

Report on Tranche Condition D.(i)

Utilization of Conditional Grants
in Accordance with
Agreed Eligibility Criteria



District Government Sanghar

(2nd ADF)

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Sanghar

Sanghar at a Glance

Sanghar occupies unique place in the socio cultural history of Indus valley civilization. It is where one of the largest District in the context of Boundaries. There it is also quite fertile for nourishing certain glaring chapters of history and civilization. The civilization of Brahman Abad and the folk story of Sohni Mehaar had their births in the valley of District Sanghar. Beside this Sanghar is scintillating in many aspects. Historically famous religious and educational center of Choteyarion, glorying civic life of Brahman Abad, the spiritual movement of Shaheed Abdul Rahim Girhori and his poetry brought magnanimity to history of Sanghar. The turning point which highly profiled the name of Sanghar in indeed the HUR movement, lead by Shaheed Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashedi alias "Sooriah Badshah" against the dominant British regime. This movement popularly known as hur movement, because the devotees of Pir Sahib had derived this name from Hazrat Hur, One of the Companions of Hazrat Imam Hussein. The hur movement had its center of the city of Sanghar called Grang Banglow. Garang bungalow was the Official head quarter against the British regime. Pir Syed Sibghatullah Shah and his hur devotees were the first in subcontinent to have raised the standard of revolution against the British occupancy in the world. The hur movement had sparkedled the name of Sanghar globally.

The remnants of Brahman Abad now known as mansoorah are historically immaculate chapters of our history. Very unfortunately, no heed paid to it but the available remnants complain that they are historically and culturally no more less then the mounds of Moen Jo Daro. It is humbly submitted that the sites of Garang Banglow and Brahman Abad need our attention for research and bringing their historical importance among masses globally.

Situation Analysis of District Sanghar

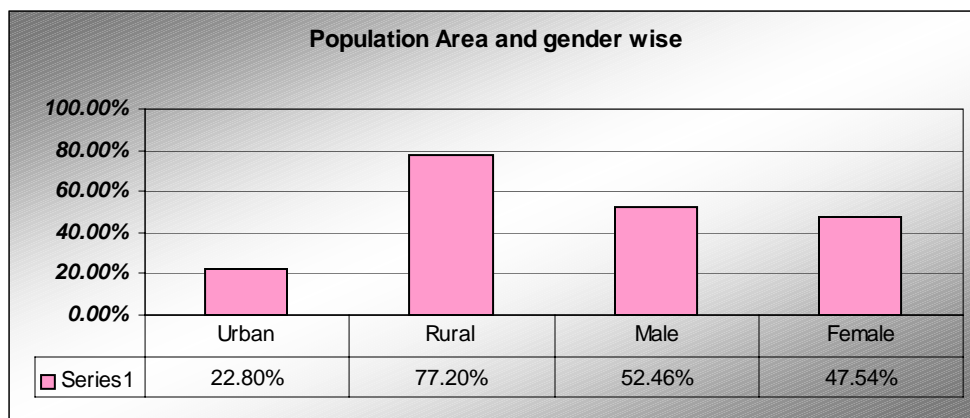
Geographically Sanghar maintained its sanctity even after the bifurcation of Districts in Sindh. Its geographical sanctity has brought it in the status of one of the largest District of Sindh province. At instant, it comprises six Taluks with wide stretch boundaries. Khipro one of the Taluka of District Sanghar coincides its boundaries with India the neighboring country of Pakistan. The present population pf District Sanghar with its Taluks is as under:

S. No:	Name of Taluka	No: of UCs	Population
	Sanghar	11	337592
	Sinjhor	06	257875
	Shahdadpur	13	389406
	Tando Adam	10	288335
	Jam Nawaz Ali	04	118148
	Khipro	09	283886
Total Population of District Sanghar		55	1675242

Population of District Sanghar

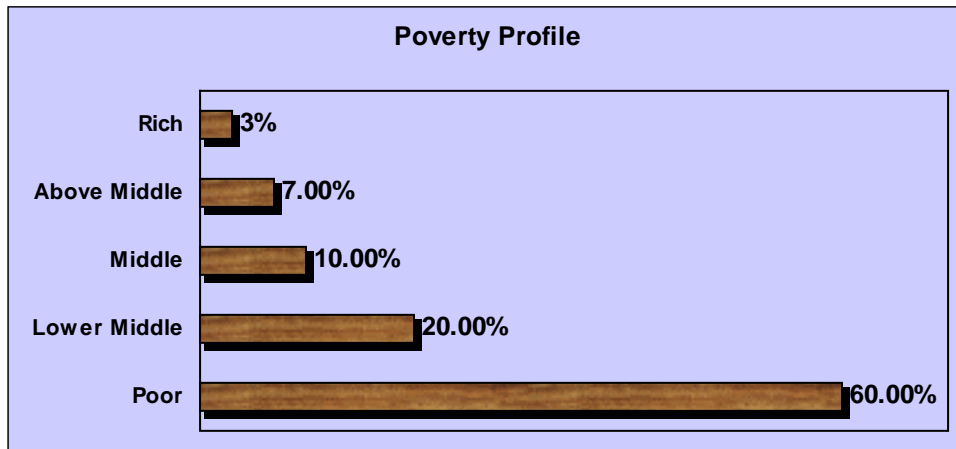
	Area	Population 1998							Populat ion on 1981	1981-98 average Annual Growth Rate (%age)
ADMN-Unit	Area (SQ Km)	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Populat ion Density per Esq. KM	Urban Popul ation	Average H. hold Size		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sanghar District	10728	1453028	762284	690744	110.4	135.4	22.8	5.8	917.863	2.74
Jam Nawaz Ali	440	90091	47269	42822	110.4	204.8	14.2	5.6	63.686	2.06
Khipro	5933	327185	173420	153765	112.8	55.1	7.8	5.1	205	2.77
Sanghar	2118	264882	138931	125951	110.3	125.1	23.0	5.9	156118	3.16
Shahdadpur	890	340778	177454	163324	108.7	382.9	26.6	6.2	219264	2.63
Sinjhoro	907	199474	104677	94797	110.4	219.9	18.3	5.7	124207	2.82
Tando Adam	440	230618	120533	110085	109.5	524.1	45.5	6.3	149.033	2.60

If the population of District were analyzed in graphic shape the real scenario of District would be as under.

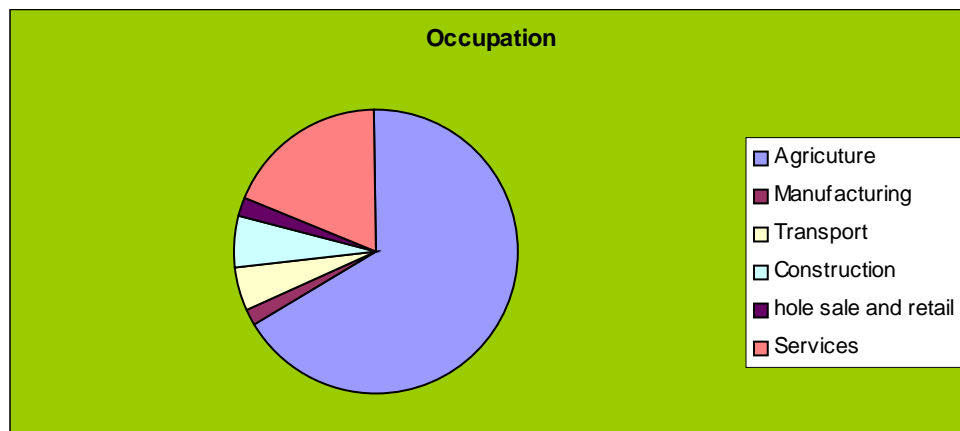


Occupation

If the Population is analyzed in the light of above chart majority of Sanghraities live in the rural areas. Only cities of Sanghar, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam and Khipro host the urban areas. The rural areas are agro based and the source of livelihood of common man is farming or keeping cattle. The dearth of the ample source of livelihood has brought the majority of life with in poverty line. At present the scarcity of water has further made the life miserable. A local NGO wide analyzing the poverty profile in District conducted in a survey, which reflect the ground realities. According to the results of survey 60% of the population living in the urban and rural areas is arrested in the claws of poverty. The results of survey could be based judged in the shape of following graph.



The population residing in the rural areas are almost engaged in the agriculture are the fields relating to agriculture, but the major avenue of their livelihood is in agriculture. A recent initiative of micro financing by the Government as well as by the local NGOs has to some extent engaged people in petty businesses, which is also good change where as in the urban areas the sources of livelihood are quite ample. Big markets, host thousands of workers as daily wager, a good source to earn livelihood, sources of laboring is also quite sustainable in urban areas. So it could be said that to have a daily work in a city is easier than in rural areas. The standard of wage is also much better urban areas than in rural. Following is the scenario of the sources of livelihood in District.



From the density of population point of view Sanghar is one of middle-class economic District, but apart from well spread Achhro Thar the remaining portion of District Sanghar is with booming agriculture and industrial bounties. The green belt of Sanghar with the ample production of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, mangos, fruits of all kinds, accepted to be the richest in agricultural in Sindh. The production of bananas in Taluka Shahdadpur, fruits of all kinds in Taluka Tando Adam, Sugarcane all over District and fish of Narra canal, big number of small lakes in Taluka Sanghar and Choteyarion brought additional amelioration in the economic uplift of District Sanghar. The Sanghar Sugar Mill, Textile Looms in Tando Adam, scores of cotton factories in small and big towns are the source of employments for Sanghraities. The initiatives of the District Government under the leadership of Haji Khuda Bux Rajar District Nazim are

underway to boost up the economic stability of District and create more vistas to bring prosperity in the life of common masses.

Sindh Devolved Social Services Program (SDSSP) in District Sanghar

The Sindh Devolved Social Services Program was initiated in District Sanghar with the signing of the memorandum of understanding between Sindh Government and District Govt Sanghar on 27th July 2004. Mr. Israr Ahmed Malik Secretary Finance Government of Sindh and Mr. Roshan Din Junejo District Nazim Sanghar respectively represented the Respective Government sectors for signing this MoU. From the day onwards the activities of Sindh devolved Social Services Program initiated in District Sanghar and are now at full zenith

The Establishment of Local Support Unit (LSU)

Implementation of devolution plan with the adaptation of Sindh Local Government Ordinance the District found self-Governance setup from upper to lower hierarchy. The District Government at apex, the Taluka Government at middle and Union Council setup at lower level has also brought the system of distribution of power in a new orientation. To further cement this program and strengthening the capacity of different organs with in District level, Sindh Devolved Social Services program (SDSSP) has established the Local Support Unit (LSU) in every District of Sindh to frequently liaison with District functionaries at District Level. The important task assigned to LSU was to coordinate and facilitate the District Government in the implementation of the program and importantly help them in planning sector. The Local Support Unit Office established in District Sanghar from the 1st January 2006 with a Finance and Governance Specialist and Program Assistant to carry on SDSSP activities and more importantly facilitate the District Government.

The LSU of District Sanghar has very close coordination with District Government, Line Departments, and all Six TMAs. The LSU is highly thankful of Haji Khuda Bux Rajar the District Nazim Sanghar for extending maximum support and taking extra keen interest in SDSSP. with his continuous interest and help the LSU has accomplished the assigned task of sectoral planning and other activities. The support of Executive District Officer Finance and Planning as Focal Person and the Executive District Officer Health and Education respectively is also praise worthy.

SDSSP Conditionalities for accessing and utilization of Conditional Grant

The SDSS Program as discussed above has given autonomous status to utilize the conditional grants keeping their needs and priorities before them, but also on other hand technically bounded districts to remain within parameters while accessing and utilizing the conditional grants. The salient features of the Conditionalities are as under.

- ❑ District Government/TMA must sign MoU.
- ❑ Preparation of ASP is binding
- ❑ No scheme shall be above than 5.7 million
- ❑ Funds will be utilized in Health and Education sector in Health sector the scope ranges from community health worker to District Hospital.
- ❑ District will use conditional grant in the first instance for rationalization, operationalization, and rehabilitation of existing schemes.
- ❑ District Government will not use conditional grant on luxury items

- District Government will use funds for pro poor and gender balancing projects.
- District Government will follow al the planning, budgeting, and approval process.

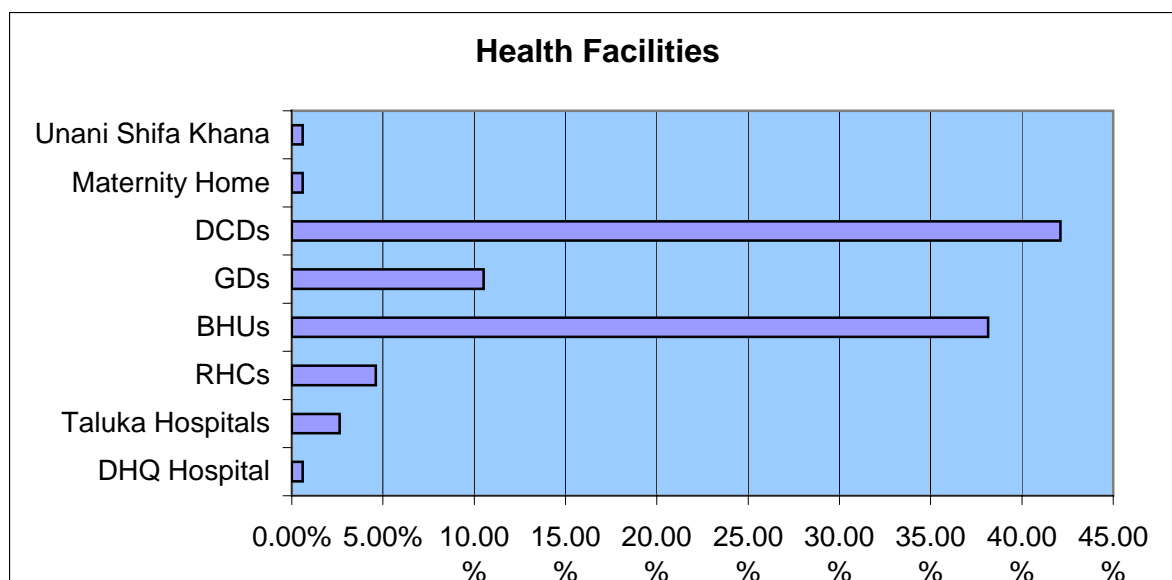
The SDSSP Grant for 2005-6

Like 2004-5 the district government sanghar has received the allocations for 2005-6. The district could not utilize its funds in the education sector in 2004-5 therefore the annual sector Plan was approved by the council of the district government in 2006 so the schemes for the education sector are therefore in progress. Following is the allocation for the education sector for 2005-6

- Total allocation 61.596 Million
- Allocation CBOS, HMCs, SMCs 9.2 Million
- Allocation Health sector 20.15 million
- Allocation Education sector 30.8 Million

Health Sector

The Health Sector in District Sanghar is effectively working; it has a well-stretched network of government dispensaries, Basic Health Units, Rural Health Centers, Taluka Hospitals and District Civil Hospital. These hospitals are established in the nook and cranny of District. The District Government Sanghar is very much focusing on the Health Sector and encouraging SDSS Program support for Health Sector so as to provide necessary medical facilities to common masses. The graphic analysis of health sector facilities is as under.



SDSSP Schemes 2005-06 Health Sector

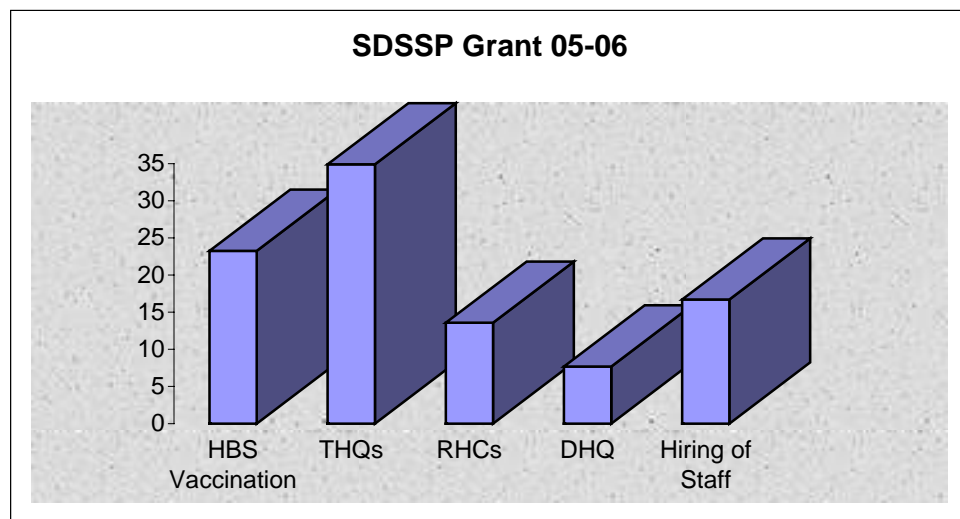
The 2004-05 was the initial year of SDSSP schemes in District, and which to some extent perturbed while doing sector planning, but with the establishment of Local Support Unit the process become swifter. Coordination between District Government and SDSSP local Support Unit resulted in such best way that in 2005-6 the process of sectoral planning completed with in time and according to the designed formats. The Health department District Sanghar and LSU coordination knitted the situation. The ASP of Health Sector become ready on time and become the first plan whose observation removed first. The schemes proposed by Health department and District Government is as follows.

Schemes of 2005-06 Health Sector

S. #	Name of Scheme	Name of Health Facility	Taluka	Immunization			Human Resource**		Strengthening of Health Units		
				Vaccine (Rs.)	Cold Chain (Rs.)	Awareness (Rs.)	Hiring (Rs.)	Training (Rs.)	Capital**	Revenue	Total Cost
1	Expansion and M&R of Health Institutions	DHQ Sanghar	Sanghar						1,500,000	1000000	2,500,000
		THQ Hospital Shahdadpur	Shahdadpur						2,100,000		2,100,000
		THQ Tando Adam	Tando Adam							914,000	914,000
2		Taluka Head Quarter Hospital Sinjhor	Sinjhor						2,200,000	476500	2,676,500
		THQ Khipro	Khipro						2,500,000	576,000	3,076,000
		RHC Jam Nawaz Ali	Jam Nawaz Ali						-	700,000	700,000
		RHC Jhol							947,000	332,000	1,279,000
		RHC Kindari							1,000,000		1,000,000

3	Strengthening of Basic Health Services	Recruitment of Doctors (Specialists, Medical officers), Drivers, Computer Operators, Midwives.	Sanghar							5,266,000			5,266,000
4	Strengthening of Immunization Services	Purchase of Hepatitis B Vaccine	Sanghar	2,000,000									2,000,000

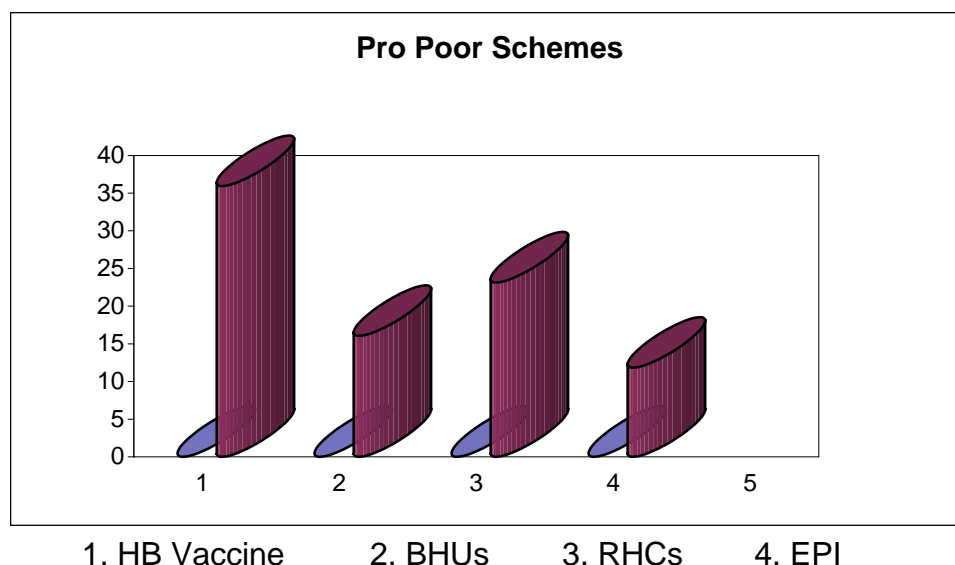
In 2005-06 those areas were focused which were not availed during 2004-05 and it has been strived to bring those needs in focused, which are been awaited from long. The graphic analysis of schemes is as under.



After the LSU setup at District Level the process of SDSSP schemes maintained as per procedure laid down in the annual sector plan. All planning were as per directed principle. While embarking on the sectoral planning the basic conception of focusing the pro poor areas and gender balancing were given maximum importance.

Pro Poor Areas

When the District Health sector was in the process of formulating the ASP, the LSU Team paid maximum heed for focusing the pro poor areas. Keeping this in mind the focus was given to the strengthening of BHUs, which are in quite remote areas, and having maximum attraction of poor masses. If the statistical fact be analyzed the BHUs were given much importance in 04-05 schemes an other acute need of common masses of remote areas was immunization and hepatitis B vaccination, which was also given maximum heed.



Gender Balancing

While planning and identifying schemes the District Government has also focused on Gender Balancing. Special schemes for midwives recruitment was made during 2004-05 and continued in 2005-06, which facilitated female section of our society in remote areas. According to health department the scheme has remained very fertile and comparison to 2003 and 2004, the ratio of safe deliveries in respected areas has increased.

Council Monitoring Committee.

To strengthen the public and private partnership, council committee has been formed with 20% female membership. The committee will monitor the SDSSP activities and will suggest any ideas needed to bring any change which is if public demanded. The detail of committee has been given at the end of the report in council monitoring committees' mechanism.

To further cement the monitoring mechanism the District Government has also notified a District Health Monitoring committee, which will over all monitor the health activities in the District. This committee has also access to monitor SDSSP activities. The committee is as follows.

District Health Monitoring Committee

Haji Khuda Bux Rajar	District Nazim	Chief Patron
Mr. A. D Shar	DCO	Chairmen
Dr. Mehmood Ahmed	District Naib Nazim	Member
Dr. Abdul Majeed Chhutto	EDO Health	Secretary
Mr. Noor Hussain Khoso	Council Member	Member
Dr. M. Farooq Awan	DO Health	Member
Mr. Nasiruddin Jamali	F&G Specialist	Member
All	Taluka Health Officers	Member
Ms. Arashad Premi	Lady Councilor	Member
Ms. Seema Iqbal	Lady Councilor	Member

The Health Department during 2004-05 acted abruptly and utilized the conditional grant given by SDSSP and for year 2005-06 also accomplished the task of sector planning and awaiting the council approval for plan.

The supporting documents to justify the above process regarding health sector will be annexed with the hard copy of this report. The attached documents will be as under.

- ❑ Copy of MoU
- ❑ Copy of PC1
- ❑ Copy administrative approval
- ❑ Copy of tender
- ❑ Copy of Council committee notification
- ❑ Copy of the minutes of council approval of schemes

EDUCATION SECTOR

As discussed in the introduction of the report that District Sanghar has remained the hub of academic activities from centuries. Choteyarion presently a Union council in Taluka and District Sanghar has the International fame. The academic institution of Choteyarion had the attraction from remote areas of subcontinent. Dar-ul-uloom Hussenia located in Shahdadpur City has the status of religious University in Pakistan. The lover of Education from all over the world comes and receives religious Education in Dar-ul-uloom Hussenia. Before going in to SDSSP Program activities in Education sector it would be better to described the situation analyses of Education sector in District Sanghar

Situation Analysis

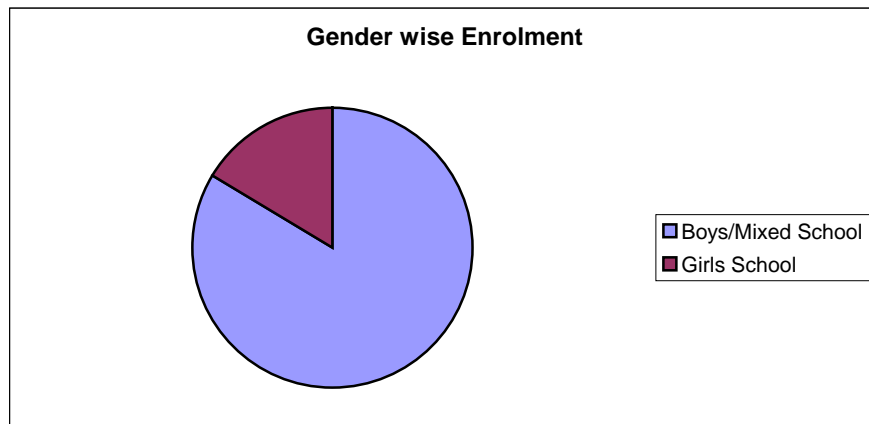
Enrolment Level Wise							
Level	No of Schools				Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	2764	337	0	3101	138186	21497	159683
Middle	108	44	0	152	3162	1814	4976
Secondary	54	14	-	68	22180	8753	30933
Higher Secondary	8	3	-	11	2255	796	3051

The situation analysis of the School of District vindicate that the number of boys

School is very much ahead of girls Schools but in fact in the rural areas the number of literate is not ample therefore Government found it difficult to open more girls schools. There fore the available boys schools host female pupils. As there is no conception of mixed schools, there fore the school are treated as boys' school but indeed are mixed schools. The below graphic scale will justify the conception of mixed schools.



To go deeper to crystallize the gender balance the ratio of male and female students studying in Boys/mixed schools would further clear the situation. The graphic analysis would be as follows.



SDSSP Schemes Education Sector 2005-06

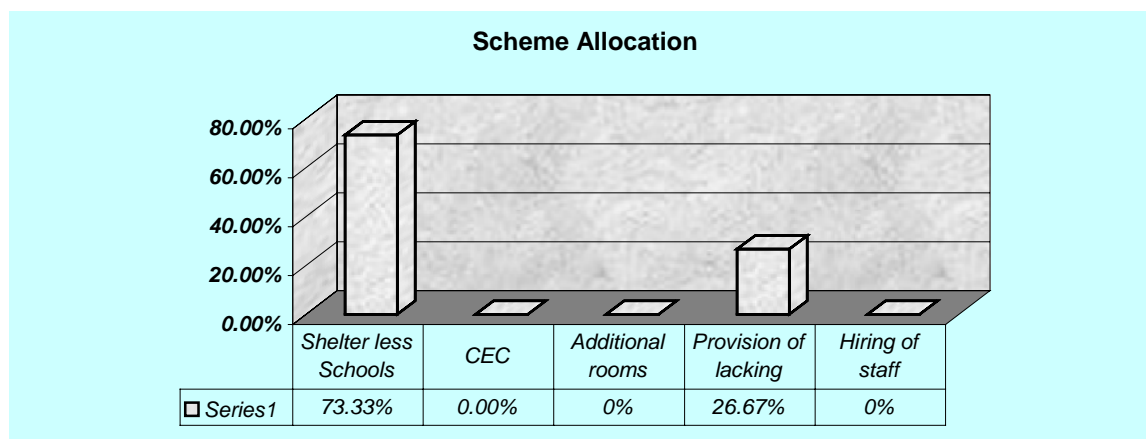
After the set up of LSU the District government find the facilitation in sectoral planning and abiding the SDSSP Conditionalites. The bellow schemes reflect the given criteria.

Sr. #	Name of Scheme*	School Name	School SEMIS Code**	Brief Description of Scheme	Taluka	Union Council	Capital	Total Cost
1	1.Construction of Building for Existing Schools (28 Unit)	GPS Village Gul Muhammad Gaho	58209	Construction of Shelter less School having Tow Rooms & b/Wall	Sanghar	Sethar Pir	0.96	0.96
2		GPS Village Akbar Khan Chandio		-do-	Sanghar	Kandiari	0.96	0.96
3		GPS Village Piaro Panhwar	59539	-do-	Sanghar	Kanhar	0.96	0.96
4		GPS Village Mubarak Rajar		-do-	Sanghar	Kanhar	0.96	0.96
5		GPS Village Muhammad Raheem Rajar	56676	-do-	khipro	Roonjho	0.96	0.96
6		GPS Village Hussain Junejo		-do-	khipro	Roonjho	0.96	0.96
7		GPS Village Soomar Kharit	56167	-do-	khipro	Bilawal.H	0.96	0.96
8		GPS Village Ghanwar Chandio		-do-	Sinjhero	Pritamabad	0.96	0.96
9		GPS Village Sachal Khaskhely	62132	-do-	Sinjhero	Pritamabad	0.96	0.96
10		GPS Village Dur Muhammad Mari (Rashad Khan)		-do-	Sinjhero	SSS Garang Bungloe	0.96	0.96
11		GPS Village Abdullah Wassan	62428	-do-	Sinjhero	Jhole	0.96	0.96
12		GPS Village Imam Bux Chang		-do-	Sinjhero	Pritamabad	0.96	0.96
13		GPS Village Jamal Din Kalar		-do-	Sinjhero	Kurkali	0.96	0.96

Sr. #	Name of Scheme*	School Name	School SEMIS Code**	Brief Description of Scheme	Taluka	Union Council	Capital	Total Cost
14		GGPS Village Muhammad Hayat Mahar		-do-	Sinhoro	Khadro	0.96	0.96
15		GPS Village Muhammad Ishaque Unnar		-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	Nauabad	0.96	0.96
16		GPS Village Sahib Khan Junejo	54221	-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	Nauabad	0.96	0.96
17		GPS Village Allah Bachayo Khaskhely	54204	-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	Nauabad	0.96	0.96
18		GPS Village Syed Juman Shah	54163	-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	J.N.Ali	0.96	0.96
19		GPS Village Jan Muhammad Magsi		-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	Berani	0.96	0.96
20		GPS Village Haji Ahmed Kaloi		-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	Hot Wassan	0.96	0.96
21		GPS Village Umal Wassan		-do-	Jam Nawaz Ali	Hot Wassan	0.96	0.96
22		GPS Village Faqir Bhambhro	60246	-do-	Shahdadpur	Soomar Fakir Hingoro	0.96	0.96
23		GPS Manzoorabad		-do-	Shahdadpur	Soomar Fakir Hingoro	0.96	0.96
24		GPS Bachal Bagrani	60197	-do-	Shahdadpur	Asgharabad	0.96	0.96
25		GPS Hubdar Zardari	60794	-do-	Shahdadpur	Gul Muhammad Laghari	0.96	0.96
26		GPS Juman Shah		-do-	Shahdadpur	Shahpur Chaker	0.96	0.96
27		GPS Muhammad Juman Chandio		-do-	Shahdadpur	Maldasi	0.96	0.96
28		GPS Abdul Haque Jamali	60380	-do-	Shahdadpur	SHD-IV	0.96	0.96
29	2. Additional Class Rooms in existing Schools 4 Units.	GBHS Maqsoodo Rind Addition of 2 C/R	60272	-do-	Shahdadpur	Lundo	0.89	0.89

Sr. #	Name of Scheme*	School Name	School SEMIS Code**	Brief Description of Scheme	Taluka	Union Council	Capital	Total Cost
30		GBHS Khadro Addition of 2 C/R & C/Wall		-do-	Sinjhero	Khadro	1.06	1.06
31		GPS Sindhi Khadro Addition of 2 C/R & C/Wall		-do-	Sinjhero	Khadro	0.65	0.65
32		GPS Sindhi (Girls) Sinjhero Addition of 2 C/R & C/Wall		-do-	Sinjhero	Sinjhero	0.65	0.65
Grand Total							29.99	29.99

If the schemes are to be observed full heed was paid on the selection process. Only the need based units were identified and processed. The same mechanism was adopted for year 2005-06. After the establishment of LSU the F&G Specialist is in coordination with line Departments and District government. While planning for the schemes meetings were held at District Nazim Office were participated by District Nazim, EDO Education, EDO Health, F&G Specialist to finalized the Schemes. The District Nazim Sanghar directed both The EDOs to identify the schemes and also directed active council members to help them in identifying the schemes of Health and education sector. In the result following Schemes were identified for education sector 2005-06. It is to be clear here that as per statistics of Education Department 375 schools are still shelters less, which needs to have buildings. So while sectoral planning proper attention was given to the shelter less schools. So from the above schemes abiding of SDSSP Conditionalties is very clear. The District Government fully maintained the directives laid down in SDSSP guide lines. If the above be analyzed the allocation of sector is sub divided in to remain capital and revenue schemes. In the capital side 22 units were proposed for shelter less schools. During the identification of these schemes the District Government conceded on the grass root level while giving top priority to Primary Schools at lower level. These schools are in remote areas. The schemes allocations percentage wise is as under.



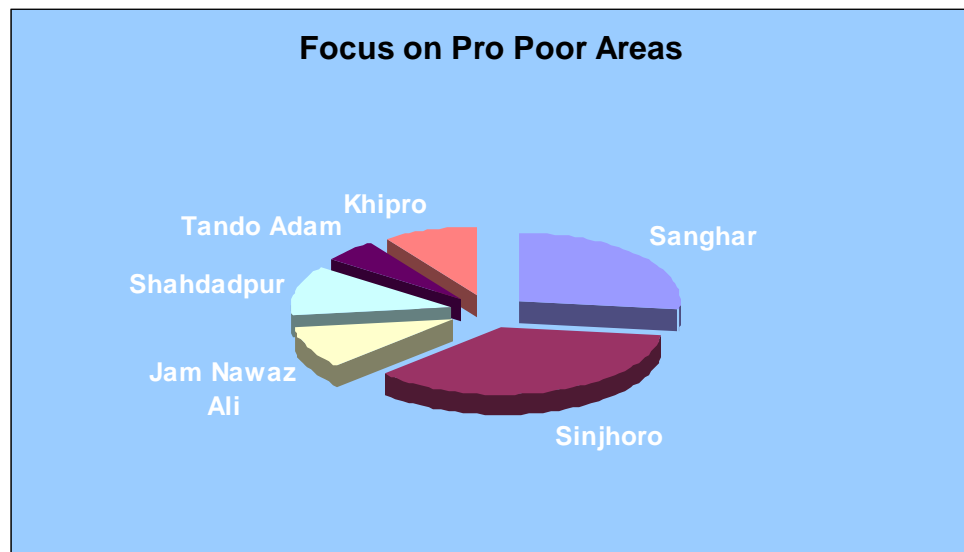
As discussed above the District Government focuses on the pro poor and remote areas, which are lacking the basic amenities of life. To have a school in remote desert is no less than a bounty. The Education sector while identifying the schemes abided the above criteria and focused on faraway areas. In the result of this selection the weight age went for the primary schools. The sub sector allocations are as under.

Primary	100%
Middle	0%
Secondary	0%
Higher Secondary	0%

The above fact might look bit surprising because weight age to only primary side of education sector but the actual fact is the primary sector is over vehemently populated and more need full. The district government has also given maximum importance to primary side keeping it this importance in mind. According to the district Nazim primary is the base of education and if the base is strong the whole edifice will be strong

Focus on the pro poor areas

While embarking on planning and identifying the scheme the Education sector and District Government Sanghar stressed for the backward areas, which come in to the category of poor areas. The rural areas all over the District almost come in to financially or economically backward areas, due to the less resources of employment, business and other avenues. So it was planed during planning that under SDSSP Program such areas will be highlighted and given importance. From educationally Khipro, Sanghar, Sinjhoru are economically backward areas. So the SDSS Program during 2004-05 gave focus to these areas. The Taluka wise graphic position will highlight the focus on pro poor conception.



Schemes Selection Criteria

One of the essential objectives of SDSSP Program is to strengthen the participatory approach in its every activity. Therefore while embarking on the sectoral planning maximum importance was given to participatory approach for the selection of schemes. No matters the schemes be in Health or Education sector consultation with political representative, line Department, suggestion from lower hierarchy were obtained. In district Sanghar in 2005-06 all the schemes identified were surveyed on the directive of District Nazim, their needs were verified. The respective EDOs deputed their lower staff along with District Council members to see the actual position of schemes and later on with mutual consultation between District Nazim respective EDOs and F&G Specialist were finalized. After the identification of schemes the SDSSP designed annual sector plan format was adopted and every schemes was measured on as per requirements of the ASP and were finalized for the approval of PSU and District Assembly in light of the requirement enumerated in the ASP

Rationalization of facilities

The ASP is best document design to properly rationalize the schemes. The steps and guide are visible and strictly bound the initiator of schemes to follow the parameters such as no scheme is to be above then 5.7 Million. No luxury item is to be purchased. Such strong prohibitions were abided during the selection and rationalization of facilities. If the schemes of Health and Education sector were observed all are within parameters and needs identified were the acute need of the identified facilities. A provision of M&E Proforma is given in the ASP which witness all the needs identified. And there after this it is easy to examine if the scheme is with in the parameters or not.

Planning and Budget Approval Process

After the process of devolution the District Government have acquired the self-governance status. The SDSSP has further cemented this process by directly processing funds in District and TMA account 4. This enables both TMA and District Government to realized their autonomous standard and utilized their funds with out any political pressure or any other technical issue. These funds directly come to District and TMA account where are distributed by District Nazim and Taluka nazims respectively with mutual consultation of EDO Education, Health and Finance Planning. After the allocation of funds the schemes are identified their PC1 are prepared. After the approval of schemes from council District Development committee accords the final approval and its administrative approval is released. In year 2004-05 and 2005-06 the steps are strictly followed. The copies of council approval, administrative approval, and tenders are enclosed herewith.

User experience

While discussing the SDSS program its implementation mechanism following District functionaries were contacted. There experience regarding program is visible from their comments.

Mr. Abdul Karim Daudpota
EDO Finance and Planning Sanghar

Q.1. How do you view SDSS Program?

In broad spectrum this is very positive program and specifically for District Sanghar it is highly encouraging. It encourages our system and addresses the basic issues.

Q.2. How do you view the drawing and disbursement process?

I am of the opinion that the drawing and disbursement process be fully revised and centralized. The EDO F&P is when the focal person of the program therefore all drawing disbursement powers rest with him and the sectoral in charge are to be the coordinators. The implementation process has witnessed gaps. The EDO F&P Office had to wait for weeks for any compliance report to be received from Health and Education sectors.

Q.3. How do you feel SDSS Program differs from other Donor supported programs?

SDSSP has given vast autonomy, which is not in other programs. The SDSSP is a fine program. It has helped the service oriented sector of District. Such as Education, Health and TMAs. It will be better if centralized mechanism be adopted such as the sectors should heed to centralized directions from finance and planning department of district.

Q.4. What were the capacity constraints of district, while preparing Annual Sector Plan?

The capacity constraints were there but our staff and facilitation of LSU has eased the situation and the task was accomplished successfully.

Q.5. How far do you think that involvement of elected representatives in planning process is positive change for development?

It is very positive and with the help of elected representatives we will be able to plan schemes as per needs of community and shall go in depth to know common people issue.

Q.6. What was the process adopted for sectoral bifurcation of SDSSP conditional grant particularly in Education and Health sectors?

It is as per Conditionalites of SDSS Program. The District Nazim bifurcates the conditional grant in the sectors and sector in-charge identified schemes in the light of the allocated budget.

Q.7. Any other suggestions.

District Governments needs the support and program should continue till the imminent issues in service sector are resolved; the sectoral planning in Education sector should be as per genuine and day-to-day needs. School be decorated with computers technical Education be given priority.

Dr. Abdul Majeed Chhutto
EDO Health Sanghar

Q.1. How do you view SDSS Program?

SDSS Program is very nice and help to Health Sector is very encouraging before the start of this program we had dearth of equipments and medicines. We have received SDSSP Grants and solved our imminent needs.

Q.2. How do you view the drawing and disbursement process?

This is very fine process. We get the grants fro account 4 of District. It is an easy process; I feel has facilitated the system.

Q.3. How do you feel SDSS Program differs from other Donor supported programs?

SDSS Program has given power to chalk out our planning by our self, which is not in other donor Program.

Any other suggestions.

The Program facilitated common masses and provided facilities have built the capacity of hospitals from GD to District Head Quarter Hospital. We feel this program is extended.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Manganhar
TMO, TMA Khipro

Q.1. How do you view SDSS Program?

This is very good program and helped TMAs.

Q.2. How do you view the drawing and disbursement process?

TMA funds directly come in TMA 4 account. We do not have any difficulty in any way.

Q.3. How do you feel SDSS Program differs from other Donor supported programs?

This program allows TMA to invest in WSS sector, which is our need.

Any other Suggestions.

This program is started in UC level too.

Participatory Planning

One of the salient features of SDSS Program is to strengthen the participatory approach in the activities of Sindh devolved social services program. Seeing the importance of the issue the LSU Office strengthened the bond of public private participation. Certain concrete steps have been taken in this direction.

Formation of Council Committees

The District Government assembly is the elected forum for the District. Its members are the representatives of masses. The SDSSP initiated to bring this forum to monitor the program activities and coordinate with them on issues relating to community importance. Day to day meetings with elected representatives and the members of Health, Education and accounts committees are the usual activity of LSU staff. During the formation of these committees the F&G specialist had meeting with convener of assembly on the issue of 20% female representation. The District Government extended full support and maintained 20% female representation in council committees. The detail of council committees is as under.

Accounts Committee

Mr. Mohammad Hassan Chandio	Chairman
Mr. Mole Dino Rajar	Member
Mst. Naheed	Member
Ms. Seema Iqbal	Member
Mr. Mehboob Ali Rajar	Member
Mr. Amir Ali Wasan	Member

Council Health Monitoring Committee

Mr. Noor Hussain Khaskheli	Chairman
Ms. Shahzadi	Member
Ms. Seema	Member
Mr. Mohammad Naeem	Member
Mr. Mohammad Sharif	Member
Mr. Faisal Wassan	Member
Mr. Mohammad Ilyas	Member

Education Committee

Mr Umar Kahtak	Chairman
Ms. Yasmin	Member
Ms. Tahera Khatoon	Member
Mr. Abdul Rehman	Member
Mr. Manzoor Hussain	Member

The LSU is in coordination with District assembly as well as council committees' members for their guidance and cooperation.

Presentation in District Assembly

The LSU SDSSP Sanghar is proud to say that the District Government is pro active in the implementation of SDSS Program. Haji Khuda Bux Rajar District Nazim, Dr. Mehmood Ahmed Rajput District Naib Nazim, Mr. Allah Ditto Shar District Coordination Officer are extremely gracious in extending maximum cooperation. It is great honor for LSU to have received invitation from the convener of District Assembly for the presentation of SDSS Program in District Assembly on 13th of July 2006. It was indeed a grateful moment for F&G Specialist and

Program Assistant to be amidst of District Assembly Members and elaborating the aims and objectives of SDSS Program. It was a nice presentation, which attracted Assembly Members for more than one hour. All their queries were answered in detail. Their remarks vindicate their understanding of presentation.

Convener/ Naib Nazim

It was a highly balanced presentation, which covered all aspects. I congratulate Mr. Jamali and team of LSU for this Presentation, I am Surprised that why this presentation has been given after the six months of LSU establishment. Such Nice thing would have to come earlier.

Rais Murad Ali Nizamani

I congratulate on this presentation we are working with dedication and SDSSP Program has special importance in our District.

Mr. Umar Khatak

It's a remark able day we have learned a lot and would suggest that like District and TMA, UCs be given separate allocation in SDSSP Program

Dr. Sharif Suggested that District Assembly Members also be given trainings.

Mr. Isamil Dars praised program and suggested special package be given for hand pumps for the desert areas of Taluka Khipro

Formation of DPAC

Taking the public private partnership ahead the LSU is working for the formation of District project Appraisal Committee (DPAC). The consent in this regard has been taken from District Nazim and District Coordination Officer. Following Committees has been proposed. Whose notification is in process.

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1. Mr. Mohammad Azhar Qureshi	(EDO CDD)	Chairman
2. Mr. Khair Muhammad Burero	(DO, F&P)	Member
3. Ms. Mumtaz Begum	(DO, Education)	Member
4. Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Sheikh	(DO, Health)	Member
5. Mr. Noor Hussain Khoso	(Chairman Council Mon.Com. Helth)	Member
6. Mr. Lukman Chandio	(Member Council Mon. Com. Education)	Member
7. Mr. Nasiruddin Jamali	F&G Specialist SDSSP	Member
8. Ms. Abida Cathic	NGO	Member
9. Mr. Ali Nawaz Rind	CBO	Member
10 Mr. Ali Nawaz Rind	CBO	Member

The analysis Of Mr Paul Thornton the international consultant regarding the utilization of the SDSSP Grant in district sanghar

A strong Nazim/strong officer District in which a strong minded Nazim with political independence from the Province (leading member of coalition member so political pressure from Karachi is not evident) is setting a positive lead with vision and direction. Able DCO and EDO's F&P and Health combine to lead to relatively good planning and utilization of SDSSP to address clear service gaps. Imaginative management at facility level strengthens the impact in health, good supervision of staff and performance management is resulting in clear impact and high levels of staff involvement. Even though education may be weaker it is benefiting by association

Conclusion

With the establishment of LSU the coordination with District Government in the implementation of SDSS Program has been increased. All the activities are performed with mutual participation. The District Government is highly cooperative. It has been observed that the pace of progress is ahead than it was before the setup of LSU. It is all because of coordination and unceasing cooperation from District Government, which is highly gratifying.

The LSU with its establishment binded it's self to follow SDSS Program guidelines and District Government. The District Government as discussed above has remained highly cooperative with SDSS Program and most importantly its compliance with SDSS Program. SDSS Program rules were adopted Conditionalites focused and al procedural formalities were accomplished. The District Government while in its sectoral planning heeded on following issues for proper and better accomplishment.

The District Government utilized funds in health and education sector.

- ❑ In education sector the grants were utilized from kachi to higher secondary classes.
- ❑ In health schemes ranged from CHW to DHQ.
- ❑ As per criteria no scheme was above than 5.7 million.
- ❑ The District government utilized grants for rationalization, operationalization, and rehabilitation.
- ❑ No luxury items were purchased.
- ❑ Pro poor areas were focused.
- ❑ The District Government followed planning, budgeting and approval process.
- ❑ Abiding the whole process in in-fact adherence to MoU signed between District Government and Government of Sindh.

Enclosed annexure with hard copies

- ❑ MoU of the District Government
- ❑ Council resolution
- ❑ Sample of PC1
- ❑ Sample of Administrative approval
- ❑ Sample of tender notice