

Annual Report 2011-2012



“Scaling up the efforts to provide
Voice to Voiceless through LSOs”



Sindh Rural
Support Organization





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Voice to Voiceless through LSOs”



SRSO Profile

SRSO Company Secretary: Mr. Masood-ul-Hassan

SRSO Auditors: M/S Ernst & Young.
Chartered Accountants,
Lal View Building, 4-Bank Square, Lahore Pakistan

SRSO Banks:

1. First Women Bank
2. Allied Bank Limited
3. Askari Bank Limited
4. Summit Bank Limited
5. United Bank Limited,
6. KASB bank Limited
7. JS bank Limited
8. National Bank Limited
9. Muslim Commercial Bank
10. Habib Bank Limited
11. Sindh Bank
12. Soneri Bank
13. Standard Chartered Bank

List of Partners for the year FY 2012:

1. Government of Sindh (GoS)
2. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
3. Engro Foundation
4. Brooke International
5. Helpage International
6. International Organization for Migrants (IOM)
7. Yusra (philanthropists)
8. Save the Flood Victims (Bakhtawar Foundation)
9. Plan International through NRSP
10. USAID through RSPN
11. District Coordination Office Khairpur

SRSO Governance



Shoaib Sultan Khan
Chairman



Mr. Fazalullah Qureshi
Director



Dr. Shereen Mustafa
Director



Ms. Naheed Shah Durrani
Director



Ms. Faryal Hussain Khan
Director



Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khero
Director



Mr. Nazar Hussain Mahar
Director



Mr. Muhammad Suleman Shaikh
Director



Muhammad Nazar Memon
Director



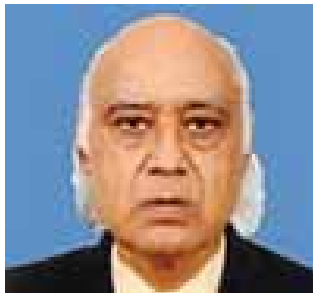
Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Abro
Director



Mr. Aazar Ayaz
Director



Mr. Rashid Bajiwa
Director



Mr. Tasneem Ahmed Siddiqui
Director



Mr. Suleman G. Abro
Director



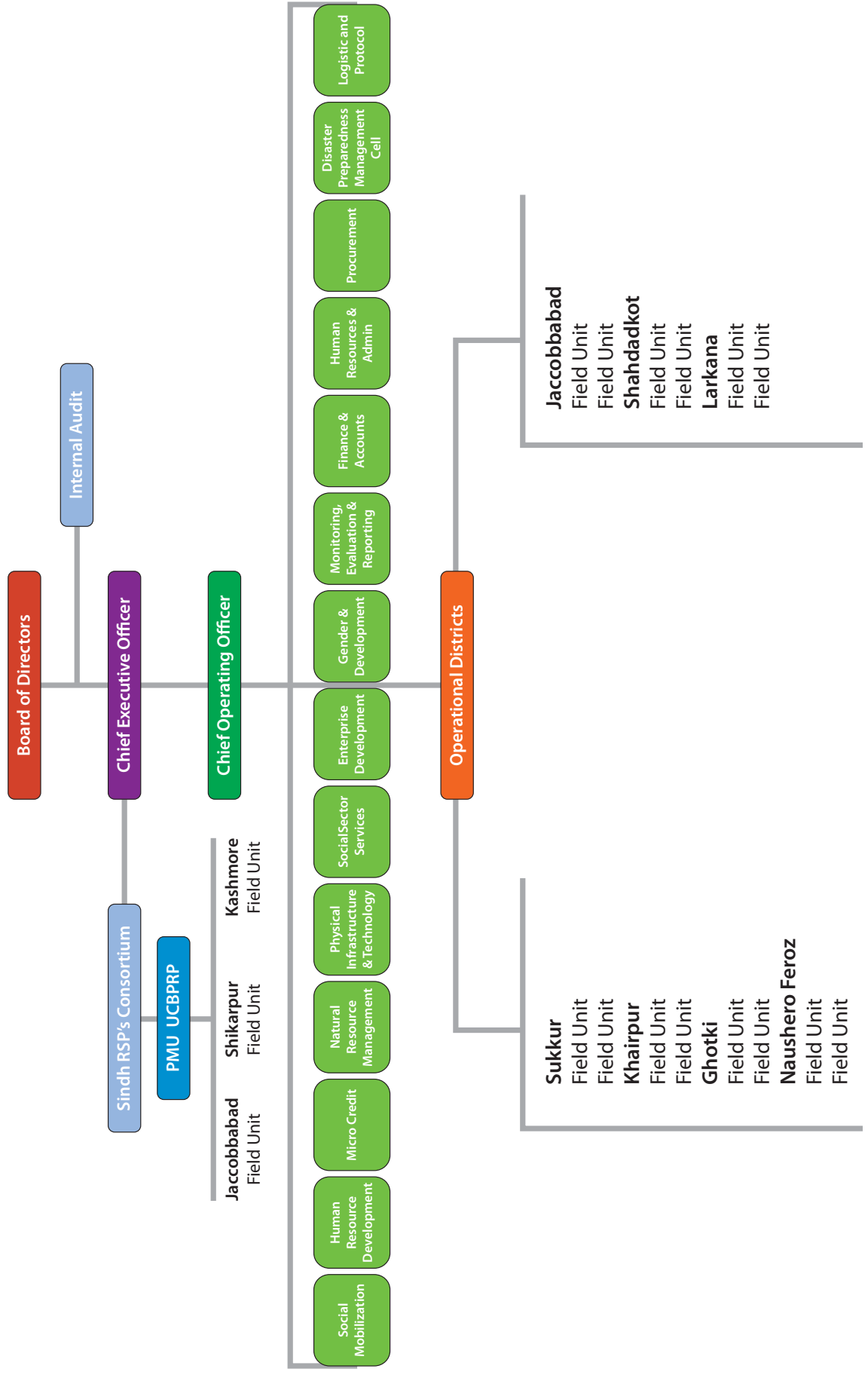
Dr. Sono Khangharani
Director / CEO SRSO

Ex Officio Members

ACS, Finance Secretary, Secretary Local Government and Secretary Law.



Organizational Chart



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Acronyms

AKRSP	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
AFT	Azaan Foundation Trust
ALC	Adult Literacy Center
BoD	Board of Directors
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CO	Community Organization
Cr.O	Credit Officer
CLEW	Community Livestock Extension Worker
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CMP II	Crop Maximization Project II
CMST	Community Management Skill Training
DPO	District Programme Officer
DVM	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
ED	Enterprise Development
EDP	Enterprise Development Program
F	Female
F & A	Finance & Accounts
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GOS	Government of Sindh
GAD	Gender & Development
HRD	Human Resource Development
HF	Health Facility
HH	House Hold
HS	Hemorrhagic Septicemia
IGG	Income Generating Grant
ILO	International Labor Organization
LLHP	Landless Haree Project
IOM	International Organization for Migrants
L/S	Livestock
M	Male
MCO	Male Community Organization
MERU	Monitoring, Evaluation & Research Unit
MIP	Micro Investment Plan
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NRM	Natural Resource Management

NGO	Non Government Organization
PAX	Participants
PITD	Physical Infrastructure & Technology Development
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PMSIL	Prime Minister's Special Initiative for Livestock
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RCED	Rural Credit & Enterprise Development
RSPN	Rural Support Programme Network
RuSFAD	Scaling up Rural Sanitation in Flood Affected Districts
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SSS	Social Sector Service
SO	Social Organizer
SM	Social Mobilization
SMT	Social Mobilization Team
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
VO	Village Organization
WCO	Women Community Organization
WEP	Women Empowerment Programme

Message from the Chairman



In 1989, MNA Anwar Aziz arranged for me to make a presentation before Prime Minister Shaheed Benazir Bhutto. She thought it to be “A revolutionary programme, but difficult to implement”. However, a letter was written by Mr. Salman Faruqi, on her behalf, to the then Chief Minister (CM) Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah, commending the AKRSP approach. Subsequently, I was invited to make a presentation to the CM in Karachi. I did not hear anything.

To my most pleasant surprise, in 2003 I was invited by the Government of Sindh to accept the honorary chairmanship of the newly approved Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), with an endowment of Rs. 500 million (subsequently increased to Rs. 1,000 million), sanctioned by the then Provincial Finance Minister Hafeez Sheikh and Governor Soomro.

In 2009, I was again invited to make a presentation on the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) approach before CM Syed Qaim Ali Shah. He heard me for over an hour and commented “You seemed to have the prescription for poverty reduction”. I responded that I have the prescription but the CM has the resources. He turned to the Chief Secretary Fazlur Rahman, who fully supported the RSPs strategy for poverty reduction.

After AKRSP, for the first time in Pakistan, in addition to the endowments of Rs. 500 million given by Prime Minister (PM) Nawaz Sharif for National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in 1992, by Chairman WAPDA Shmsul Mulk Rs. 100 million for Ghazi Brotha Taraqiati Idara (GBTI) in 1995, by CM Shahbaz Sharif Rs. 500 million for Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP) in 1998; SRSO in addition to the endowment of Rs. 1000 million, got over Rs. 3 billion for implementation of a holistic Social Mobilization Programme [Union Council based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP)] in Shikarpur and Kashmore districts of the province. This is the kind of political commitment RSPs need to demonstrate what this strategy and approach can achieve in reducing poverty and empowering the poor. CM Amir Haider Hoti of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) followed this example in 2010 by not only giving Rs. 500 million endowment to SRSP but also initiating a holistic Social Mobilisation Programme [Bacha Khan Poverty Reduction Programme (BKPRP)] in 40 union councils of the province.

Another first which SRSO attempted was empowering women because UCBPRP only mobilized women in the two districts, with magnificent results.

In my message of 2010-11 Annual Report of SRSO, I recounted the contribution of the members of the Board of Directors SRSO, especially of the Executive Committee and of the professional staff, headed by Dr. Sono Khangharani and above all of the women of Sindh, because it was written in June 2012, when I had said adieu to SRSO and I am not going to repeat it in this message. I am deeply indebted to all of them because as an absentee Chairman, who only used to visit once in a quarter, but regularly without fail for nine years as Chairman of SRSO, I could never have been able to steer SRSO to what it achieved.

I am grateful to the current Chairman Fazlullah Qureshi, who has given me the privilege to write this message and who always accepts my reasonable and unreasonable requests.

I wish SRSO every success.

Shoaib Sultan Khan

London

May 9, 2013

Message from Chief Executive



In 2008, when Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan Sahab asked me to be the CEO of SRSO, I knew that it would be a challenge. What I did not know about at the time was the magnitude of the challenge. I took on the responsibility because Shoaib Sahab had asked me to. Despite the difficult context, I saw tremendous potential for change and transformation. As luck would have it, I was extremely fortunate to see that transformation unfold during my time at the organization.

The year 2010-2011 saw epic devastation brought about by the floods. Providing relief to hundreds of thousands of people during the floods was a gargantuan task. However, the following year had unique challenges of its own. In the aftermath of the floods, there was a risk of a large part of SRSO's work being undone by the destruction. In this context, SRSO undertook some of the most extensive rehabilitation projects in the country by building about 16,000 houses and successfully completing numerous water and sanitation schemes.

The organization witnessed exceptional growth in the history of SRSO in all respects including in the field of social mobilization particularly mobilizing poor women using poverty score card as a tool, empowering them through economic activities and offering them capital in form of community investment fund and employability skill based training. Over Rs.1 billion CIF and over 37000 persons' skill training made a tangible impact along with other inputs such as micro-health insurance, safe drinking water, sanitation, and asset building were major inputs to count. During the reporting period SRSO was able to link trained and skillful community to market through the outlet established in Sukkur and build assets through offering buffalo calves for rearing. Promotion of Livestock Farming and Dairying as Enterprise for Poor Women (next step for UCBPRP beneficiary members) with no assets was a remarkable innovation. The organized women in the three districts of UCBPRP program now have a huge potential for creating dairy co-operatives with three-tier structure: Mohalla, VO and UC level in different UCs of SRSO operational area. The basic infrastructure and social mobilization of community framework now exists and is ready for next step of enterprise and sustainable income generation. I owe my gratitude to Executive Committee of the Board who approved creating commercially viable dairy networks at the LSO level in every UC of the program area supported through CIF mechanism which will soon become self-sustainable.

I owe a debt of gratitude to all the Board members who supported me throughout. However, it was the Government of Sindh which played an instrumental role in helping SRSO make the phenomenal strides that it has made in improving the lives of rural poor. I would specifically like to thank Shoaib Sultan Khan, Fazulullah Qureshi, Naheed Durrani, and others for their unwavering faith and commitment. I am also grateful to all donors and partners specially PPAF, HelpAge International and Brooke International who continued to be development partners with SRSO and recognized the impact of social mobilization for poor women.

After over four challenging and fulfilling years with SRSO, I must now bid this organization farewell. I got the opportunity to work with some of the most dedicated and dynamic people; met with remarkable community members, especially women in rural areas who constantly amazed me with their aspirations and strength of their spirit. I was constantly inspired by the change in the attitudes, mindsets and socio-economic conditions of the rural poor which I had the good fortune to see unfold right before my eyes. SRSO can now claim the credit for not just thousands of individual success stories but also for the region-wide transformation made possible through social mobilization. It is these experiences that validate the work we do and keep us going on.

I am confident that SRSO has a very promising future in store for it. If the team and the BoD continue working towards SRSO's goal with unfaltering commitment and dedication with honesty and sincerity, then I have no doubt SRSO will go on to become an exemplary model of excellence and success in rural development.

I wish SRSO all the best.

Sono Khangarani
Karachi – March 2013

SRSO vision, mission and approach



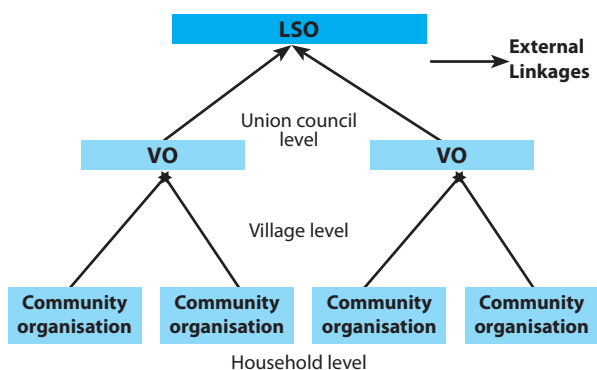
History and mission

SRSO was established as a Company limited by guarantee in 2003. The setting up of the SRSO was triggered due to recognition of the success of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) which was initiated by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) from the Northern Areas. Its replication through the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in the selected districts of all the four provinces and AJK inspired the provincial governments to support the setting up of the provincial RSPs. Thanks to the provincial government of Sind for providing seed capital to SRSO which has laid a sound foundation of the organization to sustain its core function and at the same time leverage this capital to access donor funds for various development projects.

The goal of SRSO is to improve quality of life of rural poor in Sind. To achieve this goal, SRSO attempts to harness peoples' potential through a social mobilization process which has been designed on the core assumption that people have tremendous potential and willingness to improve their quality of life.

The objective of SRSO is to develop a building block of community institutions at the settlement level, village level and Union Council level in all the union councils of its programme districts. While the settlement level institutions i.e. the Community Organization (CO) enables the member households to participate in developmental activities, the village level and union council level institutions namely the Village Organization (VOs) and the Local Support Organizations (LSOs) help the COs in raising their voice at a higher level which enables the member households in accessing various services by linking them with the government functionaries and donors. The COs take care of household level activities, while the VOs and LSOs manage larger projects through their COs at village and union council levels. The LSO and VOs also play an important role in strengthening the COs and increasing programme coverage.

SRSO is currently present in 09 districts covering 338 Union Councils. SRSO aims at covering the entire population of all the union councils in terms of organizing them and linking them with government and other agencies for their development.



Recognizing the fact that women in Pakistan especially in Sind are more vulnerable and disadvantaged, SRSO has implemented a gender mainstreaming strategy which ensures inclusion of women in organizations as well as in decision making.

Including the Poor

As SRSO's ultimate goal is improving the quality of life of poor people, SRSO has introduced the poverty targeting approach right from its inception. SRSO is currently using the Pakistan Poverty Score Card which helps identify the poor people. While organizing people in a given area, SRSO utilizes the PSC /data to reach the poor and the poorest. The PSC data is also used to classify the households in different bands of poverty as follows:

Categories	Score Range
Extremely Poor	0-11
Chronically Poor	12-18
Transitory Poor	19-23
Non-Poor	24-100

SRSO's Programme Package

SRSO does not have a pre-conceived package to offer. However, based on the experience of SRSO and other RSPs, SRSO has identified interventions that align the opportunities that people believe the platform of COs can provide them. The RSPs have engaged the members of the COs in the design of different programme package using the tool of Micro Investment Plans at the household level as well as at the village level. Through the MIPs, the members of the COs have identified income generating activities as opportunities which require either financial support or skills training or technical advice. At the village level, the COs identify community infrastructure projects, health and education as their priority needs. The introduction of Poverty Score Card tool for targeting has enabled SRSO in the design of programme packages for different classes in the poverty band, for example, as against the productive poor who require financial support in the form of micro credit, SRSO has identified Income Generating Grants/Asset Transfers as the most important intervention for the extremely poor/destitute members. This works as a safety net and foundation for graduating them to the next level. For other categories of poor people, the skills training and micro credit play an important role in enabling them to come out of vicious circle of poverty. Based on the pilot testing of PSC analysis of union councils and the MIPs, the SRSO has developed a composite package comprising the following interventions for different levels of poverty:

Intervention	Targeted for (poverty level)
Social organization	All
Grants	0-11
Community investment fund – loan	0-18
Vocational training	0-23
CPIs	0-23
Micro finance	24-100
NRM (a) Grant based	0-18
NRM (b) training	All

Programme Sectors

SRSO implements its programme through a network of 09 district offices and 42 field units. These field offices are responsible for organizing people and linking them with various interventions. To support this major function, the SRSO has set up following Sectors as the policy level units that provide technical assistance and managerial support to the field offices for the delivery of various services:

- Social Mobilization
- Human Resource Development
- Rural Credit and Enterprise Development (RCED)
- Physical Infrastructure and Technological Development (PITD)
- Natural Resource Management
- Social Sector Services (Health and Education)
- Enterprise Development

The Gender and Development is a cross cutting section. The support sections include the MER and Finance & Accounts.

Funding Sources

The Government of Sind has provided Rs 1,000 million as seed capital. SRSO uses the return of this income to maintain core operations in 09 districts of Sind. In addition to this endowment fund, the government of Sind has engaged SRSO in the implementation of Union Councils based Poverty Reduction Programme which comprises Rs: 4.122 billion interventions as explained above. This package is being implemented in 03 districts of Sind while in other districts SRSO is linking the COs with its own microfinance programme and other interventions that it has accessed from different agencies. The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is a major donor of SRSO after the government of Sind which provides capital for micro credit, skills training, community physical infrastructure and other interventions.

Donor	Social Mobilization	Micro Credit	IGG/ Asset Transfers to the poorest	Skills and other training	Health and Education	NRM	CIF	CPI	Housing	Disaster response
Sind Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
PPAF	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-
Engro Foundation	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
HelpAge International	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Brooke Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan International through (NRSP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
CONCERN World Wide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
World Food Programme (WFP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Bakhtwar Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
USAID (SARP) through RSPN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
USAID (BAHAAL) through RSPN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

Programme Overview 2011-12



Year 2011-12 brought two challenges for SRSO; one was to bring the community back to their normal work as they were badly affected by the floods of 2010 and the other pertained to strengthening SRSO's operational systems by conducting reviews and audits.

SRSO proved to be a major player in the post relief programmes due to its network of grassroots institutions and contact with a large number of people. For the first time in history of SRSO, huge target of constructing 15,867 houses in flood affected districts was completed in reporting year with major funding from GoS followed by USAID, Bakhtawar, IOM&Yusra. Total cost of housing schemes that SRSO executed as of June 2012 is PKR 1,168,800,000/-. In addition to the construction of houses, SRSO through VRP section also completed 39 Sanitation schemes of PKR 182,541,543 followed by installation of 6,724 hand pumps and construction of 5,728 Latrines in different projects.

Despite of flood shock in 2010-11, community started reviving their institutions in reporting year. A saving of Rs 44,711,204 by the community during this period is evidence to this. Total community saving since inception as of June 2012 is PKR 103,094,348/-.

As June 2012, SRSO had presence in total 12,114 villages in 338 Union Councils of 42 Talukas. Out of total, 997 villages were intervened in reporting year. Priority was given to consolidating the community organizations by increasing household coverage in the villages where SRSO was already present which resulted in organizing 147,386 new rural households into the folds of 9,047 COs. These COs later federated into 6,881 Village Organizations (VOs). 68 Local Support Organizations (LSOs) were formed during the period under review making the total to 76 LSOs. These LSOs were formed in Shikarpur, Kandhkot Kashmore, Jacobabad, Ghotki and Khairpur districts. District wise break up in number can be seen in the statistical update. Funded through RSPN and GoS, LSOs were also provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) as seed money for LSOs sustainability. The total CIF disbursed through LSOs in reporting year is PKR 33,000,000 in Shikarpur and Kandhkot Kashmore.

During 2011-12, 4,677 new beneficiaries were provided Income Generating Grants (IGG) of PKR 56,080,100 in districts Shikarpur, Kashmore and Jacobabad districts. Total number of IGG beneficiaries as of June 2012 was 7,608 to whom PKR 82,935,100 grant was disbursed through VO's. 100% of annual target of IGG disbursement was achieved which is described in the statistical update. Annual achievement of target of CIF disbursement was 87% benefitting 43,886 new beneficiaries in districts Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Khairpur and Kashmore. Amount disbursed during the reporting year was PKR 507,935,960. Targets could not be achieved in Sukkur district only. Total CIF amount disbursed since inception of projects till June 2012 is PKR 926,158,519 and total no of beneficiaries has reached up to 92,977. During the period 1,670 traditional birth attendants (TBAs) were trained at the village level. Total TBAs trained till June 2012 is 4,734.

During the year 77,074 number of CO members were provided micro credit which amount to PKR 1,315,166,000. The recovery rate was 98% as of June 30, 2012. The average loan size amounted to Rs 17,064/-.

To promote self-employment for uplifting economic conditions of community, SRSO provided scholarships of Vocational Skill Training to 3,195 participants (households) during the reporting year. In addition, 17,769 community members were trained in managerial skill training to run their institutions. 2,660 staff members were also trained in different subject specific training events. Total community members trained since inception as of June 2012 is 200,773 out of which 37,593 are equipped with vocational skills to earn for their families.

SRSO Enterprise Development Section continued contributing in capacity building of community artisans to upgrade their products as per market need and to create linkages

and marketing skills to get maximum benefit out of their valuable skill. To achieve this, 4 events of master trainers, 20 events of product development and 6 market surveys were organized. 36 community artisans participated in 8 exhibitions and 6 exposure visits. 13 new products were also designed during reporting year.

SRSO has developed different groups trained through ED and IRM which are now linked with SRSO GoS outlet "Sartian Sung Market". These groups display their products and get orders accordingly. The outlet was inaugurated in March 2012 and the total Sale recorded as of June 2012 is PKR 901,046. The amount paid to business development groups (BDGs) is PKR 766,433 in four months only.

In Enterprise Development Livestock project, SRSO distributed 1,416 calves/heifers to 708 poor women as of this report. These heifers are distributed through the platform of LSOs which is 6 in number. 103 beneficiaries have been provided training of good practices for livestock rearing so that they may get maximum productivity with less mortality rate.

Under Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) project funded by PPAF, SRSO provided assets of PKR 8,700,000/- to 348 ultra and chronically poor households. 1,350 households were provided vocational skill training with wage compensation of PKR 69,600/-. PPAF has further offered to expand project from 3 to 9 union councils with additional funding of 171 million for two years viz 2012 to 2014.

In result of successful implementation of Micro Health Insurance component in past several years, SRSO has now taken the initiative to mobilize community members to pay premium amount from their own resources to continue the benefit. The initiative has been started from Jacobabad district while SRSO plans to replicate the same in other districts too. For now, combining GoS funded MHI and community initiative, SRSO provided MHI facility to 96,637 new clients through different packages which provided health insurance cover to 390,620 new head counts. Health Insurance of 56,541 in UCBPRP Shikarpur, Kandhkot and Kashmore and 6,911 in Khairpur beneficiaries was also renewed during reporting year. Total number of active clients remained as 166,096 with 625,180 dependants since inception till June 2012.

28 community physical infrastructure schemes were funded by PPAF. The target could not be achieved due to delay in release of funds at donor's end. The cost of initiated schemes during reporting year was PKR 28,883,849 including community contribution of PKR 4,102,707. 28 initiated schemes benefitted 2,936 households. The interventions of the programme embarked in districts Sukkur, Khairpur and Ghotki with PPAF, and PPAF-ENGRO funded Projects. Major schemes were of brick pavement, drinking water hand pumps, lift irrigation, water course, land leveling, and renovation of school buildings.

SRSO Natural Resource Management (NRM) section conducted 03 community workshops for agriculture productivity enhancement. 150 Family Nutrition Kits (FNKs) were installed in Khairpur and Sukkur districts. 1,500 households were benefitted from kitchen gardening.

78 community workshops for gender mainstreaming were organized during July 2011-June 2012 through SRSO Gender Advocacy and Development (GAD) section. 2,909 community members participated in mentioned workshops.

Plan Pakistan funded RUSFAD project. The Phase II & III of the project, was launched in six districts intervening 2,000 villages where 204,227 households were identified and mapped for hygiene promotion and ODF. 6 ToT events were conducted for Govt. Officials in Shahdad Kot, Kandh kot, Khairpur, Ghotki & Jacobabad to introduce the Objectives and methodology of hygiene and up scaling rural sanitation through PRA tools. 580 CRPs were trained on

PATS approach and usage of IEC material for triggering. 222 masons were retrained who have used their skills in construction process of CLTS & SLTS as per the UNICEF approach. 871 Demo latrines were constructed as demonstration to attract the local community for further replication from community's own resources. Strong social mobilization and proper triggering led to ODF certification of 2,000 and out of these, 1,775 villages were verified as ODF from Govt. Officials. 60 Entrepreneurs were trained who opened the sanitation Mart with facilitation concept to local community and linkage of marketing channel to community.

To disseminate information about SRSO's achievements and successes, the MER section published Annual Report FY 2011, Quarterly Outreach Newsletters, success stories, Sindhi Magazines (specially shared with VOs and LSOs) and Case Study Booklet in Sindhi medium during reporting year. SRSO website is being regularly updated with all new events and progress reports.

Due to the amount of investment in the SRSO programme area, SRSO had to go through a number of audits and verifications. These audits and reviews have greatly helped SRSO in formalizing operational procedures and systems.

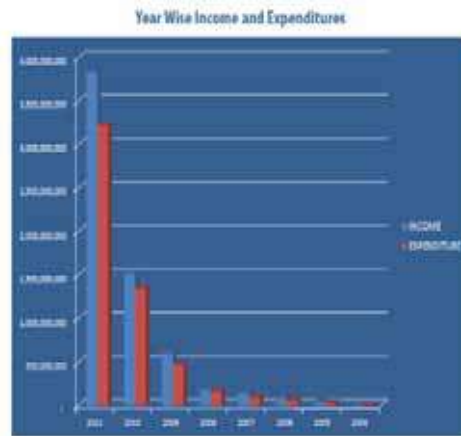
In year 2011-12 SRSO made efforts to have close coordination with national and provincial newspapers. This helped in dissemination the information on SRSO operations in several districts around the Sindh Province. Lot of acknowledgement and appreciation was given by print and electronic media at local level during and after SRSO's relief operations of floods. Many reporter and journalists from prominent newspapers visited different operational areas of SRSO, met the beneficiaries and documented stories and case studies for their newspapers. These acknowledgements build the confidence of SRSO and helped for resource mobilization for extension of developmental activities in other areas.

SRSO Initiatives for Institutional Strengthening



Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) was incorporated as a public company limited by guarantee on 29th May 2003 under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. SRSO took over the operations of National Rural Support Program (NRSP) Sukkur region on 1st July 2003. The main objective of the company is to alleviate poverty in the province of Sindh and to support and strengthen the Government of Sindh's efforts to translate poverty reduction strategies into action. The activities of the SRSO are being supported by the endowment fund provided by the Government of Sindh, Grants (restricted funds) and income earned on investment in securities.

Since the establishment of the organization, it has come long way and has developed systems, controls, program strategies, and has executed number of donor funded as well as Government of Sindh supported projects in last 9 years. The organization has seen growth financially as well in program outreach and the horizontal and vertical growth.



Over the course of July and early August 2010, Pakistan experienced the worst monsoon-related floods in living memory. Torrential rains, flash floods and revering floods devastated large parts of Pakistan since the arrival of seasonal monsoon rains on July 22, 2010. Sindh was hit the worst by the floods. SRSO implemented a number of projects and worked in all phases of the emergencies from recue to rehabilitation. This was a new intervention and experience for the SRSO and the management realizes that it is the right time to review the existing systems to enable for understanding the gaps in systems, structure, management model, and most importantly HR capacities and outcomes for restructuring the organization as a more efficient organization for sustaining its operations in a transparent and accountable manner.

After carefully reviewing the existing structures, SOPs, and analyzing the staff capacities, the prevailing issues, HR Management, culture of the SRSO and the intended desired requirements due to expansion in SRSO Programs, increase in size of the organization. It is opted for the strategic, structural, process-oriented, and people-centered changes. Following areas are identified for the immediate improvement:

Governance

Corporate governance is a term that refers broadly to the rules, processes, or laws by which businesses are operated, regulated, and controlled. The term can refer to internal factors as well as to external forces. Well-defined and enforced corporate governance provides a structure that, at least in theory, works for the benefit of everyone concerned by ensuring that the enterprise adheres to accepted ethical standards and best practices as well as to formal laws.

For mainstreaming the Good Governance structures SRSO has so far managed to constitute Audit/Risk Management Committee of BOD, HR Management Committee, Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy is approved by the BOD and delegation of authority is under process of obtaining approval from the BOD. Beside this has framed sector wise Policies which provides a road map and guideline while implementing the projects. Further, the charters of Executive Committee (EC) and HR Management Committee are under process of obtaining approval from the BOD.

Operational Management

Operational Management is an area of management concerned with overseeing, designing, controlling the process and redesigning the operations. It involves the responsibility of ensuring that operations are efficient in terms of using as few resources as needed, and effective. To this end SRSO has managed to devise the endowments and investments policy which is incorporated in Financial Management Manual and is under process of review and obtaining approval from the BOD. Formal Feed-back Mechanism and Grievance Settlement Procedure is already approved by the BOD. The Grievance Settlement Committee is constituted and is functional and the Legal advisor is hired.

Internal Controls

A process effected by an organization's structure, work and authority flows, people and management information systems, designed to help the organization accomplish specific goals or objectives. It is a means by which an organization's resources are directed, monitored, and measured. It plays an important role in preventing and detecting fraud and protecting the organization's resources. At the organizational level, internal control objectives relate to the reliability of financial reporting, timely feedback on the achievement of operational or strategic goals, and compliance with laws and regulations. At the specific transaction level, internal control refers to the actions taken to achieve a specific objective. Internal control procedures reduce process variation, leading to more predictable outcomes. SRSO has established independent Internal Audit function which is reportable to the Chairperson of the Audit/Risk Management Committee of the BOD. Beside this has framed sector wise Policies which provides a road map and guideline while implementing the projects. Segregation of the Admin, HR and Procurement has also taken place, now they are working under their respective Heads and have developed their Standard Operating Procedures.

Information Technology (IT)

A new IT set up is established at SRSO. The new software is web-based, operating in real-time on Oracle, a strong platform. This new operating environment requires that the MIS sits in a central data center, with field offices connected through stable phone, satellite, or radio communications. Due to the cost of outsourcing the data center to another company, SRSO setup its own. This required purchasing the necessary servers and other equipment; sourcing qualified IT (data center) staff; identifying and installing stable data communications that can reliably support expected transaction volumes; and develop data center facilities and operating procedures robust enough to provide essential security. While a centralized online MIS gives SRSO a tremendous advantage for bringing efficiencies to its operations and quick access to detailed and consolidated reporting. The IT. Policy is also drafted and is approved by the BoD. Disaster Management and Back up Plans are prepared in accordance with the IT Data Center Risk Management.

RiskManagement Capacity

SRSO has reinforced risk management functions through adequate staffing, systems and processes and by ensuring an adequate capacity to cover increase in investigations and audits and over the period of time strengthen its Risk capacity by enhancing ability to deal with potential increase of fraud / corruption issues. Phased approach to strengthen operational risk control functions, resources and tools. Enhanced focus on operational risks and control. So far SRSO is managing its Risk Management largely through Internal Audit function.

Office Setups

The offices located at different locations are now fully equipped by keeping in view the current and latest requirements.

Financial Management

Restructuring is done in SRSO Head office Finance Unit at Sukkur and the Staff is working in accordance with the new defined roles and responsibilities and clear JDs. New Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is installed in SRSO and by the end of October 2012 SRSO finance Unit will be working through new software. The new ERP software integrates all facets of the financial Management. The Financial Management Manual is revised this year since 2005 and the draft is under review and in process of obtaining approval from the BoD. Separate record rooms are maintained for the proper record keeping. Various management reporting formats are introduced which are submitted to the Management periodically. Terminal benefits: The bookkeeping, recording, financial management including the leave encashment, severance fund and Provident Fund is under review and will be stream-lined by the end of this year. However, immediate efforts are commenced to get them aligned. Staff is being provided an opportunity for taxation training and National and International exposures.

Admin and Logistic functions

Admin and Logistic functions are further strengthened and during the year the Admin and Logistic departments have managed to develop the Policies and procedures which are approved by the BoD. Further for strengthening and improvising established various internal control mechanisms to meet the requirements.

Milestones:

1. Vehicles List has been updated across SRSO.
2. All SRSO vehicles Files have been updated.
3. SRSO vehicle Policy has been framed, approved and implemented.
4. Guest register is maintained.
5. Inward/outward register is maintained.
6. Security system is established & introduced the Visitors Card.
7. Vehicles Snatched List has been updated since the establishment of SRSO.
8. Repair & maintenance Vendors have been approved through procurement Committee.
9. Hiring of drivers is done through HR Panel.
10. The proposal of all services should be come through procurement Committee through competitive process.
11. Meeting was held with Insurance officials for snatched vehicles.
12. Auxiliary & Management Staff Daily Field allowance & outstation allowance have been increased.
13. Vehicles tax has been paid by SRSO.
14. Establishment of Holidays Circular`s to restrict vehicles movement through e-mails.
15. Airport facilitation has been introduced for BoDs, VIPs, Donors and other stake holders.
16. Rotation of Vendors has been introduced.
17. In vehicles First aid Boxes have been Introduced & also Important phone no`s List.
18. The concept of Accidents report has been established along with Intimation to Insurance Company.
19. Vehicle Maintenance Cards, Average Formats has been Introduced.
20. Vehicle Accidents Committee has been constituted.

Personnel and HR

As HR is, specifically renamed as People and Culture department, in new era and it is professional as well as prime responsibility of HR to be the bridge between employee and the employer. This year among other improvements, HR has managed to reproduce the fundamental rules and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) Manual which will be an authentic guide, in order to meet all the prerequisites of contemporary Human Resources sector's techniques and requirements and guide for all the categories of SRSO employees. At present the draft is under review with SRSO HR Management Committee.

The strategic focus of the Human Resource function is: 'To facilitate the recruitment, development and evolution of the best possible teams in terms of quality of service, productivity and programme sustainability, so as to further the SRSO's mission'.

Within that sphere, the team has develop the function aims to provide support in the pursuit of these intentions through developing and documenting critical objectives, strategies and procedures in the six critical areas of human resource management. Following are the milestones which SRSO HR Unit has surpassed:

Milestones:

1. The proper mechanism of screening, background/reference checking and verification of credentials is undertaken.
2. Recruitment process is established (Hiring of staff - Now SRSO has mechanism for inviting applications through its web page and through advertisement in Newspapers).
3. Managed the audits (internal/external), assessments and evaluations.
4. HR standard formats are developed
5. EOBI Forms submitted.
6. Employee cards issued to employees
7. References Checked.
8. Police Verification of Drivers done.
9. Leave Record Updated
10. Legal heir ship forms introduced
11. Mainstreaming the terminal benefits management
12. Gender balance in interview panel ensured
13. Personal files are updated
14. Other personnel record maintained.
15. Anti Sexual Harassment Act adopted and SRSO is updated on ASHA website.
16. The orientation of the above act is also being given to the staff across SRSO the brochures were distributed and displayed at Prominent Locations in all SRSO premises.
17. Segregation of duties 4-four sectors Administration & Logistics, Procurement, HR were merged and poorly managed by one Manager and were badly managed and the above sectors are functioning under the supervision of their respective Heads.

In Pipe-line under consideration

Orientation and implementation of the Policies, Software training, Staff training of Internal Controls, Reporting, Six-monthly Management Accounts, Streamlining the retirements benefits accounting, record keeping and other compliance requirements, reporting structure of the Compliance and ethics officer, Management review, Strengthen ethics training and institutionalization of ethical practices throughout SRSO.

Before concluding we should acknowledge the fact that apart from the above reform work the SRSO team under the dynamic leadership and guidance of respected Mr. Fazl Ullah Qureshi, Vice Chairperson SRSO and Dr Sono Khangharani, CEO SRSO has managed, simultaneously the ongoing operational and routine activities as well. Some of which are set forth as under:

- Managed SRSO Budget: Income 2011-12 Rs. 4.2 billion (2010-11 Rs. 3.362 billion) Expenditures 2011-12 Rs. 3.4 billion (2010-11 Rs. 2.875 billion).
- Did accounting, bookkeeping, reconciliations with related parties and donors, financial reporting, facilitated the Audits(Internal/external) & Donors and managed regular Projects in 2011-12: 21 (2010-11:14) and special projects pertaining to flood relief operations 2011-12: 10 (2010-11:30).
- Liquidity Management

- Immediate donor responses of their queries
- Completed and faced the un-done tasks of previous periods.
- Facilitated more than 35 audits (internal/external), assessments, evaluations, etc.
- Finalized and submit the narrative & financial reports on completion of the projects.
- Submit new proposals and few are in pipe-line
- Released SRSO Publications regularly.
- Resource mobilization efforts
- Construction of SRSO Complex which is in progress
- Above all pave a way for enabling environment in SRSO.

Reforms are normally characterized by the intrinsic constraints, dilemmas, limitations, trade-offs and paradox. Expansion of the SRSO Program implies both integration and specialization and to achieve its intended effects a reform needs to balance these partly competing reform measures and for that there seems to be a stimulus-response pattern between specialization and coordination.

The current reforms increased specialization and autonomy which then triggered a return to more integrated organizational structures and the use of resources to improve coherence and coordination.

Social Mobilization

“SRSO socially mobilized rural people across 338 union councils encompassing the women organisation of 567,296 households into 34,078 community organisations which are federated in 6,881 village organisation and 76 local support organisation.”



Sindh Rural Support Organization has been working with the mission of mobilizing people for communal harmony in rural upper Sindh. Various development programs have been implemented in accordance with local priorities of the communities for changes in their life style. Since last nine year, these development programs have brought significant changes in socio-economic conditions of the community in SRSO's operational areas. However to give a new momentum to the on-going development programs, SRSO keeps striving to build capacity of the local community at grass root level and continues lobbying with government and International donors for resource mobilization. Moreover, the community organizations formed is increasingly recognized as partners of NGOs and local government departments for the initiation of different development activities in the target areas.

Coverage and Outreach

In order to realize the objective of poverty reduction, SRSO is working with government and other partner organizations to improve economic life via exploration of alternate livelihood opportunities, increase in agricultural yields services and other development intervention related to education, health, gender and development and linkages development. SRSO believes that it remained quite successful in achieving the above objective through its strong Social Mobilization platform which comprises the formation of 34,367 Community Organizations (as of June, 2012) comprising 572,458 households in 338 Union Councils in the programme area.

Social Mobilization Project funded by PPAF

Social Mobilization project (SM-III) in district Ghotki is funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). After successful completion of project phase-I SRSO and PPAF has entered into partnership of 2nd Phase of Social Mobilization Project (SM III) for the period of two years from 2011-13. The goal of the project is to Increase the footprint of social mobilization by organizing the poor rural households (women and men), as per the SRSO strategy of social mobilization in program districts. The project covers thirty five rural UCs in five Talukas of district Ghotki. Total 2,550 Community Organizations (COs) with membership of 51,000 is to be achieved in two year.

Livelihood Enhancement & Protection Project

Project Area	
No: of Districts	1
No: of UCs	3
No: of Revenue Villages	19
House Holds (Total in 03 UCs)	10,114
Targeted Households	8,091

After successful implementation of PPAF funded projects on Livelihood Enhancement, SRSO entered into partnership with PPAF for another two years project on Livelihood Enhancement and Protection. Project's aim is to enhance the capacity and skills, open doors for opportunities, transfer of income generating assets and improvement in productivity of community individuals at larger scale. LEP also intends to support community members to build up their savings capacity, proficiency in funds management, provision of technical support, development of market linkages and access to internal lending and microfinance. LEP covers three Union Councils of Ghotki district including Berriri, Ali Baagh and Bago Daho. Households were targeted via Poverty Scorecard Survey rollout in the target areas which endured transparency for the identification process. Project benefitted 384 poor Households that were provided assets costing up to PKR 25,000/- per household. Besides this, 1,350 households were identified for the provision of vocational skill trainings including large percentage of women and youth. Wage compensation was also provided to individuals who participated in the said trainings.

Deepening Development through Community Networks at Union Council Level

“SRSO women LSOs are actively contributing in peace building, girls’ education, health awareness and social transformation in their regions”



Tribal system has remained dominant in the upper Sindh since ancient times and so the residents have remained divided and sub-divided into groups and subgroups called tribes and clans. Illiteracy remained one of the major causes of the tribal violence in the northern Sindh with unfortunately women being the big victims of honor killing and other domestic violence. With an aim of empowering the marginalized people (especially women), SRSO pioneered organizing women rural communities into the folds three tiers SM structure of Mahala level Community Organizations (COs), Village level Village Organizations (VOs) and Union Council level Local Support Organizations (LSOs). SRSO has the privilege to organize 84 LSO's in its operational area. All LSOs are being led by women, being the incredible achievement of SRSO among other development organizations working in the area.

The COs/VOs/LSOs take a lead role in the implementation of various developmental activities directly as well as through SRSO. The COs implements the activities for livelihoods and social protection including identification of micro credit beneficiaries, participants of skills training and micro grants. The VOs generally take care of community physical infrastructure while the LSOs act as apex institutions at the Union Council level which in some cases directly implement various activities and in many cases provide guidance and monitoring support to the VOs and COs. In all cases, they represent the foundation of the community institutions i.e the COs and their members.

SRSO has been dedicatedly investing on capacity building of LSOs for last many years with main focus on managerial, financial and record keeping management training. Besides this, special focus has been given on capacity building program on development of linkages to get maximum benefits from other available sources including government for the sustainability of these institutions. SRSO believes that Social Organizer alone cannot bring change but with the involvement of the community. So with the combined efforts of both staff and communities it took a long time to trigger women LSO members for realizing and identifying social issues and their solutions. This led to initiation of remarkable development activities by community itself in the areas of education, health, gender and development, livelihoods, agriculture and others.

Role of Women LSOs in Peace Building

Tribal system is quite prominent in upper parts of Sindh province in which issues related to disputes among different tribes and honor killing are very common. It is quite remarkable that in many cases women members from different LSOs took initiatives and were the reasons for resolution of long lasting disputes among different tribes via different negotiations. It has been reported that many lives have been saved via utilization of LSOs and VOs platform that would have been killed for Honor Killing. These LSOs have created history by resolving conflicts/ issues which caused massive bloodshed in the past and were neither resolved by Police, Politicians and/or Landlords. These communities are committed in their mission and will continue their journey towards peace.

Role of Women LSOs in promoting Education particularly Girl's Education

The myth of "education a girl leads to serve the entire generation" has taken seriously by the women LSOs. Zohra, a community activist, contributed in making many non-functional schools to function which fulfilled the basic requirements of many girls and boys in the village. This encouraged many women activists to take initiatives and join hands in the mission. An LSO named Sujag (district Shikarpur) also took prominent initiatives in promoting education via conduction of awareness raising sessions in the villages for the purpose of promotion importance of education and increase in enrollment of children in the local schools. Taking this initiative as model many other women LSOs in the area replicated the said initiatives.

Role of Women LSOs in Developing Linkages

SRSO believes that development of linkages of grass-root level institutions plays a very important role in initiating the development activities on sustainable basis at larger scale. Keeping this in view, SRSO initiated the capacity building programs of LSO members with more focus on institutional and linkages development. Year 2012, indicated remarkable achievements in this regards as almost all women LSOs worked quite actively for the development of linkages with local/international organizations including government of Pakistan; working in the target areas. It has been reported that development of linkages helped in solving many local issues and initiated sustainable developmental activities in the areas which includes deputing teachers in schools, access basic health facilities, opening of banks accounts for local community individuals (women/men), access to flood relief services and many more interventions.

Role of Women LSOs in Polio Awareness Campaign

The Role of Women LSOs in Polio Awareness campaign was worth mentioning. It started with a polio project executed by SRSO through RSPN. The response of LSO members in understanding the importance of polio vaccine was encouraging as expected. These LSOs continued their efforts even after completion of project by developing linkages with district health departments for ensuring outreach in polio campaigns. These women went door to door to raise awareness about the importance of Polio Vaccine and helped government health department to reach every child. LSOs are enthusiastic in demand generation and are still willing to work voluntarily in this noble cause.

Role of Women LSO in Social Transformation

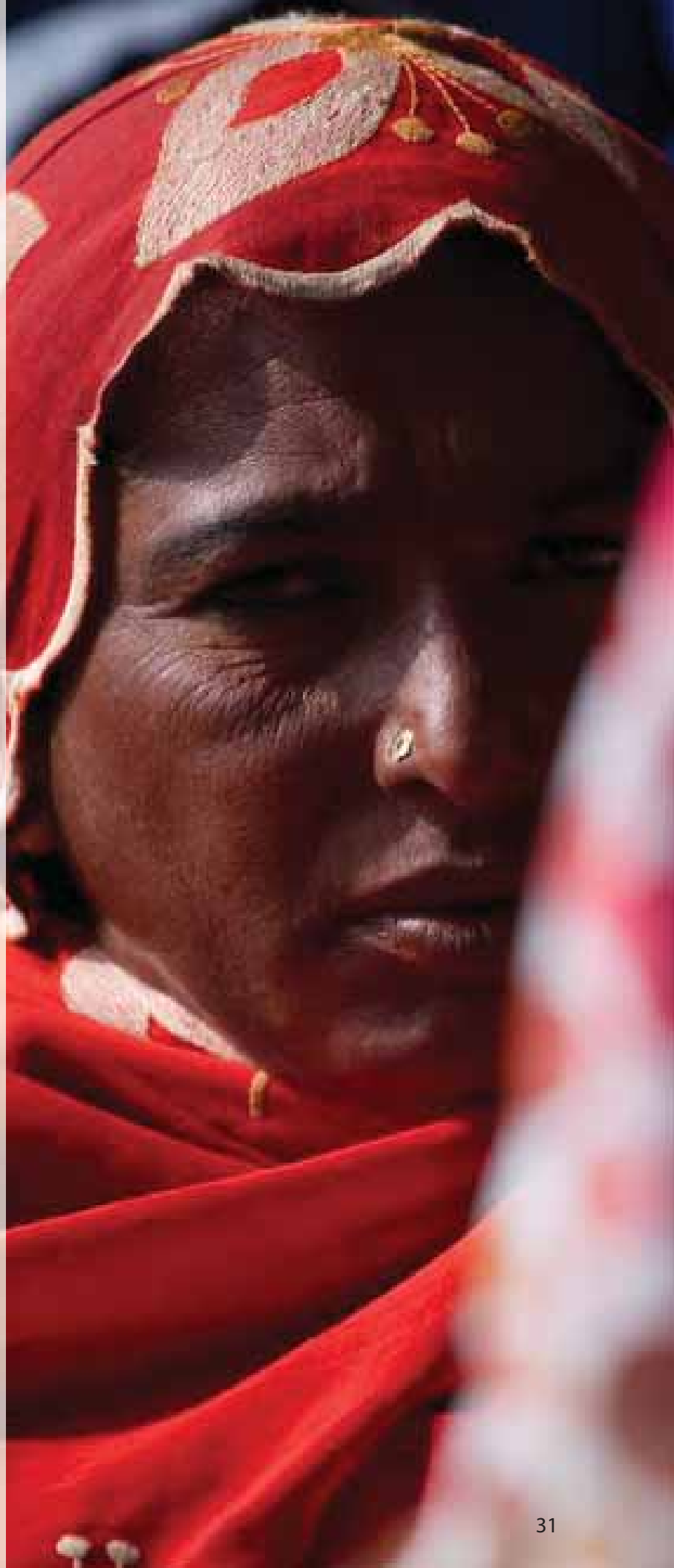
In the year 2012, awareness raising on social indicators were also some of the objectives of LSOs which included discouraging early childhood marriages, promoting education for girls, Importance of computerized National Identity Cards, women's registration in voter's lists, importance of marriage and death certificates etc. Communities in the remote villages were sensitized via conduction of awareness rising seminars, workshops, rallies and by celebration of important days. 5,000 community women were facilitated with computerized CNICs in coordination with NADRA.

Fast Facts

- The total number of SRSO fostered LSOs are 76
- Out of total 76, 06 are in Ghotki, 05 are in Jacobabad, 25 in Kandhkot Kashmore, 05 in Khairpur and 35 in Shikarpur districts.
- Out of total 76, 45 LSOs are registered under Social Welfare Act. Registration of the remaining 31 LSOs are under process of Registration.
- All the 76 LSOs have a cumulative organizational membership of 3,566 Women VOs and 10,330 Women COs.
- These LSOs have 3,309 members in General Body and 673 Members in Executive Committee.
- All LSOs and Office Bearers are Women

Gender and Development

“Gender equality and women’s empowerment are at the heart of SRSO’s vision for a better and more empowered Society. They influence all aspects of the SRSO’s work from Poverty Alleviation to long term Development and Advocacy”



Gender and Development a priority for SRSO

Women constitute 50% population of Pakistan possessing an enormous impact on the wellbeing of their families and the society, yet their potential is not realized because of discriminatory social norms and incentives. While there is a good improvement in the status of women but still gender inequalities remain persist. SRSO is working to promote gender equality using a strategy of gender mainstreaming. It looks critically at its programme interventions to review policies and procedures that may exclude women from full participation in decision-making and receiving the benefits of the interventions; addresses the strengths and challenges faced by women. During the year 2012, Gender and Development department carried out 78 Gender Sensitization workshops in which 2,909 Community Members both men and women from different Community/Village organizations were sensitized. It was observed that the trained community members further promoted the gender mainstreaming activities in their respective villages. It has been reported that LSOs and VOs have started celebrating international days (events) of human rights, women empowerment, peace day and other awareness raising events by their own; which is worth mentioning

Men's role in Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

It's a common perception of some community individual, especially men, in different rural communities that gender mainstreaming is an international agenda to instigate their women turn rebellious. SRSO believes that it remained quite successful in changing views and perceptions of different community individuals and leaders (especially men) about objectives of Gender Mainstreaming and Equality. This has been achieved via engagement of experienced Social Mobilization teams of SRSO who worked in close coordination of local communities. Village level awareness raising campaigns, gender mainstreaming trainings for men individuals, organization of events etc were part promoting gender awareness among the target communities. Since the campaign began, there has been a remarkable change in perception of men individuals in the community who now feel comfortable in engaging their women in different development activities at local level. This indicates a shift in men's roles in the gender equality and women empowerment.

SRSO's Commitment and reforms in 2012 to promote Gender Mainstreaming as Key Priority

Adoption of 'Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace, Act 2010

Adoption of 'Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace, Act 2010' reflects SRSO's commitment towards understanding that promoting gender mainstreaming among community and even within SRSO offices is always a high priority. By adopting this Act, SRSO is committed to ensure safe and healthy working environment. SRSO's GAD section conducted 25 sessions in which 518 staff members were oriented on Protection against Harassment of women at Workplace including 74% of men staff members.



Formation of Gender Resource Committee:

To address gender mainstreaming at both staff and community level, a Gender Focal Person was inducted at Head office level. This person is responsible for examining and analyzing gender ratio in program operations of SRSO focusing on gender as cross cutting theme and to provide feedback to the management for

further action. Gender Resource Person at SRSO heads the Gender Resource Committee which meets frequently to take respective measures to ensure the proper implementation of gender policies at all levels.

Violence against Women in Sindh

In reporting year, SRSO GAD section started collecting information on crime rates and data of violence against women in Sindh particularly in SRSO operational areas so that work on gender mainstreaming shall be ensured with more concentration and focused approach. Print media (Daily Newspaper, "Kawish") was selected as the source of information. The purpose of gathering these facts and figures was to share the information with policy makers, politicians and relevant government and non-governments stakeholders which may help constantly reminding them about the gravity of the situation for in time actions. Considering the trend of crimes and cases from area to area, special thematic seminars and workshops were conducted to address the said issues in which efforts were made to invite almost all stakeholders to gather at one platform.



Creating Awareness through Advocacy Material and Public Service Message

Since SRSO works in rural areas where literacy rate is almost zero, particularly amongst rural women, - Gender & Development section took initiative of developing advocacy material for sensitizing the rural communities and promoting Gender equality through pictorial IEC materials. Considering the trend of FM radios in rural areas, GAD section also developed Public Service Messages on Gender awareness, which were aired on FM Radios in Shikarpur and Khairpur Districts.

GALS Training

Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a unique initiative to encourage community women to think about themselves, their development and betterment of their social and economic status. After testing it in TRDP (SRSO's sister organization) this training has also been initiated in SRSO as well. The Training helped GALS target group to develop the entrepreneurial mind-set and competencies to actualize their potential and derive maximum benefit from the different tools which were part of the trading. SRSO is in continuous coordination with the trained community individuals for the provision of technical and financial support and planning for training programs to be initiated in the coming year.

Human Resource Development

"There is no end to Capacity Building. SRSO has trained 187,246 community members in different management training and provided scholarship for vocational skill training to 24,574 poor households."



Human Resource Development is the most important and dynamic factor for Economic Development of any community. Investment in human resource creates job opportunities and promotes business environments tackling the issues of poverty and unemployment. HRD has remained the strength of the SRSO since its inception in 2003; it provides means to the process of Social Mobilization by offering capacity building trainings to militarize the community and staff skills, knowledge and approaches by utilizing their resources through organizing skills training programs and workshops.

Community Management and Skills Trainings Program

Through Community Management and Skills Training Programme, communities are trained to identify, raise, address and manage the resources that are available to them at local level. SRSO give special focus on capacity building programme of office bearers and leaders of community institutions; believing that community activists are the catalyst for change. These trainings are designed carefully on the basis of key factors of Social Mobilization with a focus on potential and sensitivity of the SRSO's operational areas. Presently, SRSO is offering five basic trainings including Institutional Management Skills, CIF Identification, Management and Monitoring, Annual Planning and Budgeting and Record Keeping. Special Sectoral and subject specific training are also imparted on need basis which usually focuses on Skills Development, Gender Awareness, Health Awareness, Disaster Preparedness and Linkages Development. Empowering the communities is considered to be an important element for the said trainings. During the reporting year, trainings were imparted to:

- 45,380 community members in CO level training,
- 15,684 community members in VO level training
- 629 community members in LSO level training

Total 61,693 community members were trained in different trainings in the reporting year with an increase of 45% as compared to last year. As of June, 2012, total number of community members trained in management skill training reached to 178,065. Female ratio of participation has been tremendously improved over the periods due to formation of women institutions (LSOs/VOs/COs)

Vocational Training Program Yields Early Results for Youth

The aim of the SRSO vocational training programme is to focus on youth via initiation of technical training in income generating trades to improve and uplift the women/men youth of the target communities; which may further help them come out of the poverty circle, unemployment and become the earning member for the household. According to a recent assessment by Monitoring and Evaluation section of SRSO; embroidery, tailoring, nursing, TBA and beautician remained the most popular and interested trades among women. Whereas study results showed that motor cycle mechanic, mobile repair, welding ARC/gas, computer hardware and driving remained much preferable training course for men in the target areas. Computer Software and



Sindhi Composing were the trades which are less utilized due to unavailability of the market so far and are not much preferred.

“During 2012; 21,379 women/men community individuals were given Vocational trainings in all operational areas of SRSO. Majority of the trainees lie in the first two lowest poverty brackets (0-18) of Poverty Score Card ranking”.

Staff Training Programme

Capacity building of existing and new Staff members is one of the main focus areas of SRSO. SRSO believes that improved skills, experience and knowledge of staff help them perform their jobs more effectively and efficiently. SRSO HRD organizes numerous short and long duration training courses, workshops and exposure visits at national and international level with an aim to stimulate and accelerate the personal and professional growth of the employees.

“During the year 2011-12, SRSO-HRD trained 1,288 staff members in different training workshops including 610 male and 681 female staff members. SRSO also sponsored international exposures of Malaysia, Singapore, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and South Africa for its staff. In the year 2011-12 eleven staff members participated in annual trainer’s retreats 2011-12 in South Africa”.

Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) Waseela-e-Haq Scheme

Benazir Income Support Program is the main social safety net mechanism established by the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to contribute to the alleviation of poverty. It was initiated to pay unconditional cash benefits of Rs.1000/- per month to underprivileged families who were badly influenced by the high inflation. But such unconditional cash benefits can potentially create dependency syndrome and are not sustainable for a long time; hence it was necessary to start program through which opportunities could be created the poor to enable them earn their livelihood effectively on sustainable basis and come out of poverty cycle. So keeping this in view Waseela-e-Haq was started as one of the BISP initiative. This is a targeted scheme to provide loan of Rs.300000/- to the randomly selected beneficiary families. The loan for Waseela-e-Haq was only used for establishing mutually identified businesses. In partnership with PPAF SRSO imparted enterprise development trainings to the said project beneficiaries before the provision of loans. These trainings helped beneficiaries in developing business plans for maximum utilizing of received cash. During 2011-2012, 471 beneficiaries were trained about the merits and de-merits of enterprise development.

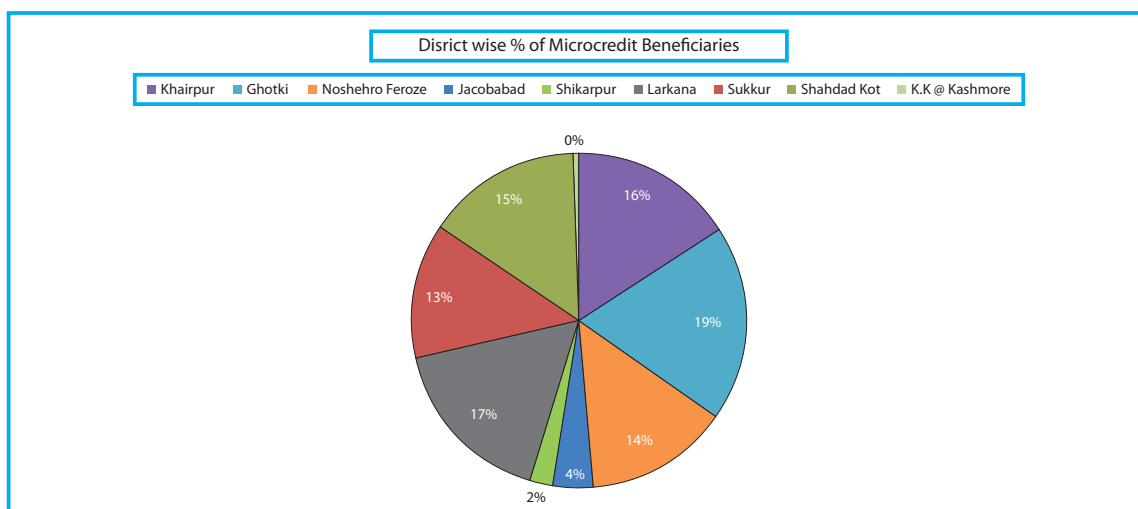
Micro Finance and Enterprise Development

"In rural areas, a loan of \$100 can spell the difference between poverty and economic self-sufficiency for an entire family. This indicates the power of Micro financing to eradicate poverty. SRSO micro credit program has reached to 197,007 beneficiaries disbursing Rs. 2,931 million in different products."

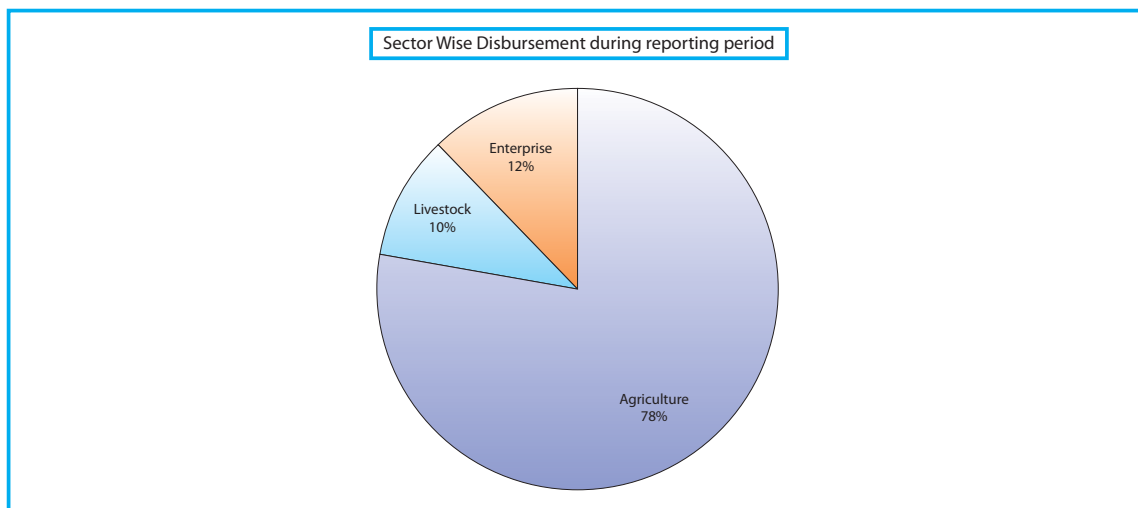


Poverty and default risks are some of the reasons why different microfinance institutions hesitate for the disbursement of loans to poor. Keeping these stereotypes behind, SRSO's Microfinance Programme is working on improving system and services of microfinance instead of depriving poor from the services. Recently, SRSO expanded its Microfinance operations in urban areas as well. The rural credit focuses on providing credit facilities to farmers and for the purpose of small businesses; while in urban areas only women are being focused. Need Identification decide the load size for borrowers for any kind of preferred activity. All loans are provided for twelve months and 26% service charges are fixed on annual basis. Micro Financing being done in all SRSO's operational areas are mainly being funded by PPAF via provision of diversified microfinance services; which is gaining popularity among both rural and urban communities. In the year 2011-12, PPAF disbursed 1,310 million credit for SRSO which helped to enhance existing microfinance activities and to expand the microfinance operations in –all operational areas of SRSO. Women were the main focus of the said expansion programme and overall 77,074 beneficiaries were facilitated for microfinance services in the last year.

The below Pie-Chart shows the district wise percentage % of Microcredit Beneficiaries



The below Pie-Chart Shows the sector wise disbursement of Microcredit during the reporting period



Enterprise Development

“An initiative for developing linkages of artisan with market.”

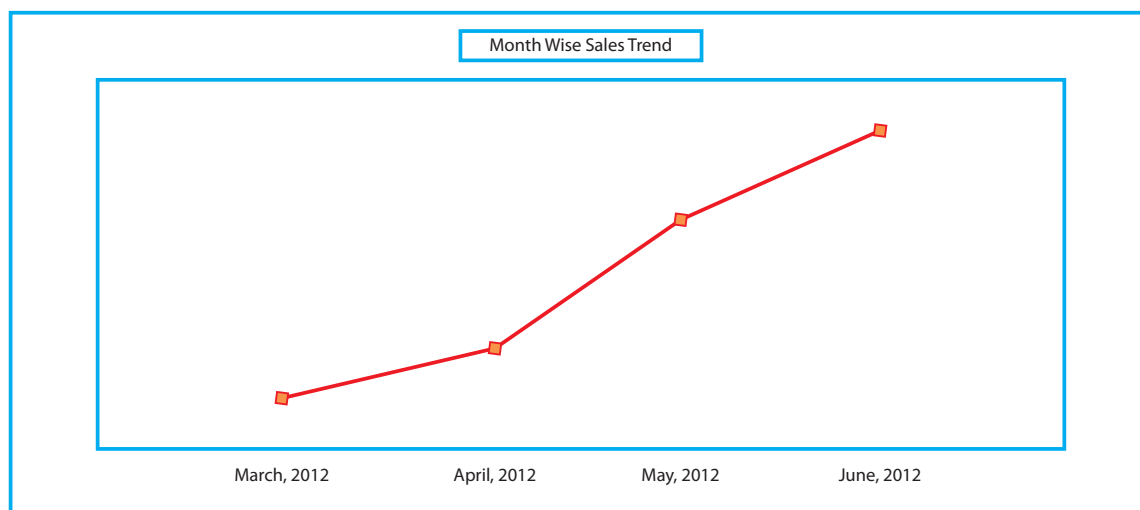


Economic disparities between many urban and rural communities of Sindh are still quite significant. Difference in monthly income, incidence of poverty in rural women and access to economic opportunities are some of the evidences.

SRSO implemented Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project (UCBPRP) with financial support of Government of Sindh comprising initiation of different income generating and skills enhancement activities for rural communities; especially for women. Scholarship of Vocational Skill Training Programme to extremely and chronically poor households is one of the key interventions in which more than 24,574 community members from poor households have been trained in variety of trades. 50% of trained individuals include women artisans who were trained in tailoring, machine/hand embroidery and other trades where further supported by SRSO for the development of linkages Government of Sindh added a new component of Enterprise Development in Union Council Based Poverty Alleviation Programme (UCBPRP) through which rural communities were facilitated for advanced level capacity building, support for product/linkages development, support for access to local and international markets, input supplies, retailers and wholesalers. Within the scope of the overall objective, this component will demonstrate the Cultural Assets being identified by the communities and utilization of their skills for economic development.

In 2012, SRSO inaugurated a special outlet named "Sartiyun Sang Market" to display community products for sale and to develop community linkages with local and international markets. Business Development Groups (BDGs) formed in UCBPRP are linked with this outlet. Before the establishment of Sartiyun Sang Market, technical assistance of AHAN was taken to enhance capacity of artisans and to develop marketing strategies. Further more advanced level trainings were also initiated in coordination with AHAN. After evaluating different clusters, first batch of 60 craftswomen were chosen for further training on product development and were assigned with a group head.

The below Graph presents the month wise trend regarding sales made at Sartiyun Sang Market.




The below table shows the month wise Stock, Procurement and Sales Position:

S.NO	Month	Opening Stock	Purchasing Stock	Sale	Stock Position
1	March, 2012	187,475	173,153	75,310	285,318
2	April, 2012	285,318	433,151	137,815	580,654
3	May, 2012	580,654	1,123,595	284,796	1,419,453
4	June, 2012	1,419,543	799,792	403,125	1,816,210
TOTAL		-	2,529,691	901,046	-

Promotion of Livestock Farming as Enterprise for Poor Women






Livestock being the main component for the livelihood of rural communities in most parts of Sindh, SRSO in partnership with Government of Sindh initiated a Project which based on Enterprise Development through Livestock. This project is to promote livestock and dairy sector on the basis of cooperative business model with women being the main beneficiaries of the said intervention. This component seeks to assist the poor women as milk producer to rehabilitate them and make them viable entrepreneurs. Training of Community Livestock Extension workers is also part of the proposed intervention via which veterinary services will be available at village level. LSOs will be managing the mobile veterinary services at village level on sustainable basis. The project has been initiated in four districts of Sindh including Shikarpur, Kashmore, Kandhkot and Khairpur.

SRSO appointed Veterinary doctors at district level in all operational areas and besides this three transit farms have also been established. Vaccines and treatment of calves at transit farms is also being ensured. This project is designed to execute through the platform of LSOs via which each LSO has to identify poor women who deserves to receive livestock support and whom they feel is responsible enough having basic knowledge of livestock rearing. Training for best practices in livestock management and veterinary services is also main part of the proposed intervention. In last 6 months 1,416 heifers in 708 women beneficiaries have been distributed with a PSC ranging between 0-18; identified in coordination of LSOs. According to the survey due to the extreme hot weather and HS outbreak (livestock disease) mortality rate remained 10% which was reported to be minimized after June, 2012.

Micro Health Insurance

"Since 2005, SRSO assists low-income households to cope with catastrophic health care costs through providing Micro Health Insurance and thus remained successful in reducing the risk of poverty due to illness. 96,637 community members have been enrolled in micro health insurance which provided family health insurance cover to 487,257 individuals during reporting year."





Funded by Government of Sindh through UCBPRP project, SRSO's Micro Health Insurance schemes showed a significant success in covering low-income households and workers in the informal economy. It provides health coverage of Rest. 25,000 for each member of the family for policy holder with a nominal premium amount. SRSO has taken initiative to integrate Micro Health Insurance component with many of the programme interventions including Micro Finance as it is a unique way to bring health care facility to many communities.

Employees Medical Health Insurance

Since 2005, SRSO in partnership with Adamjee Insurance Company provides the Micro Health Insurance to its regular employees for better treatment through Panel Hospitals and Non Panel Hospitals. Presently, 623 employees of SRSO are ensured with the Adamjee Insurance Company for Medical Health Insurance. Last year 404 Employees benefited from the said services. 966 Claims amounting of around 10 Million rupees were reimbursed from Adamjee Insurance Company. Under the employee's group life insurance; 1,055 employees are insured whereas death claims amounting around 2 Million were claimed last year. SRSO paid Rest. 914,720 to Adamjee Insurance Company for Group life insurance.

Cash in Safe and Cash in Transit Insurance

Cash in Safe and Cash in Transit insurance policy is also active with Adamjee Insurance Company. This type of Insurance covers the lost Cash in Safe and Transit due to any reason at 76 locations of SRSO's operational area with Adamjee insurance Company.

Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development

"Reviving Hopes by rebuilding Houses"



2010 floods displaced millions of people and emergency shelter was quickly identified as one of the top priorities by the humanitarian community. As the flood waters receded and the displaced communities started returning to their homes, thousands of families found themselves homeless as their houses had been washed away by the flood water. SRSO in coordination and financial/technical support of Government of Sindh and other national/international funding agencies started the construction of houses for the affected families. 12,198 one and two room shelters have been constructed benefiting 79,287 souls including women, men and children. It was for the first time that SRSO constructed houses on such scale. Prior to this, only 201 houses were constructed with the funding of Government of Sindh through Benazir Housing Cell (BHC) in the year 2007. Besides this, sanitation schemes were also part of the said intervention.

Village Rehabilitation Project-I

Funded: by Govt of Sindh

Districts: Kandh Kot, Jacobabad & Shikarpur

Project Duration: Dec-2010 to June-2012

Project Status: Complete

As the extent of the damage caused by the floods were huge so Government of Sindh decided to revise its priorities and made amendments in PC-1 of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) being implemented with SRSO. According to the new amendments Rest 874 million were allocated for Village Rehabilitation Project-I. This amount was used to reconstruct 7,003 two room houses in 43 completely destroyed villages of Shikarpur, Kashmore and Jacobabad. Cash for Work Project, Sanitation and Hygiene activities were also initiated in close coordination of WFP, USAID, UNICEF and DFID. Project benefited 45,520 individuals.

Village Rehabilitation Project-II

Funded by Govt of Sindh

District kandh Kot & Shikarpur

Project Tenure: June-2011 to June-2012

Project Status: Complete

Village Rehabilitation Project-II was initiated in 2011 for districts including Shikarpur and Kandh Kot. This project to fulfill the dire needs of rural flood affected communities for the provision/construction of shelters. Around 1,467 low cost houses were constructed in both target districts in close coordination of Local Support Organization which benefited 9,536 individuals.

Bakhtawar Project

Funded by Save the flood & Victims organization

District Shahdad Kot

Project Tenure: Feb-2011 to June-2012

Project Status: Complete

District Shahdad Kot was one of badly flood affected districts of Sindh. SRSO in partnership with Bakhtawar Foundation initiated a reconstruction project named Bakhtawar Project. This project comprises the construction of 200 two rooms houses (with toilet and hand pump); with cost being shared by both communities (29%) and Bakhtawar Foundation (71%). 1,300 individuals including women and men from 200 families were facilitated by the said intervention.

One Room Shelters-ORS

Funded by International Organization of Migrants-IOM
District Jacobabad
Project Tenure: Feb-2011 to Aug-2011
Project Status: Complete

SRSO in partnership with International Organization of Migrants constructed 500 one room houses for the floods affected families in district Jacobabad. This was a 7 months project which was implemented in 16 project villages of the target district. Total 500 houses have been built in benefitting 3,250 individuals.

YUSRA House Construction

Funded by YUSRA (Civil Society of USA)
District Shahdad Kot
Project Tenure: Mar-2011 to July-2011
Project Status: Complete

Philanthropists also remained quite active during and after floods and helped hundreds of displaced rural communities in different parts of Sindh. It's quite remarkable that most of the communities initiated the developmental activities via utilization of SRSO's platform. In the same way a Philanthropist named Yusra Askari gathered some funds and showed his interest for the construction 28 houses in coordination of SRSO. SRSO initiated the Social Mobilization campaign and selected around 28 women via conduction of Focus Group Discussions whose houses were constructed and handed over to them. The project benefitted shelter to 182 individuals.

Bahaal Project

Funded by USAID through RSPN
District Kandh kot, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Shahdad Kot & Jamshoro
Project Tenure: Jan-2011 to Aug-2011
Project Status: Complete

Bahaal was also a relief project including the services of WASH, transitional shelter, construction of 3,000 houses etc. This was an 8 months project which benefited 3000 households in 5 flood affected districts.

Table: Project wise description of Housing Projects executed by VRP

Project	Donor	Budget (in Millions)	Beneficiary HHs	Individual Beneficiaries
VRP-Phase-1	GoS	874	7,003	45,520
VRP-Phase-2	GoS	132.6	1,467	9,536
Bakhtawar	Save the Flood Victims	19	200	1300
IOM	IOM	16	500	3250
Yusra	Yusra	1.2	28	182
Bahaal	USAID through RSPN	120	3,000	19,500
Total		1168.8	12,198	79,287

Uplifting Social and Economic Life of Poor through Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program



Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project (UCBPRP) is being implemented in by SRSO for last three years. The project continued its endeavors to improve the social and economic status of the communities in the four target districts including Shikarpur, Kashmore, Kandhkot and Jacobabad.. Capacity building of LSOs remained as main focus of the project which included trainings on community management, financial management and record keeping. During the year 2011-12 total 33,813 CO members, 16,338 VO members and 612 LSO members were trained under various types of trainings at CO, VO and LSO level. Besides this 70 LSOs have been formed in different operational areas of SRSO all around Sindh. Some of the objectives of the imparting the capacity building programs for LSOs are as follow:

- To strengthen the remote rural community institutions so that they continue the social mobilization activities in their areas on sustainable basis.
- To facilitate the rural community institutions for the designing and finalization of village and UC level development plans.
- Facilitating the community institutions for the development of linkages with local and other organizations on sustainable basis.
- To mobilize resources both from internal and external sources to finance its operational cost and development plans

Community Investment Fund" (CIF) is another important activity being initiated under the platform of Local Support Organizations. Interest free loans are being provided to rural communities having PSC ranging between 0-18. During the last year 43,741 beneficiaries have been benefited from CIF in all UCBPRP districts. Besides this, 6,524 individual families having PSC ranging from 0-11 were facilitated by Income Generating Grants. Survey results revealed that CIF and IGGs helped in reduction of poverty via shifting from one PSC band to the other.

Vocational Training Program is one of the major activities of UCBPRP which is helping the rural communities to improve their standards of living and increase in income. This program targeted community individuals having PSC ranging from 0-18 (especially women) and facilitated with advanced training programs under Vocational Training Program component of the said project. Efforts were made to facilitate disables being part of the proposed intervention. During the last year, 16,544 males and females community individuals were trained in all target districts of UCBPRP.

Initiation of Community Infrastructure Schemes was also part of UCBPRP. Last year during 2011-12 main focus for the component of the project remained the construction of drinking water supply schemes whereas construction of sanitation schemes and rehabilitation of already available water supply schemes was also part of the intervention. SRSO worked in close coordination of Local Support/Village and Community Organizations for the completion of the said schemes. Communities were involved in Mapping, procurement of materials, labour work etc for the purpose of building sense of ownership. During last year 40 drinking water supply schemes have been completed successfully in districts Shikarpur and Kashmore benefiting hundreds of families in the target areas.

Low cost Housing is another dynamic and remarkable activity in UCBPRP. Poor families were facilitated under this component of the project via provision of low cost houses in two districts including Kashmore and Shikarpur. During the last year 1,467 Low Cost Houses have been constructed and handed over to the target families.

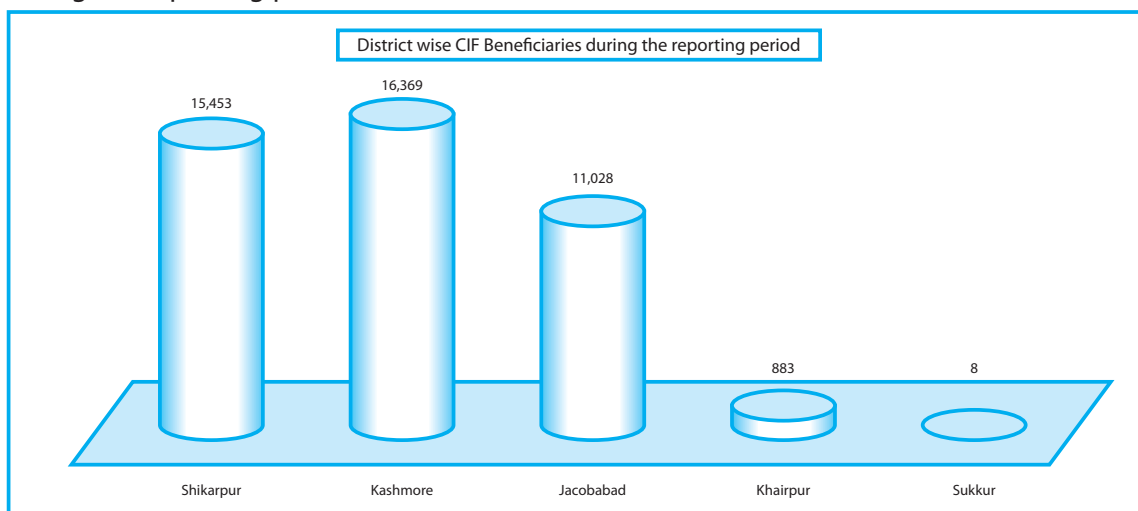
The Micro Health Insurance package allows all family members, irrespective of age, to avail hospitalization, accident and disability insurance for up to Rs.25,000 for each family. These social safety net measures were provided to households having PSC ranging between 0-18. The package also includes an accidental coverage (disability compensation)

and financial support of Rs.25,000 per family as Funeral Charges in case of death of any family member.. Since inception a total of 4,652 patients had been treated in Shikarpur and Kashmore whereas during the reporting period 4,664 members were insured in district Khairpur.

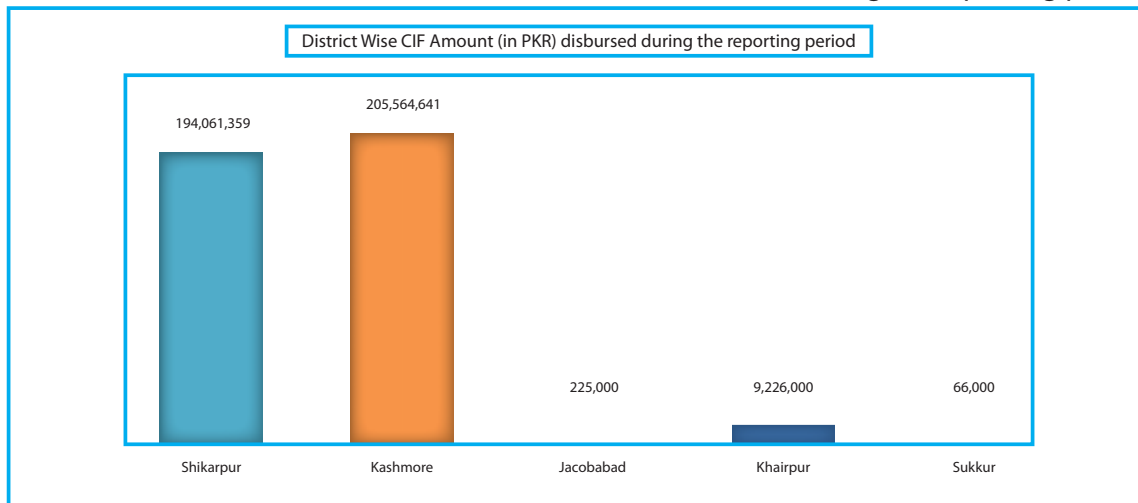
SRSO also remained active in involvement of rural communities to be part of Research and Development activities. Purpose of initiating this activity is to help facilitate the rural communities develop innovative projects for the initiation of range of developmental activities. During the last year, 244 Community members connected with different LSOs, VOs and COs were given Productivity Enhancement Trainings focusing on two sectors including Agriculture and Livestock.

SRSO believes that Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) played a vital role in provision of health services at the doorstep of different rural communities in different parts of Sindh and decided to expand these services in other programme areas. During the last year, 1,170 TBAs have been trained in different villages of UCBPRP.

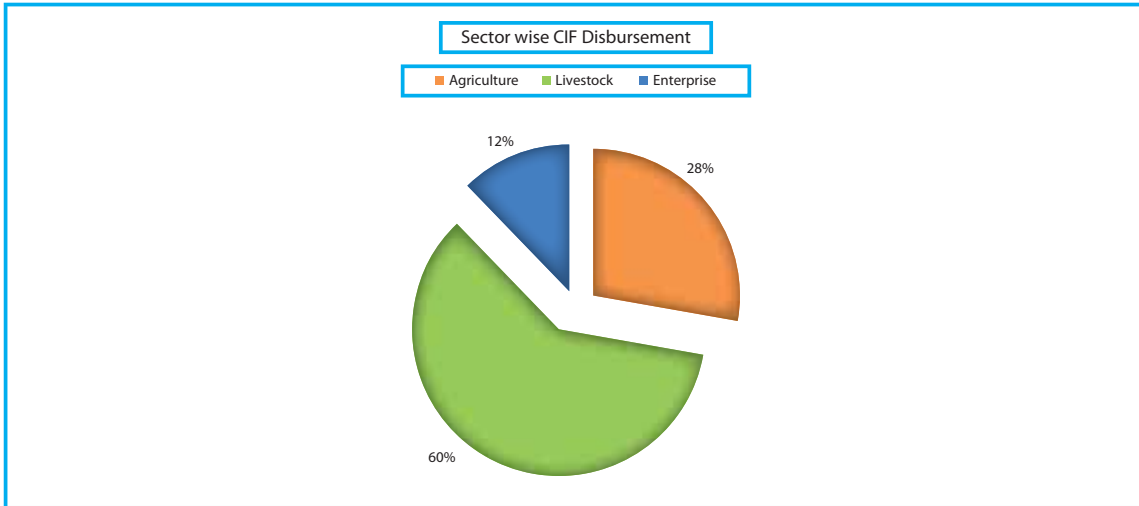
The below chart illustrates the district wise Beneficiaries of Community Investment Fund during the reporting period in all UCBPRP Districts.



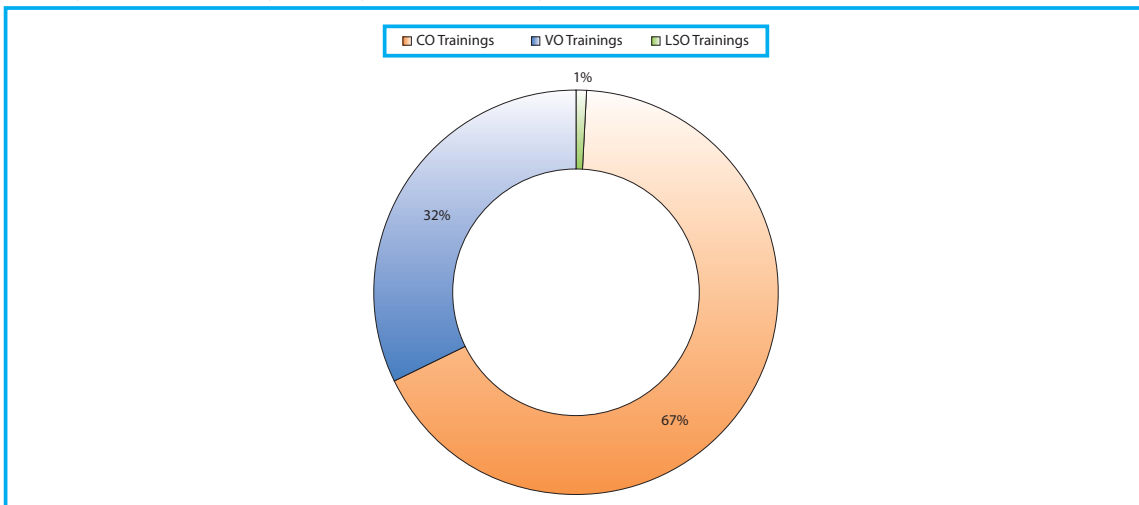
The below Chart shows the District wise CIF amount Disbursed during the reporting period.



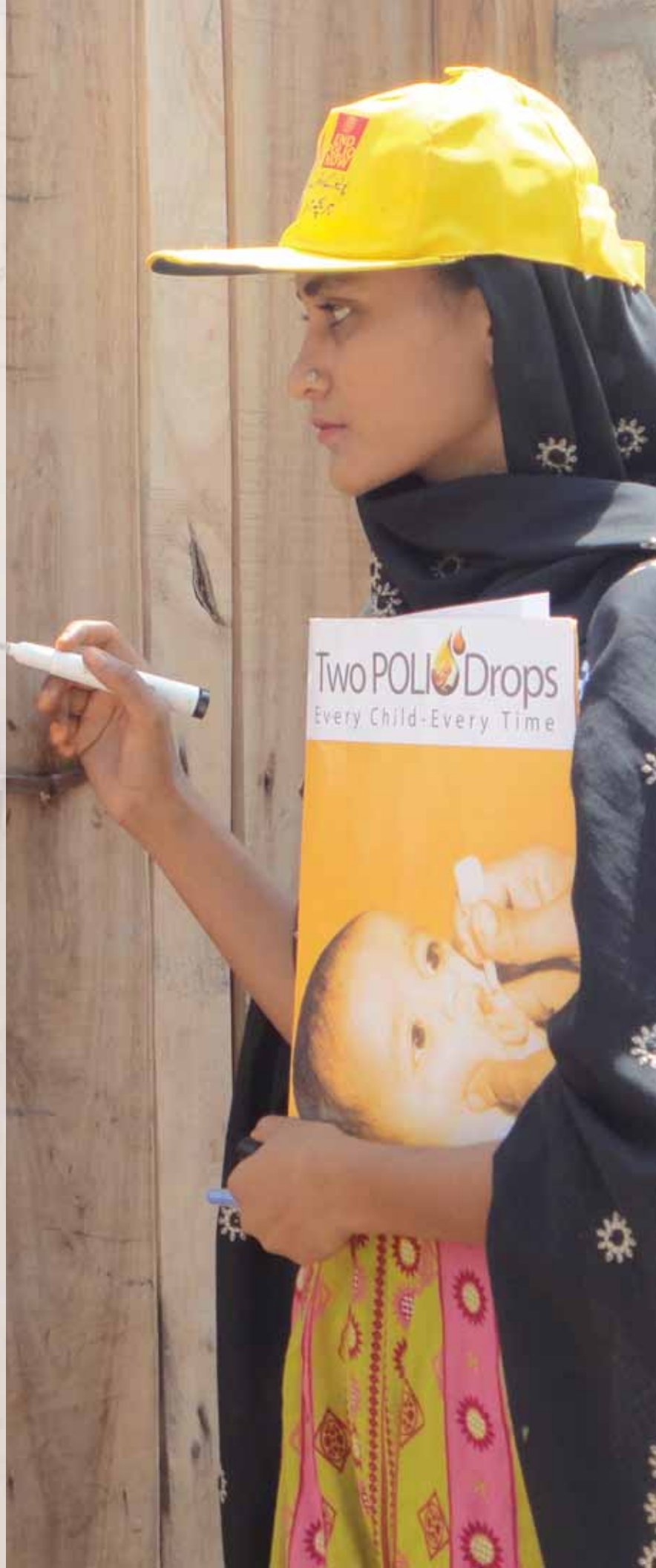
The pie chart reflects the Sector wise disbursement made during the reporting period in UCBPRP Districts.



The below Pie Chart illustrates the percentage of Participants trained in Community Management Training during the reporting period in all UCBPRP Districts.



Social Sector Services (Health)



Funded by: Plan International
 District Ghotki, Jacobabad, Kandh kot, Shahdad Kot & Khairpur
 Project Tenure:
 Phase I: June-2011 to May-2012
 Phase II: Oct-2011 to Oct-2012
 Project Status: Complete

Scaling up Rural Sanitation in Flood Affected & High Polio Risk Districts (RuSFAD Phase II & III)

WASH was the main focus of RuSFAD Project and was implemented in two phase under the financial support of Plan International. This project facilitated 1.3 million beneficiaries through provision of services including provision of clean water, construction of toilets, sanitation and washing facilities, cash incentive and other services. Training of 580 Community Resource Persons, teachers training on PATS for 1,317 teachers, trainings for 222 masons and linkages development of 60 sanitation entrepreneur marts were also part of the said intervention. Under this component 871 Demo Latrines were constructed, WASH facilities provided to 158 schools and 43 villages were facilitated with services including construction of toilets, availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities. Hygiene messages were conveyed through dissemination of IEC materials, conduction of Interactive theatres, campaigns through print and electronic media, conduction of hand washing events in school and via distribution of hygiene kits among school children. Construction of 83,808 new latrines/CLTS by community itself and declaration of 1,775 villages as Open Defecation Free villages are the remarkable achievements of the project.

Besides above interventions Wet Lands were also constructed in two districts including Ghotki and Khairpur. This approach was used for the treatment of waste/industrial water which could further be utilized for agriculture purposes.

Statistical Description of Project Activities.

Project	Coverage of Districts	Budget (Million)	Beneficiary HHs	Beneficiaries	Major Activities
RuSFAD-II	2 Districts	21.3	46,048	298,055	Social Mobilization, Capacity Building, Trainings, Sanitation facilities
RuSFAD-III	4 Districts	135.9	142,312	975,681	
Total	6 Districts	157.2	204,227	1,273,736	

Social Sector Services (Education)

Education
Component of
UCBPRP:



According to UNSECO Pakistan, there are 45,044 primary schools in Sindh. Majority of the primary schools falls within the category of 'mixed' schools (61%) of which 91% are in rural and 9% in urban areas. In addition to the number of primary schools the SEMIS data also provides further details about schools in terms of their status as 'functional' or non-functional/ closed schools. There exist 5,185 non- functional or closed schools at primary level (Urban – 220; Rural - 4,965).

In line of MDG and current education scenario at Sindh, The Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) signed an Agreement with Government of Sindh, bearing PC-1 P&D, GoS under Project Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project whereby teaching staff, furniture and fixture and missing facilities were provided to the subject Schools which were earlier abandoned with no enrollments.

All 102 schools in Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore are mostly scattered schools having bare minimum of one/two rooms. When SRSO took them in 2009 these were found abandon with no furniture; no washrooms; no boundary wall and no teachers and no proper budgets as well. Majority of these schools were not functionalized due to non approval of SNEs and in others the teachers remained absent mostly as these are remote and there has been little monitoring or accountability in last year's.

SRSO through NRSP, improved in building; added missing facilities; rationalized availability of school teachers by adding local (preferably female) teachers; upgraded teachers capacity and strengthened 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 24 second shift girls' primary schools in existing boys' primary school buildings besides setting up 09 centers for imparting early childhood education in existing school buildings. Local Support Organizations and Village Organization played remarkable role is functionalizing

Project Achievements, Strategy/Process adopted:-

Various project interventions were conducted during the period in close coordination with Department of Education, SRSO, Village Organizations and SMCs. These included:

1. Continuous social mobilization activities with SMCs
2. Notification of SMCs and Opening of Bank Accounts
3. Capacity building of SMCs
4. Printing of record keeping tools for SMCs
5. Capacity building of Teachers
6. Capacity building of DOE officials
7. Data collection / verification from DOE
8. Preparation of SBAP by SMCs
9. Capacity building of staff and strengthening of teams
10. Preparation of cost estimate and designs of renovation work at schools
11. Facilitating renovation of school buildings
12. Provision of furniture at schools
13. Facilitation in proposal development for continuity of education services for children in the schools
14. Coordination with other donors and district government / line department
15. Management setup under NRSP RYK region
16. Supporting monitoring and reviews

Capacity building of Teachers:-

Teacher training were conducted based on experience of previous trainings. The trainings were more comprehensive and also had improved impact as teachers are now more used to teaching and had experience of almost one year, which made things understandable. In 1st round 202 teachers were made trained on the subject of quality education, in which 107 teachers trained in District Shikarpur and 95 teachers were trained in District Kashmore before the month of June-2011. While in 2nd phase of training 99 teachers were trained in District Shikarpur and 96 were trained in District Kashmore (Total: 195). Training would be made effective by NRSP and trainer's team mentoring campaign and if allowed a last round of training in last quarter of project, but that depends on availability of funds after renovation and missing facility campaign is over.

Enrollment Status in Schools:-

Enrollment trends in schools remained very encouraging. Except for the flood part of the project life the number of students has remained present in more than 75 % attendance rate per day. Total enrolled students are 8,290 having bifurcation of 4,244 Girls and 2,347 boys in the morning shift schools of the both district. In evening shifts schools (Girls) total enrollment is 1,446 and in ECEC enrollment is boys 127, whereas 126 girls are enrolled in both districts.

Date: 12/07/12
Day: Thursday

الثلاثاء

Apple - Axe - Ant

Bat Cap Cat

Duck - Drum E

Elbow Flag Fish



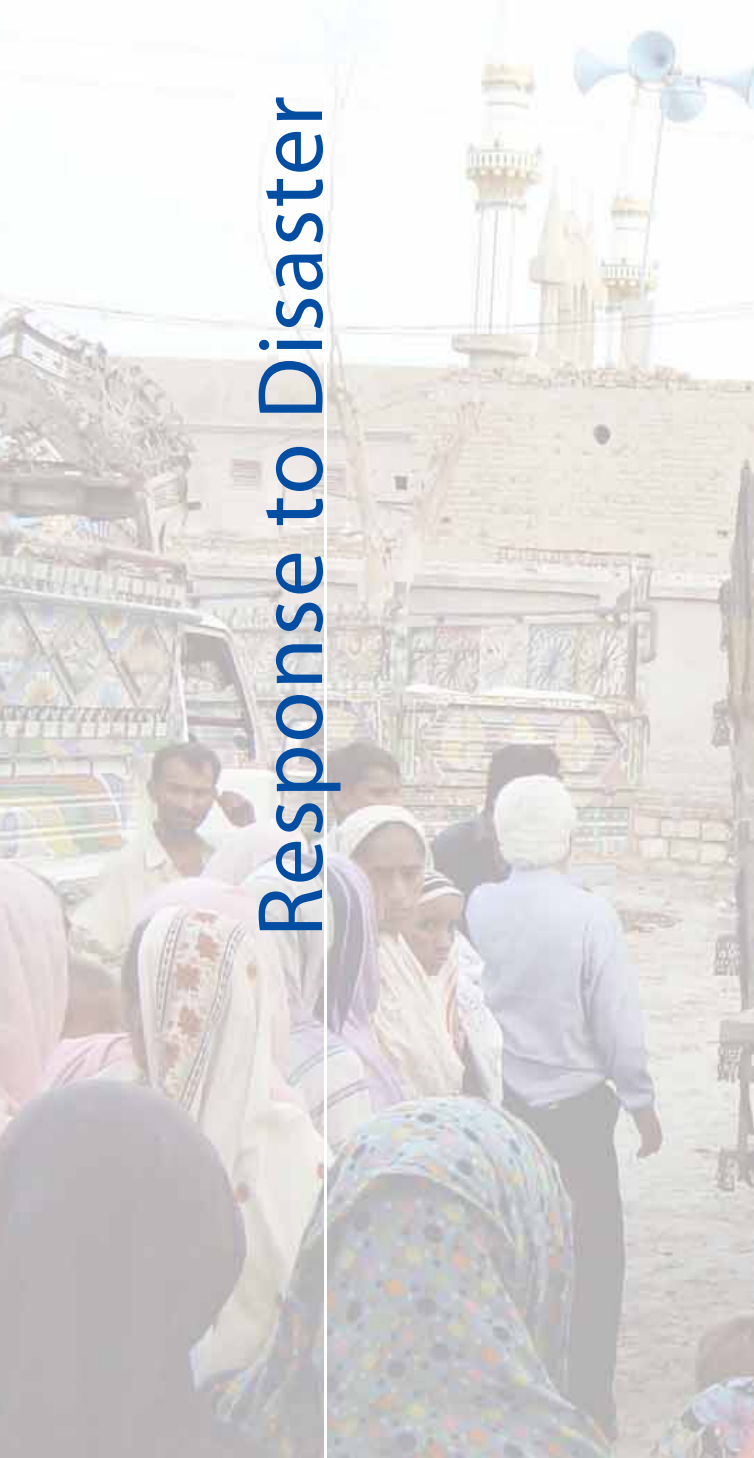
Equine Welfare Project (Livestock NRM)



Equines play a significant role in the rural economy and it contributes towards urban transport. Brooke International is working for many years to promote the best husbandry practices and health of the equines in rural areas. Last year Brooke entered into partnership with SRSO and initiated a project on similar objectives for services in Jacobabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana. Horses, Donkeys and Mules are the focus equines of the said project. Project activities include the formation of Community Welfare Groups and building of awareness rising among rural communities about the best husbandry practices and health of the said targeted equines. This project targeted many poor families whose household income mainly depends on utilization of equines for loading/unloading and other activities.



Response to Disaster



Response to Floods in Khairpur

Heavy monsoon rains lashed most parts of Sindh leaving debris and several people dead and injured. Dozens of villages were also flooded which ruined the cultivated crops on thousands of acres. District Khairpur was also hit by floods swamped vast areas of agriculture land in different tehsils including Faiz Ganj, Nara and Thari Mirwah. Due to leading performance and emerging expertise in emergency relief operations of 2010 floods, SRSO also remained the leading partner of Provincial Government for the delivery of relief services. At the initial step 70 teams of 280 members were formed to register the affectees and assess the damages. After the assessment exercise teams were assigned for the distribution of 225 hygiene kits, 5,646 tents, 21,280 food bags, 5,250 mosquito nets, 1,731 tarpaulins, 400 Jerry Canes etc among the targeted beneficiaries. With the support of Government and Pakistan Red Crescent; mosquito spray was used to prevent the spread of malaria. Boats were arranged to rescue flood affectees. At the same time PU&AMI- Premiere Urgency and Aid Medical International also worked in close partnership with SRSO. Two mobile camps were arranged in Taluka Nara covering the highly affected UCs including Khenwari, Tajjal and Sikanderabad; providing free medication for Malaria, Gastro, Skin Diseases and others

People's Primary Healthcare Initiative, Sindh



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PPHI is a Public Private–Partnership between the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and Government of Sindh (GOS) since Feb, 2007. It was started with one District–Kashmore – and expanded gradually to 21 Districts of Sindh. The Partnership had only one objective in launching PPHI. GOS had an infrastructure, valued at approximately Rs 20 Billion, for delivering Primary Healthcare (PHC) in the rural areas. Tragically, this was either sub–optimally operational or altogether dysfunctional. This valuable infrastructure had to make optimally operational. The strategy was named PPHI. It meant “contacting – out” management of the GOS’s PHC infrastructure to the SRSO. PPHI has come to mean arranging many more Healthcare Providers even in remote and hard–to–access rural areas. It has come to mean Healthcare for Mother & Child, sufficient availability of necessary medical supplies; Health Education, Immunization; Communities connected with Health Facilities (HFs).

1. The PPHI, Sindh while took over the management of Government HFs in 2007, there were only 36% HFs where qualified doctors were available. Now 100% Rural HFs under the management of PPHI have been covered with qualified doctors throughout Sindh. There were 1433 doctors in all at the end of financial year 2011-12 which included 431 females doctors. 112 doctors and 188 other para medical staff viz-a-viz LHVs, Dispensers and medical Technicians etc. were recruited during the reported period.
2. Mother and Child Health Care is one of the important areas of healthcare, the PPHI, Sindh made its utmost efforts to reduce the tendency of traditional birth (births at home) so that safe and healthy births could be made at HFs through trend medics. The PPHI Sindh established 34 Mother and Child Healthcare centers (MCHC). Among these 29 are round the clock MCHCs. It is pertinent to mention here that 15,943 deliveries were carried out by the PPHI Female Medical Officers (FMOs) in Rural Health Facilities during 2011-12.
3. The PPHI, Sindh keeping in view the need of the rural population introduced mobile ultrasound facility to the people. The sinologists visit 10-15 HFs twice a month & carry out free ultrasound consultations/tests which proved extremely helpful in diagnosis various health problems in rural population, especially in women segment. The PPHI, Sinologist carried out 200,374 free ultrasounds during 2011-12.
4. The PPHI Sindh has extended full support to family planning, EPI and other vertical programs through man and material. Great demand of family planning is being generated through counseling by PPHI Female Doctors and LHVs. Family planning consultations/advice were rendered to 128,873 visitors in 2011-12. Full immunization coverage of 168,171 children was made in 2011-12. 373,391 children were immunized /vaccinated by outreach EPI teams. 388,531 TT vaccines administered to pregnant women at PPHI HFs. 1,335,132 doses of immunization administered to children at PPHI HFs.
5. Besides Mother-Child Health and reproductive health, the PPHI, FMOs carried out OPD of 2,874,944 female patients during 2011-12. In addition, 43,609 neonatal and 380,715 Antenatal cases were handled by PPHI FMOs in 2011-12. Moreover, 30,940 patients were nebolized in 2011-12.
6. PPHI, Sindh in order to facilitate diagnosis of diseases, established 71 Mini laboratories in rural health facilities. 721,703 diagnostic tests were conducted free of cost in 2011-2012.

This included 98,913 blood sugar tests (Mother/Reproductive health related), Urine DR, 85,241 Pregnancy and hemoglobin etc.

7. Dog and snake bite cases are common in rural areas. Many deaths occur on account of non-availability of vaccines at Taulka and District level hospitals. The PPHI, keeping in view the value of human life, procured and supplied ARV/ASV vaccines to its health facilities worth of Rs. 25 Millions during 2011-12 to cater the need of people from its own resources as no budget is provided by the Government to PPHI for the purpose.
8. In order to provide effective health services to people, 8,611 capacity building session were conducted, which included 7384 session for doctors and rest for paramedical staff during 2011-12.
9. There is an acute shortage of Ambulance at Government hospitals to shift the critical patient from one place to another. The PPHI Sindh, keeping in view the problem being faced by the people, added 31 more ambulances during 2011-12 to its fleet which increased to 61 ambulances. These 31 ambulances were procured worth of Rs. 96.324 million. These ambulances were provided to the districts in Sindh and Included 6 advanced life support ambulances for cardiac patient which equipped with modern instruments along with availability of doctor.
10. PPHI, Sindh believes in curing the patients, through quality medicines. These Medicines are procured from both multinational and national pharmaceuticals of good repute and provided to patient free of cost. No medicine is supplied to Health facilities without clearance from drug testing labs. The PPHI Sindh procured and supplied medicines worth of Rs.550.524 Million to its HFs for curing the rural population in 2011-12.
11. The PPHI Sindh believes that no break-through in delivery PHC Services can be achieved without the participation of local community. Therefore 1,199 Community Support Groups (CSGs) having 20 to 25 members from community have been constituted at Health facilities. Besides, PPHI, Sindh in order to produce health awareness among masses conducted 8,010 Community Health Sessions, (CHS), and 7,980 School Health Session. Moreover, 5439 Community Support Groups meeting were conducted in 2011-12.
12. Primary Healthcare infra-structure viz-a-viz BHUs, Dispensaries and MCHCs etc. were constructed during 1980s. Most of the HFs was in dilapidated conditions. No health service delivery was carrying out through such HFs. The PPHI, Sindh while took over the management of PHC system from government, focused on the issue and under took the repair and renovation work on priority in order to revive these redundant HFs with the financial assistance of Provincial Government so that smooth delivery of Health Services could be initiated. The PPHI Sindh repaired and completed 641 health facilities up to the end of June, 2012. Of these health facilities 96 were repaired alone in 2011-12 at the cost of Rs. 51.027 M.
13. It is the confidence of the community on PPHI services that the OPD which was 3.419 Million increased to 19.726 Million in 2011-12.

Annexure A: 2011-12 Statistics

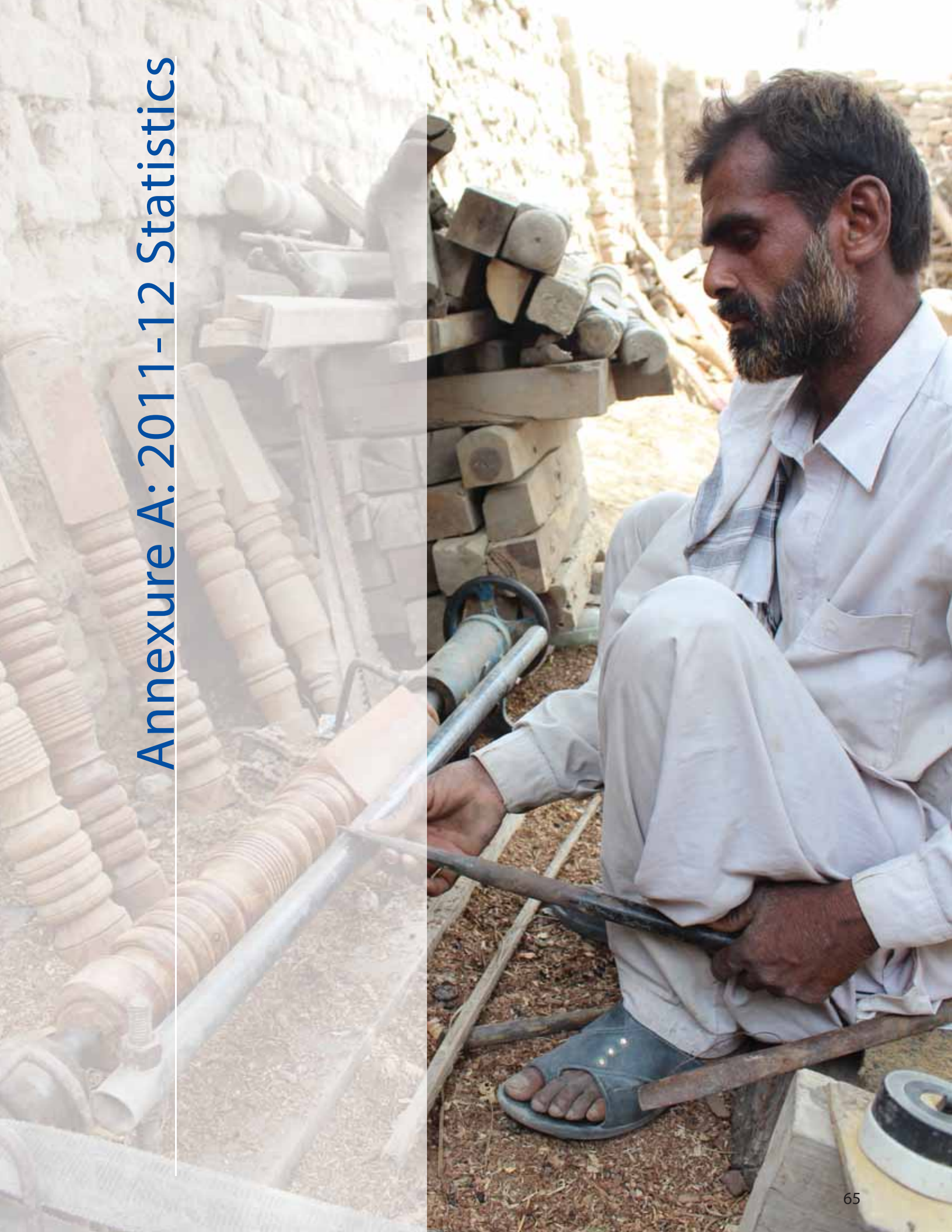


Table 1: SRSO Outreach

S.#	Indicator	Achievement as of June-2011	Achievement July 2011- June 2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	No. of Total Districts	9	-	9
2	Total No. of Union Councils	424	-	424
3	Total No. of Rural Union Councils in SRSO Districts	330	-	330
4	Total No. of Union Councils SRSO Presence	314	24	338
5	Total No. of Taluka	44	-	44
6	Total No. of Talukas having SRSO Presence	41	-	41
7	Total No. of villages in SRSO Districts	21,201	-	21,201
8	Total No. of Villages having SRSO Presence	11,117	997	12,114
9	Total No. of Households in SRSO Districts	1,869,127	-	1,869,127
10	No. of House Hold Organized	419,910	147,386	567,296

Table 2: Village Organization formation

District	Achievement during July 2011-June 2012	Achievement as of June-2012
Ghotki	405	671
Jacobabad	484	1,781
Kashmore	-	1,673
Khairpur	39	487
Larkana	-	65
Nausharo Feroz	-	16
Shahdad Kot	-	25
Shikarpur	-	1,810
Sukkur	319	353
Total	1,247	6,881

Table 3: CO formation

District	Achievement during July 2011- June 2012			Total Achievement as of June 2012		
	Male	female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ghotki		2,256	2,256	893	5,661	6,554
Jacobabad		1,532	1,532	-	5,011	5,011
Kashmore		-	-	-	4,710	4,710
Khairpur		1,019	1,019	-	2,508	2,508
Larkana		1,488	1,488	265	2,907	3,172
Nausharo Feroz	6	581	587	324	1,243	1,567
Shahdad Kot		831	831	324	1,730	2,054
Shikarpur		-	-	-	5,846	5,846
Sukkur	16	1,318	1,334	702	1,954	2,656
Total	22	9,025	9,047	2,508	31,570	34,078

Table 4: CO Membership

District	Membership during July 2011- June 2012			Total CO Membership as of June 2012		
	Male	female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ghotki		41,645	41,645	16,213	100,604	116,817
Jacobabad		29,087	29,087	-	86,840	86,840
Kashmore		-	-	-	80,435	80,435
Khairpur		14,217	14,217	-	43,884	43,884
Larkana		14,567	14,567	5,754	31,500	37,254
Nausharo Feroz	122	12,853	12,975	2,191	26,386	28,577
Shahdad Kot		12,324	12,324	1,476	28,197	29,673
Shikarpur		-	-	-	102,306	102,306
Sukkur	318	19,955	20,273	5,046	30,873	35,919
Total	440	144,648	145,088	30,680	531,025	561,705

Table 5: Household Organized

District	Achievement during July 2011-June 2012	Achievement as of June-2012
Ghotki	41,973	112,264
Jacobabad	29,415	87,168
Kashmore	-	80,345
Khairpur	14,545	44,214
Larkana	14,895	37,582
Nausharo Feroz	13,303	28,905
Shahdad Kot	12,652	33,065
Shikarpur	-	102,306
Sukkur	20,601	41,447
Total	147,384	567,296

Table 6: Community Saving

District	Achievement during July 2011-June 2012	Achievement as of June-2012
Ghotki	2,625,706	18,363,964
Jacobabad	11,387,311	14,889,212
Kashmore	9,314,066	22,865,366
Khairpur	1,508,441	1,760,078
Larkana	330,715	2,233,899
Nausharo Feroz	312,645	3,104,326
Shahdad Kot	219,390	2,546,175
Shikarpur	18,601,498	33,262,498
Sukkur	411,432	4,068,830
Total	44,711,204	103,094,348

Table 7: Local Support Organization

District	Achievement as of June-2012
Ghotki	6
Jacobabad	5
Kashmore	25
Khairpur	5
Shikarpur	35
Total	76

Table 8: List of Local Support Organization

S. No	Name of LSO	District	Union Council	Registration status	%age organized HHS	Total VDOS	Female VDOS	%age of female VDOS	Total V/Cos	Female V/Cos	%age Fem. V/ Cos	Total GB Mem.	Fem. GB Mem.	%age Fem. GB Mem.	Ex. Com members	Female Ex. Com members	%age of Female Ex. Com members
1	Murk	Shikarpur	Sher Kot	Registered	100%	33	33	100%	167	167	100%	28	28	100%	11	11	100%
2	Khushboo	Shikarpur	Habib Kot Ruk	Registration in process	94%	30	30	100%	116	116	100%	38	38	100%	9	9	100%
3	Awaz	Shikarpur	Mungrani	Registration in process	87%	30	30	100%	116	116	100%	38	38	100%	11	11	100%
4	Rising	Shikarpur	Wazirabad	Registration in process	82%	30	30	100%	169	169	100%	44	44	100%	11	11	100%
5	Sindh	Shikarpur	Abdu	Registered	73%	29		100%	114	114	100%	42	42	100%	11	11	100%
6	Kainat	Shikarpur	Taib	Registered	71%	26	26	100%	120	120	100%	36	36	100%	11	11	100%
7	Sindh Surhan	Shikarpur	Sewani	Registration in process	92%	48	48	100%	188	188	100%	34	34	100%	11	11	100%
8	Mehran	Shikarpur	Bhirkan	Registered	89%	35	35	100%	155	155	100%	24	24	100%	13	13	100%
9	Mehak	Shikarpur	Nowsheroabro	Registration in process	98%	31	31	100%	68	68	100%	56	56	100%	11	11	100%
10	Saima	Shikarpur	Bhambhir	Registration in process	91%	57	57	100%	116	116	100%	72	72	100%	13	13	100%
11	Duaa	Shikarpur	Mian Sahib	Registered	92%	50	50	100%	118	118	100%	41	41	100%	7	7	100%
12	Kiran	Shikarpur	Humayoun	Registered	82%	49	49	100%	108	108	100%	56	56	100%	9	9	100%
13	Sindh Sujag	Shikarpur	Rostam	Registered	79%	32	32	100%	130	130	100%	50	50	100%	11	11	100%
14	Koonjh	Shikarpur	M.panah odho	Registration in process	89%	40	40	100%	134	134	100%	50	50	100%	9	9	100%
15	Heer	Shikarpur	Nim	Registration in process	83%	60	60	100%	223	223	100%	78	78	100%	9	9	100%
16	Marvi	Shikarpur	Wariyaso	Registration in process	68%	31	31	100%	117	117	100%	48	48	100%	7	7	100%
17	Ujagar	Shikarpur	Raheem abad	Registered	95%	63	63	100%	157	157	100%	30	30	100%	7	7	100%
18	Benazeer	Shikarpur	Gari dakhro	Registered	95%	68	68	100%	221	221	100%	34	34	100%	9	9	100%
19	Iqra 1	Shikarpur	Thainro	Registered	100%	44	44	100%	107	107	100%	33	33	100%	7	7	100%
20	Iqsa	Shikarpur	Shabirabad	Registration in process	100%	63	63	100%	155	155	100%	26	26	100%	7	7	100%
21	Awami	Shikarpur	Pir bux shujra	Registered	100%	55	55	100%	187	187	100%	36	36	100%	7	7	100%
22	Sobah	Shikarpur	Karan	Registration in process	100%	54	54	100%	139	139	100%	52	52	100%	9	9	100%

23	Sindhu	Shikarpur	Sultan Kot	Registered	98%	43	43	100%	167	167	100%	26	26	100%	9	9	100%
24	Chandni	Shikarpur	Janno	Registration in process	100%	26	26	100%	118	118	100%	42	42	100%	9	9	100%
25	Iqra	Shikarpur	Lodra	Registration in process	100%	49	49	100%	136	136	100%	35	35	100%	9	9	100%
26	Azad	Shikarpur	Jagan	Registered	100%	30	30	100%	166	166	100%	40	40	100%	9	9	100%
27	Roshni	Shikarpur	Amrote	Registered	95%	45	45	100%	148	148	100%	33	33	100%	11	11	100%
28	Karoonjhar	Shikarpur	Dakhan	Registered	97	37	37	100%	132	132	100%	29	29	100%	11	11	100%
29	Saweera	Shikarpur	Gaheja	Registered	96	32	32	100%	103	103	100%	21	21	100%	7	7	100%
30	Bakhtawar	Shikarpur	Chatto Mangi	Registered	98	64	64	100%	189	189	100%	42	42	100%	9	9	100%
31	Nae Roshni	Shikarpur	Jindo Dero	Registered	94	26	26	100%	86	86	100%	19	19	100%	7	7	100%
32	Jeevapo	Shikarpur	Mirzapur	Registered	98	44	44	100%	44	44	100%	28	28	100%	7	7	100%
33	Sindh abad	Shikarpur	Pir Bux Bhutto	Registered	76	41	41	100%	96	96	100%	27	27	100%	7	7	100%
34	Rabeel	Shikarpur	Chango Rahoja	Registration in process	95	9	9	100%	43	43	100%	18	18	100%	5	5	100%
35	Sartiyoun Sindh	Shikarpur	Chak	Registration in process	100	29	29	100	125	125	100	18	18	100	11	11	100
36	Bakhtawar	Kashmore	Darri	Registered	83%	33	33	100%	95	95	100%	33	33	100%	7	7	100%
37	Benazir	Kashmore	Hibat	Registered	90%	23	23	100%	58	58	100%	23	23	100%	7	7	100%
38	Barkat	Kashmore	Akhero	Registered	92%	27	27	100%	62	62	100%	27	27	100%	7	7	100%
39	Bukhari	Kashmore	R B Chachar	Registered	94%	80	80	100%	198	198	100%	80	80	100%	7	7	100%
40	Gulshan	Kashmore	Colony 1	Registered	90%	42	42	100%	125	125	100%	42	42	100%	7	7	100%
41	Mashallah	Kashmore	Gulanpur	Registered	96%	86	86	100%	142	142	100%	86	86	100%	7	7	100%
42	Jey Bhutto	Kashmore	Malheer	Registered	88%	42	42	100%	122	122	100%	42	42	100%	7	7	100%
43	Qalandar Shahbaz	Kashmore	Zorgarh	Registered	87%	58	58	100%	144	144	100%	58	58	100%	7	7	100%
44	Jey Latif	Kashmore	Rasaldar	Registered	95%	37	37	100%	138	138	100%	37	37	100%	7	7	100%
45	Roshni	Kashmore	Gulwali	Registered	95%	49	49	100%	124	124	100%	49	49	100%	7	7	100%
46	Subhanallah	Kashmore	Sodhi	Registered	97%	86	86	100%	176	176	100%	86	86	100%	7	7	100%
47	Sujag	Kashmore	Doulatpur	Registered	96%	56	56	100%	160	160	100%	56	56	100%	7	7	100%
48	Hussani	Kashmore	Geehalpur	Registered	91%	21	21	100%	96	96	100%	21	21	100%	7	7	100%
49	Shamshad	Kashmore	Khawali	Registered	96%	15	15	100%	95	95	100%	15	15	100%	7	7	100%
50	Jannat	Kashmore	Suhfiani	Registered	97%	54	54	100%	113	113	100%	54	54	100%	7	7	100%
51	Marvi	Kashmore	Cheel	Registered	97%	98	98	100%	183	183	100%	98	98	100%	7	7	100%
52	Sindhri	Kashmore	Tangwani	Registered	95%	58	58	100%	129	129	100%	58	58	100%	7	7	100%
53	Abad	Kashmore	Kajji	Registered	93%	76	76	100%	152	152	100%	55	55	100%	7	7	100%

54	Noor	Kashmore	kumb	Registered	95%	57	57	100%	126	126	100%	47	47	100%	7	7	100%
55	Sachal Sarmast	Kashmore	Gublo	Registered	96%	67	67	100%	132	132	100%	55	55	100%	7	7	100%
56	Shahbaz	Kashmore	Karampur	Registered	94%	44	44	100%	160	160	100%	38	38	100%	7	7	100%
57	Mehran	Kashmore	Lalao	Registered	65%	40	40	100%	219	219	100%	27	27	100%	7	7	100%
58	Sindh Seengar	Kashmore	Duniyapur	Registered	86%	40	40	100%	174	174	100%	35	35	100%	7	7	100%
59	Aksa	Kashmore	Salfal	Registered	97%	44	44	100%	180	180	100%	30	30	100%	7	7	100%
60	Al-Haidri	Kashmore	K.S Ali Bilawal Khan	Registered	95%	39	39	100%	104	104	100%	39	39	100%	7	7	100%
61	Sagyoon	Khairpur Mirs	Sagyoon	Registration in process	71%	40	40	100%	118	118	100%	40	40	100%	13	13	100%
62	Pir Hayat Shah	Khairpur Mirs	Pir Hayat Shah	Registration in process	79%	60	60	100%	141	141	100%	60	60	100%	15	15	100%
63	Shadi Shaheed	Khairpur Mirs	Shadi Shaheed	Registration in process	69%	52	52	100%	108	108	100%	52	52	100%	11	11	100%
64	Thehri	Khairpur Mirs	Thehri	Registration in process	71%	35	35	100%	65	65	100%	35	35	100%	9	9	100%
65	Gadeji	Khairpur Mirs	Gadeji	Registration in process	73%	48	48	100%	88	88	100%	48	48	100%	15	15	100%
66	Nai Roshni	Jacobabad	Ranjahapur	Registration in process	94%	49	49	100%	275	275	100%	50	50	100%	9	9	100%
67	Rukhsana	Jacobabad	Thull Naon	Registration in process	95%	62	62	100%	126	126	100%	44	44	100%	7	7	100%
68	Iqra	Jacobabad	Allah Abad	Registration in process	96%	156	156	100%	248	248	100%	72	72	100%	11	11	100%
69	New Awaz	Jacobabad	Allan Pur	Registration in process	92%	90	90	100%	199	199	100%	116	116	100%	11	11	100%
70	Khobsoorat	Jacobabad	Karem Bux	Registration in process	96%	62	62	100%	172	172	100%	49	49	100%	11	11	100%
71	Al-Falah	Ghotki	Kamushaheed	Registration in process	94%	42	42	100%	139	139	100%	42	42	100%	9	9	100%
72	Sawera	Ghotki	Yaro Lund	Registration in process	96%	41	41	100%	205	205	100%	41	41	100%	9	9	100%
73	Roshni	Ghotki	Bhetoor	Registration in process	78%	42	42	100%	116	100	86%	42	42	100%	15	15	100%
74	Berri	Ghotki	Berri	Registration in process	77%	18	18	100%	54	54	100%	18	18	100%	15	15	100%
75	Roshni	Ghotki	Raharki	Registration in process	97%	25	25	100%	72	72	99%	46	46	100%	8	8	100%
76	Ali Bagh	Ghotki	Ali Bagh	Registration in process	74%	39	39	100%	118	112	95%	39	39	100%	9	9	100%

Table 9: Statistical Description of HRD activities as of June, 2012

Community Training	Achievement during 2011-2012			Total achievement as of June,2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CO level training						
Community Management Skills Training(CMST) also includes Book keeping for community Organizations	-	17,769	17,769	5,601	46,405	52,006
Core Program	-	-	-	5,001	4,180	9,181
Social Mobilization Gotki	-	3,592	3,592	-	10,700	10,700
CMPII	-	-	-	600	-	600
UCBPRP Sukkur	-	956	956	-	956	956
UCBPRP Khairpur	-	597	597	-	3,348	3,348
UCBPRP Shikarpur& Kashmore@Kandhkot	-	8,440	8,440	-	22,247	22,247
UCBPRP Jacobabad	-	4,184	4,184	-	4,974	4,974
CIF Need Identification Training	-	18,446	18,446	-	27,449	27,449
TOT for CRP-Training of Trainers for community resource Person	-	-	-	19	555	574
CMST Refresher	-	-	-	19	572	591
Activist Workshop/Experience Sharing Workshops	-	301	3,900	58	35,483	39,140
Exposure Visits	-	190	190	-	818	818
BISP Waseela-e- Haq enterprise Development Training	-	471	471	-	674	674
TBA Training	-	1,134	1,134	-	4,198	4,198
Other Sectoral Training	-	3,470	3,470	3,384	15,683	19,067
VO level Training						
VO Management & Planning Training	-	4,939	4,939	-	15,268	15,268
VO CIF Management /Appraisal & usage Monitoring Training	-	5,701	5,701	-	13,195	13,195
VO Book Keeping Training	-	5,044	5,044	19	13,618	13,637
LSO level Training						
LSO members trained in CIF Appraisal, Monitoring and Book Keeping	53	251	304	53	251	304
LSO members trained in Managerial skills, Book Keeping	-	300	300	-	300	300
LSO Training on Book keeper (Ghotki)	-	12	12	-	12	12
LSO Training on Resource mobilization & Linkages(Ghotki)	-	13	13	-	13	13

Table 10: Statistical Description of Vocational Training Progress as of June 2012

District	No of Participants trained as of June 2011			Total Participants trained as of June 2012		
	Men	Women	Achievement as of June 2011	Men	Women	Achievement as of June 2012
Core Program	475	262	737	475	262	737
PPAF Projects (Ghotki)	353	1,010	1,363	1,017	1,695	2,712
UCBPRP Sukkur	-	-	-	17	803	820
UCBPRP Khairpur	718	2,291	3,009	848	3,187	4,035
UCBPRP Shikarpur, Kandhkot	9,976	6,294	16,270	9,976	6,294	16,270
Total	11,522	9,857	21,379	12,333	12,241	24,574

Table 11: Statistical Description of Staff Training Progress as of June 2012

Staff Training Programme	Achievement During 2011-2012	Total Achievement as of 2012
Events	81	1,021
Pax	1,288	3,253
Men	630	1,774
Women	658	1,479

Table 12: Statistical Progress of Gender Section during 2011-12

S. No	Activities	Total activities conducted	Male (participants)	Female (Participants)	Total participation	District
1	Gender workshops for community members	78	149	1,752	1,901	Ghotki/ Shahdadt/ Larkana/ Sukkur/ Khairpur
2	Celebration of Human Right's day.	01	100	200	300	Khairpur
3	Celebration of Women's day	03	25	363	388	Khairpur/ Shikarpur
4	Celebration of Mother's day	01	10	310	320	Ghotki
5	Orientation on Women Protection Act 2010	25	384	134	518	All SRSO Offices
6	Gender Workshops for Professional staff of SRSO	3	26	11	37	SRSO Districts
7	Gender orientation for Auxiliary staff of SRSO	2	40	-	40	SRSO Districts
8	Meetings with Staff	03	29	52	81	SRSO Staff
Total Participation		116	763	2,822	3,585	

Table 13: Outreach of the Mirco Credit Programme

Program Outreach as of June 2012							
S #	Name/ No: of District	# of Taluka Intervened	# of UCs Intervened	# of Villages	Total COs	# of H Holds Organized	Total Membership
1	Khairpur	7	40	447	1,742	31,751	31,751
2	Ghotki	5	29	374	1,333	37,208	37,208
3	Noshehro Feroze	5	38	707	1,261	26,487	26,487
4	Jacobabad	2	14	507	543	8,583	8,583
5	Shikarpur	2	9	317	339	4,137	4,137
6	Larkana	4	30	518	2,877	33,788	33,788
7	Sukkur	4	19	515	1,379	24,592	24,592
8	Shahdad Kot	5	34	664	1,902	29,894	29,894
9	K.K @ Kashmore	2	2	2	75	567	567
10	EDP	-	24	239	-	-	-
	9	36	239	4,254	11,451	197,007	197,007

Table 14: Statistical Description of Micro Credit Programme (July 2011 to June 2012)

Activity	Since Inception as of June 2011	2011-12												Total
		Ghotki	Jacobabad	Khairpur	Larkana	N.Feroz	Shahdadkot	Shikarpur	Sukkur	Sub Total				
Total Disbursement	1,616,729,573	297,500,000	40,257,000	184,988,000	231,718,000	197,785,000	198,690,000	10,898,000	153,330,000	1,315,166,000	2,931,895,573			
Male	514,166,600	13,616,000	1,389,000	49,966,000	1,327,000	6,786,000	759,000	10,000	14,593,000	88,446,000	602,612,600			
Female	1,102,562,973	283,884,000	38,868,000	135,022,000	230,391,000	190,999,000	197,931,000	10,888,000	138,737,000	1,226,720,000	2,329,282,973			
No of Loans	119,933	16,390	2,431	10,930	14,031	11,927	12,194	775	8,396	77,074	197,007			
Male	38,463	560	79	2,399	79	308	43	1	618	4,087	42,550			
Female	81,470	15,830	2,352	8,531	13,952	11,619	12,151	774	7,778	72,987	154,457			
No of COS/ CG	7,327	870	165	1,217	1,944	861	1,233	48	780	7,118	11,589			
Male	1,793	31	4	122	10	18	4	1	42	232	1,802			
Female	5,534	839	161	1,095	1,934	843	1,229	47	738	6,886	9,787			
Disbursement in Live Stock	380,228,022	29,127,000	4,744,000	19,298,000	6,126,000	31,664,000	21,655,000	1,135,000	23,867,000	137,616,000	517,844,022			
Male	161,290,500	610,000	-	6,065,000	-	1,180,000	380,000	-	1,051,000	9,286,000	170,576,500			
Female	218,937,522	28,517,000	4,744,000	13,233,000	6,126,000	30,484,000	21,275,000	1,135,000	22,816,000	128,330,000	347,267,522			
No of Loanees	32,864	1,755	250	1,177	318	2,168	1,168	66	1,429	8,331	41,195			
Male	15,066	25	-	275	-	59	19	-	51	429	15,495			
Female	17,798	1,730	250	902	318	2,109	1,149	66	1,378	7,902	25,700			
Disbursement in Agri-Input	1,116,619,551	267,403,000	35,513,000	129,499,000	158,805,000	162,014,000	149,910,000	9,763,000	110,042,000	1,022,949,000	2,139,568,551			
Male	315,515,100	12,036,000	1,389,000	43,057,000	1,327,000	5,606,000	379,000	10,000	12,926,000	76,730,000	392,245,100			
Female	801,104,451	255,367,000	34,124,000	86,442,000	157,478,000	156,408,000	149,531,000	9,753,000	97,116,000	946,219,000	1,747,323,451			
No of Loanees	76,907	14,599	2,181	7,504	9,567	9,518	9,142	709	5,652	58,872	135,779			
Male	20,031	499	79	2,084	79	249	24	1	536	3,551	23,582			
Female	56,876	14,100	2,102	5,420	9,488	9,269	9,118	708	5,116	55,321	112,197			
Disbursement in Enterprise	119,882,000	970,000	-	36,191,000	66,787,000	4,107,000	27,125,000	-	19,421,000	154,601,000	274,483,000			
Male	37,361,000	970,000	-	844,000	-	-	-	-	616,000	2,430,000	39,791,000			
Female	82,521,000	-	-	35,347,000	66,787,000	4,107,000	27,125,000	-	18,805,000	152,171,000	234,692,000			
No of Loanees	10,162	36	-	2,249	4,146	241	1,884	-	1,315	9,871	20,033			
Male	3,366	36	-	40	-	-	-	-	31	107	3,473			
Female	6,796	-	-	2,209	4,146	241	1,884	-	1,284	9,764	16,560			

Table 15: Month wise Stock, Procurement and Sales Position of SRSO Outlet:

S.NO	Month	Opening Stock	Purchasing Stock	Sale	Stock Position
1	March, 2012	187,475	173,153	75,310	285,318
2	April, 2012	285,318	433,151	137,815	580,654
3	May, 2012	580,654	1,123,595	284,796	1,419,453
4	June, 2012	1,419,543	799,792	403,125	1,816,210
TOTAL		-	2,529,691	901,046	-

Table 16: Month wise Purchase and Distribution of Calves in livestock project:

Year	Month	No of calves purchased	No of calves Distributed	No. of Beneficiaries
2011-12	Jan	29	-	
2011-12	Feb	64	50	25
2011-12	Mar	46	34	17
2011-12	Apr	90	106	53
2011-12	May	490	358	179
2011-12	Jun	1062	868	434
Total		1781	1416	708

Table 17: Project wise description of Housing Projects executed by SRSO

Project	Donor	Budget (in Millions)	Beneficiary HHs	Individual Beneficiaries
VRP-Phase-1	GoS	874	7,003	45,520
VRP-Phase-2	GoS	132.6	1,467	9,536
Bakhtawar	Save the Flood Victims	19	200	1300
IOM	IOM	16	500	3250
Yusra	Yusra	1.2	28	182
Bahaal	USAID through RSPN	120	3,000	19,500
Total		1168.8	12,198	79,287

Table 18: District Wise Achievements of UCPRP Project (July 2011 to June 2012)

Sr. No	Activity	District	Achievements as of June 2011	Achievements (July-11 to June-12)	Achievements as of June 2012
1	Poverty Score Card (UCs)	Shikarpur	50	-	50
		Kashmore	37	-	37
		Jacobabad	27	2	29
		Khairpur	19	-	19
		Sukkur	-	5	5
Sub-Total			133	7	140
2	U.C Covered	Shikarpur	50	-	50
		Kashmore	37	-	37
		Jacobabad	19	10	29
		Khairpur	19	-	19
		Sukkur	-	5	5
Sub-Total		125		15	140
3	Households Organized	Shikarpur	102,306	-	102,306
		Kashmore	80,345	-	80,345
		Jacobabad	57,753	27,140	84,893
		Khairpur	29,667	5,175	34,842
		Sukkur	-	14,212	14,212
Sub-Total			270,071	46,527	316,598
4	CO Formation	Shikarpur	5,846	-	5,846
		Kashmore	4,710	-	4,710
		Jacobabad	3,479	1,595	5,074
		Khairpur	1,489	330	1,819
		Sukkur	-	811	811
Sub-Total			15,524	2,736	18,260
5	Village Organizations Formed	Shikarpur	1,810	-	1,810
		Kashmore	1,673	-	1,673
		Jacobabad	1,297	514	1,811
		Khairpur	448	36	484
		Sukkur	-	297	297
Sub-Total			5,228	847	6,075
6	Local Support Organizations Formed	Shikarpur	-	35	35
		Kashmore	-	25	25
		Jacobabad	-	3	5
		Khairpur	-	7	5
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total			-	70	70
7	Households provided Given IGG	Shikarpur	1,689	1,862	3,551
		Kashmore	1,222	1,321	2,543
		Jacobabad	20	1,341	1,361
		Khairpur	-	-	-
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total			2,931	6,524	9,455
8	Households provided CIF	Shikarpur	24,808	15,453	40,261
		Kashmore	19,494	16,369	35,863
		Jacobabad	382	11,028	11,410
		Khairpur	3,227	883	4,110
		Sukkur	-	8	8
Sub-Total			47,911	43,741	91,652

9	Households provided Scholarship for VTP	Shikarpur	8,053	6,425	14,478
		Kashmore	6,403	4,310	10,713
		Jacobabad	1,814	3,997	5,811
		Khairpur	2,703	991	3,694
		Sukkur	-	821	821
Sub-Total			18,973	16,544	35,517
10	Villages provided Drinking Water Supply	Shikarpur	421	23	444
		Kashmore	340	17	357
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	4	-	4
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total				-	-
11	Locations improved under Low Cost Village	Shikarpur	44	-	44
		Kashmore	12	-	12
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	5	-	5
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total			61	-	61
12	CIF provided to Local Support Organizations	Shikarpur	-	14	14
		Kashmore	-	8	8
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	-	-	-
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total		-	22	22	
13	LSO members trained in CIF Appraisal, Monitoring and Book Keeping	Shikarpur	-	175	175
		Kashmore	-	125	125
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	-	6	6
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total			306	306	
14	LSO members trained in Managerial skills, Book Keeping	Shikarpur	-	175	175
		Kashmore	-	125	125
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	-	6	6
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total			306	306	
15	LSO members sent on Exposure Visits	Shikarpur	-	105	105
		Kashmore	-	41	41
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	-	18	18
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total		-	164	164	
16	Low Cost Housing Scheme	Shikarpur	2,581	821	3,402
		Kashmore	1,394	646	2,040
		Jacobabad	130	-	130
		Khairpur	-	-	-
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total			4,105	1,467	5,572

17	CO members trained in management skills	Shikarpur	8,017	4,661	12,678
		Kashmore	5,691	3,691	9,382
		Jacobabad	790	4,204	4,994
		Khairpur	2,738	606	3,344
		Sukkur	-	478	478
Sub-Total			17,236	13,640	30,876
18	CO members trained in CIF Need	Shikarpur	4,148	8,530	12,678
		Kashmore	2,926	6,456	9,382
		Jacobabad	738	4,103	4,841
		Khairpur	2,738	606	3,344
		Sukkur	-	478	478
Sub-Total		10,550	20,173	30,723	
19	VO members trained in management & planning skills	Shikarpur	4,716	1,537	6,253
		Kashmore	3,561	980	4,541
		Jacobabad	642	1,943	2,585
		Khairpur	1,322	369	1,691
		Sukkur	-	575	575
Sub-Total		10,241	5,404	15,645	
20	VO members trained in CIF monitoring & usage	Shikarpur	3,294	1,802	5,096
		Kashmore	2,844	927	3,771
		Jacobabad	165	2,329	2,494
		Khairpur	1,322	369	1,691
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total		7,625	5,427	13,052	
21	VO Book Keeping Training (No of Pax)	Shikarpur	3,166	1,931	5,097
		Kashmore	2,689	1,082	3,771
		Jacobabad	-	2,206	2,206
		Khairpur	266	236	502
		Sukkur	-	52	52
Sub-Total		6,121	5,507	11,628	
22	Experience Sharing Workshops	Shikarpur	19,701	-	19,701
		Kashmore	10,494	-	10,494
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	1,346	210	1,556
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total		31,541	210	31,751	
23	Productivity Enhancement Training	Shikarpur	117	-	117
		Kashmore	127	-	127
		Jacobabad	-	-	-
		Khairpur	-	-	-
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total		244	-	244	
24	TBA	Shikarpur	1,694	308	2,002
		Kashmore	1,109	377	1,486
		Jacobabad	-	450	450
		Khairpur	112	35	147
		Sukkur	-	-	-
Sub-Total		2,915	1,170	4,085	

Table 19: Yearly achievement of PPAF Funded Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) Project during 2011-12 in District Ghotki.

Project Activities	Total Project Target (2011-13)	Annual Project Target (2011-12)	Annual Achievement of the Project (2011-12)			% achieved against YPO
			Women	Men	Total Achievement	
Poverty Scorecard Survey of HHs	10,540	10,540	368	10,172	10,540	100%
Livelihood Investment Plans to be filled	4,046	4,046	66	3,984	4,050	100%
Common Interest Groups (CIG) to be formed	200	160	31	2	33	21%
CIG Members	348	348	332	16	348	100%
CIG Savings	-	-	2,100	-	2,100	-
Assets distribution to extremely and chronically poor HHs	650	260	306	42	348	100%
Training provided to extremely and chronically poor HHs	4046	1348	683	667	1,350	100%
Person to be provided wage compensation	405	134	10	12	22	16%
Amount wage of compensation distributed	-	-	60,000	9,600	69,600	-

Table 20: Achievements of PPAF SM-III project (Jul 2011-Jun 2012)

Description	Project Targets (SM-III)	Targets of Year 2011-12 (Jul 11- Jun 12)	Achievements Jul11-Jun12	% Achieved Against annual Targets
CO Formation (Women 100%)	2,550	1785	2,135	100%
VDO Formed	168	26	467	100%
LSO Formation	4	-	-	-
House Holds Organized	51,000	35,700	36,475	100%
Membership	51,000	35,700	36,475	100%

Description	Project Targets (SM-III)	Targets of Year 2011-12 (Jul 11- Jun 12)	Achievements Jul11-Jun12	% Achieved Against annual Targets
CMSTs	257	180	179	100%
Pax: Trained	5,100	3,570	3,492	98%
Activists Workshop	257	180	179	100%
Pax: Trained	5,100	3,570	3,499	98%
VO Trainings	67	10	1	10%
Pax: Trained	1,669	254	13	4%
LSO Trainings	5	5	2	40%
Training for LSO Book keeper	40	40	20	50%
Participants Trained		254	13	5%
LSO Trainings		5	2	40%
Participants Trained		40	22	55%

Table 21: Statistical Description of RuSFAD Project Activities

Project	Coverage of Districts	Budget (Million)	Beneficiary HHs	Beneficiaries	Major Activities
RuSFAD-II	2 Districts	21.3	46,048	298,055	Social Mobilization, Capacity Building, Trainings, Sanitation facilities
RuSFAD-III	4 Districts	135.9	142,312	975,681	
Total	6 Districts	157.2	204,227	1,273,736	

Table 22: Achievements of Equine Welfare Project (Jul 2011-Jun 2012)

Activity	Target 2011-12	Achievement against annual target	Remarks
Equines' Treatment	3000	400	Need-based activity, target was less achieved due to new veterinary doctors appointment.
Community Meetings	40	16	183 community members attended these meetings
Brooke Provided emergency treatments and vaccinations where no other help were available	1500	1875	
Training CBAHWs ,CLEWs, LLWs and VSPs (Govt. and private Veterinary service providers) delivering affordable veterinary treatment to working equines	8	36	Govt. Vets 12, Private Vets 13 and Vet Assistants 11
Organize and conduct community awareness meetings	60	62	Grooming/foot cleaning 7, Water Awareness 8, Stable Hygiene 5, Harness Maintenance 7, Heat Exhaustion 17, Wound Management 10, Shoeing 3, and feeding Practices 5, feed Practices 5, total old participants, 560 and New 125, Total participants 685.
Organized Camps for awareness raising	1	1	32 animals were benefited and 52 equine owners participated
conducted School visits to deliver message on equine welfare	1	1	72 children participated and 06 Teachers

Table 23: Micro Health Insurance Outreach during 2011-12

Total MHI Membership during 2011-2012						
S No	District	Member Clients		Total	Amount Received	Amount Paid to adamjee
		Male	Female	Clients	from Clients	
1	Sukkur	216	8,843	9,059	5,332,050	5,162,900
2	Khairpur	246	6,665	6,911	4,303,650	4,191,132
3	Shikarpur	-	32997	32,997	17,965,950	17,943,150
4	Kandhkot	-	24000	24,000	13,200,000	13,200,000
5	Ghotki	404	9,332	9,736	1,526,600	1,032,540
6	Jacobabad	-	1,031	1,031	154,650	103,100
7	Larkana	-	3,939	3,939	590,850	393,900
8	NousheroFeroz	200	7,009	7,209	1,081,350	720,900
9	ShahdadKot	-	1,755	1,755	333,000	237,500
	Total	1,066	95,571	96,637	44,488,100	42,985,122
	Beneficiaries by Family			390,620		
	Cumulative Total			487,257		

Table 24: District wise break up of MHI claims setteled during 2011-12

S #	Name of District	No of Claims	Claimed Amount
1	Sukkur	76	881,595
2	Khairpur	427	4,114,378
3	Shikarpur	1,120	12,234,775
4	Kandhkot	703	9,394,107
5	Ghotki	41	388,636
6	Jacobabad	1	15,000
7	Larkana	31	471,726
8	N Feroze	20	289,145
9	Shahdad Kot	22	296,700
	Total	2,441	28,086,062

Table 25: Gender wise Break up MHI Claims passed during 2011-12

S No	District	No of Claims	
		Male	Female
1	Sukkur	22	54
2	Khairpur	119	308
3	Shikarpur	365	755
4	Kandhkot	284	419
5	Ghotki	4	37
6	Jacobabad	0	1
7	Larkana	0	31
8	NousheroFeroz	1	19
9	ShahdadKot	0	22
	Total	795	1,646

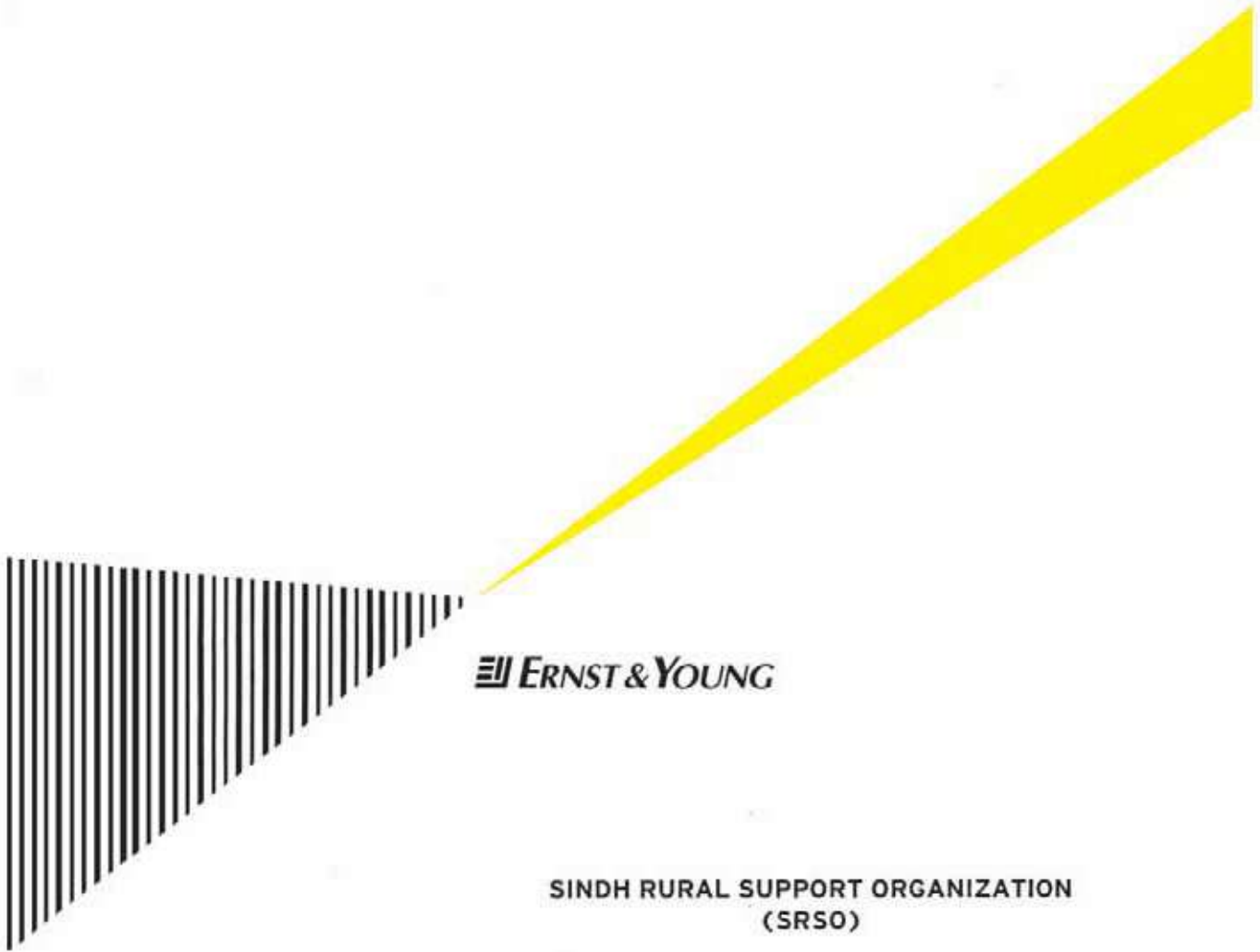
Table 26: Number & Value of MHI Claims settled from July-2011 to June-2012

S#	Value of Claim (Rs.)	Claims		Total Claim Value	
		Number	%	Amount (Rs.)	%
1	Upto 6000	759	31	3,508,078	12
2	7000-12,000	889	36	8,087,196	29
3	13,000-18,000	263	11	3,829,885	14
4	19,000-25,000	530	22	12,660,903	45
	Grand Total	2,441	100	28,086,062	100

Table 27: Achievement of Education Component as of June 2012

Key Performance Indicators	Project Targets	Achievement as of June 2012
Non Functional Schools Re functionalized	102	102
Girls Primary Schools	44	44
Boys Primary Schools	58	58
School Management Committees established	119	119
No. of Beneficiary Villages	119	119
No. of Beneficiary UC's	29	29
Activation of 2nd Shift Girls Primary School	24	24
Early Childhood Education Centers established	9	9
No. of Teachers Appointed (Local Female)	-	198
Teacher Trained through modern procedure (Friendly education system)	198	195
Govt. Education Deptt: Officials Trained	21	21
Number of School Improvement Plans Prepared	102	102
Number of School Improvement Plans Completed	102	69

Annexure B: SRSO Financial Statement of 2011-12



ERNST & YOUNG

**SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
(SRSO)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder
Chartered Accountants
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS
OF SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANISATION**

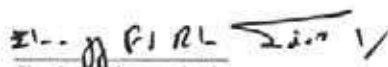
We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the Sindh Rural Support Organization (the Organization) as at 30 June 2012, and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in fund together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

It is the responsibility of the organization's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

- a) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the organization as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- b) In our opinion:
 - (i) the balance sheet and income and expenditure account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied except for changes as stated in note 4.1 of these financial statements, with which we concur;
 - (ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Organization's business; and
 - (iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Organization.
- c) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in fund together with the notes forming part thereof conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Organization's affairs as at 30 June 2012 and of the surplus, its cash flows and changes in fund for the year then ended; and
- d) In our opinion no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1.3 of the financial statements which describes that the agreements of the projects Union Council Bases Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) Kandkot Kashmore and Shikarpur and Jacobabad have been expired and negotiation for extension of the project are under progress with the Government of Sindh.


Chartered Accountants

Engagement Partner: Naseem Akbar

Lahore: 13 October 2012

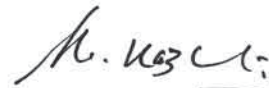
SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
(a Company set up under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

ASSETS	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees (Restated)
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	177,615,028	143,838,085
Intangible assets	6	5,404,459	4,967,516
Biological assets	7	14,820,000	-
Long term investments	8	232,600,000	232,600,000
Total non-current assets		<u>430,439,487</u>	<u>381,405,601</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	9	1,271,362	143,925,754
Grants receivable	10	34,803,219	57,758,310
Trade receivables	11	114,337,005	289,072,994
Short term advances	12	56,687,251	82,722,466
Microcredit loans	13	915,242,628	540,048,208
Short term prepayments		12,584,851	11,375,793
Short term investments	14	925,400,000	858,400,000
Mark-up / service charges accrued	15	55,948,815	33,579,782
Other receivables	16	57,940,324	123,079,515
Bank balances	17	939,481,233	1,776,559,183
Total current assets		<u>3,113,696,688</u>	<u>3,916,522,005</u>
Assets held for disposal	18	<u>3,296,359</u>	<u>22,077,489</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,547,432,534</u>	<u>4,320,005,095</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred grants	19	365,392,139	1,354,780,878
Long term loans	20	40,800,000	164,433,333
Employee benefits	21	43,111,637	38,171,735
Total non-current liabilities		<u>449,303,776</u>	<u>1,557,385,946</u>
Current liabilities			
Short term borrowings	22	450,000,000	250,000,000
Current maturity of long term loans	20	453,792,777	285,373,333
Mark-up accrued	23	14,008,010	3,914,040
Trade and other payables	24	85,117,001	268,115,583
Total current liabilities		<u>1,002,917,788</u>	<u>807,402,956</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,452,221,564</u>	<u>2,364,788,902</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>2,095,210,971</u>	<u>1,955,216,193</u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
Endowment fund		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated surplus	25	1,085,615,011	945,519,223
		2,085,615,011	1,945,519,223
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment	26	9,595,960	9,696,970
		<u>2,095,210,971</u>	<u>1,955,216,193</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	27	-	-

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements. *فہم*



Chief Executive Officer



Director

SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION

(a Company set up under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees (Restated)
INCOME			
Grants	28	2,281,777,973	2,732,345,632
Income from microcredit loans	29	144,303,529	75,596,084
Income from services	30	-	504,586,943
Profit on investments and bank deposits	31	216,687,319	280,633,006
Other income	32	248,884,064	125,331,634
		<u>2,891,652,885</u>	<u>3,718,493,299</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Operating expenditure	33	544,148,084	892,078,568
Provision for non - performing microcredit loans	13.1	2,058,811	50,741,950
Programme assistance	34	2,142,016,291	2,233,796,245
Finance cost	35	63,434,921	39,246,668
		<u>2,751,658,107</u>	<u>3,215,863,431</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>139,994,778</u>	<u>502,629,868</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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 Chief Executive Officer


 Director

SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
(a Company set up under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	139,994,778	502,629,868
Adjustments for non-cash and non operating items:		
Depreciation	49,088,198	47,531,737
Amortization - intangibles	429,193	76,198
Financial charges	63,434,921	39,246,668
Provision for non - performing microcredit loans	2,058,811	50,741,950
Amortization of premium on long term investment	-	574,329
Income from microcredit loans	(144,303,529)	(75,596,084)
Profit on investments and bank deposits	(216,687,319)	(280,633,006)
Grants	(2,260,288,853)	(2,732,345,632)
Amortization of grants related to property and equipment	(21,489,120)	(22,993,865)
Fair value gain on biological assets	(1,509,216)	-
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	18,843,415	431,585
	<u>(2,510,423,499)</u>	<u>(2,972,966,120)</u>
Deficit before working capital changes	(2,370,428,721)	(2,470,336,252)
Effect of working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
Stocks	142,654,392	(143,586,475)
Microcredit loans	(377,253,231)	(234,897,339)
Trade receivables	174,735,989	(289,072,994)
Short term investments	(67,000,000)	(74,662,196)
Short term advances	26,035,215	(47,123,535)
Short term prepayments	(1,209,058)	17,458,172
Other receivables	65,139,191	65,183,482
	<u>(36,897,502)</u>	<u>(706,700,885)</u>
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:		
Short term borrowings - net	200,000,000	30,000,000
Trade and other payables	(182,998,582)	175,116,168
	<u>17,001,418</u>	<u>205,116,168</u>
	<u>(19,896,084)</u>	<u>(501,584,717)</u>
Cash used in operations	(2,390,324,805)	(2,971,920,969)
Finance cost paid	(53,340,951)	(39,799,984)
Grants received	1,315,344,325	2,652,108,268
Employee benefits paid - net	4,939,902	29,171,181
Service charges received	129,084,589	62,233,132
Profit on investment and bank deposits received	209,537,226	285,621,883
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(784,759,714)	17,413,511
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditure incurred - net	(104,296,777)	(43,922,030)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	21,369,350	-
Intangible assets acquired	(866,136)	(5,030,000)
Biological assets procured	(13,310,784)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(97,104,347)	(48,952,030)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long term loans - net	44,786,111	298,476,666
Net cash generated from financing activities	44,786,111	298,476,666
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(837,077,950)	266,938,147
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,776,559,183	1,509,621,036
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	939,481,233	1,776,559,183

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements. *7/12/12*



Chief Executive Officer



Director

SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
(a Company set up under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees (Restated)
Surplus for the year	139,994,778	502,629,868
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>139,994,778</u>	<u>502,629,868</u>

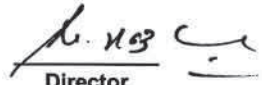
Surplus / deficit on revaluation of 'Fixed assets' are presented under a separate head below equity as 'surplus / deficit on revaluation of assets' in accordance with the requirements specified by Companies Ordinance, 1984.

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signature



Chief Executive Officer



Director

PEOPLE'S PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE (PPHI) – SINDH

(Formerly President's Primary Healthcare Initiative)

(A project under the administrative control of Cabinet Division of Government of Pakistan)

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Head	Federal Grants		Provincial Grants for BSIS Schemes		Subsidy Accounts of BSIS Schemes		Provincial Grants for BSIC		Diversed Grants		Employment Account		Reserves Account		Other Bank Accounts		Total	2017	2018
	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS	PSU	BSIS and DSIS			
RECEIPTS																			
Federal Government grants	204,528,000	-	50,000,000	-	300,000,000	-	1,794,453,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,528,000	-	184,528,000
Provincial Government grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Government grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receipts	15,000	302,951	2,800,000	2,800,000	800,000	8,000	5,794,740	5,794,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,794,453,360	-	1,810,000,000
Profit on bank accounts	24,864,000	3,102,444	20,204,000	1,224,340	2,604,200	83,341	2,604,200	2,604,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,862,215	-	3,102,444
Bank loan (PSU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank loan (DSIS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	249,407,000	3,405,395	73,004,000	4,114,681	310,604,200	83,341	1,797,257,300	1,797,257,300	5,794,740	5,794,740	131,742,161	131,742,161	44,816,000	44,816,000	31,862,215	31,862,215	2,067,794,906	-	2,067,794,906
DISBURSEMENTS																			
Salaries	10,121,115	-	2,744,807	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,865,922	-	11,865,922
Recurring operational expenditures	3,202,205	-	850,510	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,852,715	-	4,852,715
Capital expenditures	408,100	-	2,804,308	-	1,805,100	-	23,303,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,317,134	-	26,317,134
Other expenditures / Security Deposits Released	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSIS - maintenance and repair expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSIS - repair and renovation expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring operational and salary expenditures by PSU	13,731,420	-	3,595,317	-	24,205,100	-	24,205,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,936,527	-	27,936,527
Total disbursements	14,731,420	-	3,595,317	-	24,205,100	-	24,205,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,936,527	-	27,936,527
INTERNAL TRANSFERS																			
TRANSFER BETWEEN PSU, BSIS AND DSIS																			
Cash transferred from PSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to PSU account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to BSIS account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to DSIS account (O use)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts / Payments on account of sale/purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring operational salary / capital expenditures by PSU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total internal transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXTERNAL TRANSFERS																			
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserve Account to District Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserve Account from District Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Subsidy Accounts of BSIS Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer back to Main BSIS Account from Sub Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between District, Provincial and Federal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Environment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total external transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET (PSU / BSIS / DSIS) TRANSFERS																			
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserve Account to District Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserve Account from District Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Subsidy Accounts of BSIS Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer back to Main BSIS Account from Sub Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between District, Provincial and Federal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Environment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total external transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS																			
Surplus at the beginning of the year	71,883,917	5,211,831	24,707,882	2,283,418	108,818,826	77,378	83,038,815	83,038,815	140,191	140,191	88,133,330	88,133,330	29,311,261	29,311,261	448,711	448,711	244,173,188	-	613,297,217
Surplus at the end of the year	290,841,281	18,288,303	107,883,262	3,792,317	207,823,842	122,045	82,762,815	82,762,815	1,898,273	1,898,273	1,084,807,835	1,084,807,835	243,833,485	243,833,485	448,711	448,711	2,182,817,815	-	2,182,817,815
Surplus at the end of the year	272,228,028	20,698,324	107,238,445	14,137,462	183,322,746	83,796	84,296,815	84,296,815	1,898,273	1,898,273	1,084,807,835	1,084,807,835	243,833,485	243,833,485	448,711	448,711	2,182,817,815	-	2,182,817,815

[Signature]
MUNICIPAL OFFICER

[Signature]
PROGRAM DIRECTOR

The enclosed order form is to be filled in original part of this statement



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