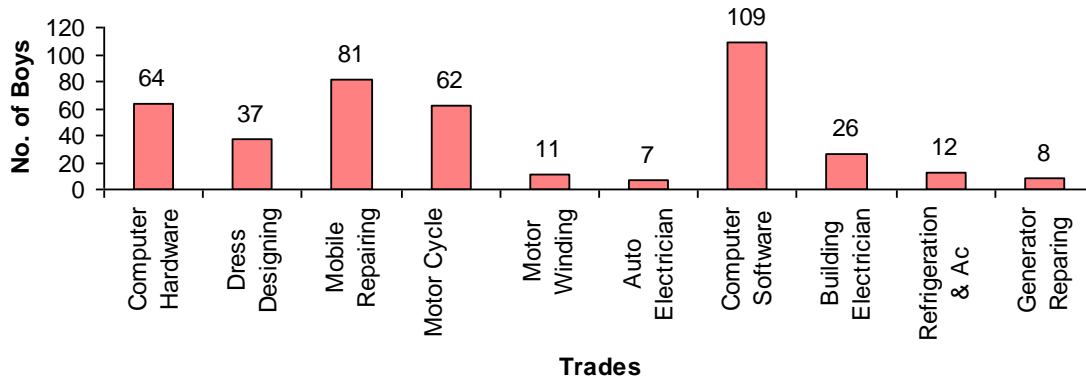
Trade-wise Analysis of women



Vocational Trades of Boys

The preferred trades of men are motor repairing, motor cycle repairing, computer hardware, & computer software, as is vivid in the graph below

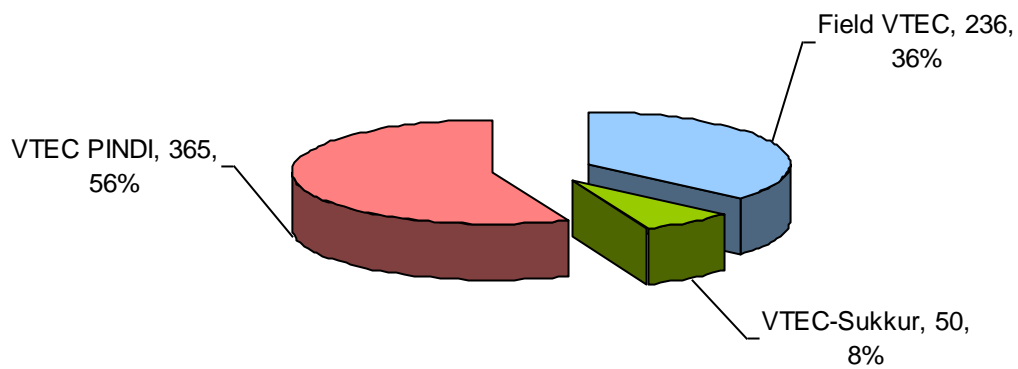
Trade-wise Analysis of Men



Training Location

The charts depicts that 36% of the participants are receiving vocational training in field units, while 56% & 8% are receiving training in VTEC-Pindi & VTEC-Sukkur respectively.

Vocational Training Location



INAGURATION CEREMONEY OF NEW V-TECH CENTRE AT WAZIRABAD, LAKHI

Another effort of skill enhancement has seen when MPA Shikarpur Mr. Shahyar Khan Mahar cutting the ribbon of VTEC Field Training Center at Lakhi, with company of SRSO-IRM staff on October 31, 2009. After inauguration Mr. Shahyar Khan Mahar visited different class of VTEC including Machine Embroidery, Tailoring, Arc Work and Beautician. He also asked about the sales channels and means to create market of VTEC products he was informed that separate BDO (Male & Female) has been appointed to create the link between the market and readymade work of skilled staff. He also admired the industrious efforts of the whole team members of UCBPRP.



UTILIZATION STUDY ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

This report has been prepared based on the utilization study carried out on recently graduated of Vocational Training Programme under the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) funded by the Government of Sindh in two Districts namely Shikarpur, and Kashmore at Kandhkot. The project offers scholarships in form of employable skills to poorest of the poor household that falls in 0 – 18 poverty score band. The report generally evaluates the trainees' social and economic progress. Analysis aimed at gender-wise participation, market responsiveness of the vocational trades, and income comparison of trainees (post & prior training). Analysis of the questionnaire focuses on employment opportunities being created after vocational training for the unemployed poor youths and adolescents. Furthermore, particular interest is spent on possible locking-in effects by separate estimation of before- and after-training effects. The results show significant after-training effects in social, behavioural and economic status of the trainees.

The income of 49% of the respondents has increased appreciably. Vocational and technical training ensured that students are adequately equipped with skills, which has enabled them to compete in the employment market. Since vocational and technical education is invariably linked with the economy of target districts, vocational education need to more effectively address the economic needs of trainees. Hence, post training support is must, support in goods to start business and assistance from BDO will be effective in terms of making graduates of the training proceed to appropriate occupation for livelihood earning.

The major objectives of the study conducted are as follows:

- To see utilization of employable skills being imparted under UCBPRP
- Behavioural change in the life of the trainees
- Cultivation of work habit and discipline in trainees

- To see the aftermath of the vocational training after training 4083 boys and girls in terms of market-responsiveness and hence changes income of trainees'

Major Findings of the Study

Post and Prior Training Comparison of Average Income of Respondents

The below cited tables depict comparison between average income and income-range Vs no. of the respondents under study (Prior & post training). The majority of respondents have appreciable increase in the income (49%) and average total income of the respondents is 498000 after training compared to 149000 before training.

Before Training Average income ($\sum fx/f$)

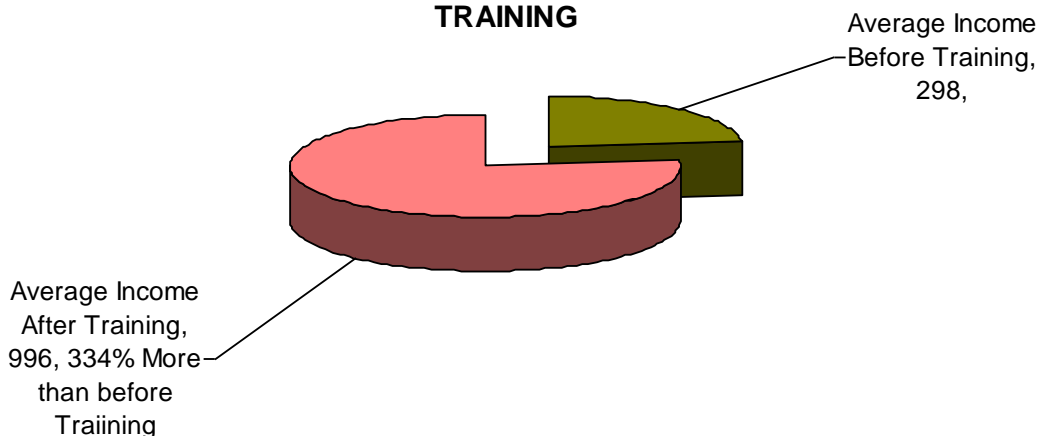
BEFORE TRAINING	Income Interval	Mean		Respondents	Total Value
	0-0	0	0	418	0
	1000-2000	3000	1500	67	100500
	2000-3000	5000	2500	7	17500
	3000-4000	7000	3500	5	17500
	4000-5000	9000	4500	3	13500
	5000-00000	5000	2500	0	0
	TOTAL	29000	14500	500	149000
AVERAGE INCOME BEFORE TRAINING		298			

Post Training Average income of Respondents ($\sum fx/f$)

AFTER TRAINING	Income Interval	Mean		Respondents	Total Value
	0-0	0	0	258	0
	1000-2000	3000	1500	140	210000
	2000-3000	5000	2500	63	157500
	3000-4000	7000	3500	9	31500
	4000-5000	9000	4500	12	54000
	5000-00000	5000	2500	18	45000
	TOTAL	29000	14500	500	498000
AVERAGE INCOME AFTER TRAINING		996			

The below chart shows that there has been 334% (996) increase in average income of 500 respondents after training compared to 302 mean of income before training.

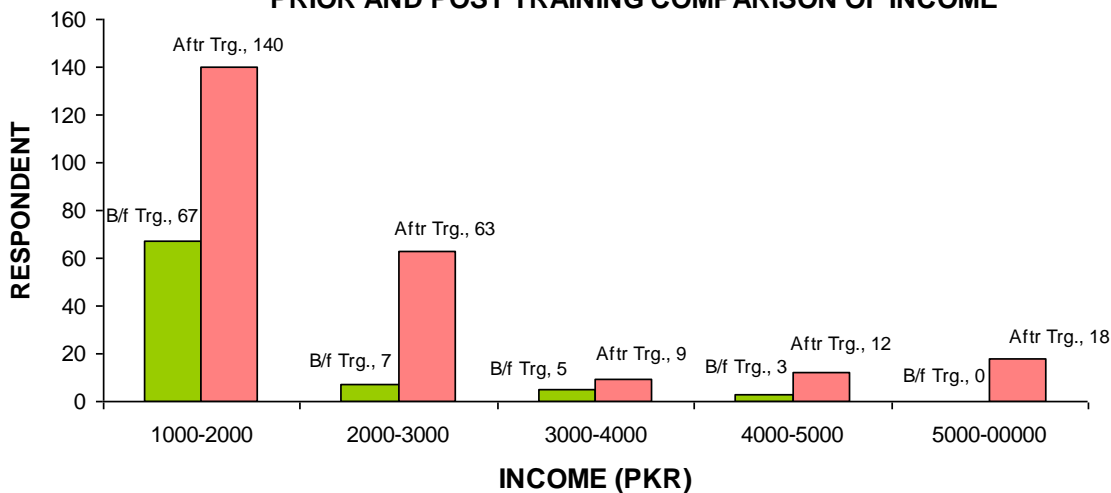
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE INCOME BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING



Post and Prior Training Comparison of Income-range of Respondents

The graph below depicts that 28% of the respondents have income-range from rupees 1000-2000 compared to 13% of respondents who had similar income range before training. 13% of the respondents have income range from 2000-3000 compared to 1% of the respondents who had same income range prior to training. Moreover, 4% of the respondents are earning Rs. 5000 & above per month whereas before training non respondent were earning in this range. While overall, 49% of the respondents experienced income increase after training.

PRIOR AND POST TRAINING COMPARISON OF INCOME



A CASE STUDY REGARDING THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is difficult to SMILE!

Miss Sajda is a 17 years old illiterate girl. She belongs to Jandodero, District Shikarpur. Her Father's himself never had gone to school. Providing two square meals, a day to his family was a dream and whenever this happened he considered himself to be lucky as earned he earned his livelihood by working as daily labourer. With passage of time he was blessed with five children, three girls and two boys. Sajda was a third child but physically disabled due to Polio. Out of 5 children, one child died due to lack of health care. Later on Mr. Qadir Bux also died. After that; Sajda's mother, took the responsibilities of whole family on her shoulders. She was earning only Rs. 10/= for whole day of arduous work. She was noticed her children were in severely anaemic due to hunger and she would go to neighbour's house for meal but hardly would gate one rather they would her to work for them first before she gates meal. The hard look would have, she got ill with known tuberculosis.

When SRSO team organised the village women through UCBPRP. Sajda was identified as the poorest of the poor through Poverty Score Card Community nominated her for seeking Vocational Training. After getting one month Vocational Training in Arc works; she has started to make Hand mate Embroidery products like Ladies Kamese, Burqas, and Blouses etc; Sajda became able to make different designs of Arc work. Couple of days later she was sanctioned a sum of Rs.15000/ from "**Income Generating Grant**" which is also a productive component of SRSO. She has purchased a sewing machine and all other inputs of her trade. Now she is able to sewing one suit with beautiful Arc work and earns Rs.300/ per day and now her younger brother goes to school. When I met with Sajda's mother and I asked what she feels now days, she replied that it was difficult to smile but **I HAVE STARTED SMILING.**

Her economic conditions are greatly improving day by day, like; review the below table

Name	Before getting V-Training	After getting V-Training
Sajda Khaton	Father died, Younger brother died, Mother was in TB, No any income source	Start to earn with social respect, Younger brother is school going, Possess the source of income

Sajda has also started to mobilize other women of the village and all women are enthusiastic to get SRSO vocational training to be like Sajda.

Case Study by: Ali Bux

2.4 Community Physical Infrastructures

Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs) are development infrastructure projects which are carried out with the help of organised communities. These are projects such as installation of hand-pumps, maintenance of small local roads, etc. The Organised Community identifies a CPI to carry out in their neighbourhood or village.

Progress

As of October, 2009, 377 CPIs and 55 low cost village improvement schemes have been initiated with the total amount of Rs. 31.035 million and almost 50 % of initiated schemes are completed. A Total amount Rs.1, 754,200 is received by 0-18 PSC holders 87711 Un-skilled man days and Rs.1, 328,800 amount received by 3322 skilled days.



Low cost housing scheme

This scheme is designed to Undertake low cost home improvement by providing required technical and material support to Rs. 60,000/= to 5000 rural HHs i-e 2500 houses in each district.

Progress

As of October, 2009, 26 low cost houses have been constructed. Whereas the construction is in progress on 102 houses. Also, an amount of Rs. 2.3 million has been disbursed.



2.5 Productivity Enhancement

In September UCBPRP has started a research and development program in order to effectively and efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segments of rural community, which increases the confidence and empower the poorest of rural women by providing them technical support and skill development. R&D sector works on AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

UCBPRP is also strongly focuses on the development of Agriculture and Live Stock to increase the productivity of the poorest community members. Water use efficiencies are quite low in many of large irrigation systems. The concept of “More Crop per Drop” is a guiding concept through Drip Water Management which is being used in desert areas but UCPBRP also has started Drip Water System for better irrigation and better productivity for the poor communities. In order to efficiently reach out to women and the poorest segment of rural areas of the Shikarpur and Kandhkot@Kashmore districts.



Rural women are involved in both Agriculture and Livestock rearing activities. In order to efficiently and effectively increase the production from the Natural Resources and to build the skills in rural communities particularly poorest vulnerable women UCBPRP (Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme) has planned to train 600 VO members in “Productivity Enhancement especially in Agriculture sector” through 10 days extensive trainings. Which would enhance the capacity of organizations and strengthen their standards for getting maximum output from their Agro based Activities and their Natural Resources.

Progress

Training Conducted For Agriculture

Participants (26) were selected from 13 Community organization of 10 village's Of Union council Mirzapur SMU Madeji all participants were female activist and members from COs and are involved in agricultural activities.

Training Content

This ten-day, Productivity Enhancement Training program was undertaken under the UCBPRP Capacity Building program, the workshop encompasses issues related to the natural resource, the following topics were covered during the training

- Current Agriculture practices, modern crop production practices and technologies of major crops
- Efficient irrigation methods, balanced and efficient use of fertilizer
- Kitchen gardening (through FNK), Backyard poultry rearing
- Use of organic manure, Integrated Pest Management
- Safe use of pesticide, Off season crops,
- Fodder and forage production and preservation
- Importance of pure seed and new high yielding and drought resistance short duration crops. Agriculture related service provider institution and their role

Training Conducted For Live Stock

In order to increase the livestock production and to establish technical skills of poorest segments of rural community and to empower poorest rural women by providing them technical skills and knowledge UCBPRP planned to train 600 VO in productivity enhancement training for 10 days. By which they can easily enhance the milk & meat production and cure animal from common diseases.

Training Content

- Breeds of Livestock and Dairy & Poultry Farm Management
- Treatment of various diseases, prevention and medication and vaccination
VET-KIT and handouts have been distributed among all the participants for better future productivity enhancement.



2.6 Education

In the light of situation analysis's findings The Government of Sindh has recognized that education can be a powerful tool for empowerment and building capacity and capability to challenge inequalities and poverty. Total UCs are 87 in Shikarpur and Kandkot districts this project will be implemented 150 schools of selected UCs. Major objectives of this project are; Improving Primary School System for increasing enrolment by making 300 non functional schools functional, Establishing 100 second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education and 100 early childhood education centers and School feeding programme in two union councils.

Project Description – Education Focused

A) Improving Primary School System for Increasing Enrolment by making non functional schools Functional

Carry out an extensive survey in all the rural Union Councils to assess the state of enrolment in public and private primary schools (this survey will specifically mention those children who are out of schools) including the verification of SEMIS data and address the issues in 300 closed public primary schools to allow improvement in enrolment especially of the girl child and out of school children; and to ensure a decrease in dropouts besides enhancing the teaching capacity of the teachers for delivery of modern quality education @ Rs.650,000/- per school for 2 years.

B) Establishing second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education

The issues to be addressed include improvements in building; adding missing facilities; rationalization availability of school; adding local (preferably female) teachers; upgrading teachers capacity and strengthening the stakes of the parents through setting up functional and empowered school management committees, including their capacity building. In villages where there are no primary schools for girls, set up and run around 100 second shift girls' primary schools in existing boys primary school buildings besides setting up 100 centers for imparting early childhood education in existing school buildings or space provided by the community. The cost to be incurred on running each such centre will not exceed Rs.10, 000/- per month per school/centre.

C) School feeding programme for 2 UCs

The Project will focus on primary school-aged girls, 5-12 years, in two selected union councils of the project districts by providing a freshly prepared balanced mid-day meal from locally available food items; The project is predicated on community participation and empowerment through decision making at the School Committees (School Health and Nutrition Committees), which comprises mothers and other community women, teachers and students, and is responsible for planning, preparing and managing the feeding process.

The project is expected to produce the following outputs:-

1. State of enrolment assessed in public primary schools in the programme area and their issues in at least 300 schools addressed leading to provision of;
 - a. Missing facilities and availability of teachers
 - b. Improvement in enrolment of the girl child and out of school children and decrease in dropouts as well as enhanced capacity of the teachers for delivering modern quality education

2. 100 second shift girls primary schools set up and run in villages where there are no primary schools for girls besides 100 centers for imparting early childhood education also set up and operated
3. Increase girls enrolment and improve their health through school feeding programme in two union councils

Progress

After signing of contract between SRSO and NRSP on September 10, 2009, following activities has been completed / under process till October 31, 2009

Coordination with District Government

- A Consultation meeting was conducted with DCO Shikarpur and his team and briefed them about project and its activities, He is fully willing to support in as aspects.
- Consultation meeting with EDO Kandhkot @ Kashmore about the project orientation and required information.
- As per our request DCO Shikarpur has nominated DOE Literacy as a contact person for day to day consultation from District Government Side.
- We have hold another meeting with DO Literacy and got some required information about the primary schools.
- Following things were discussed and agreed with DCO Shikarpur
District government will provide list of non functional schools to the NRSP and NRSP could also identify additional non functional schools if existed in the concerned union council. Project staff will prepared and share final list of non functional schools before starting of work. District Government will provide list of already formed SMCs along with details of members and previous funds.

2.7 Health Insurance

Provide micro health insurance as a social safety net to 56,541 households that are in 0-18 category according to the poverty score card survey for 24the months/2years to pre-empt the beneficiaries falling back into the poverty trap because of a health related accident. The family composition was irrespective of the number of family members and also includes parents and unmarried sisters. Payment of claims to the micro health insurance beneficiaries for treatment in hospitals/facilities outside the programme area will be ensured as per SOPs. Against the said premium, the service package with a ceiling of Rs.25000/= per person per year includes OPD, Day care, diagnostic services, Hospitalization (more than 24 hours stay,) maternity care etc. the package also includes accidental cover (disability compensation) and financial support of a sum of Rs, 25000/= as Funeral Charges in case of death of a bread earner of the family.

In the month of October, 2009 two professional organizations have been shorted listed to work with UCBPRP. The list of all HHs 0-18 is ready which has been organized in both districts.

2.8 Staff Development

As per policy of UCBPRP/SRSO regarding staff is to attract, develop and retain high quality staff to meet the work plan requirements. Work force planning is the planned strategic process of linking organization's direction for growth with staff development. According to work plan of staff development the 3 trainings were held by UCBPRP. The detail is mentioned below;

Training of Trainers (TOT)-CMST):

15 Staff members nominated for training at Hyderabad by NRSP at PFF training hall Qasimabad. Six days' TOT on Community Management Skills Training CMST was organized for trainers UCBPR at Comfort Inn at Hyderabad with the prime objective of training to enhance the abilities and to build the capacities of social organizers in the domain of social mobilization. The training was consists on different approaches of teaching methodologies including lectures, presentations, group work, planning, demonstration, brainstorming, role playing and training delivery mechanism.

Exposure Visit to TRDP Mithi

Staff exposure visit was arranged to TRDP Mithi Head office, supervised by Mr Zulfiqar Narejo, DM Kandkot. Professionals and SOs visited the Normal Education centre, water tank, carpet loam, solar system, HR and Admin offices, Drip water irrigation system. Meetings were also held with CO (female, male and child) VOs and LSOs. In the end briefing was given by Madam Nasreen khan to all team.

Exposure visit to BRAC Bangladesh

Mr. Zulfiqar Narejo, District Manager Kandkot and Miss Imtiaz a community representative from VO Rahoja, and Tehsil Shikarpur, District Shikarpur visited BRAC, Bangladesh for exposure and to learn the new avenues, from 29th October to 8th November, 2009. The event was sponsored by RSPN Islamabad.

Gender Development

The two days gender development training workshop was planned by NRSP team Islamabad. Workshop was organized by SRSO Gender Development Dept at Hotel forum Inn Sukkur. The main purpose of workshop was organised to discuss on the gender equality and acceptance of a woman in the rural society. All SMU in charge & team leader of UCBPRP was also participated. As UCBPRP is women based project. NRSP team also visited 14 villages of UCBPRP in both districts.

Meeting with DCO Kashmore @Kandhkot & DCO Shikarpur: As per monthly Work plan meeting held with both DCOs at their offices. In the meeting, monthly progress of UCBPRP was reviewed and next month work plan shared. The list of CIF/IGG borrowers was handed over to DCO shikarpur on his demand. He shared his tentative schedule to monitor activities from 1st to 5th November, 2009.



Planning for the 2nd Qtr 2009-10, Oct to Dec 2009					
Sl.No	Activity	Planning for 2nd Qtr Oct - Dec			Total
		Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Poverty Score card Survey Union Councils	-	-	-	-
2a	Households Organized (0-11)	1,840	1,840	1,840	5,520
2b	Households Organized (12-18)	5,223	5,223	5,223	15,669
2c	Households Organized (19-23)	6,472	6,472	6,472	19,416
2d	Households Organized (24-100)	7,205	7,205	7,205	21,615
	Total Household to be Organized	20,741	20,741	20,741	62,223
3a	Community Organizations Formed	1,635	1,635	1,635	4,905
3b	Village Organizations Formed	637	637	637	1,911
4	Households to be Given Income Generating	460	460	460	1,380
5a	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund Household (0-11)	940	940	940	2,820
5b	Households to be Given Community Investment Fund (12-18)	2,735	2,735	2,735	8,205
6a	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training	163	163	163	489
6b	Households to be Given Scholarship for Vocational Training @ Rs.17,500/- per Household (12-18) - 30 % females	894	894	894	2,682
7	Villages to be Give Drinking Water Supply Schemes as CPI	133	133	133	399
8a	Locations to be improved under Village Improvement Plan Schemes	-	-	-	-
8b	Roof material for low cost housing support	658	658	658	1,974
9a	Improving Primary School System for Increasing Enrollment by making non functional schools Functional	67	67	66	200
9b	Establishing second shift primary schools for girl child primary/middle education	133	133	134	400
9c	Schoold feeding programme for 2 Ucs	2,667	2,667	2,667	8,001
10a	R&D schemes to be undertaken for developing new products for increasing productivity	-	-	1	1
11	Households provided Micro Health Insurance family package	13,727	13,727	13,727	41,181
12	Building capacity of Village Health worker for preventive primary health care (TBA)	467	467	467	1,401
13a	Community Organization members trained in Management skills and Book Keeping	3,745	3,745	3,744	11,234
13b	Community Organization members trained in CIF Need Identification and Book-Keeping	2,934	2,934	2,934	8,802
13c	Village Organization members trained in Managerial skills, Book Keeping	900	900	900	2,700
13d	Village Organization members trained in Book Keeping	1,593	1,593	1,594	4,780
13e	Village Organization members trained in CIF Appraisal and Usage Monitoring	1,503	1,503	1,503	4,509
13f	CO/VO Managers - Activist Experienve Sharing Workshops	6,119	6,119	6,118	18,356
13g	Village Organization members to be sent on Exposure Visits	-	-	-	-
13g	Productivity Enhancement Training	115	115	115	345

List of Abbreviations

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

Sindh Rural Support Organisation

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

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