Interactions with Community Institutions in District Kech, Makran Division

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme
In collaboration with the Local Government and Rural Development Department of the Government of Balochistan
Acknowledgement

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Introduction

On December 19, 2017, the cold weather in Islamabad drove me to district Kech, south-west Balochistan. With a rugged-barren topography and hot weather, Kech is situated in the heart of historical Gedrosian region, Hellenized name of the modern days Makran region in Southern Balochistan¹. I made a three-day field visit to district Kech from 20 to 23 December 2017 to interact with community institutions (Cis) fostered by the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP).

The purpose of my visit was two-fold, first, to understand the extent and practical application of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) philosophy and approach of social mobilization to community driven development (CDD) in district Kech. Considered as one of the best approach for organizing people at the household level in CIs for harnessing their intrinsic potential to improve their own lives and livelihoods, and in collaboration with local government authorities improve access to basic social services such as education, healthcare, water and sanitation. Second, to monitor the progress of Poverty Scorecard (PSC) Survey being conducted by NRSP in Kech for Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRDCEP), European Union funded five years programme being implemented in 249 rural Union Councils of eight districts, including District Kech, of Balochistan with an aim to support the Government of Balochistan in reducing the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and to turn this into opportunities to build and empower resilient communities participating actively in identifying and implementing socio-economic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities. In addition, to provide technical support to the field staff and enumerators for better and reliable enumeration of household information.

The field visit was divided into three parts: (a) visits to education, health, clean water related facilities and assets to beneficiaries for income generation provided by NRSP with support of community institutions and funded by different donors, (b) meetings with local

government authorities, Local Support Organizations (LSOs) regarding their work and future plans of actions for the betterment of their respective localities, and (c) spot check visits for monitoring and validation of PSC census for BRDCE Programme.

**Background to District Kech**

District Kech, with a rugged-barren topography and hot weather, is situated in the heart of historical Gedrosian region, the Hellenized name of the modern days Makran region in Southern Balochistan.

It was notified a separate district on 1 July, 1977. In the year 1994/95 the district name was changed from Turbat to Kech, however, the district headquarters’ name remained intact as Turbat. The district is located in the south-west of Balochistan Province, sharing its boundaries in the east with District Awaran and Gwadar on the south. Iran is in the north-west and District Panjgur in the north-east.

For administrative purposes, the district Kech is further divided into 4 sub-divisions, Turbat, Dasht, Buleda and Tump. There are 6 Urban Union Councils/Town Committees and 38 rural UCs in district Kech. The rural UCs comprise of 369 villages with an estimated population of 606,980 (91,658 households). Kech falls in the sub-tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 117,180 hectares\(^2\), which is approximately 5.2% of the total geographical area of District Kech. Agriculture is the major economic activity followed by livestock farming and employment in government or social services. Other occupations include construction, trading and small-scale manufacturing. Women’s participation in the labour force is very low. According to UNDP’s Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan report (2016), 60% to 69% population in district Kech live in multidimensional poverty.

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\(^2\) Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14
National Rural Support Programme’s (NRSP) Presence in District Kech, Balochistan, and RSP’s Community Driven Development Approach

National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) started working in the Region in January 1993 when a new regional office was established in Turbat. As Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) had not operated in any district of Makran region, there was no existing network of CIs organizations at the grassroots level. NRSP accepted the task to harness the potential of poor population in rural areas of Makran region. In March 1993, the Field Unit Turbat was established followed by the Field Units Tump and Tejaban in September and December 1994 respectively. The Field Unit Dasht was established three years later in September 1997. As of March 2017, NRSP has 100 percent outreach with 49,149 households (HHs) being organized into 2,246 Community Organisations (COs) and 28 Local Support Organizations.

Rural Support Programmes work on the basis of their fundamental philosophy of social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD) and recognize it as an effective strategy to harness poor people’s – both men and women – innate potential to help themselves for poverty reduction. As of now, RSPs have applied CDD in 137 districts, with an outreach to 47 million rural Pakistanis.

Evidence from RSPs work have shown that when people are efficiently organised at the household level into their own led community institutions, and provided clear and plausible guidance and rules, proper capacity, and monetary support, they can efficiently organise to recognize community priorities and address their problems by working in collaboration with local government authorities to respond to variety of imperative social needs including education, healthcare, water supply and sanitation.
Significant experiences and observations on National Rural Support Programme activities in District Kech, Balochistan

Education

Education is the key to success and recognized as one of the main factors of poverty reduction. Majority of the social scientists are of the view that access to high quality primary education can make a substantial and enduring difference on the lives of children experiencing poverty. Their research underline it the basic and most important step of levelling the playing field of socioeconomic development for the poor children. It increases education attainment and productivity, resulting in higher economic gains and social mobility. Irrespective of what Sustainable Development Goals we take, it is the poorest and disadvantaged populations that are deprived. Provision of inclusive and quality education, as one of the most important Sustainable Development Goal, requires government consideration particularly in rural areas of Balochistan on priority basis.

During visits to some rural villages of District Kech in south-west Balochistan, I have found that most of the rural population lack access to quality education. Kallag, an example of such areas where children do not have access to quality education, is a small rural village, located in Union Council Ginna district Ketch, Balochistan. I visited Social Enterprise School, built by Local Support Organisation Tushman-Ginna with technical and financial support of National Rural Support Programme, which is the only school in this village run by Village Organization (VO). Surrounded by community of poor people, it is a school that currently supports 59 children (29 boys and 30 girls) aged between 5-8, and gives them an opportunity to dare to dream about improving the quality of their life, expanding opportunities and enabling themselves

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to contribute to socioeconomic development of their village in future. Mr. Saeed Ahmad, Senior Programme Officer MER at NRSP, said that supporting such kind of initiatives with partnership of local community institutions is amongst the top priorities of NRSP, and, until now, NRSP has established three such schools in rural areas of District Kech. These schools are managed and run by respective Village Organisations. VO provided the land free of cost for this school. Teachers are hired from the local communities and they are paid honorarium on monthly basis from LSO funds provided by NRSP from PPAF funded Programme for Poverty Reduction (PPR). Mr. Saeed Amad told me that, NRSP with support of LSO is planning to introduce a minimum fee of 20 PKR per month per child to run school expenditures including teachers’ honorarium.

Reshma Barakat, school teacher and member of VO, told us “she does teaching in this school because she thinks that educating their village’s children is her social responsibility”. She further said “she had got 15 days training on teaching methods from IRM sponsored by NRSP”. In conversation with students and teachers of the school, I underlined the importance of access to quality education in reduction of poverty and told them that early years’ quality education is the main way out of poverty. When I asked students about what do they want to become in future, most of them aspired to be professionals, e.g. doctors, engineers and teachers. At the end of my visit, one of the students, Khudaddad, narrated a poem titled “Hamain Such Batao, Acha Baba Kuch Na Bholo”.

**Healthcare**

The importance of healthcare in any society can be appraised from the fact that good health is recognized as one of the fundamental rights of an individual. So much so, that out of the seventeen recognized Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, health gets its place in the top three. Poverty and poor health are inseparably linked: poverty is both cause and result of poor health. Poverty increases the risks of poor health consequently it traps communities in poverty.  

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4 Herdman et al. (2016). *The Relationship between Poverty and Healthcare Seeking among Patients Hospitalized with Acute Febrile Illnesses in Chittagong, Bangladesh*
Communities in district Kech particularly those living in rural area are poor and they do not have access to basic healthcare facilities. Moreover, due to high undernourishment, poor living standard, and high fertility, they experience high rates of mortality and morbidity.

During my visit to Ginna village where I found that NRSP has repaired and renovated Government Civil Dispensary. Dispenser Aslam, resident of the same village, told us that before the renovation work and provision of medicines, people of this village particularly pregnant women had to go to Turbat for treatment. Mr. Wahid Bukhsh, Social Mobilization Consultant at NRSP, said that health and education were not in our priority list before but now we are also working on these types of interventions, and we see many people are benefiting from these interventions. We also have provided test equipment to this dispensary so that patients particularly poor patients do not have to go to city where they have to spend a lot out of their own pockets. Miss Amber, Lady Health Visitor, told us that she checked 12-13 patients on daily basis and provide them medicines, free of cost, provided by government. “For disposing clinical waste, Clinical Waste Site has also been built by NRSP” Mr. Saeed Ahmad, Senior Programme Officer MER NRSP stated. On my query who manages this civil dispensary, Mr. Saeed Ahmad told me that, in collaboration with local government, LSO Tumshan-Ginna, manages, monitors and supports its functioning.

**Clean Water Supply**

Ensuring clean water supply is one of the Sustainable Development Goals that requires government attention on priority basis. District Kech is a drought-hit area since 2000. People particularly those living in far-flung areas have no other option except to have to drink unsafe water from unhygienic water reservoirs. According to local people, Kech has not received rainfall from the last four years and ground water level is increasingly going
down due to which Karezes, an ancient method of irrigation in Balochistan, are getting scarce of water. There is just one Karez left functional in the whole district.

To meet rural communities’, need of clean water, NRSP has built clean water supply schemes in many rural villages. Peeri Kahan is an example of such rural village where NRSP, with support of PPAF, has constructed water supply tank and tube-well. Wahid Bukhsh, Social Mobilization Consultant at NRSP, said that this tube-well now provides clean water to more than one hundred households. “We have built similar type of clean water supply schemes in some other rural villages, and we plan to extend these schemes to more rural villages under BRDCE Programme in future”, Wahid Bukhsh said. On my query, Mr. Saeed Ahmad told me that VO Peeri Kahan in cooperation with local government manages and monitor this water supply.

**Income Generating Grants (IGGs) and Technical Trainings**

Main purpose of Income Generating Grants (IGGs) is to offer support to the rurally settled poor households through one-time cash grant and technical trainings so that they become capable of starting self-identified income generating activity in order to increase their households’ incomes. During my visit to District Kech, I met with few beneficiaries of income generating grants and technical trainings, provided by NRSP with support of PPAF, for starting an income generating activity. Here I want to share the stories of Mr. Abid Ali and Mr. Baqir Ali, both come from a poor neighbourhood Shaytger located in Ginna Union Council, District Kech, with this purpose that how provision of a small amount of capital under IGG and basic technical trainings can bring positive change in someone’s household income.
Mr. Abid Ali who aspired to be an engineer but due to lack of access to quality education and poor financial conditions of his family he could not pursue his dream. He started working at a mechanic’s shop at his village Shytger district Kech but could not meet his family expenditure needs due to low wages. NRSP provided him tools and equipment and training related to tuning of motor engines and other equipment. He used to earn 7000 to 8000 PKR per month, but now, he is able to earn 20000-25000 PKR per month and is fully supporting family. He also supports two disabled helpers who work with him, and they earn enough money to support their families. On my inquiry, Mr. Saeed told me that VO Shytger monitor work of these IGG beneficiaries and updates LSO and NRSP about their performance.

Mr. Baqir Ali, born with polio, an infectious disease that gradually weakens the body’s muscles resulting in an ability to move, is now completely dependent on a wheelchair. He comes from a very poor family. Two years ago, he used to beg, sitting along the roadside, to feed his destitute family. Now, after provision of puncture repair tools and equipment and basic training by NRSP, he is earning 400-600 PKR per day and contributing to his family’s income. “In my native village generally people insult disabled persons, and don’t consider them as useful members of society unless they contribute economically. After starting this work with IGG provided by NRSP from Programme for Poverty Reduction, I have observed change in
people’s perception particularly of my family members who now considers me a very valuable member of the family.” Mr. Baqir stated.

Field Visit to Programme Areas

Visit to LSO Tushman and Dasht

The second purpose, as I mentioned above, of my visit to District Kech was to meet members of CIs, formed by NRSP since its establishment since in 1993, and to know about how these CIs work. On the first day of my visit, I met with members of Local Support Organization (LSO) Tushman Ginna-formed in 2008, and saw a presentation on their activities and future plan of actions. There are total 2655 households in Ginna UC and 2087 households are organised. LSO Tushman’s General Body comprises 18 men and 18 women. Its Executive Body consists 6 men and 3 women. There are total 18 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) including 5 men and 13 women. LSO Tushman UC Ginna’s activities done and future plans’ list is given in Annexure-I.

A huge number of women’s participation in LSO meetings was something new and surprising for me particularly in the context of Balochistan where decision making is the sole domain of the men, and women neither have any say in decision making process nor enjoy any of the social, economic and political right enshrined in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. I inquired about how this change happened whereby women started participating
in such meetings. Miss Noor Jahan, narrated her story: “10 years ago, I couldn’t even dare to step out from the house because of the traditions we had that women should be remain confined to the house. In 2007, NRSP organised us and formed our Community Organization. In the beginning, I, like all other women of the village, were hesitant to sit with men of our village because I had never ever done that before. Then, gradually, I found myself comfortable and confident in these sort of meetings, and started speaking out about our problems. On the men’s side, I also found a huge change in the mindset of our men who were first reluctant about our participation in community organization. Now it is very normal to sit with them and discuss our village problems and find solutions. I even got built a flood protection wall, with support of NRSP, in our village under my supervision and I feel very proud of what I do for my community”. She is now Manager of LSO Tumshan-Ginna and look after her LSO activities.

As far as my interaction with members of LSO Tushman Ginna and LSO Dasht is concerned, it is worth mentioning that women members of these LSOs were more active and enthusiastic about finding solutions to their problems. They highly value the NRSP support and programmes and are eager to collaborate with it in implementation of BRDCE Programme interventions in the district. Some of the women members from Dasht LSO told me that women of this area have embroidery skills but lack access to a broader market to sell their embroidery work. Therefore, NRSP should link
them with a broader market so that they can generate income for their families. In response to their request, I told them that in BRDCE Programme, 50 percent of the Income Generating Grants beneficiaries are women and NRSP will ensure linkages with the relevant markets for sell of their products.

**Meetings with District Chairman and Director Local Government**

I met with Mr. Fida Hussain Dashti, District Chairman, and Mr. Muhammad Azeem, Director Local Government Makran Division. We discussed issues related to local government in District Kech and strategic importance of BRDCE Programme for strengthening the links between CIs and local government system in the district. Muhammad Azeem told me that though provincial government had successfully held local government elections after decentralization reforms in 2010 but still local governments require greater share in resources and powers to improve service delivery at grassroots level. For instance, according to Balochistan Local Government Act, tax collection at the grassroots level come under local government’s domain but in practice it cannot do it due to lack of powers and capacities. Regarding funds provision to local bodies, he said that provincial government provides only 2 million PKR to every Union Council for development work. He further said that local bodies cannot do anything with such a less amount of money. Therefore, provincial government should sincerely transfer powers and funds to local governments and build their capacities by providing them capacity building trainings so that they can better serve people at local level. Mr. Fida Hussain, commended NRSP work in the district and expressed his sincere and complete cooperation with regards to BRDCE Programme interventions particularly strengthening local government systems in the district.
Poverty Scorecard Survey for BRDCEP in District Kech

The last purpose of my visit was to monitor and validate Poverty Scorecard Survey being started by NRSP in 38 rural Union Councils of District Kech for identification of poorest households for implementation of BRDCE Programme interventions. Mr. Wahid Bukhsh, Social Mobilization Consultant, Mr. Saeed Ahmad, Senior Programme Officer and three enumerators: Mr. Pindok, Mr. Abdul Hakeem and Mr. Tangai took me to Cheeri village in Kunchiti Union Council. Though PSC Survey was already 100 percent completed in the aforementioned village but for the sake of validation and to know about the process of enumeration of socioeconomic characteristic of the households, I requested enumerators to re-conduct PSC survey in three households which they had already done. They did it very smoothly except telling the purpose of survey in the beginning. After tally of recently done survey with the previous one, I found no discrepancy in the recorded socioeconomic characteristics of the selected households. Regarding overall PSC survey in the district, Mr. Saeed Ahmad told me that, till now, they have completed PSC survey in 20,559 against total 66,795 targeted households in the district. He also said that from next month they are going to start validation of PSC survey in completed UCs particularly those selected for socioeconomic baseline survey expected to start in March 2018.
Till now, the PSC survey conducted for BRDCE Programme shows 7% HHs with (PSC Score_0-11), 17% HHs with (PSC Score_12-18), 17% HHs with (PSC Score_19-23), 31% HHs with (PSC Score_24-34), 21% HHs with (PSC Score_35-50) and 7% HHs with (PSC Score_51-100). The following given table shows the classification of households’ poverty level in the district for the households’ survey thus far.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Scorecard</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-11</td>
<td>Ultra Poor</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>3538</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19-23</td>
<td>Transitory Poor</td>
<td>3559</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24-34</td>
<td>Transitory Vulnerable</td>
<td>6255</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>35-50</td>
<td>Transitory Non-poor</td>
<td>4353</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>51-100</td>
<td>Non-poor</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households Covered Till Now

Table-I (BRDCEP PSC Survey Results for District Kech)
Conclusion, Recommendations and The Way Forward

1. Robust partnership exists between NRSP and community institutions. Next to the direct and indirect positive impacts of aforementioned interventions, carried out by NRSP, on local communities, there is a hope and space to improve their collaboration with local government bodies, mainly in the translation of these downstream interventions into upstream policy recommendations.

2. The durable community participation and organization is an indicator that the interventions are relevant to the needs and desires of local communities, and it is strongly recommended that such kind of interventions should be extended to other areas too.

3. The enduring effectiveness of these community institutions visited depends on their continuation after the end of various donors funded programmes. Therefore, for continuation of such structures, their financial sustainability is very important.

4. Building on the successful stories and achievements of women in District Kech by participating in decision making process and working along with men of their respective communities, RSPs working in other districts of Balochistan can benefit from their experiences and best practices for expanding women’s role in decision making process.

The solutions of proposed recommendations have been included in the proposed action under the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRDCEP) which involves a five-year long Programme that aims at reducing poverty through social mobilization in district Kech and seven other districts of Balochistan. The Programme is based on the successfully tested three-tier social mobilization approach of RSPs. This includes organizations of men & women in the shape of COs at community / settlement level, VOs at the village and LSOs at the UC level. Tehsil and District level networks of these organizations will be formed and strengthened to frequently cooperate with the local governments in order to share their requirements, plans and implementation processes, for which Joint District Development Committees (JDDCs) will be established at tehsil and district level. In addition, the action will make sure the inclusion of the poorest and disadvantaged people in these communities based institutions and support them access services to improve their socio-economic conditions. These community institutions will be
provided capacity building and awareness raising support to effectively engage with the local government and public institutions to ensure wider participation of all stakeholders in the development process.

Moreover, community members, specifically women will be provided technical and vocational training and literacy and numeracy skills to increase economic opportunities and employability. NRSP will assist income generation of the community members through Income Generating Grants (IGGs) and Community Investment Funds (CIF) and support for innovative economic activities and access to efficient markets. Community members will also be facilitated to establish linkages with microfinance providers to access financial services.

Lastly, the results produced from these interventions will be used to support Government of Balochistan (GoB) in formulation of a local development policy for the province of Balochistan so that it can commence implementation of similar type of programmes in other districts of the province. For this purpose, under BRDCE Programme, GoB will form a high-level Strategy and Policy Dialogue Committee (SPDC) at provincial level to formulate and implement a Community Development Policy in the province of Balochistan. The EU will provide support and technical assistance for effective functioning of this committee.
Annexures

Annexure-I LSO Tumshan-Ginna List of Activities Done and Future Plans

1. Social Mobilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Activity Name</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Mixed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community Organisation</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HHs Organised</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Village Organisations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Village Development Plans (VDPs)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Union Council Development Plan (UCDP)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Community Investment Fund (CIF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Activity Name</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amount of money received from NRSP</td>
<td>2,000,000 PKR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Date Received</td>
<td>06/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amount released as loan</td>
<td>7,105,000 PKR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of debtors</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Active Loan</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Self Help Done Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Activity Name</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>HHs Benefitted</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CNIC Formed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Birth Certificate Formed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Death Registration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Passport Formed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Local Certificates Formed (domicile)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marriage Registration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Medical Camp (# patients)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Provision of land for LSO Office</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Teacher Day Celebrations</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>School Admission Campaign (#)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Provision of Eid clothes to orphan and poor children</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Admitted orphan and poor children in English language centre
13 Initiation of deactivated schools and dispensaries
14 Awareness about importance of vote
15 Need assessment for Agriculture
16 Provision of information related to educational needs
17 Rehabilitation of agricultural wells
18 Agricultural land levelling
19 Provision of seeds
20 Provision of poultry
21 Awareness about Malaria

4. Future Planned Activities

1 Building of LSO Office
2 Establishment of Women Resource Centre
3 Finding an provision of sources of income for ultra-poor women
4 Awareness About Family Planning
5 Vocation Trainings for community
6 Provision of solar technology and seeds to farmers
7 Plantation
8 Cleanliness campaign
9 Arrangement of curricular and extracurricular activities

5. Poverty score in Ginna UC conducted by NRSP for PPAF funded Programme for Poverty Reduction (PPR) (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Scorecard</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-11</td>
<td>Ultra Poor</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19-23</td>
<td>Transitory Poor</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24-34</td>
<td>Well-to-do</td>
<td>1,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>35-50</td>
<td>Better off</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>51-100</td>
<td>Rich</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>