

Report on Tranche Condition D (i)

**Utilization of Conditional Grants
In Accordance with
Agreed Eligibility Criteria**



District Government Badin

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1.1 District Badin

Badin district is situated between 24°-5` to 25°-25` north latitude and 68 21' to 69 20' east longitude. The district is bounded on the north by Tando Mohammad Khan district on the east by Mirpurkhas and Tharparkar districts, on the south the Arabian Sea and Rann of Kutch, which also forms the international boundary with India, and on the west it is bounded by Thatta and Tando Mohammad Khan districts. The total area of the district is 6,726 square kilometers and the district consists of five Talukas, they are Badin, Matli, Tando Bago, Golarchi and Talhar and with the introduction of the Devolution System the Talukas have been sub-divided into the Union Councils numbering 49, Tapas 109 and Dehs 511.

Physical Features / Topography

The district is a part of lower Indus plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Indus river. Being a vast alluvial plain, its land is very uniform in character and is not diversified by hills or rivers. The southern part of the district is close to the delta of the river Indus and the land surface is, therefore, relatively low as compared to the north half, the general elevation of the district is about 50 meters above sea level. Clay and sand are principal ingredients of the soil and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated in the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of a soil is the presence or absence of natural salts.

Matli is generally on a higher level than the adjoining Talukas Talhar and Tando bago of this district and unlike them presents an uneven surface, long rolling undulation of not great heights or depth succeeding each other through a large area from east to west. Tando Bago is a vast alluvial plain. It is generally low lying and well watered. The whole district Badin is a rice growing land impregnated with natural salts.

History

History of Badin being a lower part of Sindh, relates with the history of Sindh. The Sindh has remained the center of ancient Indus Valley Civilization. There is a gap of more than a million years that the historical is revived. This record is monotonous and of episodic nature. The record shows Sindh annexed under (Persian) Achaemenid empire Darius in the late sixth century B.C. Nearly two centuries later, Alexander the Great conquered the region in 325 and 326 B.C. After his death Sindh came under the domination of empire of Seleucus I Nicator, Chandra Gupt Maurya (C-305 BC), the Indo-Greek and Parthians in the 2nd - 3rd century B.C., and the Scythians and the Kushians rulers from about 100 B.C. to AD 200.

The important influences shaping the progress of Sindh during this long period of time were the gradual decay of Brahmanical system of religion which in course of time had become excessively sacerdotal and ceremonious and getting out of touch with the feelings of common people. During that period the doctrines of Buddhism and Jainism were established and it is certain that Buddhism for many centuries had a profound influence upon the population of Sindh.

From the 3rd to 7th century AD the area remained under Persian Sasanids. Before Arabs invasion in Sindh, the area was under the rule of Rai dynasty. During that period Brahmanism revival set in and in the second quarter of 7th century AD Brahmanism and Buddhism were confronting each other.

The Arab conquest of Sindh in 711 AD heralded the entry of Islam into the Indian sub-continent. Sindh was part of the administration province of "As Sindh" in the Umayyad and Abbassid empires from 712 to about 900 A.D. with the eventual weakening of central authority in the caliphate, this region came under the control of Ghaznavides.

The area remained under Ghaznavides till 1032 AD when Ibne Sumar, the ruler of Multan laid the foundation of Sumra dynasty in Sindh. The sumras possibly recognized the sovereignty of the Ghaznavides but for all practical purposes were independent. Sindh remained a part of Shahabuddin Ghori's Kingdom and did not cease to be so defacto or de jure, until the eruption of Tamerlane. The Dehli Sultanate over its neighbors and tributary states strengthened and weakened capriciously and local rulers often able to exert a practical, if not a fully recognized sovereignty over their own local areas. During the reign of Alutamish, Sindh came directly under the throne of Dehli. The death of Alutamish in 1236 was followed at Dehli by a

succession of plots, muteness and revolutions equally destitute of present interest and permanent effects. It was evidently real enough to be irksome, for when the house of Khilji fell and Ghazi Malik, the strong Governor of Multan left the province to become emperor, the tribe of Sumras occupying the areas about Thatta, took the opportunity to declare their independence. The Sumras dynasty gradually waned in power until 1351 AD when Sammas unseated Soomras and placed "Jam Umar" on the throne in 1451 AD.

In 1526 Mughal Empire was established and in 1592, Akbar the Great established the direct rule Mughal Empire in Sindh by defeating Mirza Jani Beg, ruler of Thatta. The defeat of Mirza Jani Beg put an end to Tarkhan (Arghun) dynasty and Sindh henceforth become a part of Multan province.

Kalhoras began as petty feudal chiefs became strong enough to be appointed Governors of Sarkars and in the end succeeded in getting the control of upper and lower Sindh with headquarters at Bukkur and Thatta till Nadir Shah's invasion in 1737, they reached a position of virtual independence. The struggle of power between Kalhoras and Talpurs ended in the battle at Halani in which the Talpurs emerged victorious and Kalhora dynasty came to an end and Talpur came into power in 1783.

Talpur family was divided into three branches (1) The Hyderabad or Shahdadpur family ruling in central Sindh (2) The Mirpur of Manikari family ruling Mirpur and (3) Khairpir or Sohrabani branch governing at Khairpur.

The government of Mirs was unique. It was a kind of family cooperation with no great interest in anything except keeping Sindh isolated and in collecting the revenue. They continued to rule Sindh until the battle of Miani in 1848 when the forces of the Mirs were defeated and Sindh passed under British rule.

The Badin district was formed in 1975 from districts of Hyderabad and Thatta. It consists of five Talukas *namely Badin, Shaheed Fazil Rahu (Golarchi), Matli, Tando Bago and Talhar(* During Census 1998, there were only 4 Talukas. Taluka Talhar has been created recently and after the 1998 census).

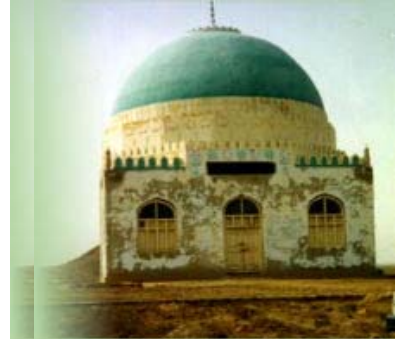
Culture, Customs and Traditions

The customs of visiting Dargah (Shrines) of saint is common among the Muslim and Hindus. According to faith the people visit the Dargahs during the time of trouble and misfortune and pray for safety and relief from the worldly affairs/problems. It is therefore, the main cause that Pirs, Sueds, Sayeds, Shaiks are considered here as Murshad among-un-educated masses.

This district has many important Dargahs/Shrines such as Dargah of Shah Oadri, Dargah of Luari Sharif, Saman Sarkar, Ghulam Shah, Sajjan Sawai, Dodo soomro, Sawan Fakir, Shah Turait, Ahmed Rajo.

The following festivals / mellas are being celebrated every year.

1. Mela of Saman Sarkar
2. Mela of Sajan Sawai
3. Mela of Sawan Fakir
4. Mela of Ghulam Shah



Environment

Badin is an agro industrial district. In urban area, ambient air quality, supply of contaminated water, unsafe disposal of municipal waste and solid waste, unsafe disposal of infectious hospital waste and congested houses have created sever environmental degradation. Rural area is badly affected by water logging and salinity and non-availability of pure drinking water.

Climate

The climate of the district taken as a whole is moderate, and is tampered by the sea breeze which blows for eight months of the year from March to October, making the hot weather comparatively cool. During the monsoon period, the sky remains cloudy, but there is very little precipitation. The climate in summer is generally moist and humid. The cold weather in Badin starts from the beginning of November when a sudden change from the moist sea breeze to the dry and cold north-east wind brings about, as a natural consequence, an immediate fall in temperature.

The maximum temperature in the hot weather usually remains up to 43C, while the minimum reading in winter does not fall below 18C. the autumn sets in September and lasts for 1 ½ months.

Shrines

In Badin district there are numerous shrines of the saints, which are visited by hundreds of the people daily not only from parts of the district but also beyond. The shrines include that of Shah Qadri, Mah Wali, Saman Shah, one of the greatest saints of Sindh of the last century, the shrines of 22 Pirs of Lowari Sharif including that of the famous poet of Sindhi language, Khowaja Muhammad Zaman and others. While other famous saints who graced this part of Sindh have their last abodes are Raj Shaheen, Ghulam Shah, Ahmed Rajo, Sajan Sawai, Miyoon Mooso, Shah Gariyo, Syed Tajuddin Shah alias Shah Turail, the Hussain Shah 'Sail', Sawall Fakir. The known poets of Sindh, Gul Ghaibee. Shah Dewano, Shaikh Kirhyo Bhandari, Sarwar Fakir, Khan Shah, Mehmood Fakir, the folk Sindhi poet, Shaheed Dodo

Soomro, who laid down his life fighting against the invading forces of Alluddin Khijli and others.

Festivals

Mostly festivals are also held annually at most of the shrines of these saintly men. The big annual fairs are held at Saman Shah, Ghulam Shah, Sajan Sawai, Gul Ghaibee, Sawan Fakir, Shah Turail, Mai Bhabee, Shah Gariyo, Raj Shaheen and Shah Deewano. Ahmed Rajo. Shah Qadri and others. These annual fairs, besides being reflective of the local culture are also the great source of the entertainment for people of the district.

Irrigation

There is no river or stream in the district. The district is irrigated from Sukkur and Kotri barrages. The area being fed by Kotri is further divided in perennial and non-perennial system of irrigation. The irrigation network mainly comprises of Guni canal, Phuleli canal, Akram wah and Nasir canal.

Industry and Trade

Being an agricultural area, the industries in Badin are agricultural based. Presently there are six large-scale units engaged in the production of sugar and are providing employment to 6,000 persons. Besides these factories, there are 16 rice-husking mills

Dwelling & Occupation

The houses of well-to-do persons in town are built with pucca bricks and covered with limestone plaster. The persons of average position building their houses with katcha bricks and mud. There are sufficient arrangements for drainage, ventilation and lighting. The house mostly consist of three to six rooms, one hall, verandah, latrine, bathroom and kitchen. One room is also provided mostly to every house as baithak or guest room. The houses contains the necessary furniture. The house in villages are built of katcha bricks and covered with timber, wood reeds, and grass. The courtyards are surrounded by fence of thorny bushes. They are built in a haphazard manner and not in compact blocks. The poor presents and farmers live in hunts made of reeds and covered with sur grass. There are little arrangements of sanitation and drainage in rural areas.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The women folk in the rural areas help the male members in the fields. As the lands of this district are low lying, therefore numbers of Dhands exist as such a good number of population of Mallah community is engaged in the fishing occupation. The skilled persons are engaged in the administrative and other related jobs. The district being a sugarcane and oil & gas producing state, therefore a good number of people are engaged in mills and oil & gas fields in the district.

Law & Order Situation

The general Law & Order situation in Badin district remained normal and under control. Though six sugar mills and oil fields are operating within the jurisdiction of Badin district yet the law & order situation remained under control.

Crime Situation

The compression of crime figures for the last 03 years reveals that the crime has been decreased due to the day and night patrolling and taking preventive measures to avert the crime and criminal activities. Following is the details of crime situation for the last three years.

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Case Reported	1099	1004	905	839

Literacy

The literacy ratio of the district is 24.63 percent. The male literacy ratio is nearly three times higher at 35.01 percent as compared to 12.90 percent for the females in 1998, there are sharp differences in the literacy ratios by sex and area. The ratio in the urban areas is more than double at 44.76 percent as compared to 20.52 percent in the rural areas. In the rural areas male literacy is more than three times higher at 20.66 percent compared to female literacy ratio at only 9.23 percent. It is 56.24 percent for males and 31.33 percent for females in the urban areas.

Communication Facilities

Postal Service

In district Badin 55 post offices have been working since the year 2002. Considering the projected population 1252,45 thousand of the district for the year 2002, hence there are four post offices for about 91,087 population of the district.

Telephone and Telegraph

In 2003 telephone connections in Badin were 4821.

Internet

Internet facility is available in all the Talukas of the district. At least all ISPs (Internet Service Providers) are providing there services to the District. Various Internet Café are available, where a number of people used internet facility. Internet Cable Service is also available at District.

Transportation

The district is well linked by roads with its all taluka head quarters. Main roads in the district are Badin to Sajawal road, Badin to Tando Muhammad Khan road and Badin to Hyderabad road. Badin district consists of five Talukas; its total geographical area is 6,726 square kilometers and the total length of roads of both high type and low type is 2019 kilometers. The length of road per square km as per geographical area is 0.30 km, which is insufficient as compared to the rush of motor vehicles and farms to market transportation. Following is the detail of registered transports:

Buses	68
Coasters	109
Wagons	85
Trucks	67
Pickups	150

Railway

The district is connected by railway system. The railway line connects Badin with Hyderabad passing through Matli Taluka. All the trains running through this district carry enormous traffic both of passengers and goods.

Media

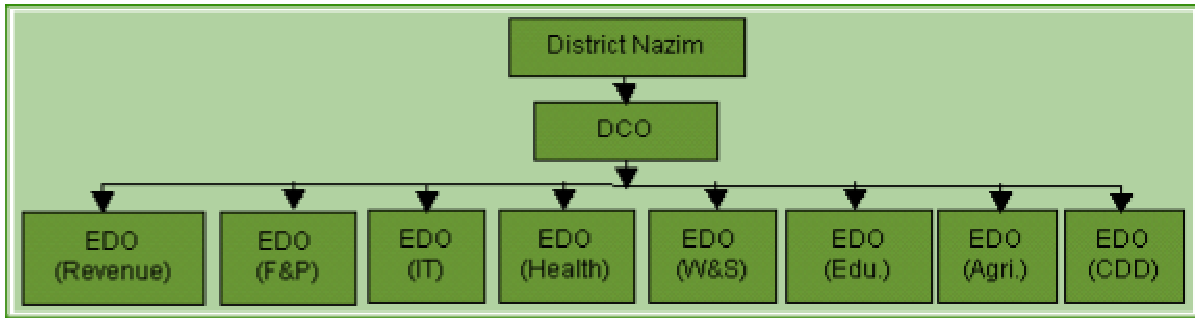
Media is a massive source of communication. It comprises of electronic media including radio, television, videocassette recorder, cable system and print media including newspapers, books, pamphlets, brochures, magazines etc.

District Government Badin

District Administration Setup

The Zila Nazim (**Ali Anwar Halepoto**) is the head of the District Government Badin, while the District Co-ordination Officer (**Aftab Ahmed Khatri**) is the Coordinating head of District administration. **Aziz Ullah Dero** is Zila Naib Nazim and conveners of Zila Council Badin and presides its meetings.

The offices decentralized to the District Government and offices set up by the Provincial Government are as follows:



Number of Nazim, Naib Nazim and Members of District, Taluka and Union Councils of District Badin

S. #	Description Number	Number of Positions
1	District Nazim	1
2	District Naib Nazim	1
3	District Council Members	66
4	Taluka Nazim	5
5	Taluka Naib Nazim	5
6	Taluka Council Member	76
7	Union Council Nazim	46
8	Union Council Naib Nazim	46
9	Union Council Members	598

Structure of District Council Badin

In addition of the general seats, The Zila Council has 33 % of its seats reserved for women, 5 % for workers / peasants and 5 % for minorities. The total number of district council members is 66. The Zila Council performs the functions of legislature, monitoring, and approval of budgets and development plans.

Taluka Council

The Taluka (Sub-district) government includes the Taluka Nazim, the Naib Talukas Nazim, the Taluka Council and the Taluka administration. There is a Taluka Municipal Officer (TMO) who co-ordinates the taluka administration. There are 5 Taluka Officers (TO) in Badin reporting to the TMO, each being responsible for finance, budget and accounts, municipal standards and co-ordination, land control and rural-urban planning.

The Union Councils

District Badin has 46 Union Councils; each Union Council consists of 13 members including Nazim and Naib Nazim. It is comprised of (6) general seats, of which 2 are reserved for women. There are (4) seats for workers and peasants, of which (2) are reserved for women while one seat is reserved for Minorities. Every Union Council has three secretaries under the control of the Union Nazim. The U.C. performs the following functions:

- a) The Union Councils carry out their functions through the Union Government and the Monitoring Committees. At a minimum, there is Monitoring Committee for municipal services, finance, public safety, health, education, literacy, works and services and justices.
- b) All Union Councils undertake local level development projects and monitoring of citizen's right, security and services.
- c) The Union Councils levy taxes from specified list.
- d) The Union Councils may perform the functions related to conciliation of disputes in civil, criminal and family matters

District Report 2006.

Education Sector

1. Introduction

On the desire of Program Officers Education, Health and Water Supply (SSWM), Program Support Unit (PSU) SDSSP, Finance Department, Government of Sindh, the Local Support Unit (LSU) Badin, initiated the report on assessment of schemes in, education, health and water supply sanitation areas, where SDSSP Grant for the year 2004-05 was released to the district government for education and health sectors and Taluka governments for water supply, sanitation drainage & solid waste management. The ASPs for the year 2004-05 were prepared from the all sectors and submitted to PSU-SDSSP and received the funds. The ASPs FY 2005-06 for health and education sectors are under process. The TMAs have submitted their ASPs 2005-06 and received 50% of the funds. They have started work on approved schemes, it is progressively proceeding towards the logical end. The remaining 50% of funds is to be released to them on the utilization of first installment. Their work The F&G Consultant and the Program Assistant LSU, Badin carried on this assignment by collected the required information from the concerned sectors, departments for report. The havoc monsoon rains have badly hit this coastal district, the frequent failure of electricity and communication hardship hindered the process of report.

1.2 SDSSP Objectives

The main goal of the DSSP is to improve people's education, health and access of water and sanitation, and thus help to reduce poverty and gender imbalances. The Program has five principal policy outcomes: (i) further devolve social services to LGs, (ii) improve social sector financing and flow of funds, (iii) promote participation, linkages, and public accountability, (iv) rationalize services and set minimum standards, and (v) encourage public-private partnership.

2. Compliance of the Conditions.

The district government and the education department have complied the conditions for achieving the SDSSP grant for education sector as under.

2.1 MoU.

The MoU is signed between the government of Sindh and the district Government Badin. The following authorities signed the MoU on 8th February 2005.

1. Sardar Kamal Khan Chang, District Nazim,
District Government, Badin.

- And
2. Malak Asrar Hussain
Secretary Finance Department
Government of Sindh.

(Annexure- 1)

2.2 Sector Committee

1. In 2001 the Education Committee was elected, vide Administrative Officer, District Council letter No. ZN/BDN/60 dated 06-10-2001, for monitoring the work under council resolution No.02 dated 03-09-2001.
2. In February 2006 under SDSSP Guidelines, the Sector Committee for education having 20% women members is constituted by the district council Badin, vide council notification No.NZN/ BDN /11/ of 2006 dated 10-02-2006.

(Annexure- 2)

2.3 ASP

The Sindh Devolved Social Services Program started funding in social sectors from 2004-05. Since it was the first year of SDSSP grant to districts and the Local Support Units were not established at district level, the Education Department Badin however prepared its ASP(E) 2004-05 for the schemes being covered with 2004-05 and 2005-06 funds, where as ASP under SDSSP is required to be prepared in each year separately. The education department has prepared its first draft of ASP(E) FY 2005-06, under the PSU guidelines and with the help of sector committee (constituted with 20% women members) prioritizing the need assessment, in the interest of the poor and gender imbalancing and submitted to the PSU.

(Annexure- 3)

2.4 P.C-1

P.C-1 for the SDSSP funds 2004-05 Taluka and District schemes are prepared, the dates are not mentioned in PC-1. The copies are appended with this report.

(Annexure- 4)

2.5 Administrative Approval

The administrative approval has also been accorded from the district government for the schemes to be completed with SDSSP funds FY 2004-05, vide order No. F&P/150/2005 Dated 19-04-2005.

(Annexure-5)

2.6 Tender Notices

The tender notices showing the SDSSP Funded schemes 2004-05 have been published in newspapers. The news cuttings are annexed, the names of some of the newspapers are disappearing from the news cuttings Table-A.

Table – A

Year of SDSSP Fund	Name of news paper	Language	Date
SDSSP 2004-05	1.Kawish	Sindhi	25-05-2005
	2.-----	Sindhi	03-06-2005
	3.-----	Sindhi	07-09-2005

(Annexure- 6)

3. Release of SDSSP FY2004-05 Funds, to District Government Badin, By the Government of Sindh.

The government of sindh, finance department under SDSS program released the funds Rs.62, 020,655/- to the district government Badin for the year 2004-05, vide letter No. SO(LF.111)/ SDSSP(Dist.ts)/ 2004-05 dated 10-02-2005.

(Annexure-7)

3.1 Release/ Allocation of SDSSP FY2004-05 Funds, to Education and Health Sectors by the District Government.

The District Government Badin distributed SDSSP funds, among the education and health sectors, vide EDO (F&P) letter No. EDO/F&P/BDN/of 2006 dated 07-06-2006 (details are shown in table B).

(Annexure-8)

Table showing the allocation/ release to sectors by Dist.Government.

Table - B

Sector	Responsible Officer	Amount	Releases by Dist. Govt.
Education Sector	i) D.O (E.W) ii) EDO (E)	45.062 M <u>00.558 M</u> 45.620 M	Rs. 45.620 M
Health Sector	EDO (H)	<u>16. 400 M</u> 16. 400 M	Rs.16. 400 M
			Rs. 62.020M

DO(E.W) and EDO(E) received.

i) District Officer (Education Works)	45.062 M
ii) Executive District Officer (Education)	<u>00.558 M</u>
	45.620 M

4. Utilization of SDSSP Funds FY-2004-05, by Education Works Department

The district government released a sum of Rs.45.062M to the D.O (E .W) for education schemes/ units, proposed in Annual Sector Plan 2004-05. The ASP approved by the Council was for Rs. 69. 855M. the construction work of Shelter less Schools was carried on by the education works department. In this scheme total 77 schools/ units (2 Class Rooms and 1 Class Room) were included according PC-1 and Administrative Approval. The education works according to its monthly progress report April 2006 has utilized 100% of the funds on the construction of shelter less schools. The education department has utilized Rs.45.060M; the balance of (SDSSP FY-2004-05) fund with D.O (E.W) will be Rs 2,000/-. The Taluka wise progress status shown in education works report April 2004-05, is produced in following Tables B, C, D, E, and F.

4.1 Physical Progress According Education Works Report April 2006.

Mainly the SDSSP Funds FY 2004-05, were utilized for the Taluka and District schemes, on the Construction of Shelter less Primary Schools. According the education works report April 2006, Taluka/ District wise status of progress is mentioned in C, D, E. F and G, tables.

Table- C

Construction of Shelter less Primary Schools Taluka and District Schemes

1. Taluka Badin

S. No	Name/ Location	Total Expenditure Since Commencement	Physical Progress according progress Report up to 30-04-2006.
1 *	GPS Ismail Soomro	904,513	Completed
2 *	GPS Abdul Jabbar Gopang	871,586	Completed & Handover
3 *	GPS Ahmed Soomro	873,297	Completed & Handover
4 *	GPS Mithan Junejo	837,599	Completed
5 *	GPS Haji Bachal Hingorjo	807,130	Finishing in progress
6 *	GPS Luari Sharif-II	847,790	Completed & Handover
7 *	GPS Moosa Samejo	799,187	Finishing in progress
8 *	GPS Porho Lund / Mero Lund	2,647	Plinth level
9 *	GPS Uris Khaskhely	929,419	Completed & H/Over
10 **	GPS Dawood Soomro (2 CR)	869,608	Completed & H/Over
11 **	GPS Fog Lund Deh Dasti (I C.R)	500	Roof level
12 **	GPS Mohd Qasim Khoso Deh Ch. (I RC)	363,565	Completed & H/Over
13 **	GPS Qasim Soomro (I R.C)	360,668	Completed & H/Over
14 **	GPS Haji Tayab Jamali (I R.C)	368,586	Completed & H/Over
15 **	GPS Mohd Yousuf Khoso (I R.C)	360,765	Completed & H/Over
16 **	GPS Khalifo M.Lund, Adori Chak (I RC)	329,385	Completed & H/Over
17 **	GPS Amin Arain Deh Sahta (I R.C)	357,026	Completed & H/Over
18 **	GPS Khan M.Bhatti Deh Mithi III,(I RC)	00	Work in progress
19 **	GPS Rehmat Ali Bhatti (I R.C)	365,324	Completed & H/Over
20 **	GPS Umar Junejo (I C.R)	385,586	Completed & H/Over
21 **	GPS Noor Muhamand Ghirano (I R.C)	346,573	Completed
22 **	GPS Soomar Chawaro (I C.R)	368,139	Completed & H/Over

* Taluka Scheme (All shelter less schools with 2 Class Rooms)

** District Scheme (Shelter less schools with 1 or 2 Class Rooms)

(1 C.R) = 1 Class Room.

(2 C.R) = 2 Class Rooms.

Note:-

- 1) S.No. 18 GPS Khan M.Bhatti Deh Mithi III (I C.R.) and 19 GPS Rehmat Ali Bhatti (I C.R) both names relates to same school. The construction work of S.No.19 GPS Rehmat Ali Bhatti (I C.R) is completed and also handed over. Where as the construction work on S.No. 18 GPS Khan M.Bhatti Deh Mithi III (I C.R.) shown in above table is ZERO.
- 2) S.No. 11 ** GPS Fog Lund Deh Dasti (I C.R): According above statement/Table the expenditure on this unit is Rs. 500/- where as the development shown in same table is up to Roof Level???

Note: Only 14 schools are handed over.

Table- D

Construction of Shelter less Primary Schools Taluka and District Schemes

2. Taluka Talhar

S. #	Name/ Location	Total Expenditure Since Commencement	Physical Progress
1 *	GPS Juman Mallah	789,675	Coloring in progress
2 *	GPS Tejo Kolhi	834,060	Completed & H/over
3 *	GPS Qadir Bux Rind	900,361	Completed & H/over
4 *	GPS Bachal Khaskhely	785,329	Finishing in progress
5 *	GPS Hakimani Syed	584,478	Completed
6 *	GGPS Ramzan Hullio	884,793	Completed & H/over
7 **	GPS Rustam Lashari (2 CR)	804,270	Finishing in progress

* Taluka Scheme (All shelter less schools with 2 Class Rooms)

** District Scheme (Shelter less schools with 1 or 2 Classrooms)
(1 C.R) = 1 Class Room. (2 C.R) = 2 Class Rooms.

Note: Only 2 schools are handed over

Table- E

Construction of Shelter less Primary Schools Taluka and District Schemes

3. Taluka Matli

S. No	Name/ Location	Total Expenditure Since Commencement	Physical Progress
1 *	GBPS Shafi M. Nizamani	885,815	Completed
2 *	GGPS Nabi Bux Pitafi	00	Plot not received
3 *	GPS Natho Parmar	881,968	Completed
4 *	GGPS Hairo Talpur	795,112	Coloring in progress
5 *	GBPS Mohd Ali Gelhro	671,760	Finishing in progress
6 *	GGPS Mohd Hassan Bagrani	895,604	Completed & H/over
7 *	GGPS Pandi Phalkaro	894,505	Completed & H/over
8 *	GGPS Ali Mohd Mangrio	706,346	Finishing in progress
9 *	GBPS Abdul Haq Bhurgari	905,103	Completed & H/over
10 *	GGPS Ali Mohd Nuhrio	899,073	Completed & H/over
11 *	GGPS Sikandar Khan Laghari	797,949	Coloring in progress
12 **	GGPS Hot Khan Notkani (2 C.R)	848,706	Completed & H/over
13 **	GGPS Allah Jurio Daidano (2 C.R)	852,214	Completed & H/over
14 **	GGPS Bhai Khan Jat (2 C.R)	852,756	Completed & H/over
15 **	GPS Hamzo Khan Bagrani (1 C.R)	371,245	Completed & H/over

* Taluka Scheme (All shelter less schools with 2 Class Rooms)

** District Scheme (Shelter less schools with 1 or 2 Class Rooms)
(1 C.R) = 1 Class Room. (2 C.R) = 2 Class Rooms.

Note: Only 8 schools are handed over.

Note:-

S.No.2 * GGPS Nabi Bux Pitafi; The work is not carried on as the plot is not provided.

Table- F**Construction of Shelter less Primary Schools Taluka and District Schemes****4. Taluka Tando Bago**

S. No	Name/ Location	Total Expenditure Since Commencement	Physical Progress
1 *	GBPS Madhio Kolhi	859,464	Coloring in progress
2 *	GBPS Ameer Bux Rustmani	893,785	Finishing in progress
3 *	GBPS Balo Kolhi	884,615	Completed & H/over
4 *	GBPS Bachal Notkani	796,960	Finishing in progress
5 *	GPS Porho Lund	374,734	Roof laid
6 *	GGPS Bara Memon	824,848	Coloring in progress
7 *	GGPS Haji Mitho Notkani	896,420	Completed
8 *	GGPS Haji Gul Mohd Jamali	00	Tender under scrutiny
9 *	GGPS Signal Chack	844,783	Completed & H/over
10 *	GGPS Ali Nawaz Khoso	00	Tender under scrutiny
11 **	GPS Sobho Kolhi (1 C.R)	374,332	Completed
12 **	GPS Kherol Junejo (1 C.R)	345,105	Finishing in progress
13 **	GPS Haleem Dars Deh Mona (1 C.R)	360,402	Completed & H/over
14 **	GPS Baqa Nuhrio Deh Khalso (1 C.R)	385,392	Completed & H/over
15 **	GPS Vikio Junejo Deh Hingorjani (1C.R)	332,237	Finishing in progress
16 **	GPS Kirshan Thakur Deh Khanah (1 C.R)	335,350	Finishing in progress
17 **	GPS Nazar Ali Chandio (1 C.R)	275,076	Roof level
18 **	GPS Punhoon Chandio (1 C.R)	378,914	Coloring in progress
19 **	GPS Saleem Junejo (1 C.R)	364,261	Finishing in progress

* Taluka Scheme (All shelter less schools with 2 Class Rooms)

** District Scheme (Shelter less schools with 1 or 2 Class Rooms)

(1 C.R) = 1 Class Room.

(2 C.R) = 2 Class Rooms.

Note:-

S.No.8 * GGPS Haji Gul Mohd Jamali: The work is not carried on, as its Tender is under scrutiny ?

S.No.10 * GGPS Ali Nawaz Khoso: The work is not carried on, as its Tender is under scrutiny

Note: Only 4 schools are handed over.

TABLE- G**Construction of Shelter less Primary Schools Taluka and District Schemes****5. Taluka Shahid Fazil Raho**

S. No	Name/ Location	Total Expenditure Since Commencement	Physical Progress
1 *	GPS Manro Mal Makhwano	822,741	Plastering in progress
2 *	GPS Kirshan Makhwano	578,190	Plastering in progress
3 *	GGPS Chack No. 10	887,765	Completed & H/over
4 *	GGPS Ibrahim Chandio	604,494	Plastering in progress
5 *	GGPS Malak Allah Bachayo	828,771	Completed & H/over
6 *	GGPS Pir Mohammad Saddiq	539,993	Plastering in progress
7 *	GBPS Allah Dino Notkani	316,909	Roof level
8 *	GBPS Hashim Khaskhely	738,020	Plastering in progress
9 *	GGPS Chack No. 03	642,221	Plastering in progress
10 **	GPS Perano Gherano (2 C.R)	583,444	Plastering in progress
11 **	GPS Ali Bux Chang (2 C.R)	3,000	Layout given
12 **	GPS Siddique Rahimoon (1 C.R)	151,957	Roof level
13 **	GPS Faqir Mohd Nondani (1 C.R)	299,014	Plastering in progress
14 **	GGPS Hassan Shah-jo-Daro (1 C.R)	346,308	Completed

* Taluka Scheme (All shelter less schools with 2 Class Rooms)

** District Scheme (Shelter less schools with 1 or 2 Class Rooms)

(1 C.R) = 1 Class Room.

(2 C.R) = 2 Class Rooms.

Note: Only 2 schools are handed over.

Total 31 schools have been handed over by July 2006.

5. Reconciliation of SDSSP Funds 2004-05.

5.1 SDSSP Grant FY 2004-05.

The finance department government of Sindh, under SDSS Program, released Rs.62,020,655/- Grant for financial year 2004-05 to the district government Badin for education and health Sectors. The education sector received 45.620M, detail is shown in table -G.

5.2 The District Government Badin Distributed SDSSP Grant, among Education and Health Sectors.

Table – H

Education Sector	Amount	Health Sector	Amount	Total	Balance with Dist. Govt.
i)D.O(E.W)	45.062M	EDO(H)	<u>16.400M</u>	62.020M	00,000,655M
ii) EDO (E)	<u>00.558 M</u>		16.400M		
	45.620 M				

The District Government Distributed SDSSP funds, among the Education and Health Sectors as shown in above table. The District Govt. Badin out of Rs.62,020,655/- released Rs.62.020M to Education and Health Sectors. The balance of SDSSP funds with District Government now remains Rs.558/- only.

The education funds were released to the following sectional heads of education sector

- i) District Officer (Education Works) 45.062 M
 - ii) Executive District Officer (Education) 00.558 M
- Release to education sector Rs. 45.620 M

5.3 Receipt and Utilization by Education Sector

5.3.1 The Education Works has utilized nearly 100% Rs. 45.060 M out Rs. 45.062M on the construction of shelter less primary schools, mentioned in PC1 and Administrative Approval. The balance with DO(EW) remains Rs.2000/-

5.3.2 Executive District Officer (Education) has utilized Rs. 0.558 M, on payment to 93 Supervisors @ Rs.1,000/- each for 6 months supervision. Accordingly the balance with EDO(E) remains nil.

Table – I

S. #	Sector/ Section	Receipt Rs.	Utilization Rs.	Balance Rs.
01	D.O (Education Works)	4,50,62,000	4,50,60,000	2,000/-
02	E.D.O Education	5,58,000	5,58,000	Nil

The all units of each taluka and district schemes are not completed with 2004-05 funds. The remaining on going units of Shelterless primary schools and other units of lacking facilities are proposed in ASP 2005-06, which are to be completed with 05-06 SDSSP Funds.

Table – J

The current and expected enrolment (Girls and Boys) of various union councils of rural areas, according progress report April 2006 after completion of shelter less primary schools .

Sr. #	Brief Description of Scheme	Union Council	School Type (B / G) Mixed	Current Enrolment		Expected Enrolment	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	TALUKA BADIN.						
1	GPS Ismail Soomro	Badin-I	B/ Mix	151	87	238	96
2	GGPS Abdul Jabbar Gopang	Badin-II	Girls	100	70	110	77
3	GPS Ahmed Soomro	Badin-III	B/ Mix	159	35	194	39
4	GPS Mithan Junejo	Badin-III	B/ Mix	86	97	183	107
5	GPS Haji Bachal Hingorjo	M.K.Bhurgri	B/ Mix	58	30	88	33
6	GPS Luari Sharif -II	Luari Sharif	B/ Mix	520	2	522	2
7	GPS Moosa Samejo	Seerani	B/ Mix	35	40	75	44
8	GPS Porho Lund / Mero Lund	Mithi-III	B/ Mix	47	8	55	9
9	GPS Uris Khaskhely	Kadhan	B/ Mix	35	6	41	7
	TALUKA TALHAR.						
1	GPS Juman Mallah	Talhar	B/ Mix	32	34	35	37
2	GPS Tejo Kolhi	Peeru Lashari	B/ Mix	59	29	65	32
3	GPS Qadir Bux Rind	Dando-I	B/ Mix	22	8	25	10
4	GPS Bachal Khaskhely	T.G. Hyder	B/ Mix	52	24	57	26
5	GGPS Hakimani Syed	T.G. Hyder	Girls	26	9	29	10
6	GPS Ramzan Hullio	Saeedpur	B/ Mix	30	17	33	19
	TALUKA MATLI						
1	GBPS Shafi Mohammad Nizamani @ Mohammad Munir Nizamani	Matli-I	B/ Mix	72	12	79	13
2	GGPS Nabi Bux Pitafi	Matli-II	Girls	29	-	32	-
3	GPS Natho Parmar	T.G.Ali	B/ Mix	77	23	85	25
4	GGPS Hairo Talpur	Malhan	Girls	57	-	63	-
5	GBPS Mohammad Ali Gelhro	Haji Sawan	B/ Mix	34	14	37	15
6	GGPS Mohammad Hassan Bagrani	Dumbalo	Girls	49	14	54	15
7	GGPS Pandi Phalkaro	G.Shah.Leghari.	Girls	57	13	63	14
8	GGPS Ali Mohammad Mangrio	G.Shah.Leghari.	Girls	38	10	42	11

Sr. #	Brief Description of Scheme	Union Council	School Type (B/G) Mixed	Current Enrolment		Expected Enrolment	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
10	GGPS Ali Mohammad Nuhrio	Halepota	Girls	91	3	100	3
11	GGPS Sikandar Khan Laghari	Manik Laghari	Girls	55	5	60	5
	TALUKA S.F.RAHU.						
1	GPS Manro Mal Makwano	Golarchi	B/ Mix	90	34	99	37
2	GPS Kirshan Makwano	Golarchi	B/ Mix	91	24	100	26
3	GGPS Chak No. 10	Ahmed Rajo	Girls	110	30	121	32
4	GGPS Ibrahim Chandio	Tarai	Girls	36	10	38	11
5	GGPS Malik Allah Bachayo	Khorwah	Girls	20	15	22	16
6	GGPS Pir Mohammad Saddique	Gharo	Girls	50	20	55	22
7	GBPS Allah Dino Notkani	Dubbi	B/ Mix	59	26	65	29
8	GBPS Hashim Khaskhely	Rahuki	Boys	20	-	22	-
9	GGPS Chak No. 03	Golarchi	Girls	34	29	37	32
	TALUKA T.BAGO.						
1	GBPS Madhio Kolhi	Khadehro	B/ Mix	44	3	48	3
2	GBPS Ameer Bux Rustamani	T.Bago	B/ Mix	36	7	40	8
3	GBPS Balo Kolhi	Khalifo Qasim	B/ Mix	13	9	14	10
4	GBPS Bachal Notkani	Khairpur Gabo	B/ Mix	91	37	100	41
5	GPS Porho Lund	Khoski	B/ Mix	28	10	31	11
6	GGPS Bara Memon	Pahar Mari	Girls	40	10	44	11
7	GGPS Haji Mitho Notkani	Dadah	Girls	40	10	44	11
8	GGPS Haji Gul Mohamamd Jamali	Chhabralo	Girls	55	15	60	17
9	GGPS Signal Chak	Dei Jarkas	Girls	35	15	39	17
10	GGPS Ali Nawaz Khoso	Pangrio	Girls	40	10	44	11
	DISTRICT BADIN						
1	GGPS Hot Khan Notkani	Matli-I	Girls	28	24	31	26
2	GGPS Allah Jurio Daidano	Manik Lagari	Girls	30	15	32	16
3	GGPS Bhai Khan Jat (2 CR)	Nazarpur	Girls	40	20	44	22
4	GPS Dawood Soomro	Badin-II	B/ Mix	55	38	61	42
5	GPS Rutam Lashari	Rajo Khanani	B/ Mix	15	10	17	11
6	GPS Perano Gherano	Kario Ghanwar	B/ Mix	50	10	55	11
7	GPS Ali Bux Chang	K-Ghanhwar	B/ Mix	80	25	88	27
8	GPS Fog Lund Deh Dasti (1 C.R)	Nindo Shahar	B/ Mix	35	12	39	13
9	GPS Mohd Qasim Khoso Deh Chansry 1.RC	Abdullah Sh.	B/ Mix	60	25	67	27
10	GPS Qasim Soomro (1 C.R)	Abdullah Shah	B/ Mix	104	50	114	55
11	GPS Haji Tayyab Jamali (1 C.R)	Abdullah Shah	B/ Mix	50	15	55	16
12	GPS Mohammad Yousuf Khoso (1 C.R)	M.K.Bhurgari	B/ Mix	79	41	87	45
13	GPS Khalifo Mohd Lund Aduri Chak1 C.R)	Mithi-III	B/ Mix	40	15	44	16
14	GPS Amin Arain Deh Sahta (1 C.R)	Mithi-III	B/ Mix	88	22	97	24
15	GPS Khan Mohammad Bhatti DehMithi3,1RC	Mithi-III	B/ Mix	80	15	88	16
16	GPS Rehmat Ali Bhatti (1 C.R)	Mithi-III	B/ Mix	70	10	76	11
17	GPS Umer Junejo (1 C.R)	Kadhan	B/ Mix	53	42	58	46
18	GPS Noor Mohammad Ghirano (1 C.R)	Seerani	B/ Mix	30	14	33	15
19	GPS Soomar Chavaro (1 C.R)	Seerani	B/ Mix	46	10	51	11
20	GPS Siddique Rahimoon (1 C.R)	Golarchi	B/ Mix	45	14	48	15
21	GPS Faqir Mohammad Nondani (1 C.R)	Golarchi	B/ Mix	14	10	15	11
22	GGPS Hassan Shah-jo-Daro (1 C.R)	Dubi	Girls	73	10	80	11
23	GPS Sobho Kolhi (1 C.R)	Khoski	B/ Mix	39	4	43	4

Sr. #	Brief Description of Scheme	Union Council	School Type (B/G) Mixed	Current Enrolment		Expected Enrolment	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	GPS Kherol Junejo Deh Kherol (1 C.R)	Khoski	B/ Mix	39	4	43	4
25	GPS Haleem Dars Deh Mona (1 C.R)	Khoski	B/ Mix	33	5	35	5
26	GPS Baqa Nuhrio Deh Khalso (1 C.R)	Khoski	B/ Mix	45	8	50	8
27	GPS Vikio Junejo Deh Hingorjani (1RC)	Pahar Mari	B/ Mix	80	15	88	16
28	GPS Kirshan Thakur Deh Khanah (1RC)	Khairpur Gmbo	B/ Mix	85	32	94	35
29	GPS Nazar Ali Chandio (1 C.R)	Khairpur Gmbo	B/ Mix	34	21	37	23
30	GPS Punhoon Chandio (1 C.R)	Khalifo Qasim	B/ Mix	24	4	26	4
31	GPS Saleem Junejo (1 C.R)	Pahar Mari	B/ Mix	41	10	45	11
32	GPS Hamzo Khan Bagrani (1 C.R)	Dumbalo	B/ Mix	55	20	60	22

The progress of attendance can be assert end in 2007 because, 31 constructed Shelterless schools have been handover in July 2006.

7. Site Visits

To determine the development status of the educational sector, funded by the Sindh Devolved Social Service Program (SDSSP) FY 2004-05. The monitoring and evaluation of education schemes FY 2004-05 was conducted in July 2006. A five (5) member's team visited the sites. Out of 77 shelter less schools/ units shown in above tables, only 20% 6 schools/ units were randomly selected, from various union councils of each taluka for visit

7.1 Schools/ Units Selected For Visit.

Taluka Badin 4 Units

- 1-- 1. GPS Muhammad Yousif Khoso
- 2-- 2. GPS Dawood Soomro
- 3-- 3. GPS Lunwari Sharif II
- 4-- 4. GPS Umar Junejo 1-CR (One class room).

Taluka Talhar 2 Units.

- 5—1. GPS Tejo Kolhi.
- 6---2. GPS Qadir Bux Rind.

Taluka Matli 3 Units.

- 7---1. GPS Muhammad Ali Ghelro.
- 8---2 GPS Hairo Talpur.
- 9-- 3 GGPS Bhai Khan Jat.

Taluka Tando Bago 4 Units.

- 10---1 GGPS. Haji Mitho Notkani.
- 11---2 GPS. Ameer Bux Rustmani .
- 12---3 GPS Haleem Dars Deh Mona I-CR (One class room).
- 13---4 GPS Sobho Kolhi I-CR (One class room).

Taluka Shaheed Fazil Raho 3 Units.

14---1 GPS Manro Mal Kolhi .

15---2 GGPS Ibrahim Chandio.

16---3 GGPS Pir Muhammad Sadiq.

The detailed report for each school/unit is elaborated in individual summary schedule of M&E Report July 2006.

7.2 M&E Comments

The visiting team has mentioned following comments in its report.

7.2.1 Over head Fiber Water Tank whose life may not be more than 4, 5 years, need to be replaced with cemented tank whose life may continue for 50 years, as the life of school building is ensured in P.C-1.

7.2.2 Where electricity is available in village, that school may be provided electricity, along with meter, motor pump, fans, tube lights etc.

7.2.3 Almost courtyards of schools were found very rough, without earth filling and leveling.

7.2.4 Courtyards need necessary development; where students can attend their assembly and organize any activity or any game during interval.

7.2.5 The earth filling on the both side of compound walls have not been carried out. They need proper earth filling on both sides, other wise the walls may fall down during rainy season.

7.2.6 Plastering coloring and other construction quality, due to non-technical could not be verified and confirmed.

7.2.7 Since old furniture is already available in schools, new furniture may be provided according the requirements of the school, looking its enrolment and future requirement.

7.2.8 Education Department should make necessary efforts, for the employment of teachers in the schools where they are required.

7.2.9 After the logical end of the NCHD Program, all the teachers of NCHD working in schools, might be withdrawn from the schools. It need proper replacement to continue the study of the students of such schools, where government teachers are not available.

- 7.2.10 Education Department should make necessary arrangements and take care for the improvement in educational standard, with proper monitoring.
- 7.2.11 service training courses for teacher's development, may be emphasized to continue.
- 7.2.12 teacher's punctuality, regularity, performance need improvement.
- 7.2.13 his enrolment and the regularity of students in schools need attention of their parents and teachers.
- 7.2.14 home schools did not provided their SEMIS Code, it is essential for every school, which may be on the record of the school.
- 7.2.15 double named school in Taluka Badin, should be cancelled and its estimated cost may be utilized on ongoing and already approved pending schemes of Annual Sector Plan (Education) 2004-05. The Education Sector Badin, has prepared its Annual Sector Plan 2005-06 accordingly, under the guidelines of the PSU-SDSSP, Finance Department, Government of Sindh.

8. Views on Program.

1. EDO(E) giving his comments on program appreciated the program, and demanded early release of funds. (LSU in reply suggested him that, it depends upon the completion of ASP under PSU-SDSSP Guidelines, where as his department is still making late in finalizing the ASP 2005-06).
2. EDO(F&P) expressing his views on SDSSP, suggested that the Integration of CBOs Strategy" A Guide For Local Government to Integrate CBOs/ NGOs under SDSSP may be designed with simple understandable rules and procedure.

9. Conclusion

- 9.1 100% of SDSSP fund is utilized on rehabilitation by the education works upon the construction of shelter less primary schools for boys and girls. The construction work carried on, mostly exists in various union councils in countryside, where poor people lives. ***It is clear evidence that the education department has utilized 2004-05 SDSSP Grant on pro-poor and gender imbalancing schemes.***
- 9.2 Out of 77 shelter less school 23 schools belongs to girls and 54 to boys. Where as girls and boys are studying together in these schools as

shown in Table-J (information of education department). In Taluka Matli there is only one Girls primary school, named Nabi Bux Pitafi where only the girls are studying and boys are not admitted.

It is clear proof for gender imbalancing

- 9.3 FY 2004-05 was initial starting year of SDSSP grant to the district governments. The LSU Office at Badin came in to existence from the last quarter of December 2005. However, the education sector prepared ASP FY 2004-05 without proper guidance in the absence of LSU-SDSSP Badin.
- 9.4 The Education department has not spend SDSSP grant on luxury items for personal use of officials.
- 9.5 The education department has ***invested SDSSP grant 2004-05, on rehabilitation schemes, particularly on the construction of shelter less primary schools, spread in all areas of the district.***
- 9.6 The Education department has not spend SDSSP grant on luxury items for personal use of officials.
- 9.7 The education department has planed to involve the CBOs in public private partnership plan and utilize 15% of the grant funds of 2005-06 and 25% funds (non lapsable) in subsequent years through Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The PSU in this regard has prepared, "Integration of CBOs Strategy" A Guide For Local Government to Integrate CBOs/ NGOs Under SDSSP.
- 9.8 The district government has not invested more than 5.7 million from SDSSP in any one scheme/unit /activity.
- 9.9 The Education department has not made any recruitments from SDSSP Grant.
- 9.10 The active role of Sector Committee in the process of planning and monitoring is not observed.

HEALTH SECTOR

1. Compliance of the Conditions.

The district government and the health department Badin, for achieving the SDSSP funds for health sector, have complied the following conditions of the program..

1-2 MoU.

The MoU is signed between the government of Sindh and the district government Badin. The following authorities signed the MoU on 8th February 2005

1. Sardar Kamal Khan Chang, District Nazim,
District Government, Badin.
And
2. Malak Asrar Hussain, Secretary
Finance Department
Government of Sindh.

(Annexure-1)

1-3 Sector Committee

1. In 2001 the Health Committee was elected, vide Administrative Officer, District Council letter No. ZN/BDN/60 dated 06-10-2001, for Monitoring the work under council resolution No.02 dated 03-09-2001.
2. In February 2006 under SDSSP Guidelines, the Sector Committee for Health having 20% women members is constituted by the district council Badin, vide council notification No.NZN/ BDN /11/ of 2006 dated 10-02-2006.

(Annexure-2)

1.4 ASP.

The Sindh Devolved Social Services Program started funding in social sectors from the financial year 2004-05. It was the first year of SDSSP funds to social sectors, the Local Support Unit were not established at district level in Sindh, the health department Badin, prepared its

ASP(H) for the schemes to be completed in 3 years i.e. 2004- 2007. Where as ASP under SDSSP is required to be prepared for each year separately. The health department has also prepared its first draft of ASP(H) for the year 2005-06, under the PSU guidelines and with the help of sector committee constituted with 20% women members. The health department has prioritized the need assessment in the interest of the poor and gender in balancing and submitted to the PSU. The department in this respect has complied the comments of the PSU, vide letter No. EDO (H) Badin/ P&D (SDSSP) 5461 dated 17- 04- 06. However the new EDO(H) Badin is again working on its revision.

(Annexure-3)

1.5 **P.C-1**

The health department has prepared P.C-1 for the schemes proposed in ASP 2004-07.

(AnnexureA-4)

The date is not mentioned in PC-1, the schemes are utilization of funds is shown in Table-C.

(AnnexureB-4)

1.6 **Administrative approval**

The administrative approval for the schemes mentioned in Table-A, has been accorded from the district Coordination officer Badin, vide DCO order No DCO/ BDN/ F&P/ 157 OF 2005 dated 27- 05- 2005,

(Annexure-5)

Table-A.

Schemes under administrative approval.

S. No	Name of schemes	Estimated Cost
1	Provision for Purchase of Furniture	1.05.85.170/-
2	Provision for Purchase of Machinery/ Equipments Repair of Equipments & Repair of Ambulance /Vehicles	1.18.10.000/-
3	Provision for Purchase of Vaccine Hepatitis-B.	1.00.80.000/-

1-7. Tender Notices

The tender notices are published in news papers, without indicating the reference of SDSSP Funds, which need to have been mentioned in the tender notices.

Table – A

Name of news paper	Language	Date
1. Sindh Times	Sindhi	17-03-2006
2. Khabrain	Urdu	18-02-2006
3. English Paper	English	..- 02-2006

(Annexure-6)

2. **Allocation and Release of SDSSP FY2004-05 Funds, to Health and Education Sectors by the District Government.**

The district government received an amount of Rs. .62,020,655/- SDSSP grant for FY 2004-05 from the government of Sindh for health and education sectors. The district government allocated and released the same funds, among the both sectors, health Rs. 16. 400 M and education Rs. 45.620 M (Table- B).

(Annexure-7)

Table-B.

Table showing the Allocation and Release of SDSSP FY 2004-05 funds to Sectors.

Sector	Responsible Officer	Amount	Releases by Dist. Govt.	Balance with Dist. Govt.
Health Sector	EDO (H)	<u>16.400 M</u> 16.400 M	Rs. 16.400 M	
Education Sector	i) D.O (E.W) ii) EDO (E)	45..062 M <u>00..558 M</u> 45.620 M	Rs. 45.620 M	
			Rs. 62.020M	00,000,655M

A. Health

- i) Executive District Officer (Health) 16.400 M
A- Release to Health Sector 16.400 M

B. Education.

- i) District Officer (Education Works) 45..062 M
ii) Executive District Officer (Education)00..558 M
B- Release to education sector Rs. 45.620 M

Total released to Health and Education Sectors by the District Government is Rs.62.020M.

The balance of SDSSP funds after released of Rs.62.020M to Health and Education Sectors remains Rs.558/- only with District Government.

3. Utilization of Funds by Health Sector

The health sector has utilized Rs.11999850/- on: 1) Purchase of Equipments/ Instruments 2) Purchased of Furniture 3) Repair of Ambulances(Table-C).

Table-C.Utilization Status .

S. #	Name of Schemes	Address	Taluka	Approved Cost (Millions)	Status
1	Purchased of Equipments / Instruments	List Attached	List Attached	5750250	Operational
2	Purchased of Furniture	List Attached	List Attached	5709600	Operational
3	Repair of Ambulances	Civil H Badin T H S.F.Rahu T H Matli	Badin S.F.Rahu Matli	250000 137000 153000	Operational Operational Operational
	Total			11999850	

All the purchased instruments, equipments, furniture and vehicles are functional from 28-02-2006.

Table - DList of Equipments / Instruments Purchased from SDSSP Grant .

S. #	Item	Number of Item
1	Single fowler bed	303
2	Double Fowler bed	17
3	Labor Table	60
4	Revolving Stole	60
5	Stretcher Trolley	15
6	Medicine Trolley	62
7	Mobile suction Machine	4
8	BP Operates	166
9	Stethoscope	154
10	Semi Auto Analyzer	1
11	Visitors Bench	500
12	Office Tables	317
13	Examination Coach	167
14	Bed Side Locker	320

Note: The above items were purchased for District, Taluka Hospitals, RHCs, BHUs and Dispensaries of the District.

3-1 Utilization process with dates.

According to the information received from the EDO(H) the utilization is made according to the following utilization schedule, showing the date of approval of PC-1, date of purchase, date of delivery and the date of operationalization (Table E).

Table - E

Utilization With Dates.

Name of Facility	Equipment /Instrument / Furniture purchased /Repair of Ambulance from SDSSP funds	PC 1 Approved Date	Revenue	Date of Purchase	Delivery to DG Hospitals	Date of Operationalization
List attached	Instruments / Equipments	11/3/2005	5,750,250	11/2/2006	27-2-2006	28-2-2006
do	Furniture	do	5,709,600	do	do	do
CH Badin	Ambulance	do	250,000			
TH Matli	do	do	153,000			
TH S.F.Rahu	do	do	137,000			

All the purchased instruments, equipments, furniture and repaired vehicles according to information provided by EDO(H) table-E are functional from 28-02-2006.

4. Compliance of Conditions.

The health department has complied the following requirements.

- i) The health department district Badin has not invested more than 5.7 million from SDSSP grant in any one scheme/ unit / activity.
- ii) The health department has used the conditional grants only for rehabilitation and operationalization of existing services/ units.
- iii) The department has not made any recruitments from SDSSP funds.
- iv) The health department has not spend SDSSP funds, on luxury items for personal use of officials.
- v) The health department has used SDSSP funds, on pro-poor and gender in balancing schemes in health sector.

- vi) The health department has made efforts of following the planning, budgeting and approval processes.
- vii) The health department has not invested SDSSP 2004-05 funds on new schemes / Units.

List of Annexure