

Report on Tranche Condition D (i)

Utilization of Conditional Grants in Accordance with Agreed Eligibility Criteria



District Government Dadu

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Forewords

District Dadu is one of the marginalized districts of Sindh Province. Major portion of the district survive at lowlands and hilly areas. The health and education condition of these backward areas is ineffective and insufficient. There are number of the closed schools in district, which are not functionalized due to ban on the recruitment and gender based enrollment and schools at primary level. In Health sector, MMR and IMR is high, mothers and newborns faces poverty related issues, which are linked with health such as nutrition, sanitation and safe drinking water.

SDSSP easily meet the educational problems and health care dilemma of district Dadu. SDSSP is different than other programs to intervene the problems but there is lacking of rationalization of the schemes during the preparation of Annual sector Plan.

During the preparation of Assessment Report to adherence of District Government activities that LSU is highly appreciated and thankful to Dr. Dhani Bux Thebo, Executive District officer (Health) Dadu, Mr. Rasool Bux Shah Executive District officer (Education) Dadu and Mr. Yaqoob Lund, District officer (Education Works) Dadu, they provided relevant documents and information of the SDSSP implementation process for accomplishing the Assessment Report of District Dad.

1. Physical Feature

1.0 Introduction:

Administrative expediency demanded the reconstitution of the boundaries of the district in 1901 when Larkana district was created and some Talukas, which were earlier part of Shikarpur district, were linked with it. The people of this part, with the passage of time and change in circumstances, could not adjust themselves of the political and administrative environment of Larkana district and they demanded their severance from it. This resulted into creation of Dadu district in 1931 with its headquarters at Dadu. The first collector of district Dadu was Rai Bahadur Jagat Singh. The collectorate building was constructed in 1931. The local Board was made functional from 18th April 1933; the first president was Khan Bahadur Mohammed Parial Khan Kalhoro. The District Dadu was the largest district of Sindh province where after it was again bifurcated and new district Jamshoro was created on 13-12-2004.

1.1 Name, Location and Boundary and area:

The district derives its name from its headquarters town Dadu. It is bounded on the north by Larkana district, on the east by River Indus, south by Jamshoro district and west by Kalat district of Balochistan province. The area of the district is 7866 square kilometers

1.2 Topography:

The Dadu district may be divided into three parts which are entirely dissimilar in character namely (i) Kachho or hilly area (ii) the barrage zone and (iii) the Katcho low lands riverian area. The kachho consists of a range of limestone hills, known as the Khirthar Range. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north from Jamshoro district and going to Larkana district.

Between the hills and Indus the area may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and waters of the barrage canals all find their way to the Mancher Lake and thence by the Aral drain to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the

Indus Valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood.

There is magnificent irrigated water supply in the north and middle of the district from Dadu Canal and Rice Canal. Some portion of lands in Mehar and Khair pur Nathan Shah Talukas are affected by water logging and salinity but the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. The district is intersected with natural water ponds and depressions.

1.3 Rivers and Streams:

The river Indus flows along the eastern boundary of the district. There is no other river in the district except some water drains which streams from the hills are known as Nais. The most important of them is Gaj and Baran Nais.

The Mancher Lake is the biggest natural lake in Asia. When it is in with full of capacity, it covers 259 sq km at its maximum and it shrinks. It covers an area of 52 sq km at its minimum. It starts from the Taluka Johi and going to Taluka Sehwan, District Jamshoro.

1.4 Climate:

The climate of district is intensively hot in summer and cold enough in winter. The salient feature of climate in Johi, Dadu, Khairpur Nathan Shah and Mehar Talukas have extreme weather conditions. The other peculiar feature of climate is sub zero temperature in Gorakh Hill range during winter and where mercury column remains below than 20C even in June and July. The average annual rainfall in the district is above 120 millimeters.

1.5 Fauna and Flora:

Mancher Lake has a variety of migratory birds coming from Siberia; Katcho (riverine) is an ideal place have different kinds of botanical plants, in which Kundi (prosopis specigera) and babur (acacia Arabica) are the chief trees, among other birds partridge both grey and black is remarkable. Common kinds of wild ducks, and water fowls can be seen during winter season. Wild life is almost non-existent, jackal, pig though diminished and still found in small numbers in riverian (katcho) area.

1.6 Irrigation, Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock:

The district is irrigated by Sukkur Barrage system. There are two main canals in the district, Rice Canal and Dadu Canal. Rice Canal is non-perennial and Dadu Canal is perennial canals. Besides these the land is also irrigated by tube-wells particularly in riverian areas.

All crops of Kharif and Rabie are grown in the district. Such crops are wheat, rice, sugar-cane, maize gram and tobacco. The total area under forest in district Dadu is 29175 acres. The important forests are Keti Jatoi, Keti lalya, Kondi Bagban, Katcho Sita, Sona Bindi, Katcho Magsi, Nari and Qasim Shah.

The farming of livestock is rife in Dadu district. Many tribes are involved in this business and earn livelihood through this mean. This is mismanaged sector where farming of animals has great variety, include buffaloes, cows, goats, sheep etc.

1.7 Tribes and Culture:

The dimension of the district is very complicated in terms of variety of culture, customs and tradition has variation in geographical features; thus every part which varies in its physical feature is diversified in numerous cultural backgrounds. The residents of Johi, K.N Shah, Mehar, and Dadu Talukas have a tribal system, having roots in Balochi culture. The majority of population is Muslim and speaks mostly Siraiki and Sindhi. And have identical customs and blend of colorful cultural heritage.

The population is divided into two major groups Samats and Baloch. The Samats includes Panhwar, Solangi, Qureshi, Sheikh, Siddiqui, Qazi, Kalhoro, Lakhia, Chandio etc. The Baloch includes Jamali, Khoso, Lund, Jatoi and others. The minority in which Hindu is split up into two groups viz sanatis and lohanas. This population is scanty now.

1.8 Occupation:

The majority of population of villages is involved in cultivation, while towns are providing business opportunities. The inhabitants of Khirthar do farming while Mallah of Mancher Lake earns their livelihood by fishing. Approximately 20 percent of the district population is serving in Federal and Provincial Governments.

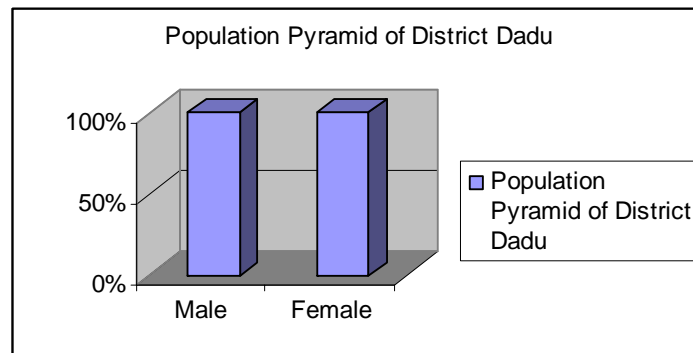
2. Broad Analysis of Population & Housing Census Data

2.1 Population Size & Growth:

The population of Dadu District presently comprising four Talukas is 1106.71 thousands in 1998. If we go back before the division of the Dist: Dadu, the intercensal has been increase 33.37 and 16.28 in 1981 and 1961. Overall the population of the district has increased more than four times during the last 50 years. The population of district on sex wise along with urban and rural population is as under:

Population 1998										
Unit	Area SQ Km	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Population on Density per sq/km	Urban Proportion	Average Household Size	Population 1981	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
District Dadu	7866	1106672	574487	532230	110.6	140.6	21.4	5.5	705669	2.65
Dadu Taluka	846	327972	170375	157597	108.1	387.7	33.4	5.5	187487	3.34
Johi Taluka	3509	207383	108770	98613	110.3	59.1	8.7	5.2	168221	1.24
K.N Shah Taluka	2583	253309	131194	122115	107.4	98.1	19.7	5.3	155905	2.89
Mehar Taluka	928	318053	164148	153905	106.7	342.7	16.3	5.6	194056	2.95

The male and female population of District Dadu clears through following graphic table.



2.2 Household Size:

The average household size of the district has slightly declined to 5.5 persons in 1998 which was 7.3 persons in 1981. Average household size among the Talukas varies between 5.2 to 5.6 and compare to rural and urban areas at 5.3 implying more congestion in urban areas.

2.3 Rural and Urban Distribution:

The rural population of the distt: is 8775.83 thousand constituting 79.45 percent of the total district population. The average annual growth rate of rural population during 1981-98 is 2.12 percent as compared to higher rates at 3.26 percent and 4.33 percent observed during 1972-81 and 1961-72 respectively. It was only at 1.14 percent during intercensal period 1951-61. The urban population is 2274.38 thousand which constitutes 20.55 percent of its total district population in 1998 as compared to 14.07 percent in 1981.

2.4 Females of Reproductive Age by Marital Status:

In 1998 Census, 47.60 percent is female population in the reproductive ages i.e. 15-49 years. The percentage for rural and urban areas is 47.27 and 48.96 respectively.

Among the females in reproductive ages 24.05 percent are never married, 72.95 percent currently married, 2.79 percent widowed and 0.21 percent divorced. More than 17 percent of the ever married women of reproductive ages had reported no birth while 14.33 percent one child, 14.80 percent two, 13.85 percent three and 13.91 percent four children. However 8.84 percent reported five children. The highest percentage at 16.67 had reported over six and more children.

2.5 Immunization:

In distt: Dadu, 56.12 percent of the children below 10 years age have been reported as vaccinated, while 14.37 percent as not vaccinated, leaving the rest i.e, 29.51 percent as not known. The percentages of vaccination among male and female children are 29.77 and 26.35 respectively.

2.6 Source of drinking water:

The easy access to potable/safe drinking water is one of the basic human needs. As per information gathered in 1998 housing census, the facility of piped water inside the house is available to 45.80 percent of the housing units in urban areas as against 14.52 percent for rural areas. Use of hand pump has also been reported higher at 43.43 percent in urban areas as against 34.13 percent in rural areas. Well as source of drinking water is availed by 3.67 percent housing units in rural areas as compared to quite negligible 0.66 percent in urban areas.

Important sources of drinking water outside the houses in rural areas are well and hand pump at 19.20 percent and 10.54 percent respectively as compared to only 0.71 percent and 3.95 percent in the urban areas. The facility of piped water out side the houses is slightly higher at 3.89 percent in urban areas as compared to 3.12 percent houses in rural area. Pond and unspecified sources falling under others have been reported at 6.79 percent and 8.04 percent in rural areas against negligible percentage of similar sources in urban areas.

2.6 Literacy:

The literacy ratio of the district is 35.56 percent in 1998. It has increased by 14.03 percentage points since 1981 when it was 21.53 percent. The male literacy ratio is higher at 48.03 percent as compared to 21.65 percent for females in 1998. There are sharp differences in the literacy ratios by sex and area. The literacy ratio swings in between urban male at 66.60 and rural female at 16.08 irrespective of the fact that rural female literacy has increased by almost three times in 1998 since 1981.

Sindh Devolved Social Services Program (SDSSP) in District Dadu:

Government of Sindh with assistance of Asian Development Bank has initiated Sindh Devolved Social Services Program (SDSSP), the overall goal of the SDSSP is to improve people's education and health, thereby helping to reduce poverty and gender imbalances. In health sector the primary objective is to improve overall health status of people through efficient and cost effective health service delivery to people. In Education Sector the broad purpose of the program is to increase gross primary enrolment, gross middle school enrolment, rationalization of services, staff and funds, recruitment of staff (facility based, preferably local female on merit), expand support for SMCs, rehabilitation of schools and provision of text books, improving quality of education through training of teachers and improvement of curriculum.

Sindh Devolved Social Services Program has been initiated in district Dadu with the signing of the Memorandum of understanding between Sindh Government and District Government Dadu. The Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by Zila Nazim Dadu Mr. Malik Asad Sikander and Mr. Malik Asrar Hussain, Secretary Finance Department, Govt. of Sindh dated on 28 August 2004. After MOU, Sindh Devolved Social Services implements the activities in social sector such as Health and Education, in district with smoothly process and create good impacts on gender level to achieve the objectives of the program in district Dadu.

Establishment of Local Support Unit:

For facilitating to District Government to carry out the activities of SDSSP, District Govt: Dadu provided one room for Local Support Unit at the section office of the Executive District Officer (finance & Planning) Dadu. LSU is established for to achieve these following objectives of SDSSP:

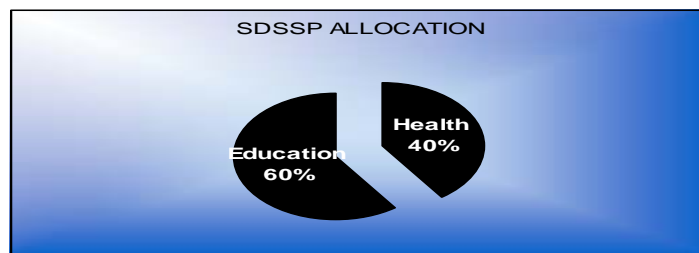
1. Further Devolve Social services to LGs.
2. Improve Social Sector Financing.
3. Improve participation, linkages and public Accountability.
4. Rationalize Services and Set Standards.
5. Encourage public _private partnership in social sector.

SDSSP Conditional Grant 2004-05:

In keeping view of the SDSSP Grant for District Dadu, District Government Dadu disbursed sector wise financial grant in health and education. The breakup of the SDSSP Conditional grant for Health and Education sectors in 2004-05 is as under:

SDSSP Allocation Total	SDSSP Allocation for Health	SDSSP Allocation for Education
54777900	21762300	33015600

In order to disbursement of funds in health and education, District Government Dadu prepared Annual Sector Plans on the need based. The disbursement of the funds on sector wise is as follows:



Education Sector:

Education Department District Government Dadu is striving hard to produce quality of Education to the people through public sector. Education Department District Government Dadu is proud to institutions of Dadu District; these institutions possess their imaginary status in the past.

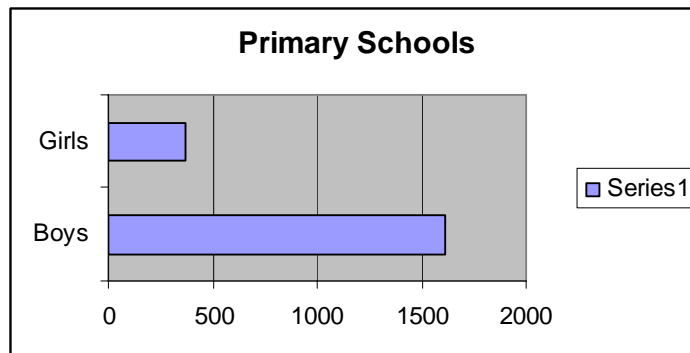
Five decades back these educational institutions provide quality Education in Sindh & provided so many politicians, Doctors, Engineers Educationist, Bureaucrats, Philanthropists, Literacy People & Poets. These educational institutions have historical background by providing quality of education in District.

But the present scenario of the education that there are sharp differences in the literacy ratios by gender and area. The literacy ratio swings in between urban male at 66.60 and rural female at 16.08 irrespective of the fact that rural female literacy has increased by almost three times in 1998 since 1981.

In fact that large number of the boys schools is operationalized. There is no concept of mixed schools but girls students are enrolled in the boys schools. The following table presents the school situation.

Level	No. of Schools			
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total
Primary	1613	372	0	1985
Middle	43	28	0	71
Secondary	42	12	0	54
Higher Secondary	6	3	0	9

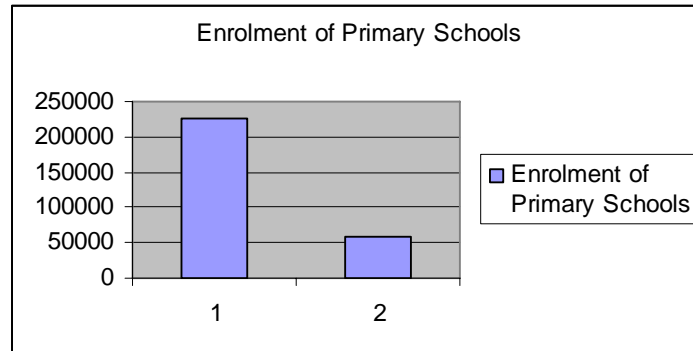
In rural area, education department found it difficult to open new and more girls schools in the area particularly in remote and backward area. The below graphic tables indicates the current status of the schools.



For gender analysis in schools of District Dadu through the enrollment, which show the discrepancy by the ratio of girls and boys students are studying in schools. The following graphic table clears the current status of the enrollment of district Dadu.

Level	Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	225251	59145	284396
Middle	4545	2968	7513
Secondary	19643	6787	26430
Higher Secondary	5461	2138	7599

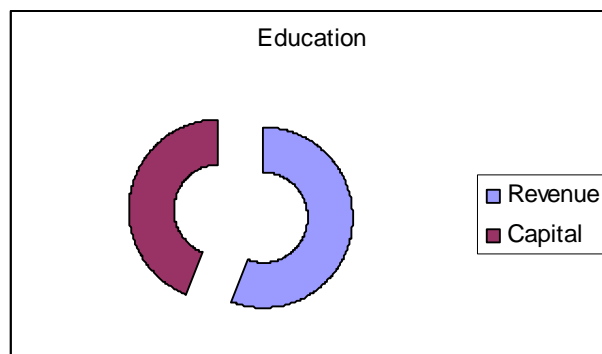
In rural areas, majority of the community is avoiding the girls education in background of its conservation. The situation is increasing to stability and now to catch up with the development process. The following graphic table shows the present status of the gender situation of the primary schools.



SDSSP Schemes 2004-05:

Education is the single most important factor contributing to national/provincial economic growth & stability and for reducing chronic poverty. Education is one of the key drivers of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for establishing a solid platform for socio-economic growth. Access to education and learning is a key building block for sustainable development because of its enabling effect on employability, entrepreneurship, empowerment of women, and other groups in society.

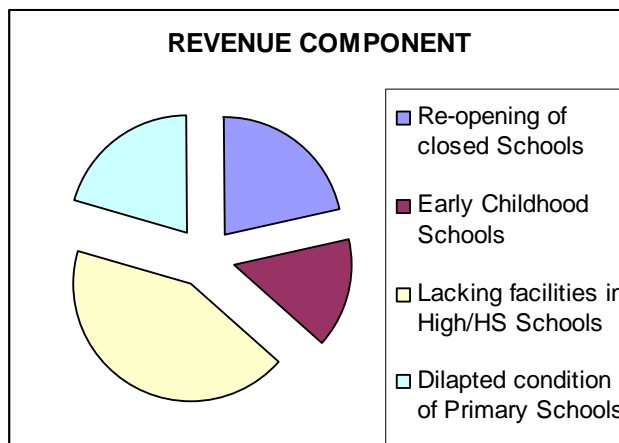
Sindh Devolved Social services Program is aimed to support service oriented sectors and focused educational issues in District Dadu. The schemes of the FY 2004-05 clearly reflected on our national and provincial policies. District Government prepared ASP 2004-05 and identified schemes for achieving the MDGs goals and objectives of the “Education for All”.



District Government Dadu developed ASP and identified schemes in both Capital and Revenue components. In Revenue Component, Education Department implemented (04) Schemes, that are:

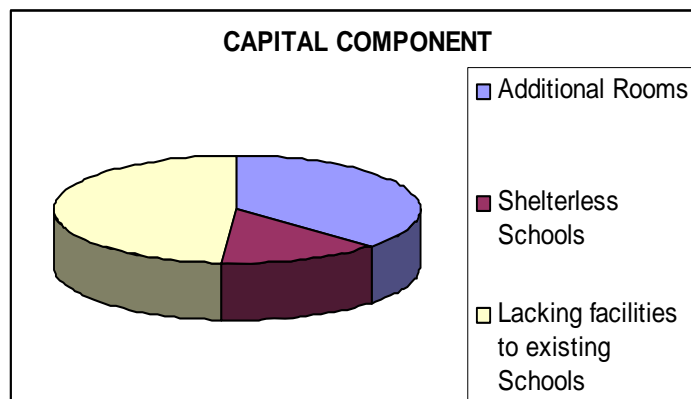
- I. Provision of furniture & salary for early child hood primary schools Distt: Dadu.
- II. Provision of furniture & salary for re-opening closed primary schools Distt: Dadu.
- III. Provision of furniture for Dialapted Primary Schools (55 Units) Distt: Dadu.
- IV. Provision of furniture in existing High /HS of Distt Dadu.

The bifurcation of the SDSSP Funds in scheme wise shows in the following graphic table.



In capital Component, following (3) schemes were carried out. The bifurcations of the schemes are as under shown in the graphic table:

1. Additional Rooms of Existing Primary and Secondary Schools
2. Construction of Shelterless Schools
3. Provision of lacking facilities to existing Schools



SDSSP Schemes 2004-05:

Ago from the LSU establishment, District Government Dadu utilized funds of the Revenue component except salaries due to dissolve of the District Assembly. In the absence of political management, recruitment could be not targeted and achieved. Opening of the closed schools and Early Childhood Schools could not be functionalized and operationalized in mean time. However, the all required items of the furniture, fixture and material was purchased and supplied to targeted schools. And material of the early childhood schools was purchased but not supplied to schools due to delay in the staff recruitment. It was decided by the District Government Dadu and MOU was carried out between the District Government Dadu and NCHD that closed schools will be opened where NCHD supports to District Government for honoraria to teachers only.

The utilization of the funds in capital side was also controversial till the time of LSU establishment, newly District Government was changed the all sites of the identified locations and work was started too late but this delay was covered by the speedy work of the Education Works Department.

Investment Portfolio of SDSSP Schemes 2004-05:

S.no.	Name of Scheme*	School Name	School SEMIS Code	Estimated Cost (as per PC-I)			Unit Completed (Y/N)
				Revenue	Capital	Total Cost	
1.1	Reopening of Closed Schools (13) Units	GBPS Garo	16062	2.63		2.63	
1.2		GGPS Nabi Bux Suhag	16030				
1.3		GGPS Mangwani	16346				
1.4		GPS Khoh Morio	12315				
1.5		GBPS Mevo Chandio	13546				
1.6		GGPS Karam dadch	13533				
1.7		GGPS Ibrahim Katchi	9502				
1.8		GGPS Hafiz Mir Mohd	9626				
1.9		GBPS Hamzo Rind	9547				
1.1		GBPS Ghazi Lund	8032				
1.11		GBPS Dhani Bux Jam	10084				
1.12		GBPS Sain Rakhio	10149				
1.13		GBPS Chhuto Jamali	10148				
2.1	Early Childhood Schools (15) Units)	GBPS MEHAR	16251	1.971		1.971	
2.2		GBPS. BETTO	16256				
2.3		GBPS.T.MOHABT	16347				
2.4		GBPS. RADHAN ST	16352				
2.5		GBPS.SITA ROAD	12094				
2.6		GGPS.PEROZ SHAH	16336				
2.7		GGPS. BORRIRI	12240				
2.8		GBPS.MAZHAR BHURGRI	10068				

2.9		GBPS.TANDO.R.KHAN	10024				
2.10		GGPS.JOHI	10186				
2.11		GGPS. SAVO JAMALI	10385				
2.12		GBPS.GHARIBABAD	8258				
2.13		GBPS.H.MIR.MOHD.KAL	8084				
2.14		GGPS.KUMBHAR MOHALA DADU	9333				
2.15		GGPS.PIPRI	9339				
3.1	Provision of lacking facilities in High/Higher Secondary Schools in Distt: Dadu	GHS FAREEDABAD	16303	7.85		7.85	Y
3.2		GHS QAZI ARIF	16304				
3.3		GHS GOZO	12194				
3.4		GHS MADO	12184				
3.5		GHS BURIRA	12195				
3.6		GHS SINDHI BUTRA	12196				
3.7		GHS BUT SIRAI	16294				
3.8		GHS KAKAR	12192				
3.9		GHS MURAD ABAD	10282				
3.10		GHS TAGA	8295				
3.11		GHS SITA ROAD	13548				
3.12		GHS SITA VILLAGE	9612				
3.13		GHS PIARO GOTH	8295				
3.14		GHS PATT	8298				
3.15		GHS MAKHDOOM BILAWAL	8306				
3.16		GHS PILOT SECONDARY	8300				
3.17		GHS GHRIBABAD	8302				
3.18		GHS TALIB MOULA	8301				
3.19		GHS HOUSING SOCIETY DADU	8307				
3.20		GHS DUABO	8289				
3.21	GHS AMEENANI	8098					
3.22	GHS KHUDABAD	8290					
3.23	GHS PAKKA	8536					
3.24	GHS BOTHRO	16301					
3.25	GHS KHAN PUR	12193					
3.26	GHS WAHI PANDI	10140					
3.27	GHS JOHI	10143					
3.28	GHS SOGHRO GORAR	16306					
3.29	GHS DRIGH BALA	10139					
3.30	GHS THARIRI MUHABAT	16293					
3.31	GHS HAJI KHAN	10144					
3.32	GHS ALLAHABAD	8305					
3.33	GHS PURANO DERO	8304					
3.34	GHS BALI SHAH	16302					
3.35	GHSS PHULJI ST.	8537					

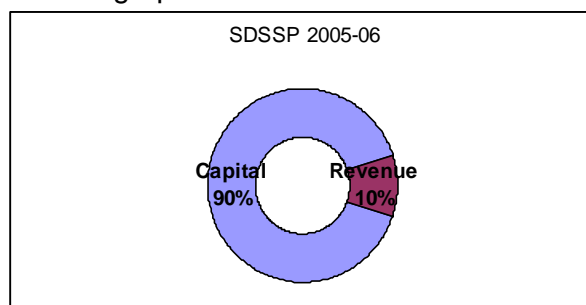
3.36		GHS ABDUL RAHIM ABRO	8297				
3.37		GHSS SHAH PANJO SULTAN	16305				
3.38		GHS BAHAWAL PUR	10145				
3.39		GHS BORIRI	12190				
3.4		GHS MOUNDER	8594				
3.41		GHS MEHAR-I	16300				
3.42		GHS MEHAR-II	16471				
3.43		GHS BETTO	16413				
3.44		GHSS RADHAN ST.	16383				
3.45		GHS KHAIR PUR NATHAN	12287				
3.46		GHS DHANI BUX BUGHIO	13528				
3.47		GGHS SHAH PANJO	16001				
3.48		GGHS PHULJI STATION	8398				
3.49		GGHS DADU	8397				
3.5		GGHS K.G.SCHOOL	8537				
3.51		GGHS RADHAN STATION	16383				
3.52		GGHSS MEHAR	17563				
3.53		GGHS KN SHAH	12257				
3.54		GGHS PATT	8542				
3.55		GGHS JOHI	10213				
3.56		GGHSS SITA ROAD	12007				
3.57		GHS THARIRI JADO	10146				
3.58		GGHSS Khudaabad	8004				
3.59		GHS Qazi Arif.	16003				
3.6		GGHS Betto	16413				
3.61		GHS T.Rahim Khan	11550				
3.62		GGHS FARID ABAD	16410				
3.63		GGHS T. MOHBAT	16382				
4.1	Dilaptd Condition of Primary Schools (55-Units)	GBPS A.R JO KHOH		12369		2.797	Y
4.2		GBPS NAU LAKHO					
4.3		GBPS YAQOOB PANHWAR	8171				
4.4		GBPS YOUSIF PANHWAR	8169				
4.5		GBPS MOHIB ALI CHANDIO	8407				
4.6		GBPS AKHTIAR SHAHNI	8144				
4.7		GBPS GAJI PAHWAR	8233				
4.8		GBPS NEW PIARO GOTH	8184				
4.9		GBPS H GH HUSSAIN	8231				
4.1		GBPS AMINABAD					
4.11		GBPS GHULAM NABI BABAR	9605				
4.12		GBPS GAZI PALH					
4.13		GBPS KASBO	10070				
4.14		GBPS MIRAN JO KOT	10071				

4.15		GBPS SSIMM	10073				
4.16		GBPS TORE	10072				
4.17		GBPS CHAKAR KOT	10048				
4.18		GBPS BARI	10049				
4.19		GBPS YAMIN LEGHARI	10069				
4.2		GBPS RAJO GHANDO	10066				
4.21		GBPS M HASSAN QAMBRANI					
4.22		GBPS DRIGH BALLA	10046				
4.23		GBPS MIA BUX LEGHAR	10298				
4.24		GBPS ISMAIL LEGHARI					
4.25		GBPS MIRO PATTO	11569				
4.26		GBPS TAJ MOHD DOLTAN	12410				
4.27		GGPS HAJI KHAN	16179				
4.28		GBPS JOHI	16309				
4.29		GBPS IBRAHIM LEGHARI	16292				
4.3		GBPS TAJ MOHD DOLTAN	16369				
4.31		GBPS RAHIMDAD SOHO	16350				
4.32		GGPS DAUD KOURO	16333				
4.33		GGPS SYED JO GOTH	16361				
4.34		GGPS FARIDABAD	16336				
4.35		GGPS BOTHRO	16350				
4.36		GGPS MITH MACHI	16333				
4.37		GGPS GHARI	16361				
4.38		GGPS PEROZ SHAH	16336				
4.39		GGPS GAHI MAHESSAR	16338				
4.4		GGPSSOHO KHAN MANGI	16335				
4.41		GGPS RADHAN SATATION	16372				
4.42		GGPS GABRAJI	12001				
4.43		GGPS DANGER	13544				
4.44		GGPS PUSIA	1226				
4.45		GGPS PARIAL QAMBRANI	12213				
4.46		GGPS WALIDAD CHANDIO	12002				
4.47		GBPS LADHO DERO	12035				
4.48		GBPS NAZIM ABDUL	12073				
4.49		GBPS GAHNO CHANDIO	12074				
4.5		GBPS MURAD CHANDIO	12332				
4.51		GBPS HADI KHOSO	12325				
4.52		GBPS ADHA	12369				
4.53		GBPS CHHORRE					
4.54		GBPS CHAPPER GADHI	12420				
4.55		GBPS MIAN BUX GADHI	2420				
5.1		GPS Bux Lakhair			0.300	0.300	Y
5.2		GPS Shadi Khan Chandio			0.600	0.600	
5.3		GPS Andal Tunio			0.600	0.600	

5.4	Additional Rooms of Existing Primary and Secondary Schools	GPS Fatehpur			0.300	0.300			
5.5		GPS Jakhreja			0.300	0.300			
5.6		GPS Mohammad Khan Chandio			0.300	0.300			
5.7		GPS Mohammad Panhwar			0.300	0.300			
5.8		GPS Amtiani Panhwar			0.300	0.300			
5.9		GPS Umed Ali Laghari			0.300	0.300			
5.1		GPS Jamal Khan Rodhrani			0.300	0.300			
5.11		GPS Mothri			0.300	0.300			
5.12		GBHS Kakar			0.810	0.810			
5.13		GGHS Johi			0.750	0.750			
6.1		Construction of Shelterless Schools	GGPS Daud Dero			0.710		0.710	Y
6.2			GBPS Rahim Ali Khoso			0.710		0.710	
6.3			GGPS Lal Bux Khaskheli			0.710		0.710	
7.1	Provision of lacking facilities existing Schools	GBPS Ali Asghar Shah			2.000	2.000	Y		
7.2		GBHS K.N.Shah			2.500	2.500			
7.3		GBPS Baloach Jatoi			0.400	0.400			
7.4		GGMS Makhdoom Bilawal			0.650	0.650			
7.5		GBPS Eid Gah Mohalla Radhan Station			0.150	0.150			
7.6		GBPS Pakhiara Machi			0.150	0.150			
7.7		GBPS Goongo Peer			0.150	0.150			
7.8		GBPS Ambar			0.150	0.150			
7.9		GBPS Fatehpur			0.150	0.150			
7.1		GBPS Sharifabad Dero Panjabi			0.150	0.150			
7.11		GBMS Hairo Khan			0.150	0.150			
7.12		GBPS Hafiz Khush Muhammad Panhwar			0.150	0.150			
7.13		GBPS Qasbo			0.150	0.150			
7.14		GBPS Wahid Bux Khoso			0.150	0.150			
7.15		GBPS Shadan			0.150	0.150			

SDSSP Grant 2005-06

In 2005-06, Revenue and Capital components are focused and identified by the District Government. The majority of the funds will be utilized in the capital component as shown in the graphic table:



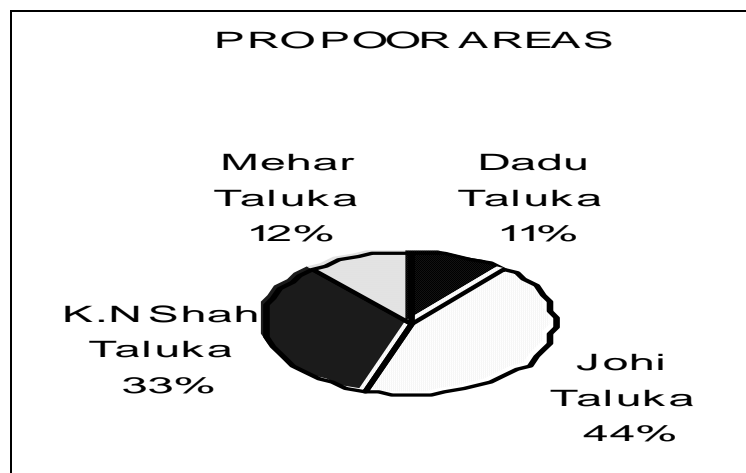
Investment Portfolio of SDSSP Schemes 2005-06:

S.no.	Name of Scheme*	School Name	School SEMIS Code	Estimated Cost (as per PC-I)		
				Revenue	Capital	Total Cost
1.1	Early Childhood Schools (20-Units)	GBPS. BETTO	16256	3.4		3.4
1.2		GBPS. RADHAN ST	16352			
1.3		GBPS.SITA ROAD	12094			
1.4		GGPS.PEROZ SHAH	16336			
1.5		GGPS. BORRIRI	12240			
1.6		GGPS.SHADDEN				
1.7		GBPS.T.R.KHAN	10024			
1.8		GGPS.HAIRO KHAN				
1.9		GGPS. PYARO STATION				
1.10		GBPS.H.MIR.MOHD.K AL	8084			
1.11		GGPS.KUMBHAR MOHALA DADU	9333			
1.12		GGPS.PIPRI	9339			
1.13		GBPS.AGHAMANI	16337			
1.14		GGPS. BALI SHAHI	17371			
1.15		GGPS.SHAH PANJO	16380			
1.16		GGPS.SAIDAD LAKHIAR	12442			
1.17		GGPS. SITA ROAD	12245			
1.18		GGPS. SITA VILLAGE				
1.19		GBPS.KHUDABAD (Masjid Paro)	8085			
1.20		GBPS.NEW KALRI	8251			
2.1	Additional Rooms of Existing schools	GPS Ahmed Khan Langah	12266		3.76	3.76
2.2		GPS Bora Lakhair	12126			
2.3		GPS Faridani Lund	8078			
2.4		GPS Din Mohammad Shahani	8369			
2.5		GBPS Fateh Mohammad Kaboro	8254			

2.6		GBPS Fateh Khan Zounr	8212			
2.7		GBHS Bali Shah	16302			
2.8		GGHS (K.G) Dadu	8537			
3.1	Construction of Shelterless Schools	GBPS Siddique Gan	16026		7.5	7.5
3.2		GBPS Parpio Solangi				
3.3		GBPS Boriri				
3.4		GBPS Zangi Chandio				
3.5		GBPS Sardar Arain				
3.6		GBPS Ibrahim Balwani Lund				
3.7		GBPS Amb Panhwar				
3.8		GGPS Shadi Khan Khero				
3.9		GPS Nango Sain Dubi				
3.1		GBPS Over Crowded Johi				
4.1		Provision of lacking facilities to existing Schools	GBPS Tharo Deapar	16182		8.9
4.2	GBPS Loung Rahuja		12261			
4.3	GBPS Parya		12166			
4.4	GBPS Wassai					
4.5	GBHS Shah Panjo (Old Block)		16157			
4.6	GBHS Boriri		12100			
4.7	GBHS Patt Sharif		8298			
4.8	GBHS Purano Dero		8304			
4.9	GBHS Gharibabad		8303			
4.1	GGHS Johi		10213			
4.11	GGPS Shadan		11515			
5.1	Strengthening of Auditorium Hall	GBHS Talib-Ul-Moulla Dadu	8301	1.00		1.00

Focus on Pro Poor Areas:

Dadu district is consisting of four Talukas, Mehar, K.N Shah, Dadu and Johi. These Talukas are divided into three parts which are entirely dissimilar in character namely (i) Kachho or hilly area (ii) the barrage zone and (iii) the katcho or low lands riverian area. The kachho consists of a range of limestone hills, known as the Khirthar Range. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north from Jamshoro district and going to Larkana district.



Between the hills and Indus the area may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and waters of the barrage canals all find their way to the Mancher Lake and thence by the Aral drain to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the katcho lands. but the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile but due to short of the floods, lands are converting into degradation. Some portion of lands in Mehar and Khair pur Nathan Shah Talukas are affected by water logging and salinity

Social and Economic Issues, Gender and Poverty Situation:

The PRSP recognizes that poverty has many dimensions in Pakistan. The poor in Pakistan have not only low incomes but they also lack access to basic needs such as education, health, clean drinking water and proper sanitation. The latter undermines their capabilities, limits their opportunities to secure employment, results in their social exclusion and exposes them to exogenous shocks. The vicious cycle of poverty is accentuated when the governance structures exclude the most vulnerable from the decision making process.

District Dadu is one of the most undeserved and conservative districts in Sindh. In the past this district received little attention for development initiatives due to unstable law and order conditions. However, with increasing stability over the years Dadu district has now to catch up with the development process going on elsewhere in Sindh. In view of limited options for development, women in the district have generally low status in the family and also face the issues such as domestic violence, honor killing, child marriages, women violence, lack of reproductive health facilities etc. The District Government developed strategy and focuses on attainment

of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for sustainable development and poverty reduction. For this purpose, District Government prioritized the SDSSP schemes and improved it on step by step. Meanwhile embarking in the sectoral planning under the situation analysis, there is need of planning for focusing the pro poor areas and gender balancing and has given maximum importance.

Rationalization of Schemes:

As, Dadu district is divided into three parts in which Kachho and Katcho are backward and remote areas of district. District Government Dadu mainly focused these areas, where educational issues ahead. Schemes were identified on need based, no any luxury item was purchased, and efforts were taken place for proper funds utilization. The locations changing decision by the newly District Government in utilization of funds in both revenue and capital component was prove as result oriented.

Planning, Budgeting and Approval Process:

Dadu was divided between Jamshoro and Dadu in year of 2005, The institutions, historical places and resources, such as, Liaquat Medical College, Mehran Engineering University, Sindh University, Thermal Power Stations, National Khirthar Park, Ranikot Fort, Big part of Mancher Lake separated from district Dadu and now included in new district Jamshoro.

Sindh Government dissolved district Council Dadu due to bifurcation of District Dadu. District Development Committee (DDC) carried out the all process including planning, budgeting and approval process of the SDSSP funds during 2004-05 under the chairmanship of DCO Dadu.

While the establishment of new district Government and LSU setup at the district level, the process of the SDSSP development schemes in the education department as per procedure laid down according to annual sector plans. All planning is participatory and as per directions.

Monitoring Mechanism:

SDSS Program activities are carried out at the gross root level and implemented to achieve its objectives. To achieve its targets a committee was formed for internal monitoring which are consist of DO (Finance) DO (Planning) and F&G Officer LSU Dadu for ensuring the proper utilization of the funds.

Council Monitoring Committee:

The District Council has formed with 40% female membership for monitoring the SDSSP activities. There are total five members in the Zila monitoring Committee of the Education out of which two are female including chairperson of the Council Committee. The details of the Committee is as under:

Ms. Abida Qamar Solangi	Chairperson
Nazeer Ahmed	Member
Ghulamullah Lund	Member
Ms. Jahan Bano	Member
Ghulam Mustafa Brohi	Member

Conclusion:

Education:

Education Department has playing vital role after devolution system and good impacts have been created at the district level. Overall, enrollment at the primary and secondary level has been increased as well as facilities are provided for the strengthening of the educational institutions through the provision of furniture and construction.

There is bulk of the schemes in district such as ADP new and on going, MPA Schemes, MNA Schemes ESR etc covers capital side, in which lacking facilities of the schools, Shelterless schools, additional rooms of the schools are constructed from these schemes which are already accomplishing of the priorities of the SDSS Program. LSU understand that in education. It is loss of the money to invest in capital side by SDSSP. However, the educational issues can be covered through SDSSP. For this purpose LSU suggest to DG and PSU that capital component should be separated from education sector of the SDSSP conditional grant. SDSSP is one of the program from all of district programs where educational issues will be easily cover up.

LSU Dadu believes that without quality of education, we can never created doctors, teachers, engineers and professionals. The ground realities are that quality of the education is challenge at the urban and rural level. For this purpose there is need of capacity building of the teachers and sensitization regarding curriculum. Except that there is also need of effective monitoring role of supervisors. SDSSP is only one program where activities can carry out for strengthening of the supervisory role through mobilization and capacity building.

Hence, District Government has ignored the need identification and Education Department has not yet developed road map for cover up the local level educational issues. For picking up of timely input from the SDSSP funds for accurate utilization, strengthening of LSUs for proper facilitation, equipments are necessary as digital camera, multimedia projector, lab top computer and vehicle provision.

Enclosed Annexure:

- Photo copy of PC-I
- Photo copy of Administrative Approval
- Photo copy of Tender Notice

Health Sector

The object and aim of Health Department is to put concrete efforts through the available sources to provide health facilities to the community. In this regard it is quite clear that the budget is not sufficient, vehicles are not provided according to the requirement. But even than Health Department have given full concentration to achieve the following goals:

1. To control malaria
2. To control Aids
3. To provide Primary Health Care through National Program for FP & PHC.
4. To provide General Health facilities to the community at Union Council Level.
5. To eradicate polio from Dadu
6. To provide treatment to the TB patients through DOTs Program.
7. To provide health of child and mother through WFP incentive.
8. To provide treatment to the peoples in emergency of rains and floods by constituting Medical Mobile Teams.
9. To establish Free Medical Camps in draught affected areas.

District Dadu is consist of 4 Tehsil Johi, K.N Shah, Dadu and Mehar. These four Tehsil comprises on 52 union councils. The Dadu district is divided into three parts,

- i. the Kachho or hilly area
- ii. the barrage zone and
- iii. the katcho or low lands riverian area.

In district Dadu, Health Department has a network of Basic Health units, Government dispensaries, Rural Health Centers, Taluka hospitals, MCH Centers and District Civil Hospital in urban and rural areas. The following table shows the network figure of health sector in district Dadu.

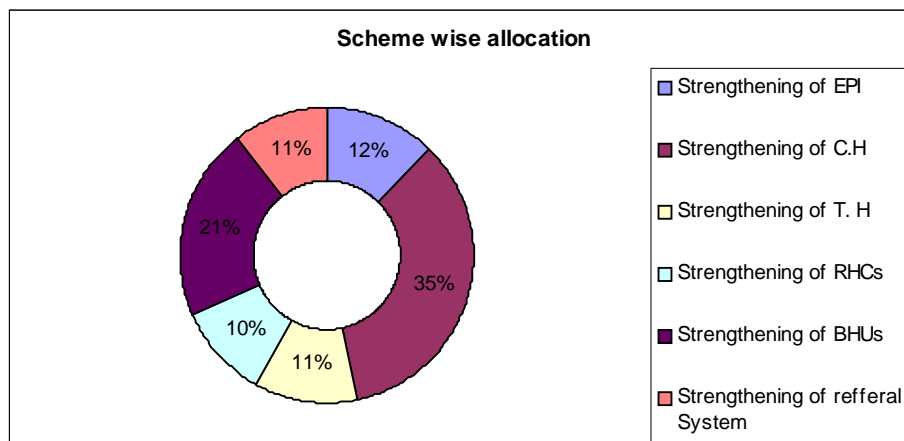
S.No	Description	Total
01	BHU	46
02	Govt: Dispensary	13
03	Taluka Hospitals	03
04	Rural Health Centers	03
05	MCH Centers	03
06	District Civil Hospital	01

Health improving system is absolutely a policy matter of District Government. However this magnifying issue is simply touched with the remarks that the existing structure is appreciable but its present status does not appeal to the common person, therefore there is hue and cry on every corner. The constructed buildings of Basic Health Units and Government Dispensaries are not utilized for providing health facilities to the community. The Government has been requested to sanction SNE and creation of the posts so that the buildings are utilized properly and the public is provided health facility at doorstep. It is quite apparent, that up to 2015 the population will increase to double with the speed and the present status of HEALTH will not be sufficient to meet the requirements. The ADP Schemes under process and abounded be restored with the directions to the C & W Department to complete so that in future no problem is left behind. The Health Facilities un-authorized occupied by police Department including Judiciary by got vacated to enable this administration to work smoothly. Besides, the posts of all the specialists, Medical Officers, Women Medical Officers including paramedics (female) be filled institution-wise so that the health is made as a symbol in the eyes of the community. All necessary arrangements be made at the isolated areas in taluka Johi, Khair pur Nathan Shah, Mehar for providing health facilities through medical mobile units. These hard areas are suffering in the days when the temperature is leading more than 48 centigrade. It becomes difficult for the district administration to control with limited sources to provide timely treatment to the affecter as the places shown are at much distance with limited resources. Health management is also bitterly facing lieshmaniasis during last three years in the above areas.

In addition, Health sector in district Dadu is effectively working; it has a network of Basic Health units, Government dispensaries, Rural Health Centers, Taluka hospitals, MCH Centers and District Civil Hospital.

SDSSP Schemes 2004-05:

The District Government Dadu assessed the needs of health sector; all the schemes were identified in revenue component such as purchasing of equipments, providing motorcycles to EPI vaccinators and ambulances to health centers.



The scenario of the schemes of the health sector 2004-05 is as under:

Investment Portfolio of SDSSP Schemes 2004-05:

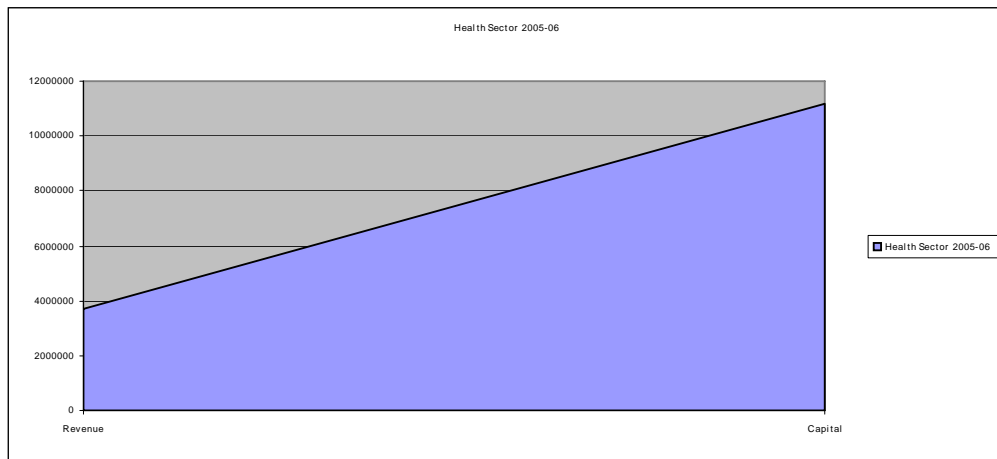
S.no.	Name of Scheme*	Name of Facility	Estimated Cost (as per PC-I)			Actual Cost		
			Revenue	Capital	Total Cost	Revenue	Capital	Total Cost
1	Strengthening of EPI Routine work at Local Level	All EPI Centers	2652000	0	2652000	2652000	0	2652000
2	Strengthening of C.H through Equipments/Furniture	Distt: Civil Hospital	7474250	0	7474250	7474250	0	7474250
3	Strengthening of T.H through Equipments and Furniture	T.H Johi	832900	0	832900	832900	0	832900
		T.H K.N Shah	832000	0	832000	832000	0	832000
		T.H Mehar	832900	0	832900	832900	0	832900
4	Strengthening of R.H.Cs through Equipments and Furniture	R.H.C Drigh Balla	746350	0	746350	746350	0	746350
		R.H.C Sita Road	746350	0	746350	746350	0	746350
		R.H.C Radhan	746350	0	746350	746350	0	746350
5.1	Strengthening of B.H.Us through Equipments and Furniture	BHU M. Bilawal	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.2		BHU Phu Station	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.3		BHU Mounder	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.4		BHU Patt	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.5		BHU Phakka	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.6		BHU Sita Village	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.7		BHU Aminani	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.8		BHU I Panhwar	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.9		BHU Piaro Goth	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.10		BHU Samtani	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.11		BHU Butt Serai	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.12		BHU Qazi Arif	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.13		BHU Faridabad	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.14		BHU Kolachi	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.15		BHU Thariri Mohabbat	138950	0	138950	138950	0	138950
5.16		BHU Betto	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.17		BHU Saeed pur	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.18		BHU Aghamani	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.19		BHU Balishah	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.20		BHU Burira	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.21		BHU Gozo	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.22		BHU Thalho	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.23		BHU Essa Khan Thebo	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.24		BHU Khanpur	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.25		BHU D B Bughio	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.26		BHU Dougar	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.27		BHU Chhore	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.28		BHU Boriri	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.29		BHU Baid	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950

5.30		BHU Chokhandi	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.31		BHU Mitho Babar	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.32		BHU R. K. Leghari	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.33		BHU Haji Khan	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.34		BHU Allahyarani	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.35		BHU Bahawalpur	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.36		BHU W. Pandhi	98950	0	98950	98950	0	98950
5.37		BHU K K. Lund	99000	0	99000	99000	0	99000
5.38		BHU Kasbo	139000	0	139000	139000	0	139000
5.39		BHU Phu: Village	179000	0	179000	179000	0	179000
6	Strengthening of referral System During Emergency at District Dad	T.H Johi	2320000	0	2320000	2320000	0	2320000
		T.H K.N Shah						
		T.H Mehar						

SDSSP Schemes 2005-06

Health Department, District Government Dadu disbursed funds between capital and revenue components, the process of identification of the schemes on need based, the condition of the BHUs and RHCs are worsen and requiring repair and maintenance of the buildings, compound walls etc.

LSU assisted and facilitated to prepare and design ASP and also provided services to participatory process from the sector committees such as Health Monitoring Committee and Budget and Finance Committee. Except that LSU also taken efforts to pass the ASP from the Zila Council for to assist the EDO Finance and planning Dadu. The capital and revenue schemes of the health Department are shown in the following graphic table:



Investment Portfolio of SDSSP Schemes 2005-06:

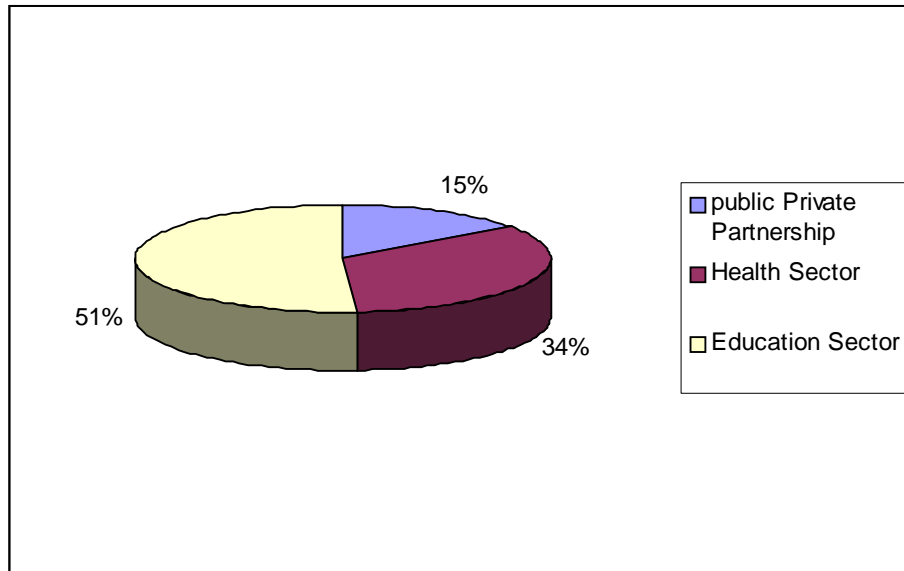
S.no.	Name of Scheme	Name of Health Facility	Taluka	Strengthening of Health Units		
				Capital	Revenue	Total Cost
1	Purchasing of Equipments for Coronary Care Unit	Civil Hospital Dadu	Dadu		2,200,000	2,200,000
2	Purchasing of Equipments for Urology Unit	Civil Hospital Dadu	Dadu		800,000	800,000
3	Strengthening of Referral System	DCD Hero Khan	Johi		720,000	2320000
4.1	Rehabilitation/Renovati on of BHUs/ RHC/ Taluka/ District Head Quarter Hospital	RHC Patt	Dadu	1,12,09,799		1,12,09,799
4.2		Civil Hospital Dadu	Dadu			
4.3		BHU Kamal Khan	Johi			
4.4		BHU Chini	Johi			
4.5		THQ Hospital Mehar	Mehar			
4.6		BHU Betto	Mehar			
4.7		BHU Aghamani	Mehar			
4.8		THQ Hospital K.N Shah	K.N Shah			
4.9		BHU Thalho	K.N Shah			
4.10		BHU Sita Village	Dadu			
Grand Total				1,12,09,799	37,20,000	1,49,29,799

SDSSP District Dadu Under Public Private Partnership 2005-06:

District Government Dadu has bifurcated the funds usual as last year. In this year District Government allocated 15% funds for CBOs of the total share of the SDSSP Conditional grant. The details of the grant are as under:

Total Share	43,911,174/-
Public Private Partnership	6,586,676/-
Health Sector	14,929,799/-
Education Sector	22,394,699/-

The following graphic table clear the drawing and designing of the SDSSP share of the district Dadu.



For achieving the overall objectives of the program, District Government Dadu has formed District Project Appraisal Committee (DPAC). The members of DPAC are as under:

- Mr. Ashfaque Hussain Umrani, Executive District Officer, CDD Dadu (Chairperson)
- Mr. Yar Mohammed Jatoi District Officer, Planning Dadu (Member)
- Dr. Sikander Ali shah, District Officer, Admin/Accounts (Health) Dadu (Member)
- Mr. Ali Asgar Leghari, District Officer Elementary (Education) Dadu (Member)
- Ms. Abida Qamer Solangi, Council Monitoring committee of Education (Member)
- Ms. Khalida Lakhari, women Social Development Organization (Member)
- Ms. Shireen Qureshi, MAJA Dadu (Member)

Planning, Budgeting and approval process:

Sindh Government dissolved district Council Dadu due to bifurcation of District Dadu. District Development Committee (DDC) carried out the all process of SDSSP schemes of the Health Sector including planning, budgeting and approval process funds during 2004-05 under the chairmanship of DCO Dadu.

While the establishment of new district Government and LSU setup at the district level, the process of the SDSSP development schemes in the Health Department as per procedure laid down according to annual sector plans. All planning is participatory and as per directions.

Council Monitoring Committee:

The District Council has formed with 40% female membership for monitoring the SDSSP activities. There are total five members in the Zila monitoring Committee of the Health, out of which two are female. The details of the Committee is as under:

Mr. Sikander Ali Soomro	Chairperson
Mr. Rashid Mumtaz Sodhar	Member
Mr. Naeem Khalique Jokhio	Member
Ms. Immamzadi Shaikh	Member
Ms. Rashida Qambrani	Member

User Experiences

Mr. Saeed Ahmed Lakhia, Vaccinator EPI Center at BHU Aghamani shared their experiences that BHU Aghamani covers mostly katcho (riverian) area, as katcho is remote and backward area so EPI Unit Aghamani was fully not mobilized the community and vaccinated children and pregnant women due to absence of vehicle or motorbike. There are number of cases arisen of polio, hepatitis B&C and other killing diseases but with the assistance of SDSSP, District Government has provided motor cycle to provide services in the EPI, now EPI Unit provides effective service delivery and MMR and IMR is covering gradually.

Conclusion

Health

The indicators of the social sector particularly health, IMR and MMR is high in area, the antenatal and post natal services at the BHU level, there is no any set up and gender based staff is working. So the result, peoples give importance to the private clinics. Most of the doctors in the district perform duties in the Government hospitals and other side they have established clinics and providing services better in the clinics than hospitals. However, with the support of the SDSSP and utilization of the funds through revenue component some improvements are laid down from BHUs level.

The main constraints identified in the ASP, that District Government ignore need identification during problem analysis for covering the health issues. LSU is satisfied that the identification of schemes and utilization of the funds 2004-05 in health sector has brought the improvements and thousand peoples are benefited from the provision of instruments and equipments. That the result OPD and indoor in all hospitals, RHCs and BHUs has been increased. Motorcycles to EPI vaccinators are also bring changes at the gross root level and provide services at the doorsteps.

In 2005-06 a high part of the SDSSP fund of health sector is planned to invest in capital side. LSU understand that it is loss of money and observe that there are many programs of the capital side in district followed by the district Government where repair and maintenance of the hospitals RHCs, BHUs etc can be covered through other programs.

In order to have access to SDSSP funds it is mandatory for District Government to prepare its overall Annual Sector Plan for specifying of various schemes should be inline with parameters set out under the guidelines. Under the guidelines of the ASP, SDSSP offers programs where is provision that health issues of the district would be easily covered of the health sector. These health issues in the district can be covered through the strengthening of the existing institutions for delivering the services at the BHU to Civil Hospital Level. So 100% share of the health sector to be utilized in revenue component and capital component should be separated from the SDSSP.

Enclosed Annexure:

- Photo copy of PC-I
- Photo copy of Administrative Approval
- Photo copy of Tender Notice
- MOU of the District Government
- Council Resolution
- Bifurcation of SDSSP Grant in education and health sector

Checklist

Funds are utilized only in education and health sectors	Yes
In education, the grants can be used for covering all schools from katchi up to class 10 and class 12 in few higher secondary schools but not for colleges. In health, the scope ranges from community health workers to district hospitals	Yes
DG will not invest more than Rs.5.7 million in one scheme.	Yes
DG will use the conditional grants, in the first instance, for rationalization/ operationalization/ rehabilitation of existing services/ schemes/ project and staff	Yes
DG will not use conditional grants on luxury items	Yes
DG will use these funds for pro-poor, gender balancing projects, investments, and schemes.	Yes
DG will follow all the planning, budgeting and approval process	Yes