

Report on Tranche Condition D.(i)

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



District Government Sukkur

(2nd ADF)

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Physical & Geographical Landscape:

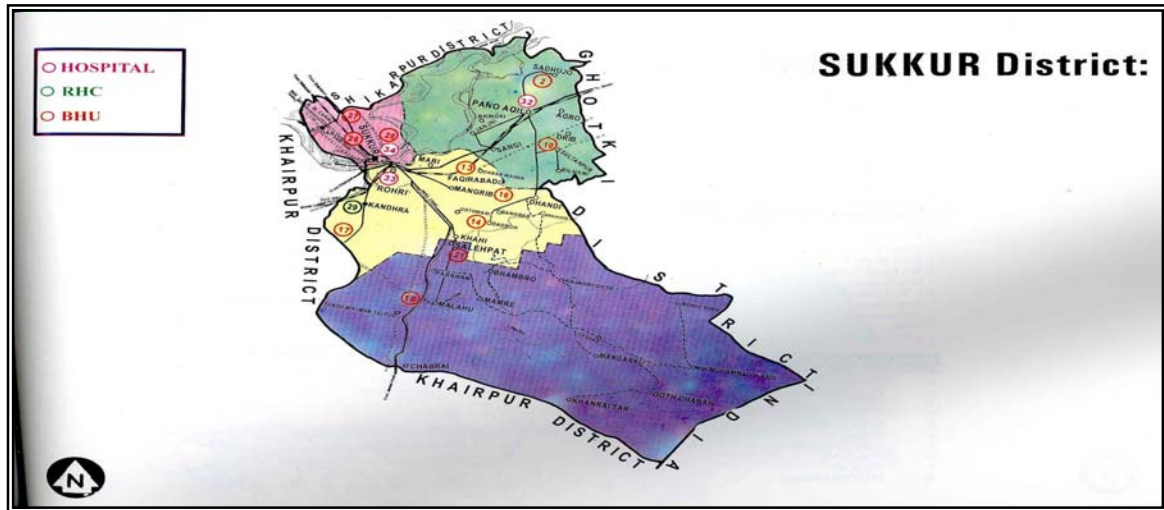
History

Sukkur is one of the ancient city of Sindh Province having rich and diversified culture where people lives with peace and harmony and performing active role in the socio economic development in the District Sukkur. Sukkur occupies an important position not only in the history of Sindh but also in the ancient history of South Asia. In this context the ancient record manifested that during the invasion Alexander the great in about 326 BC, the frontier of the modern Sindh was under the reign of Musikanos, whose capital was Alor (Aror) 8 km east of Rohri in the Sukkur District. After the departure of Alexander, a period of more than 1000 years of complete darkness descends upon the history of Sindh. Consequently, the doctrines of Buddhism and Jainism were established. Some time before the Arab conquest of Sindh the Brahmanism revival had set in and in the second quarter of seventh century Brahmanism and Buddhism confronted each other. During that period the country was under the rule of Rai dynasty whose capital was at Alor (Aror). They had reigned for over 137 years and comprised of five things, the well known of home was Rai Siharas. During the reign of Siharas-II the Persian Army attacked Sindh, his forces were defeated and he himself was killed. Meanwhile one of his ministers Chach, a Brahmin married the widowed queen and succeeded to the throne, he ruled for 40 years and succeeded by his brother Chandar whose rule comprised on 8 years and was succeeded by his nephew Dahir, the eldest son of Chach during whose reign the invasion of Muhammad Bin Qasim took place. Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded Sindh in 711 AD and after conquering Sehwan and Brahmanabad, took possession of Alore (Aror). On the extinction of Umayyad dynasty and succession to power by Abbassiides, Sindh continued to remain the under the Arab rule by 908 AD. The power of Caliphs declined and eventually the Caliphate renounced its control of Sindh.

On 1026 AD, Mahmood of Ghazni having taken Multan sent his wazir Abdul Razzak to conquer Sindh. He took Sehwan and Thatta and drove the Arabs out of the county. Afterwards Sukkur like the rest of Sindh province remained under the kingdom of Delhi. Meanwhile Mangol placed their foot on this part of the world and it led the way of independence of the Sindh. Than another tribe Soomra occupying the area about Thatta declared independence. Their rule extended from Bakhar to the Sea, the Sammas unseated the Soomra about the time of the death of Muhammad Shah and took position of Sehwan. After sometime during the days of Jani Beg Sindh became a part of a Delhi empire. Sultan Mahmood of Bakhar acknowledged the sovereignty of the emperor. After his death Akbar sent his own governor to take charge of Bakhar. It was during this period that Doudpotas (sons of Daud) came into power there. Bukhtawar Khan the governor of Bakhar compelled Bahadur Khan to take refuge in Multan. After the Doudpotas came the Kalhoras and Talpur. Mir Sohrab Khan ruled this part of the country from Khairpur. They entered into a treaty with the east India company that his state will come under the protection of British Government. Disunity and confrontation among Mirs, paved the way for successful occupation of Sindh by the British. The Mirs of Khairpur and Hyderabad were defeated by the British at Miani in 1843, and British government appointed Sir Charles Napier to look after the affairs of Bakhar with it's headquarter at Karachi.

Establishment of District Sukkur

District Sukkur was established in 1901, before this it was the sub-district of Shikarpur. It continued its distinction identifications and comprised on a very vast area of upper Sindh. Even district Shikarpur was part of District Sukkur which was bifurcated in 1977, meanwhile after some years in 1993 and another district Ghotki was also created from district Sukkur.



Geographical Boundaries of District Sukkur

It covers an area of 5165 square kilometers and situated from $27^{\circ} - 05$ to $28^{\circ} - 02$ north latitude and from $68^{\circ} - 47$ to $69^{\circ} - 43$ east longitudes. It bounded on the north by Ghotki and Shikarpur districts, on the south by Khairpur, on the east by Ghotki and Jaisalmir (India) and on the west by Shikarpur and Khairpur districts.

Climate of Sukkur

The climate of the District Sukkur is hot and humid. Summer seasons begin in April and lasts up to October. The months of May, June and July are the hottest, during this period the temperature goes to 45° C and 29° respectively. The months of August and September are stuffy, suffocating and lacking fresh air. The winter months are December, January and February when the climate is dry, mild and not vigorous. The maximum temperature for these months goes to 23° C to 09° C respectively. The rain fall is very poor, which is only 88 millimeters per annum.

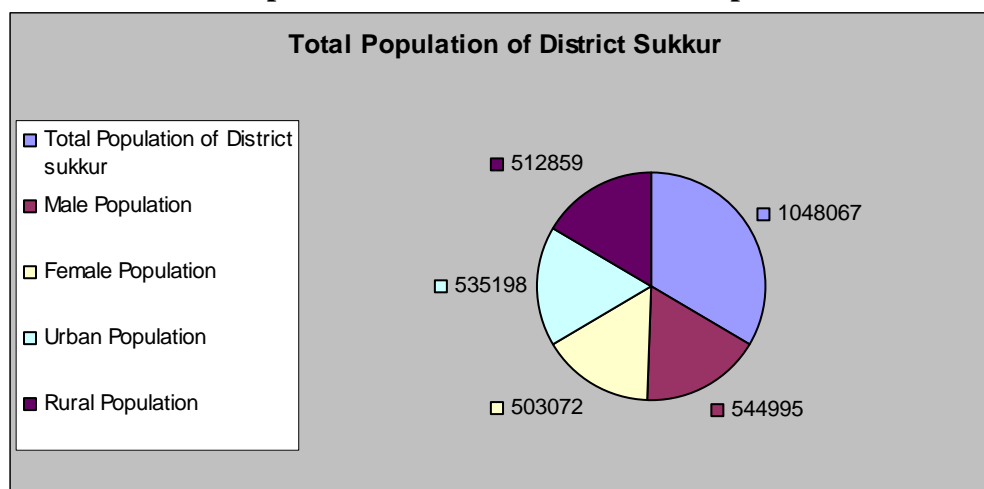
Population of District Sukkur & Talukas

According to census report of 1998 the District population was 908,370 but at present it is estimated to be 1048067. The male population comprises 52% and female 48%. The urban population is estimated at 535198 whilst the rural population is 512,859, of which approximately 53% and 47% is male and female population respectively. Of its four Talukas, Sukkur Taluka has the major share of the district Population i.e. 41.19 percent followed by 26.99 percent by Pano Akil Taluka, 24.69 Rohri Taluka and 7.11 percent for Salehpat Taluka.

District Sukkur Population

Population Density	175.9 / Sq. KM
Total Population of District Suk:	1048067
Male Population	544995 (52%)
Female Population	503072 (48%)
Urban Population	535198 (51%)
Rural Population	512859 (49%)

Graphical Look of District Sukkur Population

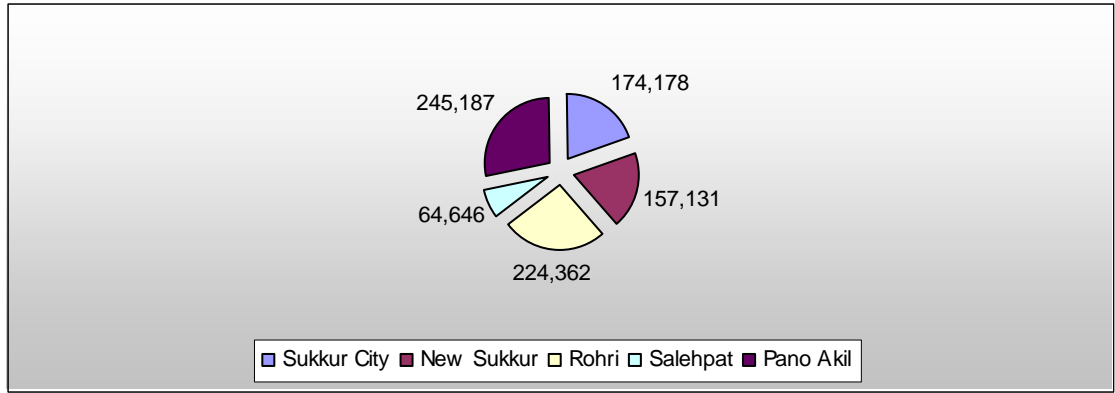


Talukas Population

Taluka	No. of UCs	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
Sukkur	11	174,178	52%	48%
New Sukkur	09	157,131	52%	48%
Rohri	11	224,362	(53%)	47%
Salehpat	03	64,646	(53%)	47%
Pano Akil	12	245,187	(55%)	45%

Sources: District Census 1998

TALUKA WISE POPULATION



Important Historical / Recreational Places

Sukkur is not such as big city so recreational places are also very few like Sukkur Gymkhana, Officers Club, and Pakistan Railways Officers Club, a cricket stadium and many small playing grounds. The city also has a few gardens/ parks for the creation of the people, Lab-e-Mehran park, ladies garden, Qasim Park and Akhuwat Nagar Park are prominent. On the historical sides there are three small islands in the Indus River close to Sukkur town, namely Bakhar, Sadhu Bela and Zinda Pir besides that there are some other historical places like Moo-e-Mubarak, Aror, Satin-jo-Astan, Minarate of Masoom Shah, a clock tower, Jamia Mosque. Sukkur Barrage (Lloyd Bridge), Ayub and Lansdowne Bridges over Indus River are also very important in this regard. Few of the historical places are as under;

Moo-e-Mubarak

according to one of the several current stories this precious relic was brought to Sindh by one Abd-el-Baki, the son in law of Sheikh Nizamuddin a descendant of Hazarat Abu Baker who settled in Rohri and concealed for some time until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bakhar. It is enclosed in a small, dark adytum and exhibited annually on the ninth day of Zul-Haj the day on which at Makkah the principal ceremony is celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage. The mosque where the Moo-e-Mubarak is kept was built in 1544 AD.

Aror

is around 14 km from Sukkur city near NARA Canal. Aror was a capital of Sindh and residence of King Dahar. The ruins of the Aror occupy hilly ground over looking the old bed of the river which is still quite traceable. There is a bridge Rohri and Aror which is said to be as old as Alamgir's mosque. Just opposite this mosque a temple was built by Hindus named Kalka Mata. The Muslims and Hindus visit both the ancient places in good numbers.

Satin-Jo-Astan

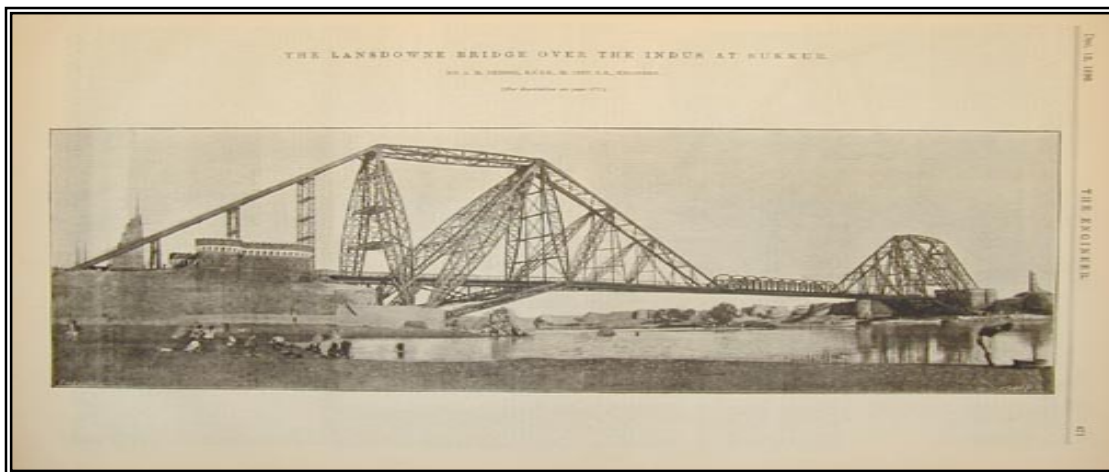
This tomb is dated back 1018 to 1301 AH that is between 1609 and 1883 AD. There is a grave of Mir Qasim one of the Sabzwari Shaheed (martyr) dated 1018 AD. But it is more generally known in the “Satin-Jo-Astana” (Seven Virgins). There are seven cells said to have been occupied by seven virgins, who have taken a vow never to look upon the face of man. Sir Richard Burton, maintains that this derivation is wrong, ignorant people having perverted Satin-Jo-Tham or Astana.

Bakhar Island

It is in the mid stream of Indus river between Sukkur and Rohri. It is happened to be opposite to the Ayub bridge consisting of a rock of limestone, 244 meters long and 92 meters wide. To the west of its are two small river islands called Sath Bela Din Bela. The island was converted in to a fort in 1964. It appears that sometime about the middle of 8th century the Indus forsaking its old bed and leaving the ancient Hindu capital of Aror to desolation. But the solid flinty mass of Bakhar resisted erosion and standing out of the rushing water at once became a strategic point of the utmost important to the rulers of the surrounding country.

Lansdowne Bridge

It is indeed a hanging bridge connecting the two cities of Rohri and Sukkur. It was built in 1899 by the British and is the first ever cantilever (suspension) bridge, the total span being 241 meters and was considered a great engineering feat. This bridge was replaced by Ayub bridge in 1962 and it has been converted now into a road bridge only.



Ayub Bridge

It is just opposite the legendry Lansdowne bridge built by the then president Ayub Khan so it is named after him. It was designed by D.D Steinman of New York, and is 3rd longest railway arch bridge in the world coming after the Sydney Harbor Bridge of Australia and Hell Gate Bridge of the USA. Its construction was started in November 1959 and completed in December 1961.

Minaret of Mir Masoom Shah

It was built in 1607 AD by Syed Nizamuddin Mir Muhammad Masoom Shah who was at that time was a governor of Mughal emperor Akbar who appointed him as a Nawab of Sukkur. The monument built of red brick, is more or less conical in shape and surmounted by a dome to which an internal stone staircase gives an access. It is about 26 meters in circumferences at the base and has 84 steps to the top. It is about 31 meters feet in height and can be seen from miles away.

Languages Spoken

If we analyze the languages spoken by different sector of the population than an over whelming population 74% is spoken language is Sindh, followed by 14% Urdu, 6.63% Punjabi, 1.53% Pashto, 1.47% Balochi, 1% Siraiki and 1.5% others.

Agriculture Sector

The main crops of District Sukkur are Rice, Wheat and Cotton although many other crops are also grown but major share of the agriculture grown in District Sukkur are as under:

Crop	Are (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tonnes)
Rice	4953	10963
Wheat	44851	117038
Rape Seed and Mustard	3402	3127
Barley	134	87
Masoor	410	212
Sunflower	71	52
Cotton	30127	121969 (Bales)

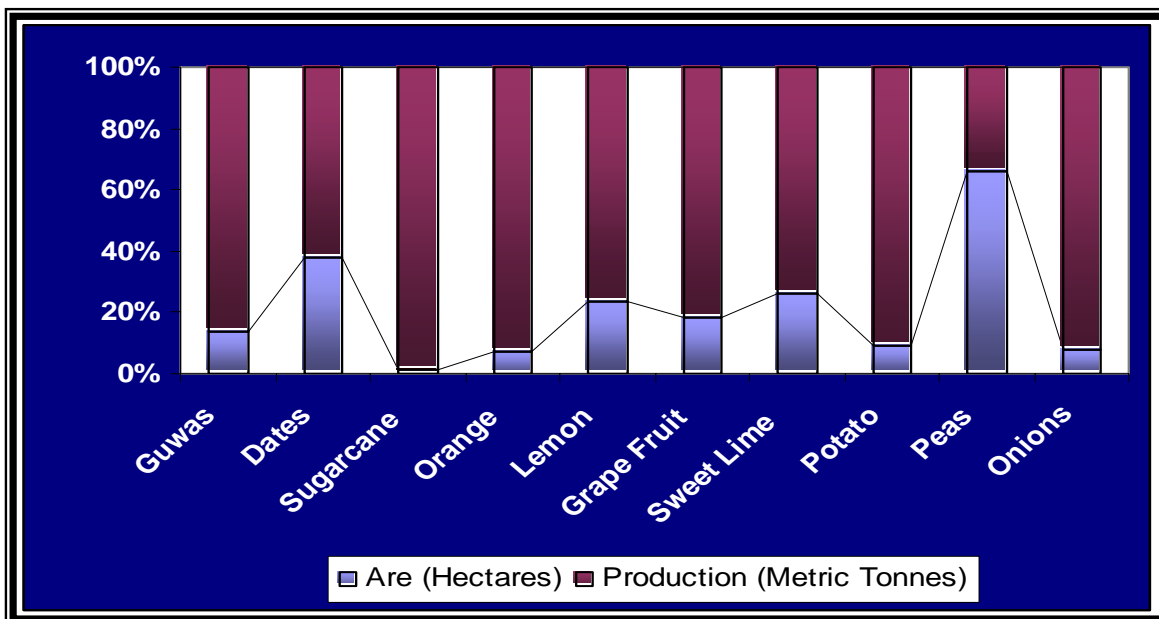
Horticulture

Every specie of fruit and vegetable is grown in district Sukkur, you name and we have it like the greens, hibiscus, brinjals, purslain, tomatoes, potato, onions, lettuce, peas and amaranth are sown. The gourds melons, musk-melons and water melons, Banana, Mangoes, sugar cane, orange and dates are grown in district Sukkur. Below is a table indicating the area and production of following fruit and vegetable.

Fruit Production

Fruits / Vegetables	Are (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tonnes)
Guwas	6	38
Dates	2448	4019
Sugarcane	4827	407865
Orange	20	264
Lemon	40	132
Grape Fruit	4	18
Sweet Lime	5	14
Potato	21	210
Peas	722	369
Onions	527	6148

Graph of production of fruit



Irrigation:

Indus River is only the river of the District and traverses the whole length of district. Due to this the district is called the gift of the river and without Indus River the district would be like Egypt deprived of Nile. The cultivation depends upon river spill water, inundation canals and tube wells. There are 16 canals length from 12 km to 77 km. The shortage of water is generally experienced and it greatly hampers Kharif cultivation. The huge river at one time made its way into the Arabian Sea much to the east of its existing courses. Aror was once of the bank of Hakro. The condition of river system is in favor of scientific irrigation.

Booming Industry

District Sukkur is the hub of booming industries rapidly growing on different development directions at present it enjoys the cotton textiles, cement, leather, biscuit factories, agriculture implements, hand pumps, water cooler industry, ice factories, rice mills, floor mills, oil/ghee mills, beverages factories, and confectionary. The old and famous industrial names are Yakoob Biscuit Factory, LU Biscuit Factory, Mehran Biscuit Factory, Falcon Pot factory, Oxford sweaters, Shalimar Room Cooler factory, Khan Ginner's mills etc.

The industry of district Sukkur is growing day by day with strong provincial and district government backing, which is why one can see the flourishing of industry invested by not only locals but national and international organizations due to enabling industrial environment.

Communication

All taluka headquarters are connected with district headquarter by rail or metalled road. The national high ways from Karachi to Peshawar passes through this district, Rohri, Jacobabad road passes through Shikarpur town and entered Jacobabad district near begari canal from where it goes to Balochistan. It also has railways stations but other than Sukkur Railway Station the Rohri Railway station is just four kilometers from Sukkur and junctions of the whole Pakistan railway. Sukkur is also has a modern air port with daily flights from Sukkur to different cities and back.

Occupation

It is estimated that around 55% dwellers of district Sukkur are involved in agriculture sector. The women of rural areas provide a helping hand to their male counterpart, not only this many people also earned their lively hood though different mode of profession, which are rural based like keeping a live stock, wheel cart pusher, brick making, fruit and vegetable sellers and so on. If we look in the city we have diversify occupation but a heavy percentage of population are involved in small trade and business which is nearly 35%. These people have small shops, cart pusher, retail and whole sale business around every hook and corner of the city.

Employment

There are greater opportunities for employment in district Sukkur but it is conditional that one should have technical skills, like computer course, electrical and mechanical course, pipe fitting course, beautician course, and another small scale skills. If we look on the employment side district Sukkur is heading towards a mega city of employment where trade related business is increasing many fold day by day so the employment opportunities for the dwellers are also very high. The employment in government department is indeed meager so it is estimated that an over whelming percentage of the population around 65% are involved in private sector employment. There are those corners who are employed as tenant in the agriculture sector by the land lords and on the other hand in the cities major part of

the population is employed in the industry and especially in the throwing business of trade.

Almost every Pakistan based and few of the international banks has opened its branches in Sukkur, many educational institutes have sprung up, a considerable number of pharmaceutical and Fast goods consumer companies have also opened their offices in district Sukkur, and it has really absorbed an appreciative number of skilled and unskilled, qualified and non-qualified population in the job business.

Social & Cultural settings:

Sukkur District has two seats of National Assembly & four seats of Provincial Assembly. The climate is hot & dry. The main Crops of District Sukkur are Cotton, Rice, Bajira Wheat and Grains. Important Industries are Cotton Textile, Cement, Leather, Tobaccos, Paint and Varnish, pharmaceuticals, Agricultural implements, Hand pumps, Rice husking Old Mills, Biscuit factories and Confectionery. Sukkur is a center of dry fruit trade received from Balochistan. The biggest Dates Market is in taluka Rohri, District Sukkur. Following places of the district are historical and are worth seeing; tourists always come to see these interesting historical places.

- Lands down Bridge.
- Ayyub Bridge
- Minar of Masoom Shah.
- Sukkur Barrage.
- Satiyon to Aastano
- Sadhu Bela.
- Arore

There are several Shrines of prominent saints that are why it is also called the city of Shrines.

The major earning source of the people of this area is trade and agriculture.

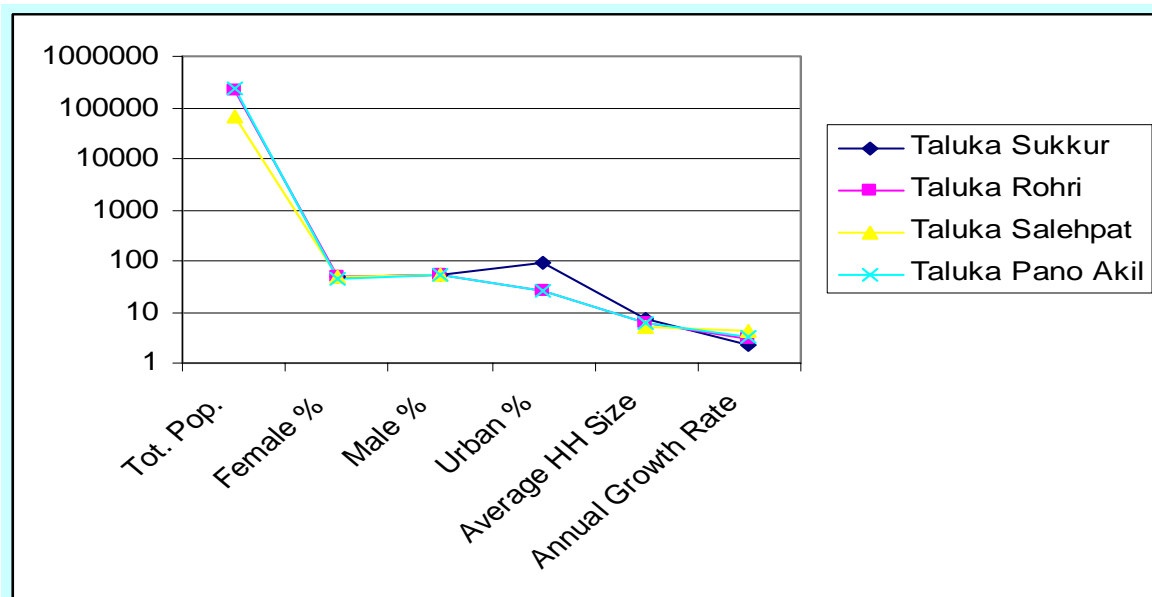
Total Population Figures

Admin Unit	Tot. Pop.	Female %	Male %	Urban %	Average HH Size	Annual Growth Rate
Taluka Sukkur	374, 178	48	52	91.5	7.5	2.35
Taluka Rohri	224,362	47	53	25.6	6.2	2.93
Taluka Salehpat	64,646	47	53	0	4.9	4.23
Taluka Pano Akil	245,187	45	55	25.4	6.0	3.38

Source: Sukkur District Census 1998

The area of the district is 5165 square kilometers yielding a Population density (person per square kilometers) of 175.9 in 1998, an increase from 108.5 in 1981.

Graphical Look of Population (Gender, Rural, Urban, Average Households & Annual Growth rate)



Total Union Council Wise Population of District Sukkur

Taluka	UC#	Union Council	Population
Taluka Sukkur City	1	G.A. Shah.	20469
	2	M.M.Shah.	19935
	3	S.Gang.	18904
	4	S.S.Road.	18017
	5	Adam Shah	19436
	6	Shamsabad	17989
	7	Gharibabad.	19293
	8	Pir Illahi Bux.	21793
	9	Old Sukkur.	20980
	10	Pak Colony.	19498
	11	Kumar Parar.	20108
	12	New Pind.	19940
Taluka New Sukkur	13	Gulshan Iqbal	17897
	14	Small Indus:	16989
	15	New Goth	21890
	16	Rahuja.	20740
	17	Arain	20100
	18	Bachal Shah.	19599
	19	Bagarji.	19850
	20	Tamchani.	18980
Taluka Rohri	21	Rohri.	24500
	22	Bedal Becus.	20123

	23	Kandhra.	20848
	24	Trimoonh.	19935
	25	Ali Wahan.	20885
	26	Loung Bhatti.	19837
	27	Patni.	20786
	28	Panhwar.	19843
	29	Arore.	20400
	30	Sangrar.	20675
	31	Dhandhi.	19321
Taluka Saleh Pat	32	Saleh-Pat.	20936
	33	Tarahi.	19837
	34	Lal Jurio.	19687
Taluka Pano Akil	35	Pano Akil	23893
	36	Mehran.	20890
	37	Hingoro.	20844
	38	Sangi.	21543
	39	Sadhuja.	20233
	40	Nauraja.	20141
	41	Baiji.	19353
	42	Nidapur.	19843
	43	Dadloi.	20123
	44	Sultanpur.	23840
	45	Junas.	20954
	46	Mubarakpur	20124

Sindh Devolved Social Services Program in District Sukkur.

The Sindh devolved social services program commenced in District Sukkur in 2005 after signing of the MOU signed between the District Nazim Mr. Syed Nasir Hussain Shah and Provincial Government's Finance Secretary Mr. Malik Asrar Hussain in February 2005. Since that time the SDSSP is working for improve the quality of Education, Health Services and Water Supply and Sanitation Services. It has yield a colossal impact on the lives of common people and they are getting benefits from this program. Especially the marginal sector of the society has been given a great benefit with the support of education and health department which is why we can safely say that the community has rightly gained from SDSSP funding in shape of a number of schemes in health and education sector. The main focus of the SDSSP is to functionalize the sick units of all three sectors (Education, Health & Water Supply & Sanitation) in District. Especially focuses on gender Balancing and always provides the facility to the Poor or underprivileged class due its pro-poor policies. The Sindh's Social indicators in simple terms the Sindh Developed Social Services Program are direct budgetary support to improve Health, education and water and Sanitation which is financed from Asian development Bank, it has really mirrors the real essence of Devolution Plan and strengthens the roots of Local Government Ordinance and

involving Public for the monitoring of government Schools and Health Units such as RHCs, BHUs and GDs.

LSU Establishment in District Sukkur

The Local Support Unit initiated its working in District Sukkur in January 2006, since then it has provided considerable collaboration in preparation of annual sector plan in the education and health sector. The LSU has a close co-ordination amongst district line department and TMAs, so they could have better understanding of the “SDSSP”, the LSU is also in close contact with the district focal person like EDO (F&P) side by side with the EDOs of education, health, works and services and community development department. There was a gap between the TMAs, District line department and the PSU, which has been filled by establishment of the LSU Sukkur. It is indeed a joint venture amongst different department for the sake of social development so people could have maximum benefits under this program. It is also worth mentioning that every officer/official including the public representatives in the district and TMAs are providing ready help and precious time to under take the projected activities according to schedule and time frame.

SDSSP Conditionality for Utilization of Funds

This program has strict and strong conditions to put forth the social development under SDSSP, these conditions must be met to access SDSSP funds, although there are many conditions but some are given to understand its viable utilization so it must be target oriented, community involvement, and situation analysis, pro-poor based and gender mainstreaming.

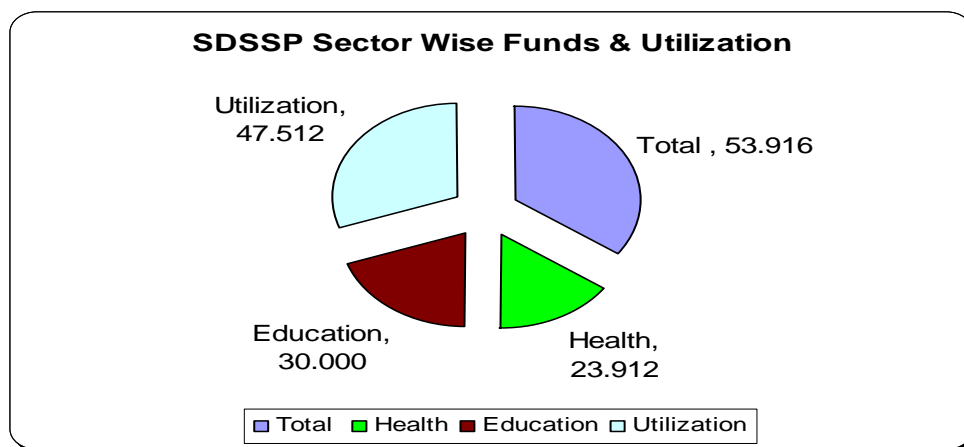
- District Government /TMA must sign MoU
- Preparation of ASP is binding
- No scheme Shall be more than 5.7 million
- Funds will be utilized in Health & Education sector. But in Health sector the scope ranges from community health worker to District Hospital.
- District will use conditional grant in 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 all the conditions like planning, budgeting, and approval process.

SDSSP Funding in 2004-05

The first grant has been given to District Government for the financial year 2004-05, where District Education & Health department were facilitated under this grant. Even before starting the funding, interaction with the community and common stakeholders were made cordial as it was necessary to have community sharing and ownership. After signing the MOU between the District and Province and releasing the funds physical activities were materialized, a detailed sectoral planning according to the situation analysis carried out to strengthen the people and provide them maximum facilities in education and health sector. Following is the break-up of the funds released and utilized

in the two sectors. The SDSSP grant is focusing on the gender imbalances, pro poor area of the district.

SDSSP Allocation	SDSSP Allocation	SDSSP Allocation	%of Utilization	
Total	Health	Education	Health	Education
53.916 (M)	23.916 (M)	30 (M)	88%	89%



Education Sector in District Sukkur

To enhance the literacy rate of the District specially focusing Universal Elementary Education making Sukkur into a model district for education through public private partnerships

The Education sector has a large network of its schools in the entire district Sukkur. There are about 1202 schools including Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Government schools. Out of which 399 boys, 233 girls and 570 mixed (boys & girls) schools. There are also private sector schools registered with the government. Some of the schools have not proper staff, furniture, buildings due to that the education component is suffer. Following is the table showing total number of schools and enrolment. The literacy rate is 46.62% according to the District census Report 1998 and currently it is estimated at 50.5% according to the District Dept. of Education (2003).

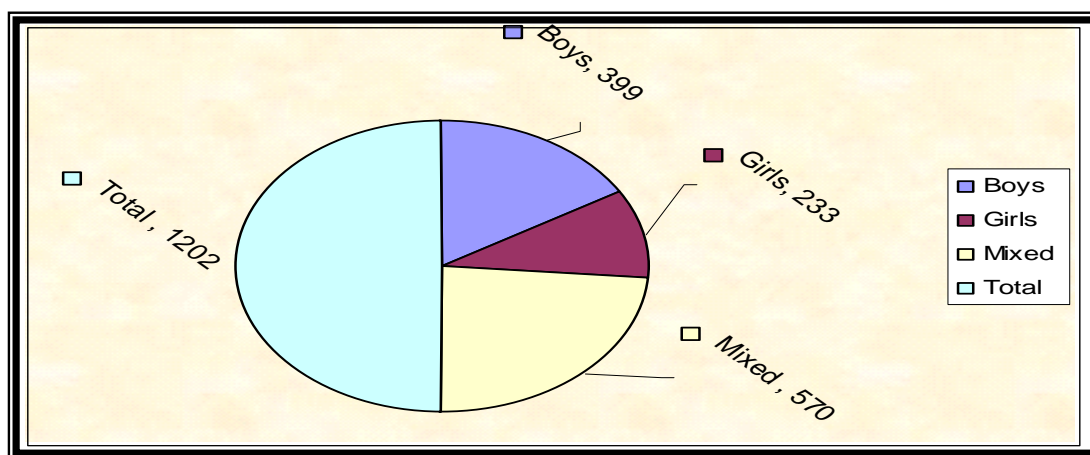
The provision of educational facilities to the masses is generally considered to be the responsibility of government. But, this task cannot be accomplished by the government alone. In spite of their best intention to bring relief to the people, governments often fail to deliver because of lack of resources or irrational priorities. The education of Sindh province is not up to the mark. To provide quality education in the district is not an easy job with the limited funds. There are also other donors and NGOs are working in the education sector to provide a good services delivery of education to the masses.

Following is a table showing the level wise number of schools and its enrollment. Except these schools there is also a big setup of private schools in districts Sukkur. It is said that about 30% of the total population intends to admit their children in the private sector schools because of the quality of education has been provided in private sector.

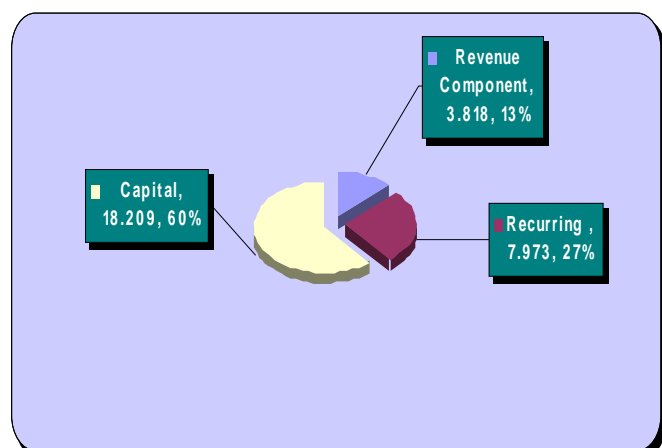
However, government of Sindh it self and in collaboration with different international donor agencies is putting efforts for improving the quality of education day by day.

Total Number of Government Schools & Its Enrollment

Level	No. of School				Enrollment		
	Boys	Girls	Mix	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	342	176	549	1067	76757	45344	122101
Middle	18	31	17	66	3675	8513	12188
Secondary	35	22	4	61	11806	6458	18264
Higher Secondary	4	4	0	8	3931	11771	15702
Total	399	233	570	1202	96169	72086	168255



There has been Rs. 30.000 million has been allocated under Sindh Devolved Social Services Program in year 2004-05 to district education sector out of which Rs. 3.818 million were allocated in Revenue Component, Rs. 7.973 million Recurring Component and Rs. 18.209 were allocated in Capital component. There were total seven schemes were made in which 98 primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools were functionalize and provide furniture, equipments, buildings, and teachers were hired on contract bases. There were about 1000 SMCs member were trained to on ward fictionalization of schools.



If we see the graphical view of the funds so 60% of the funds have been allocated in capital for construction additional rooms to make the school unit primary to middle, provision of building for Shelterless schools, introduction of early childhood education and provision of lacking facilities in entire district, 13% of funds has been allocated in revenue component for purchasing of desk, chairs, almirahs, and other office furniture

and with 27% of the total funds the teachers have been hired on contract bases to functionalize the school unit as without teacher the schools was closed. With the SDSSP funds the enrolment of the schools has been increased which is almost double of the previous situation. District education sector has got a lot of benefits from the SDSS program as there has been huge funding provided to rationalization, rehabilitation of the schools in entire district. There is about 134 teachers have been hired on contract basis under SDSSP program.



All the schemes were brought under the SDSSP plan on basis of need and no scheme taken for the luxury purpose in Annual Sector Plan of the Education. The details of education schemes are given below in tabulation form for the year 2005-06.

Details of Education Schemes in District Sukkur

Name of Scheme	Name of Unit	Breif Description	Taluka	UC	Cost
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Ali Khan Khoso	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	16-Rahuja	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Ratha Din	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Tamachani	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	20-Tamachani	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Miandad Khoso	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	16-Rahuja	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Farash	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	17-Arain	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Ali Wahan	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	17-Arain	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Laik Maka	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	14-Small Indus:	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Goserji	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	20-Tamachani	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Dreha	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	20-Tamachani	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Site Area	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	16-Rahuja	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Kando Wahan	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Sukkur	17-Arain	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Drigh Bhatt	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Pano Akil	Mubarkpur	0.04

Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Gauhar Mangrio	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Pano Akil	Mubarkpur	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Mehmood Ibupoto	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Allah Warayo	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	Dandhi	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Mohd. Bux Buriro	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	Panwar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Wass	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Salehpat	32-Salehpat	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Sangrar	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Karim Bux Napar	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Arz Muhd. Mahar	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Dhandhi	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	Dandhi	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Achar Mangrio	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Dadeh	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Alim Khan Sirohi	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	29-Aror	0.04
Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GPS Shaarifuddin Shambani	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Salehpat	33-Tarai	0.04

Hiring of Teachers for 27 understaffed schools	GGPS Sher Muhd. Noonari	Hiring of Teachers on contract basis on Rs. 2000/ PM- for 27 understaffed schools	Rohri	Dandhi	0.04
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GGPS Shah Khalid Colony	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Rohri	31-Dhandhi	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	Govt. Girls Primary School	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Pano Akil	Mehran-1	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GPS Main Sindhi	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Pano Akil	Mehran-1	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	Govt. Elementary School Main, Rohri	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Rohri	21-Rohri	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GPS Main Sukkur	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Sukkur	02 - Mir Masoom Shah	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GGES Qadiria Rizvia	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Sukkur	16-Rahuja	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GPS(Girls), Mir Yakoob Ali Shah	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Rohri	22-Rohri	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GPS (Boys) Kandhra	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Rohri	23-Kandhra	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GGPS Sukkur	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Sukkur	11-Kumhar Para New Pind	0.35
Introduction of Early Childhood education in existing primary schools	GES Agha Rafique Colony	ECE introduce by providing one Class / Room, furniture etc	Sukkur	16-Rahuja	0.35
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Khuda Bux	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	29-Aror	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Fakir Muhd. Plah	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	24-Trimoooh	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Muhmmad Indhar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	38-Sangi	0.04

Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Pir Dakhano	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Thariri	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	29-Aror	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Haji Buriro	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	28-Panhwar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Pir Bux Bhatti	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	28-Panhwar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Drib	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	28-Panhwar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Whid Bux	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	24-Trimoooh	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Nwab Goth	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Haji Phulpoto	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	31-Dandhi	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Sahta	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	31-Dandhi	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Janibad	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Aminuddin Shah	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	40-Nauraja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Ghulam Kandhro	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	28-Panhwar	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Amir Bux Kalhoro	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	41-Baiji Sharif	0.04

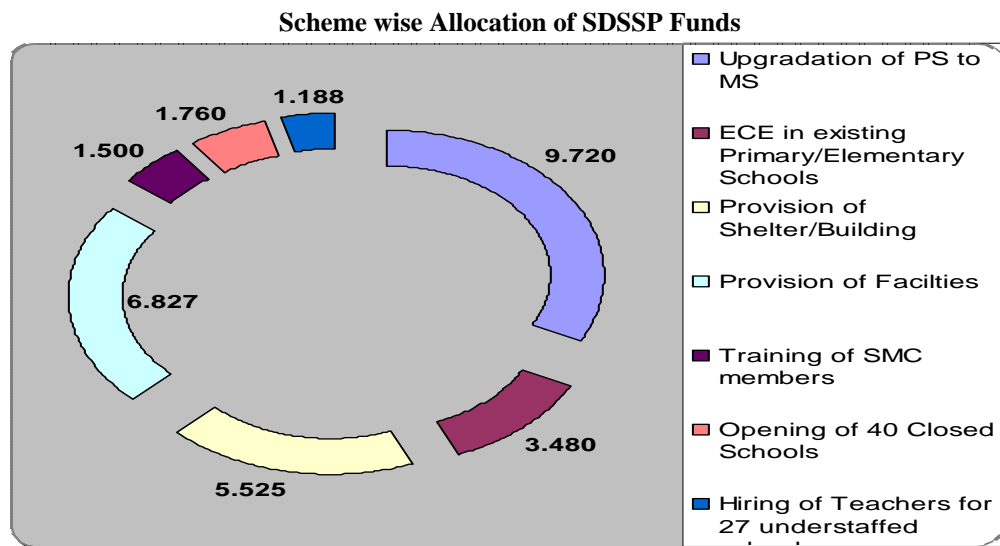
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Hussain Narejo	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	44-Sultanpur	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Khuda Bux Indhar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	43-Dadloi	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Umer Chachar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	Sadhoja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS K.K. Farm	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	38-Sangi	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Khairo Indhar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	45-Junus	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Meharddin	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	42-Nindapur	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS(B) Qasim Mahar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	40-Nauraja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Muhd. Hashim	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Salehpat	34-Lal Jurio	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Suharo Faqir	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Salehpat	33-Tarai	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Gul Labano	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Sukkur	18-Bachal Sh.	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Jaddo Indhar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	43-Dadloi	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Hussain Belli	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	40-Nauraja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Yaqoob Indahr	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	41-Baiji Sharif	0.04

Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Kamal Khan Indhar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	44-Sultanpur	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Sardar Bux Arain	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	44-Sultanpur	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Jumo Malukani	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	40-Nauraja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Chatto Maqol	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	41-Baiji Sharif	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Rahmatullah Chachar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	Sadhoja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Mango Miani	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	44-Sultanpur	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Ali Murad Mangrio	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	46-Mubarkpur	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Sahib Chachar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	Sadhoja	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Daughar	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	45-Junus	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GPS Shah Maqsood	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Rohri	26-Long Bhatti	0.04
Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	GGPS Ghunia-II	Opening of 40 Closed Schools by providing teachers on contract basis	Pano Akil	40-Nauraja	0.04
Provision of Facilities	GES Trighatti	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Rohri	30-Sangrar	0.46
Provision of Facilities	GPS Soonharo	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Salehpat	34-Lal Jurio	0.46
Provision of Facilities	GGs Rohri	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Rohri	21-Rohri	0.92
Provision of Facilities	GPS Darawahan	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Rohri	24-Trimoooh	0.92

Provision of Facilities	GGHSS (B) School	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Sukkur	11-Kumhar Para New Pind	0.38
Provision of Facilities	GHS Dadloi	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Pano Akil	43-Dadloi	0.46
Provision of Facilities	Office of the EDO(Edu) Sukkur	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Sukkur	14-Small Indus:	0.71
Provision of Facilities	GBPS Dilmurad	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Salehpat	30-Sangrar	0.46
Provision of Facilities	GGPS New Pind	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Sukkur	12- New Pind	0.46
Provision of Facilities	GGHS Islamia Ghat	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Sukkur	2-Mir Masoom Shah	0.68
Provision of Facilities	GBPS Dildar Samejo	Provision of Facilities in Institutes	Pano Akil	40-Nauraja	0.92
Provision of Shelter to shelterless schools	GPS Arkohar	Provision of shelter/building in shelterless Primary Schools	Rohri	31-Dhandi	1.11
Provision of Shelter to shelterless schools	GPS Din Panah	Provision of shelter/building in shelterless Primary Schools	Rohri	21-Rohri	1.11
Provision of Shelter to shelterless schools	GPS Gabar Mahar	Provision of shelter/building in shelterless Primary Schools	Rohri	30-Sangrar	1.11
Provision of Shelter to shelterless schools	GPS Zawar Moto Mirbahar	Provision of shelter/building in shelterless Primary Schools	Salehpat	32-Salehpat	1.11
Provision of Shelter to shelterless schools	GPS Mubark Mangrio (Fakir Abdullah)	Provision of shelter/building in shelterless Primary Schools	Salehpat	32-Salehpat	1.11
Training of SMC members	Training of 1000 different SMCs	Training of School Management Committee	Entire District	From Entire District	1.50
Upgradation of Primary Schools to Middle Schools	Govt. Girls Primary School Laik Maka	Upgradation of Primary school to middle Schools by providing additional rooms, furntiure & Fixtures, and hiring of teachers on need basis	Sukkur	16-Rahuja	1.94
Upgradation of Primary Schools to Middle Schools	GPS Farooq-e-Azam	Upgradation of Primary school to middle Schools by providing additional rooms, furntiure & Fixtures, and hiring of teachers on need basis	Pano Akil	36-Mehran-1	1.94
Upgradation of Primary Schools to Middle Schools	GPS Arz Muhammad Mahar	Upgradation of Primary school to middle Schools by providing additional rooms, furntiure & Fixtures, and hiring of teachers on need basis	Rohri	31-Dhandhi	1.94

Upgradation of Primary Schools to Middle Schools	GPS Padaish Ali Shah	Upgradation of Primary school to middle Schools by providing additional rooms, furntiure & Fixtures, and hiring of teachers on need basis	Rohri	31-Dhandhi	1.94
Upgradation of Primary Schools to Middle Schools	GGPS New Goth	Upgradation of Primary school to middle Schools by providing additional rooms, furntiure & Fixtures, and hiring of teachers on need basis	Sukkur	11-Nau Goth	1.94

All the schemes of 2004-05 under SDSSP have been completed in District Sukkur.



District Health Sector

Health is a big challenge in all over the world as there are many diseases discovering day by day globally. To accomplish this big challenge government of Pakistan is providing good services in health care services. However government alone can not accomplish the challenge in spite millions of rupees have been provided in the health sector to provide health care services to the masses. In spite of that there are no satisfactory results coming from. In district Sukkur there are many health facilities have been established by the government to provide health care services to residents of the district. Administratively the district Sukkur is divided in to five Talukas and 46 union councils.

Population of the district has increase more than four times during the last 47 years i.e. 1951 – 1998. The Sukkur has boundaries with India and other district like Shikarpur, Khairpur, and Ghotki.

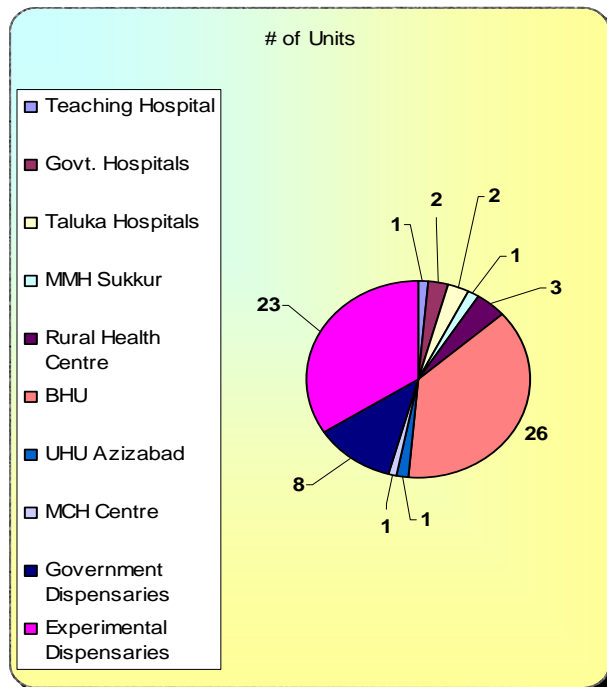
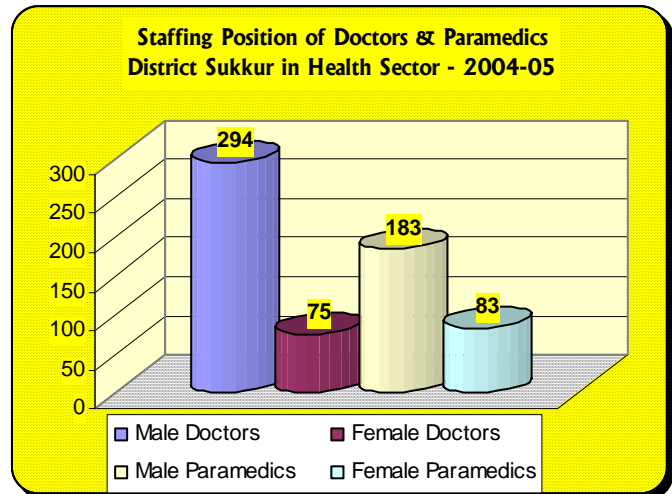
There are number of health related NGOs such as;

- Sukkur Blood & Drug Donating Society
- Marie Stopes
- Shiraz Hospital
- Health & Nutritional Development Society
- Social Aid for Education and Development
- Ghousia Welfare Society
- Pakistan Red Crescent
- Sindh Youth Welfare Organization is working to provide health care facilities to improve the health status of the public of area.

Almost all union councils of Sukkur district are covered with the health facilities. There are 294 male doctors and 75 female doctors with the help of 83 females paramedics and 188 male paramedics are providing the health care facilities in the district.

916 LHWs available each LHW covers 653 female population of the district. It has one health facility for 3006 people in Sukkur. The workload on health care providers and enormous pressure of providing adequate quality health care has destabilized the existing health delivery system in Sukkur.

The staffs of health department district government Sukkur are facing lot of problems in providing adequate health care facilities to more than 1.1 million populations.



The health department, district government Sukkur wants to improve the health delivery system and service structure in order to provide adequate quality health care to the population.

The following is graphical chart show the government's health facilities in the district;

There is one district head quarter hospital is working which is not call Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital, in fact the hospital has big setup of indoor with the different type of departments. This hospital is dealing large number patients coming from entire district as well as the patients are also

coming from different neighbor districts. The hospital has good infrastructure. Two other government hospitals are working in district Sukkur which also providing health care

services. In spite of many health facilities are working in district Sukkur but the delivery of services is very poor due to the lack of interest of the doctors working in governmental sector. They are also practices in private clinics due to that they are not properly provided diagnosis and treatment. There are two taluka hospitals out of which one is in Taluka Rohri and other one is in taluka Pano Akil. There are about 27 basic health units, 03 Rural Health Centers, 01 MCH Centre and many government & experimental dispensaries are running in district Sukkur. The people of Sukkur are divided in to three classes/categories the high, medium, and low level. It is said that 60% of the lower level patients are coming in the government health facility because they can not afford private hospital's expenses. In the government hospital they are getting medicines free of cost although they have not been treated properly, 50% of the medium class also visiting the governmental health facilities for diagnosis and treatment purposes. No number of upper class person is coming for the treatment purpose in the public sector hospital they always goes to the private sector hospital where they acquiring the best health care services.

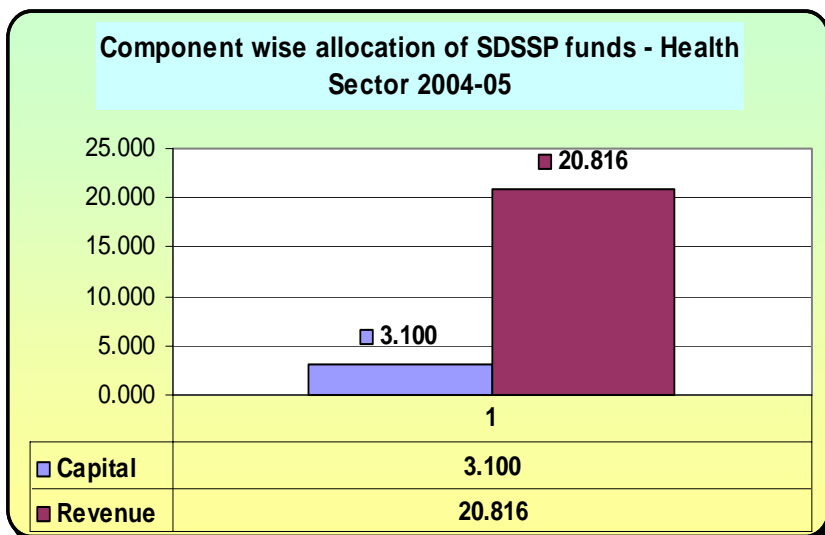
Some Health Problems District Sukkur

1. High maternal morbidity and mortality, and high fertility persists(numbers expected to rise over time).A large number of obstetric problems go unattended or reported
2. High infant mortality and major causes of infant deaths continue to prevail
3. Low contraceptive prevalence rate (25%)
4. Lack of access to trained birth attendants by mothers by mothers (20%)
5. Low level of awareness regarding maternal issues, family planning and infant and child care issues. Overall weak health education among people and misconceptions of number of issues persist
6. A fair percent of infants are not provided EPI coverage
7. Hepatitis-B,Measles, Malaria and TB go unchecked-weak system to provide care
8. Sanitary situation of house hold very unhygienic and poor access to safe drinking water.

SDSSP Grant to District Health Department

There has been Rs. 23.916 million were granted in district health sector under SDSS program to improve, strengthen and rehabilitation of the health facilities in year 2004-05, which is almost 45% of the total SDSSP funds in the district. District health department has accessed the SDSSP conditional grant in 2004-05 after completing the formalities mentioned in the MoU of the SDSSP.

Under SDSSP there has been seven schemes were carried in different health facilities where some of the health facilities have provided additional building block for causality purpose, some the hospitals have



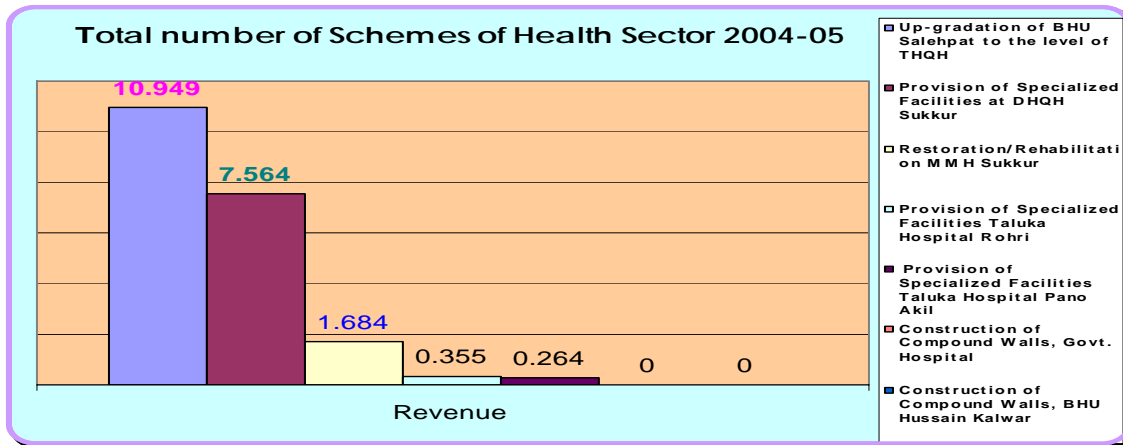
provided the diagnostic equipments, laboratory equipments, furniture for the purpose of patients and latest machinery equipments were also provided. If we see then 87% of the health sector funds have been provided on revenue side whereas only 13% were given to the capital side. In the first year district health department has incurred above 5.7 million as one of the conditional of MoU on two different schemes. One is Up-gradation of BHU to the level of Taluka Health Quarter Hospital by providing two additional rooms and machinery and diagnostic equipments where Rs. 11.349 million were allocated out of which Rs. 8.398 million have been incurred and other one is the provision of specialized facilities at DHQH Sukkur, the scheme was made of Rs. 8.464 million out of which Rs. 0.900 million has been allocated in Capital side and Rs. 7.564 million has been allocated for the Revenue side. All the amount has been utilized on this scheme which against the rule of MoU of SDSSP.

Following table shows the schemes and total allocation

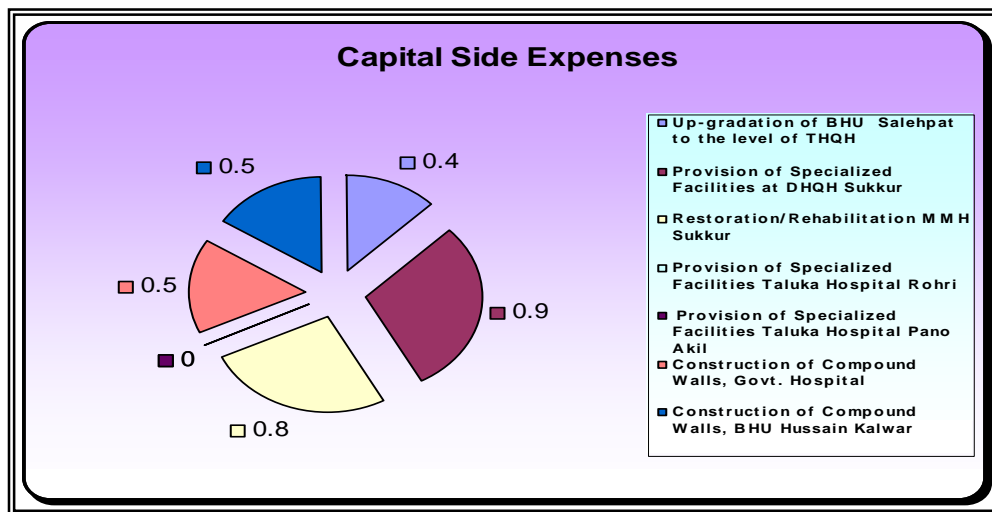
Name of Scheme	Capital	Revenue	Total
Up-gradation of BHU Salehpat to the level of THQH	0.400	10.949	11.349
Provision of Specialized Facilities at DHQH Sukkur	0.900	7.564	8.464
Restoration/Rehabilitation MMH Sukkur	0.800	1.684	2.484
Provision of Specialized Facilities Taluka Hospital Rohri	0.000	0.355	0.355
Provision of Specialized Facilities Taluka Hospital Pano Akil	0.000	0.264	0.264
Construction of Compound Walls, Govt. Hospital	0.500	0.000	0.500
Construction of Compound Walls, BHU Hussain Kalwar	0.500	0.000	0.500
Total	3.100	20.816	23.916

All the schemes are completed and working properly except one which is Up-gradation of BHU Salehpat to the level of THQH where huge funds have been incurred but there are no results found yet. All the machinery and laboratory equipments are losing there life due to lack of manpower. Many meetings have been conducted with the EDO(Health) for shifting of these machinery and laboratory equipment to the other health facility where needed but every time he refuses to do this. In District Head quarter hospital a set of beds with patient's trolley and Central Monitoring Unit have been provided on revenue side which is working properly.

Revenue side allocation of the SDSSP grant in Health Sector



Capital side allocation of the SDSSP grant in Health Sector



Monitoring Mechanism

The strong monitoring mechanism is being implemented in the district to monitor the activities being carried under the SDSSP grant. The staff of LSU is conducting the random monitoring visits on monthly basis of the schemes and finds the gaps if any then share with the district government and program support unit's concerned officer. Every month a detailed report is being sent to the program support unit – SDSSP.

The Participatory Planning

One of the features of the Sindh Devolved Social Services Program's Grant is to involve community in the Schemes approved by SDSSP because the program believes in participatory planning and social focus on propoor areas. That's why the strategy was made to utilize/allocate 15% of total funds through CBOs. The SDSSP has mainly focus upon the community participation in its schemes and getting some portion of Sachems through CBOs as the CBO play a vital role by bridging the gap between Government and Community.

COMMENTS FROM DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS / OFFICERS

Mr. Shafique Ahmed Khoso

District Coordination Officer Sukkur.

The SDSSP is indeed a new program but it has colossal impact on the lives of community as District Government is not fully prepared to meet the demand of every scheme and in this scenario the SDSSP has filled the gap and has shouldered the responsibility of the district as well as the TMAS.

Our education and health department has utilized the budget according to the standard format and guidelines provided in the MOU. The District government will keep continuing to support this endeavor to strengthen our departments and above all the common man to have all the facilities in coordination with the PSU and LSU of SDSS Program.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Bullo

Executive District Officer (F&P)

Although I am a new entrant in District Sukkur but having gone through papers and strategy adopted by the SDSSP is really marvelous, I have always encouraged community participation, it has always provided the best and we must not underestimate the community. On the other side being Head of the Finance Department in the district, I am responsible to release the allocated funds of SDSSP on time to the education and health department. I am quite satisfied with the working of the PSU/LSU and all mechanism adopted to achieve the desired result.

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Mahar

Executive District Officer (Education)

I am really grateful of SDSSP for providing such a gracious financial help to my department and I assure you that every penny has been utilized where it was necessary to be utilized because I understand that it is public money and must be consumed according to the need and demand because I am responsible of all the thin and thick. There is one request that the pace of work should be fast and easy, it takes months and months to release the funds when schemes were presented the situation was changed and when funding is released the situation is again changed.

Overall its implication and implementation is record breaking and our education department will definitely provide every support for its strengthening

Dr. Cap. Hafeez Rehman Memon
Executive District Officer (Health)

The SDSSP has definitely decreased some financial burden from our department and we have learnt a lot from this new experience. But I must mention that it has a bit complication releasing the funding and when this program was started there were no many conditions so we prepared ASP of 2004-05 according to our understanding and due to that some misconception created which unearthed many problems for us. We were supposed to be restricted to 5.7 million for one scheme but we crossed the limit and now there is problem that how to rectify this figure. Although there has not been any wrongdoings but we definitely crossed the limit and there should be a solution with the support of the PSU-Karachi.

Now we need to know that how it is going to be corrected and if there is a way it may be communicated. Otherwise SDSSP has good impact on our department as well as the community. Best of all you have share the burden of finance and has supported many projects which we were compelled to get funding but your helping hand provided them accomplished, we would also request to train some of our officers that how to prepare the ASPs and how to make a proposal viable and usable for any donor which can be done by the SDSSP. we are thankful of SDSSP and all its staff.

Mr. Ahmed Jatoi
Executive District Officer, Works and Services

We are restricted to construct building. We do construction on education and health side but it is mandatory for the health and education department to ask technical estimation before finalizing of any scheme on capital side. The SDSSP is play pivotal role in district development and due to that we have also constructed different units in health and education department.