

Sungi Development Foundation



Annual Report 2012-2013

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List of abbreviations

VC	Village Committee
ACC	Area Coordination Council
STAEP	Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan
VDP	Village Development Plan
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FAFEN	Free and Fair Election Network
DFID	Department for International Development
TDEA	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability
SSP	Sungji's Strategic Plan
IEC	Information Education and Communication
UC	Union Council
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
LG	Local Government
NHN	National Humanitarian Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
TOT	Training Of Trainers
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
LMST	Leadership Management Skills Training
CIG	Common Interest Group
GLA	Government Line Agency
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
FY	Financial Year
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
PWD	Person with Disability
TAF	The Asia Foundation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
IEC	Information, Education and Communication

Governance Structure

Board of Governors

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Ms. Humera Malik
Manager External Affairs
Community Development
BPH Petroleum (Pvt) Ltd | Chairperson |
| 2. Ms. Samia Raof Ali
Development Professional | Member |
| 3. Ms. Maryam Bibi
Chief Executive, Khwendo Kor (NNGO) | Member |
| 4. Ms. Naheed Aziz
Development Professional | Member |
| 5. Ms. Jennifer Bennett
Development Professional | Member |
| 6. Mr. Karamat Ali
Executive Director, PILER | Member |
| 7. Mr. Anees Jillani
Attorney-at-Law/
Development Professional | Member |
| 8. Mr. Khalid Saleem
Development Professional | Member |

Audit and Finance Committee of the Board

1. Mr. Kamran Sadiq, Chief Executive Officer, SEBCON
2. Ms. Humera Malik
3. Mr. Khalid Saleem

Management Team

1. Mr. Sajid Mansoor Qaisrani, Executive Director
2. Ms. Shazia Mehmood, Director Programmes

Programmes

1. Mr. Mukhtar Javed, Manager Human & Democratic Rights
2. Mr. Gulfam Dogar, Manager Natural Resource Management
3. Mr. Mohammed Taj, Manager Social Mobilization/ (Regional Coordinator 2)
4. Mr. Aimal Khattak, Manager Policy Advocacy
5. Ms. Khadija Rabbani, Manager Gender
6. Mr. Ziaullah Mian, Manager M&E
7. Ms. Shabana, Kausar, (Regional Coordinator 3)
8. Mr. Ghullam Sarwar, Manager Microfinance
9. Dr. Waseem Razaq, Manager Knowledge Management

Operations

1. Mr. Omar Javed, Manager Operations (Regional Coordinator 1)
2. Mr. Rafique Abbassi, Finance Manager
3. Mr. Sagheer Ahmed, Manager HR
4. Mr. Tahir Hussain Syed, Internal Auditor

Sungi offices

- **Head Office**

House 46, Street 15, F-11/2, Islamabad
Tel: +92-51-2111651-3
Fax: +92-51-8433771

- **Abbottabad**

House 272, Ayub Street near Qureshi Petrol Station,
Supply, Mansehra Road, Abbottabad
Tel: +92-992-400274 - 9
Fax: +92-992-400280

- **Ghari Dupatta**

Near Boys Degree Collage Chowk
Ghari Dupatta - AJK
Ph: 0582-2422032

- **Muzaffarabad**

Upper Chattar, Near State Bank of Pakistan
Muzaffarabad, AJK

- **Mansehra**

House No. 206/ii, Sector-B, Township, Mansehra
Tel: +92-997-302759

- **Haripur**

Soka House. Younis Colony
Soka, Haripur
Tel: +92-995-615065

- **Swabi**

Jehangira Road, Mall Lar, Swabi
Tel: +92-938-221525

- **Dir**

Malik Iqbal-ur-Rehman Advocate House
Balam Bat Colony, Timergara
Lower Dir
Tel: +92-945-825350

- **Attock**

Near Attock Guest House, Dar-ul-Islam Colony
Attock
Tel: +92-57-2701640

- **Jafferabad**

Near Saint John Public School, Saleem Colony
Usta Muhammad, Jafferabad
Tel: +92-838-613075

Foreword

During the period 2012-2013, Sungi has seen some significant milestones in terms of organizational development and program achievements. Sungi's long run strategic partnership with Oxfam Novib and the Embassy of Royal Netherlands ended during the year 2012. As a result the organization entered into a transition period where it had to adjust itself according to the unfolding scenarios. Sungi's resource mobilization strategies underwent a significant change.

During 2012, Sungi joined Aawaz consortium and soon after the project's inception phase began in district Abbottabad. During the Inception Phase that lasted for a year, strategies of the project were developed. Project focuses on three objectives i.e. women's safe participation in politics, promoting peace through conflict resolution and improving service delivery supported by an in house research component of the project. After the inception phase, the implementation phase of the project started in 45 districts of KP and Punjab out of which Sungi is responsible to carry out interventions in 6 districts that besides Abbottabad include Haripur, Mansehra, Swabi, Upper Dir and Attock districts.

During these years Sungi responded to multiple natural and man-made disasters in various part of the country; influx of IDPs moving to Peshawar and its surroundings as a result of military operation is one of the challenges the region has been facing since 2011. Sungi provided support to IDPs in shape of relief assistance. In this connection an exclusive project was carried out in Peshawar with financial assistance from NCA. Similarly, Floods during 2012 – 2013 in Punjab and Balochistan were also responded to through providing emergency relief and rehabilitation of affected communities.

Here I must acknowledge the commitment of Sungi's staff who have been responding to emerging challenges professionally and working selflessly to perform their professional responsibilities efficiently.

I am also grateful to various international partners and funding agencies for their continuous support and trust in Sungi's abilities to deliver on various projects that have been assigned to it.

It gives me great satisfaction to report that despite many challenges Sungi was able to achieve most of its objectives during the reporting period and continues striving to realize the objective of social justice in our society. I am hopeful that with support from our partners we will keep on making progress towards the achievement of our collective goal – creation of a peaceful and prosperous society based on social justice and equity.

Sajid Mansoor Qaisrani
Executive Director

1. Sungi Development Foundation - An Introduction

Sungi Development Foundation (Sungi) was established in 1989 as a non-profit, non-governmental, rights based organization. It was formally registered in 1990 under the Societies Act 1860.

Sungi began its work initially with rural development activities, but over the years it has evolved into a major civil society organisation working on environmental, governance, livelihood, and humanitarian issues.

1.1 Development Work

Because of its phenomenal development work Sungi is a household name in the Hazara region of KP. It has performed developmental activities in all the Hazara districts and most of AJK. For this purpose the communities were mobilised and organised and today many community based organisations set up by Sungi have evolved into local support organisations (LSOs).

1.2 Environment

Sungi has made enormous contributions towards saving forests in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; it organised communities against deforestation, launched sustained advocacy campaigns against forest mafias and helped the KP government formulate its forestation policy. Sungi also introduced the concept of social forestry.

1.3 Livelihood

Sungi has strived hard to alleviate poverty and improve the living standard of people in the geographical areas in which it has been working. It has done this through introducing innovative concepts in farming; bringing in new varieties of crops and fruit trees suitable to local environment, capacity building of farming communities especially women, donation of poultry birds and goats and sheep to the ultra-poor and provision of micro-credit facilities to small farmers and craftswomen.

1.4 Handicraft

Sungi has made invaluable contributions towards reviving the traditional and dying crafts in its working areas; not only turning these into living pieces of culture but also a source of livelihood for men and women in crafts. Sungi's efforts to revive the Jisti embroidery of Haripur has won laurels for it from all over the world. Sungi has organised craftswomen, held capacity building workshops for them; linked them with designers and experts to improve designs, revived the natural materials, colours and dyes and linked them to markets. Craftswomen from Sungi communities have won many prestigious national and international awards for the work produced by them.

1.5 Agriculture and social forestry

Sungi's has made sustained contributions towards sustainable and organic agriculture. It has been introducing new concepts to enhance per acre yield, preservation of indigenous seeds, use of environmental friendly pesticides and organic fertilizers. Sungi also introduced the concept of kitchen gardening, and introduced new varieties of fruit etc. in its project areas e.g. olives in Haripur and AJK.

Sungi is also engaged in large scale forestation in association with the local communities in Mansehra and Swabi in collaboration with corporate sector funding under corporate social responsibility clause. This initiative has been taken to enhance the depleting forest cover in these areas.

1.6 Humanitarian Sector

After the devastating earthquake of 2005, Sungi led the humanitarian efforts in KP and AJK and soon became the leading humanitarian organisation of Pakistan. It has vast experience of doing

relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction work in earthquake affected regions of KP and AJK and flood affected areas of Gilgit Baltistan, AJK, KP, Punjab and Balochistan.

Sungi pioneered the concept of humanitarian accountability and became the only HAP¹ certified NNGO of Pakistan. Sungi has also been a leading voice for humanitarian advocacy in the country and has been playing a significant role in policy development in the sector.

Sungi played a leading role in setting up NHN². It is network of more than 200 NNGOS working on humanitarian issues. Since its inception Sungi has been running the NHN secretariat; Sungi's Executive Director is the Chairperson of the Network and represents NHN at the UN OCHA's Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and at PHF³.

1.7 Peace and Conflict resolution

Sungi has played a significant role in conflict resolution and peace building. Sungi Has intervened in 6 districts to strengthen village structures for promotion of peace, to equip communities with conflict resolution skills and to promote peace and social harmony. Conflicts are identified, pre-empted and mediated and resolved through community forums.

1.8 Gender

Gender equality and women empowerment are core values of Sungi's programmes and strategies. Gender mainstreaming is ensured in all programmes/projects and organizational policies. Gender perspective is manifested in its vision and mission and is ensured through integrating it during program design and implementation. Sungi being rights based organization is working for women rights for two decades. Considering the fact that women empowerment is not the women only agenda, men and boys are also actively involved to work as change agents. Agenda of women empowerment is embedded in all of Sungi's programmes and projects.

Sungi adheres to gender and anti -sexual harassment policy. Gender perspective is promoted in human resources policies, systems, and decision-making structures.

1.9 Social Mobilisation and Policy Advocacy

Sungi is a pioneer in the field of social mobilisation in Pakistan and has come to be recognised as a major policy advocacy vehicle in the development sector. It is a member of various policy making forums set up by the federal and provincial governments as well as the civil society organisations.

Sungi has made significant contributions towards the formulation of policies in various sectors that include environment, home-based women workers, forestry, agriculture, social welfare, local government and other sectors. Sungi is also working on the formulation, amendment and repeal of government policies to make them more people friendly. Sungi remained very active in the formulation of KP's new Local Government Act 2013.

The social mobilization program acts as the organization's core/backbone to which all the other programs are anchored. Village committees are the nurseries where community learns to get organized and work for their own development. Women community organizations are the integral part of programme interventions. They are responsible for all matters related to their VC. They are trained on community management skills, leadership and management skill, entrepreneurship, vocational skill and technical skills in agriculture and livestock sector.

¹ Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International (Geneva)

² National Humanitarian Network

³ Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, a network of International NGOs working in Pakistan on humanitarian issues.

2. Vision

“Peaceful and prosperous society based on social justice and equity”.

3. Mission

“To bring about policy and institutional changes by mobilizing marginalized communities to transform their lives through equitable and sustainable use of resources without any discrimination on the basis of sex, race, caste and religion”

4. Sungi's Thematic Programmes & Principal Programmatic Objectives

4.1 Program Titles

The major thematic programmes of Sungi are:

1. Good Governance & Democratization (GGD)
2. Sustainable Livelihood (SL)
3. Social Sector Development (SSD)
4. Disaster Management (DM)

Gender Mainstreaming, Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Human & Democratic Rights are cross cutting themes, whereas Human Resource Management, Research, Monitoring & Evaluation, Finance & Administration, Communication & Publication and Internal Audit provide support to our thematic programs.

4.2 Principal Programmatic Objectives

- Improved good governance and democratization through proactive involvement of civil society and government in people-centered policy formulation, decision making and effective allocation and utilization of economic social and natural resources;
- Local livelihoods improved through economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable use of local resources
- Better social sector services at the local level for a more prosperous, educated and healthier society
- Enhanced human and institutional capacities for poverty alleviation and participatory development
- Building a dynamic, effective and sustainable organization that is efficiently managed to pursue Sungi's vision and mission

Sungi believes that the path to sustainable development is contingent upon good governance and democratization; supporting the rights and entitlements of people in a democratic fashion. The awareness of rights as citizens, the knowledge and skills to exercise those rights, and the self-confidence and support to demand those rights are the fundamental premises of that belief and subsequently form Sungi's approach to development. Maintaining its authenticity in the light of an expanding Programme, Sungi uses its participatory approach to develop an advocacy agenda that is truly representative of the community's needs and aspirations.

Recognizing the significance of an effective policy framework and participatory decision making supported by effective implementation systems to fight poverty, Sungi over the last twenty five years has been endeavoring to bring about policy and institutional changes.

4.3 Mainstreaming Gender

The pursuit for gender equality and women's empowerment is at the core of Sungi's efforts. Gender perspective is manifested in its existing vision and mission and gender mainstreaming is an embraced strategy that is promoted to run through all its programmes. Gender section within Sungi works towards accelerating the progress of gender mainstreaming at the organizational and programmatic levels. It also considers the policy mandates on women's empowerment and gender equality, specifically the CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Sungi aims at integrating the gender perspective in its entire development cycle i.e. planning and programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For this purpose, it has specifically identified the following as its enabling elements: gender disaggregated data collection, gender analysis, capacity building, advocacy, gender sensitive resources allocation, and gender balance. It has identified and adopted four entry points in the organization to mainstream gender equity which are: people (both staff and beneficiaries/partners), policies (at organizational and programmatic levels), enabling mechanisms, and programmes.

4.4 Organizational Values

Sungi maintains certain values that are collectively practiced all over the organization. These core values are: rights based development, gender equity, integrated and holistic approach, openness, participation and team spirit, simplicity, transparency and accountability and non-discrimination.

4.5 Accountability

Sungi is a strong advocate of accountability and maintains high standards of transparency and accountability in whatever it does. Sungi is a certified organization by the *Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) International* and is HAP's board member since 2007. (www.hapinternational.org.)

4.6 Certification/Awards

Sungi has won many prestigious national and international awards and certificates for its valuable contributions. Some of the awards and certificates are:

- UN-ESCAP Award 1996 for "People's Participation in Social Development".
- "Artisan at Work" Award for Sungi Craft Person at Lok Virsa, 1999.
- Women's World Summit Foundation Award given to two female craft persons of Sungi, 2002.
- "Consortium of Women Entrepreneur India" (CWEI) award bestowed upon Sungi female craftpersons, 2004
- Certificate given by the Government of Pakistan for Humanitarian Services during 2005 earthquake
- SAARC Certification for "Best improvement in Living Standards of Home based women workers (HBWs)" 2005.
- Certificate by Corp Commander 11 Corps (2006) for services rendered to people affected by earthquake 2005
- "Seal of Excellence" for Handicrafts awarded by UNESCO and National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage, 2007
- PPAF entrepreneurship Silver Award, 2008
- WFTO's (World Fair Trade Organization) certification, 2008.

4.7 Membership of social and development Networks

Sungi is also a part of various national and international networks. Some of these include:

- Asha (anti sexual harassment alliance)
- End Violence Against Women/Girls (EVAW/G)
- Free & Fair Election Network (FAFEN)
- Homenet South Asia
- Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)
- Human Resource Development Network (HRDN)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- National Humanitarian Network (NHN)

- Pakistan Micro Finance Network (PMFN)
- Pakistan Network for River, Dams & People (PNRDP)
- Provincial Commission on Social Welfare KP
- World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO)

4.8 External and Internal Audit

Sungi conducts its annual financial audit regularly, for the purpose reputable audit firms are engaged to ensure maximum transparency and accountability of its accounts. Similarly, annual financial audit of Sungi's Micro Finance Program is done on regular basis.

Beside the external audits, Sungi also has an internal audit component that does the screening of policy implementation in Sungi's regular practices both in operational and programmatic. This component reports directly to Sungi's board of governors.

4.9 IT Policy

In 2013, Sungi developed its IT policy and started implementing it. Policy discourages the piracy and ensures that licensed softwares are used. It also encompasses the optimum utilization of IT resources in Sungi.

4.10 Policies & Procedures

Sungi is one of the first national organizations to develop its policies, systems and procedures and implement them effectively. Below are some of the main policies currently in place within the organization;

- Staff service rules
- Gender policy
- Sexual harassment policy
- Finance policy
- Procurement policy
- Transport and travel policy
- IT policy
- Staff provident fund policy
- Communication policy
- Conflict of interest policy
- Volunteers' policy

These policies have been updated over regular intervals. Sungi's HR and financial policies were reviewed during the reporting period and updated as per requirements.

5. Progress of Programmes/Projects

5.1 Good Governance and Democratization (GGD)

This is the component that brings awareness in individual and communities about their rights that is essential to bring about social and political change in the country. Under Sungi's Good Governance and Democratization theme, 5 projects were implemented, during the reporting period (2012-2013). Four of these projects have been completed, whereas the AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Programme is ongoing. Brief summary of the projects is given below:

#	Name of the Project	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP)	Political Education	KP - Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra	TAF ⁴	Aug 2009 - Aug 2013
2	AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Programme	Women's Rights, Conflict Resolution, Governance	KP/Punjab - Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Swabi, Dir, Attock	DFID	Aug 2012 - May 2017
3	Human and Institutional Development Project	Human and Institutional Development	KP- Mansehra Tehsil Balakot	PPAF	Phase I: December 2011-Jan.2013 Phase II: Feb.2013-Dec.2013
4	Voters' Education Project	Voters' Education	KP - Mansehra	TAF	Oct 2012 - May 2013
5	18th Amendment Project	Trainings	KP - Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Mansehra, Haripur, Abbottabad, Malakand, Swat, Battagram, DI Khan, Kohistan, Upper Dir, Bajaur Agency, Khyber Agency, Mohmand Agency, Waziristan Agency, Kurram Agency	TAF	Dec 2012 - Mar 2013
6	Long Term Election Observation and Oversight in Pakistan	Electoral Process	KP - Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Tor Ghar, Battagram	TAF	Jan 2013 - Dec 2013
7	Interactive Dialogues on Peace	Peace	KP, Islamabad	HBF	Oct 2013 - Dec 2013

⁴ The Asia Foundation

5.1.1 Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP)

Aug 2009 – Aug 2013

Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP) was a major intervention in the post-2008 election scenario. The project was supported by the Department for International Development (DFID-UK), Royal Norwegian Embassy and The Asia Foundation (TAF). The project was an extended phase of the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) funded Democratic Governance Program (DGP) that aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of government by increasing citizens' participation and ensuring transparency and accountability of elected and public institutions.

The major initiatives/achievements of the project were:

- Establishment and strengthening of 6 Constituency Relations Groups (CRGs)
- Establishment and strengthening of one District Governance group (DGG)
- Inclusion and meaningful participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups in CRGs and DGG
- Involvement of CRGs in monitoring government departments and bridging gaps between elected representatives and the constituents
- Launching of 'Right to Information Campaign' to retrieve public interest information from line departments
- Facilitation of people in getting CNICs and registration as voters; arranging candidates' forums and placement of 1000 observers across 6 national assembly constituencies



5.1.2 AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Programme

Aug 2012 – May 2017

AAWAZ is a 5-year Voice and Accountability programme to strengthen civil society and develop a stable, tolerant, prosperous and democratic Pakistan which meets the basic needs of its people and achieves Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The outcome of the



programme is that democratic processes in Pakistan are more open, inclusive and accountable to citizens. The programme views democracy through a holistic lens by aiming to contribute to the empowerment of women and excluded groups in resolution of conflicts and disputes across communities it works with, and helping to ensure better public service delivery in the areas of health and education through citizens' informed and active engagement.

Sungi has been carrying out its activities in 6 districts that are: Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Swabi, Upper Dir and Attock. During the reporting period 600 village forums, 60 UC forums, 2 district forums and 11 Tehsil forums were formed. Sungi established Aagahi centers in 60 UCs of district Mansehra, Abbottabad, Haripur, Swabi, Upper Dir and Attock. These Aagahi centers will work as resource centres, and information and referral places for the local communities for

dissemination of information and creating awareness on and around themes of AAWAZ Programme.

Aawaz program designed an exclusive campaign to enhance voter turnout and promote transparent elections. For this purpose activities at village, UC and district level were carried out. Mock sessions for voter's education were organized at village level especially for women. Through these mock sessions Sungi directly reached out to 2,604 people (1,409 women and 1,195 men) at village level while 10 voter facilitation desks were set up at 10 Aagahi Centers⁵.

Sungi also conducted a campaign to educate community on the new local government (LG) system in KPK and Punjab. The campaign addressed the issues like how to contest LG elections as candidates and cast votes. Awareness raising sessions, radio campaigns, theater and a mock session on Local Government were part of the campaign. A voter facilitation desk was also set up.

At each district a launching ceremony of the project was conducted in which elected representatives, Government line department officers, and people from different walks of life also participated. During these ceremonies, the participants were briefed about the mandate of the project and how its three core objectives are planned to be achieved over a period of 5 years. These ceremonies hosted various notables including Raja Amir (MNA) in Haripur, Maliha Tanveer (MPA) in Mansehra, Faiza Malik (Member Provincial Commission on Status of Women) in Abbottabad and Col (R) Shuja Khazada (Punjab Home Minister and Minister for Environment) in district Attock.

Prior to the general elections in 2013, Sungi carried out an awareness raising campaign in district Abbottabad. Major objectives of the campaign were;

- To enhance political representation and participation of women in 2013 general elections.
- To increase political awareness of women particularly at the local level
- To provide technical information and knowhow to general communities through Aawaz Forums at villages, union council and tehsil/district level on vote-casting procedures, locations of polling stations, understanding of ballot papers and elections' code of conduct.
- To observe and analyze elections from gender perspective and from the perspective of rights of the religious minorities in terms of access to voting/polling rights, environment, security and overall participation.
- To undertake policy advocacy on major issues related to violations of electoral rights of women and religious minorities, as well as, on provision of sex-disaggregated data of votes polled.

To achieve these objectives a set of activities were carried out that included mock sessions with communities, establishment of voters' facilitation desks at UC level, printing and



⁵ Awareness Centres; these centres have been established at Union Council level.

dissemination of IEC material among the communities and awareness campaign on radio through short messages and interviews of activists.

A seminar on local Government system was also conducted on 25 June, 2013 in Abbottabad. The seminar was organized to discuss the proposed L.G system and its importance in devolution of power in Pakistan. This seminar highlighted salient features of L.G system, people's expectations from the system and most importantly the issues being faced by the people in the absence of the system.

Sungi also conducted a seminar in November 2013 in Islamabad on opportunities and challenges for democratic dispensation in Balochistan. Mr. Asim Sajjad Akhtar (Secretary-General of the Awami Workers Party, Punjab), Mr. Naseer Memon (CEO of SPO), Ms. Tahira Abdullah, Human Rights activist; Ashraf Jahangir Qazi (former ambassador), Senator Mir Hasil Bizenjo and Mir Jan Muhammad Jamali (Speaker Balochistan Assembly) were amongst the key speakers.



Sungi engaged a theatre group to spread Aawaz message through theatrical performances in the six Aawaz districts.

Sungi launched a radio campaign on women's political participation and to end violence against women through FM Radio Power 99.4 to disseminate AAWAZ messages to the targeted listenership in all six districts, including Mansehra, Abbottabad, Haripur, Attock, Swabi and Upper Dir. Initially each zone provided a concept note on conducting this activity, and after approval of the concept note by the concerned managers, a team from FM Radio visited each zone and interviewed Forum members on relevant issues under the AAWAZ Programme. 51 men and 45 women were interviewed by the radio team on women's political participation, conflict management and improvement of social services.

Under the project, various policy level initiatives were also taken. A seminar was held in Lahore, in which the proposed LG Bill of Punjab was discussed. Civil society as a stakeholder of LG showed its reservation especially on women and minorities representation in the proposed LG bill for the Punjab Province. In this seminar Opposition leader in the Punjab assembly Mian Mehmood ur Rashid also participated. Similar conferences were also conducted in Peshawar and Islamabad where beside representatives of communities, politicians, relevant ministers and policy makers also participated. In Islamabad, Ms Khawar Mumtaz (Chairperson National Commission on Status of Women), Barrister Zafar ullah Khan (Secretary Ministry of Law, Justice & Human Rights) and a known poet abd HR activist Ms. Kishwar Naheed also participated. These events were organized together by the consortium partners i.e. South Asia Partnership Pakistan, Aurat Foundation, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) and Sungi Development Foundation.

As the project carries the message of inclusiveness, special events are organized in working districts to include the minorities in the process. In this regard Christmas celebrations were arranged in various districts, Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities from the AAWAZ U/C's, former women councilors, and local influential from AAWAZ villages were part of the activities.

5.1.3 Institutional Development (ID) Project (Phase I - Dec 11 to Jan 13 & Phase II - Feb 13 to Dec 13)

Geographical coverage

Name of Union Council	Tehsil	District	Province	Total HHs in UC	total # HHs where PSC conducted	HH organized	Male VCs	Female VCs	Total VCs
Kernol	Balako t	Mansehra	KP	3336	2936	1883	22	23	45
Garhi Habibullah	Balako t	Mansehra	KP	4750	2513	1575	28	28	56
Talhata	Balako t	Mansehra	KP	4030	2460	1616	13	14	27
Ghanool	Balako t	Mansehra	KP	2927	2577	1666	19	19	38
Mohandri	Balako t	Mansehra	KP	2130	1675	596	19	19	38

Poverty Analysis

During the reported period poverty score cards (PSC) survey of 11867 households was completed in five union councils. To validate the results of PSCs participatory wealth ranking was conducted in all targeted villages using VCs/ACCs platforms. From this analysis a total of 2,310 ultra-poor and vulnerable were identified to be supported through LEP interventions.

VCs formation & revitalization

During the reporting period 34 VCs including 17 men and 17 women were formed with a total membership of 1192, with a 61% membership from poor and ultra-poor households. 175 VCs including 89 men and 86 women VCs were revitalized. For revitalization of these VCs meetings were conducted; where it was felt that there was a need to change the structure of the committee, it was done after a consensus of the committee members obtained through re-election. The emphasis remained on increasing membership, improving organizational management capacities, and maximizing the outreach.



Participatory Wellbeing Ranking in village Shar Tarya UC Ghanool

Gender segregation of VCs membership

Gender segregated data of membership of 209 VCs (34 new and 175 revitalized) including 103 women and 106 men VCs is given below:

S#	Membership Category	Women	Men	Total
1	Total members	4985	4827	9812
2	Youth	1616	1743	3359
3	Disabled	231	261	492

VCs Revitalized in Feb-Dec.13

# of VCs revitalized			Membership			# of youth	# of PWDs	# of poor in	Representati on of Poor in Executive Positions
Wome n	Men	Tota l	Wome n	Me n	Tota l				
20	17	37	966	695	1661	581	20	830	138

Saving status of a VC is an important indicator of strengthening of a VC. Overall 80% men VCs (82 out of 103) and 67% women VCs (71 out of 106) are doing savings on a regular basis and maintaining their record.

VCs & ACCs meetings

During the reporting period monthly or by monthly meetings were conducted with all 205 VCs and 8 ACCs with a focus on strengthening and maturity of those grass root organizations. Ratio of participation of women and men remained 50-50 % respectively. VDPs ground work, revitalization of inactive VCs, implementation and follow up of LEP project activities like PSC, trainings, and asset distribution for beneficiaries were also part of meetings.



Social Mapping in Sher Kotli Batora village
Development Planning in UC Talhata of Balakot
(ID Project)

Village & Area Development Planning

During the reporting period 60 Village Development Plans (VDPs) and 3 Area Development Plans (ADPs) were developed. For this purpose different PRA tools were used and communities developed their actions plans for next two to three years.

Capacity building of Community organizations & activists

During the reporting period, to build the capacities of community organizations a number of 30 trainings (18 with women and 12 with men) on LMSTs, CMSTs, record keeping and financial management were



conducted. About 733 office bearers and activists from sub committees of VCs/ACCs (including 442 women and 291 men) were direct beneficiaries of these trainings. Out of these trainees 96 men and 132 women were representatives of ACCs.

Similarly the capacities development of Community Organizations and activists was done in resolving issues identified during the formulation of VDPs and ADPs. Two trainings on “Disaster Response Management” for 30 men and 2 trainings on issues of “maternal health, hygiene & sanitation and girls enrollment” for 30 women were also organized.

Exposure Visits

During the reporting period two exposure visits including 1 for men and 1 for women community members were organized. 21 men members including VC/ACC activists and LEP beneficiaries visited SRSP’s working areas in Shangla and 20 women beneficiaries visited working areas of SRSP in Haripur to see the best practices being implemented by community groups and institutions.

Immediate impacts of HID/Social mobilization interventions

Inclusion of marginalized communities in village committees has increased and so has their active participation in developmental activities. In targeted communities 67% poor/poorest households are members of VCs as common interest groups (CIGs). Traditional power structures are challenged due to inclusion of 50% poor in executive positions of VCs/ACCs.

At least 52% women are members of VCs/ACCs and they regularly attend meetings and other activities and also take part in decision making at village level; therefore now women are more aware about their individual and collective rights/issues and take part in solution of those problems side by side with men and also part of their self-initiatives. For example women of VC in Laspattian, Batora are part of their project committee and they physically monitored the construction work and material used in their project. Similarly Jameela Khatoon president of women ACC of UC Ghanool is member of procurement committee for LEP project and visits markets along-with other men members of procurement committee.

Women involvement in advocating their local issues has increased (e.g; Talhata women VC raised a campaign to support their village development plan).

Local level development process is enhanced through productive linkages with development departments, organizations and local representatives. For example productive linkages of communities were developed with NADRA for focusing on good governance issues like ID Card formation and voter registration issues of women. The support of NADRA Mobile teams resulted in formation of ID Cards formation of 1283 men and 2477 women in UC Mohandri, Ghanool, Talhata, Garhi and Kernol

5.1.4 Voters’ Education Project September 2012 - May 2013

The goal of the Voters’ Education project was to conduct targeted mobilization campaigns aimed at specific polling stations where women voters’ turnout was registered at zero percent in the General Elections 2008. The objective was to increase the female voter turnout to at least 10 percent. The project targeted 7 polling stations of NA 21 Mansehra



II where women voters' turnout was registered at zero percent in the General Elections 2008.

The duration of the voter education project was eight months starting from 15 September 2012. The project was implemented in two phases. In the first phase, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to ascertain the reasons of a zero percent turnout of women at each location. In the second phase, educational campaign was conducted targeting reasons identified by FGD's.

As a result of the voter education project, a significant change was observed in women voter turnout that stood at 41% as per ECP.

5.1.5 18th Amendment project Dec 2012 – Mar 2013

The 18th Amendment Project was a three-month project aimed at increasing awareness among district level political workers on the 18th Amendment.

A series of 9 trainings on "Context, Impact and Implementation of 18th Constitutional Amendment", were conducted in Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Abbotabad from Dec 2012 – Mar 2013 with the men and women leadership of all political parties in KP. The parties included Awami National Party (ANP), Jama'at-i-Islami (JI), Jamiat ul-Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F), Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM), Pakistan Muslim League (PML-Q), Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N), Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP), Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) and Qaumi Watan Party (QWP). A total of 200 people (159 men and 41 women) party members took part in the training sessions.

Training on Context, Impact and Implementation of 18th Constitutional Amendment

#	Training venue		Date	District	Participants		Total
					Men	Women	
1	PC	Hotel	Dec 15-16,12	Charsadda, Malakand, Mardan and Peshawar	17	02	19
2	PC	Hotel	Dec 22-23,12	Charsadda, Malakand, Mardan, Peshawar	25	02	27
3	OAKCD		Dec 30-31,12	Abbottabad	13	09	22
4	PC	Hotel	March 25-26,13	Abbottabad, Bajaur Agency, DI Khan, Battagram, Haripur, Khyber Agency, Swat	16	06	22
5	PC	Hotel	March 27-28,13	Abbottabad, Bajaur Agency, Haripur, Khyber Agency, Mohmand Agency, Kohistan, Swat	14	04	18
6	PC	Hotel	Feb 14-15,13	Kohistan, Mansehra, Battagram, Kohat, Haripur, Dir	23	03	26
7	PC	Hotel	Feb 20-21,13	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Upper Dir, Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Mohmand Agency Shangla	15	07	22
8	PC	Hotel	Feb 22-23,13	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Mohmand Agency, Battagram, Kurram Agency Nowshera, Bajaur Agency	14	06	20
9	PC	Hotel	Feb 26-	Abbottabad, Haripur,	22	02	24

	Rawalpindi	27,13	Mansehra, Mohmand Agency, Battagram, Kurram Agency, Dir (U), Bajaur Agency Waziristan, Kohistan		
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Women 41 and Men 159

5.1.6 Long Term Election Observation and Oversight in Pakistan (LETOOP) Jan 2013- Dec 2013

LETOOP was a one year project funded by The Asia Foundation. The project was run in cooperation with Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and the Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN). The main objective of the project was to strengthen democratic institutions in Pakistan by contributing towards transparent and accountable electoral processes. Major activities conducted under this project were:



- Coordination with election stockholders
- Invoking voter registration mechanisms
- Reporting on most significant political developments in the district
- Observation of nomination process
- Election complaints with Returning Officers, Deputy Returning Officers and Election Commission
- Reporting of political and electoral violence and Election Tribunal Researcher (ETR) cases

During post-election period Election Tribunal Researcher (ETR), Advocate Idrees Awan identified and tracked 16 cases which were reported to EOM and FAFEN EOS (Election Observation Secretariat).

Election Tribunal hearings, proceeding were regularly shared with EOM and till now 13 out of 16 cases against the candidates have been decided.

5.1.7 Interactive Dialogues on Peace October 2013 – December 2013

With financial support from Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung Pakistan, Sungi carried out a series of consultative meetings in Peshawar, Swat, D.I.Khan, Abbottabad and Islamabad. In these meetings, likeminded community activists, politicians, journalists, educationists, civil servants and lawyers participated to discuss the peace situation in Pakistan in general and Khyber Pukhtoonkhwah in particular. During these consultations, the participants expressed their viewpoints on challenges Pakistan might face after the withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan and what strategies could be adopted to address those challenges.



5.2 Sustainable Livelihood (SL)

Sungi's Sustainable Livelihood program aims at promoting equitable resources to ensure long term sustainability. It focuses on asset building for reduction in poverty by strengthening livelihood systems and conserving natural resources.

Major components of the Sustainable Livelihood program are: Natural Resource Management, Enterprise Development Program and Micro Finance Program.

The sustainable livelihood programme remained active through various projects during 2012-2013 mentioned as following:

#	Name of the Project/Programme	Thematic Area	Working Area	Donor	Duration
1	Building Long term Sustainable Livelihoods and Reconstruction of Infrastructure	Livelihood, Community Development	Abbottabad	CIDA/CHF	Jan 2008 - Aug 2012
2	Sustainable Livelihoods and Rehabilitation in Rajanpur	Sustainable Livelihood, Community Development	Rajanpur	DKH ⁶	Jul 2011 - Nov 2012
3	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP)	Community Development	Mansehra (Balakot)	PPAF ⁷	Jan 2012 - Dec 2013
4	Food Security Enhancement	Food Security	Abbottabad	Oxfam Novib	Jul 2013 - Jun 2014
5	Livelihood Rehabilitation Support to Flood Survivors	Livelihood, DRR	Jafferabad	TDH ⁸	Jul 2012 - Jun 2014
6	Skills for Employability	Enterprise Development	Muzaffargarh	PSDF	Jan 2012 - Sep 2012
7	Creating Opportunity for Skilled Artisans and Workers	Fund for Innovative Trainings - FIT	Artisans from across Pakistan	GIZ	Jul 2012 - Feb 2013
8	Sungi Microfinance Program	Micro-finance	AJK, Hazara region of KP	Sungi	Ongoing

5.2.1 Building Long term Sustainable Livelihoods and Reconstruction of Infrastructure Jan 2008 - Aug 2012

This project was carried out for the affectees of the 2005 earthquake. Interventions were carried out in the Union Councils Boi, Kukmang, Pattan Kalan and Namal of district Abbottabad. The project started in 2008 and during the reporting period the consolidation phase of the project was carried out. The project included the following interventions:

- Agricultural tools for crops production enhancement



⁶ Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

⁷ Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund

⁸ Terre Des Hommes

- Block plantation for soil erosion control
- Fuel wood and fodder tree plantation
- Provision of improved seeds and multiplication for crops enhancement
- Promotion of kitchen gardening and growing off season vegetables
- Establishment of non-fruit plants nursery
- Establishment of fruit orchards
- Capacity building of livestock and agricultural extension workers

Through these interventions, Sungi managed to reach out and benefit over 95,000 individuals.

5.2.2 Sustainable Livelihoods and Rehabilitation in Rajanpur Jul 2011 – Nov 2012

The Sustainable Livelihoods and Rehabilitation Project aimed at assisting the flood affected communities in Rajanpur. Three UCs namely Kotla Mughlan, Harrand, Noorpur Manjowala were targeted for interventions. The objective of the project was to rehabilitate communities through provision of livestock and poultry, to restore and improve their agricultural conditions and to create income generating opportunities and resources. The project benefited a total of 2,500 poor households. With an estimation of 7 members per household, the target beneficiaries were 17,500 men, women and children.

The project's major interventions included;

- Approximately 1000 families were provided with goats and poultry packages, and seed for fodder production. Additionally they were assisted with shed construction and trainings were imparted. 500 partner households were supported with seed packages. Agricultural toolkits were provided to the same families and market linkages were developed.
- 1000 families were supported with seed, supplement and domestic scale drip irrigation system along with need based capacity building for kitchen gardening. Village level irrigation systems was also restored to benefit 10 villages and more than 2000 families.
- More than 2500 families benefited from IEC material distribution related to agriculture, livestock and rural enterprise development.
- Individuals from 60 families were supported through trainings in rural enterprise development and grants for the initiation/rehabilitation of the damaged enterprises.
- 500 women were imparted with the technical trainings i.e. tailoring, embroidery, craft, pickling etc. and the successful graduates were facilitated with the relevant toolkits.

5.2.3 Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) Jan 2012 – Dec 2013

Livelihood Investment Plans (LIPs)

During January 2012-December 2013, 2678 livelihood investment plans were developed with ultra and vulnerable poor identified through poverty score cards (PSCs) and validated via participatory wellbeing analysis. Out of these 1101 were developed with women and 1473 with men. Needs identification was done through LIPs, related to developing small enterprises that included: keeping livestock and to capacitate



**Kitchen Gardening Training group in village Banni of UC
Kernol**

youth in different skills like electrical training, mechanical work, operating heavy machinery, hotel management, tailoring etc.

Beneficiary Trainings

Based on needs identified and the resultant resolutions offered by community level village committees (VCs), assets were transferred to ultra and vulnerable poor beneficiaries. A total of 3101 women and 480 men were trained in different skills such as livestock and poultry management, kitchen gardening, tunnel farming and dairy farming, so that beneficiaries could utilize their assets for sustainable livelihood.

Asset Transfer to Ultra and Vulnerable poor beneficiaries

Based on LIP, livestock assets (goats and cows) were also transferred to 408 ultra and vulnerable poor households including 127 men headed households and 281 women headed households.

To procure assets, a committee comprising 2 representatives of ACC from each UC, representative of trade wise beneficiaries and Sungi staff were formed. The community nominated their representatives through ACC resolutions. The community procurement committees remained active through the entire process, from calling quotations from vendors to asset transfers to beneficiaries. Small enterprises related assets were also transferred to 583 ultra and vulnerable poor households including 374 men headed households and 209 women headed households. These assets included items for general stores, maniyari, grocery, fodder and smosa pakora shops. Assets were also given to set up small scale hotels. Communities also got crockery sets, dry fruit, garments, cobbler sets. Some people were assisted to set up shoe-making and repairing shops, tent service, cooking business, tailoring shops, and tool-kits for carpentry, plumbing, and electricians.



Livestock Distribution to LEP beneficiaries in Balakot

To procure assets, a committee comprising 2 representatives of Area Coordination Councils (ACCs) from each UC, representative of trade wise beneficiaries and Sungi staff were formed. The community nominated their representatives through ACC resolutions. The community procurement committees remained active through the entire process, from calling quotations from vendors to asset transfers to beneficiaries.

Trainings detail for Jan 12 - Dec 13

#	Training Category	Mode of training	Training beneficiaries			ultra & vulnerable poor	youth
			# of women trained	# of men trained	Total		
A	NRM related Trainings						
1	Livestock Management	Resource person	1270	330	1600	467	364

2	Kitchen Gardening	Resource person	1440		1440	263	537
3	Milk & Meat Growth (Dairy Farming)	Through linkages		114	114	12	72
4	Tunnel Farming	ECI		19	19	5	17

Table of technical & vocational trainings in LEP Project in Balakot

#	Training Category	Mode of training	Training beneficiaries			ultra & vulnerable poor	youth trained
			# of women trained	# of men trained	Total		
1	Enterprise Development Training	Resource person	659	439	1098	833	589
2	CIGs Formation & Strengthening	Resource person	487	190	677	369	437
3	Tailoring	Sahara Community Centre	91	8	91	50	78
4	AC & Refrigeration	IRM Centre		37	37	10	37
5	Trainings on Colour Scheme	OAKCD	200		200	50	173
6	Electrician-Building	IRM Centre & VETCH Hassa		73	73	15	73
7	Heavy machinery operating (Excavator, shovel, crane)	IRM Centre		169	169	26	169
8	Exposure visit	OAKCD	200		200	50	173
9	Marketing & Promotion	OAKCD	200		200	50	173
10	Refresher Course on product development	OAKCD	200		200	50	173
11	Product Development	OAKCD	200		200	50	173
12	Driving	IRM Centre		19	19	3	19
13	National Youth Conference	Through linkages		14	14		14
14	UPS & Stabilizer repairing	IRM Centre		27	27	4	27
15	Cooking	IRM Centre		14	14	4	14
16	Solar Energy	AES		14	14	5	14
17	product screening	ECI	18		18	12	13
18	SLED	ECI	8	12	20	6	14
19	Social Enterprises	ECI	6	13	19	10	14
20	value chain approach for ED	ECI	8	12	20	11	15
21	Enterprise development for	ECI	3	14	17	3	13

	persons with disabilities						
22	Computer course	VETCH Hassa		1	1	1	1
23	Hotel Management	IRM Centre		15	15	2	15
24	Land surveying	IRM Centre		22	22		22
25	Plumbing	VETCH Hassa		3	3	3	3

Employment Ratio of vocational training beneficiaries in LEP Project

- Total men beneficiaries trained in vocational trainings (heavy machinery, tailoring, plumbing, driving, hotel management, RAC, Electricians, cooking etc : 365
- Those who got employment: 70
- Self-employed: 58 (electricians, plumbers, tailors, drivers)
- Total employment ratio: 35%
- Total women beneficiaries given vocational training (stitching, embroidery & Gaba skills: 250
- Self-employed: 250
- Total self-employment ratio: 100%

Common Interest Groups (CIGs) Formation and strengthening

During the reported period, 67 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were formed that included 23 women groups, 7 men and 37 joint groups. These CIGs are included in village committees as sub sector groups. These CIGs include groups of people working in livestock, crochet and gabba work, knitting, bead work, and embroidery and enterprise development.

Impacts of CIG Capacity building

The CIGs formed for livestock and poultry were linked with the livestock department, Gabba industry, sheep farms, local markets, whole sale dealers, and INGOs/business concerns including Helping Hand, World Vision, SMEDA, SABA Pakistan, Ahan, Chen One through market surveys, by trainings and exposure visits.

5.2.4 Food Security Enhancement Project in Abbottabad Jul 2013 – Jun 2014

The Food Security Enhancement Project seeks to enhance availability of productive resources for women and men to ensure that they are empowered to control and use available productive resources especially land and water. The project aims to inform communities on their right relevant to food security and ensure that they engage with government authorities to demand pro-poor productive shifts within government programs. It also aims to sensitize communities to accept and recognize women's participation as leaders in community groups.



In this regard, Sungi mobilized women and men in vegetable growing and enhanced their capacities through successful trainings. Seeds of seasonal vegetables were provided to the trainees. The awareness campaign was backed by printed material on food security issues. Sungi designed and printed a vegetable brochure to be distributed among the beneficiaries.

In order to sustain this effort, Sungi linked communities with political figures, government line departments and the Federal Seed Certification department as well as the Hazara Agricultural Research Station.

5.2.5 Livelihood Rehabilitation Support to Flood Survivors in Jafferabad Jul 2012 – Jun 2014

The Livelihood Rehabilitation Support Project targets flood affected communities in district Jafferabad, Balochistan. The project aims to improve the sustainability of livelihoods of flood hit communities by maintaining food security and livelihoods through kitchen-gardening training, poultry farming, livestock breeding, enterprise development and restoration of agricultural activities and reconstruction of houses.

Four livestock training workshops were conducted with 130 women. Women participants were trained on rearing of livestock, feeding, management, watering, disease control and local treatment methods. Participants were also trained on zoonotic disease which spreads from animals to humans, so that they could save themselves and other fellow community people from it.

Sungi ensured the provision of seeds and fertilizer packages (100 kg seeds + 5 bags organic fertilizer per hectare). Rice seed and fertilizer were distributed among beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were identified through baseline survey and recommended by the concerned village committees for the provision of seed and fertilizer packages.

In order to support the recovery of small farmers, assistance packages consisting of 100 kg (20kg/bag X 5 bags) of local rice seed (IRRI-6) and 50 kg organic fertilizer (10kg/bag X 5 bag) were to each beneficiary family. Following is the breakup of beneficiaries targeted through this activity:

Union Council	No. Of Families	Number of Beneficiaries			
		Women	Men	Children	Total
Baghead	31	37	32	144	213
Khanpur	40	51	45	129	225
Mehrappur	43	47	45	200	292
Sameji	51	58	47	217	322
Total	165	193	169	690	1052

Provision of livestock

Sungi provided marginal support to families in livelihood, food security and nutritional requirements through provision of livestock. The community participated in the procurement of goats. The Cross Kamori breed was selected for distribution to targeted beneficiaries as it has a high milk yield (about 1.5 litres per day) and gives 2 parturitions a year. 150 goats were procured and distributed among 75 women, 2 goats per family. Workshops on livestock and poultry management were conducted. Regular follow-up visits were made by the Sungi's livestock officers to each beneficiary, to facilitate and monitor the proper housing, feeding and watering of the goats.

Out of 150 goats, 15 mortalities have been reported. To diagnose the cause of disease, a post-mortem was also conducted by Sungi's livestock officer together with the veterinary officer of Government Livestock Department. During the post-mortem it was diagnosed that PPR virus⁹ had caused the mortality of the goats. Backup support was also planned for those families whose goats had died as a result of disease.

⁹ It is an acute and highly contagious virus

5.2.6 Skills for Employability Jan – Sep 2012

In Tehsil Alipur of Muzaffargarh district Sungi implemented this project as the lead member of a consortium which also included Bunyad Foundation, SABAH Pakistan & Beacon House National University Lahore to build capacities of women in traditional skills and entrepreneurship. This project was implemented in 8 villages of 4 UCs.

Project partners carried out social mobilization, organized communities and carried out numerous assessments and studies to analyze the causes of the poverty and deprivation in the area besides catering to the damages caused by floods.

In this context, in order to enhance the socio-economic viability of women, Sungi through this project, provided capacity enhancement training in craft and entrepreneurial skills to the women of these areas and their linkages were established with the market.



Two hundred women were given a series of trainings that included:

- a. GALS (Gender Action Learning System) Training
- b. Group Management Training
- c. Color & Design Training
- d. Skill Enhancement Training
- e. Product Development Training
- f. Exposure Visits to markets and Exhibitions

5.2.7 Fund for Innovative Trainings (FIT) “Creating Opportunities for Skilled Artisans and Workers” GIZ Jul 2012 – Feb 2013

Under the project capacity building of marginalized craft persons/ artisans from selected areas of all provinces of Pakistan was undertaken. Prime focus for the project was on training in GALS (Gender Action Learning System), Group Management, Skill development/enhancement, colour scheming, product design & development, quality control, pricing, raw material purchasing, marketing as well as economic rights of home based/informal workers, and health for sustainable improvement in their earnings.

The project intended to increase employability for skilled semi-skilled and most marginalized women and men craft persons. The project also involved the unskilled youth from the family of poor artisans or from the same community who were willing to learn the skill from master artisan.

Beneficiaries

- Master Artisans: 128 (61 Women, 67 Men)
- Apprentice Artisans: 640 (427 Women & 213 Men)
- Total Beneficiaries: 768

5.2.8 Sungi Microfinance Program

To improve the livelihood of the poor and gradually increase their enterprise is the main purpose of the program. The main thrust of the program is to economically empower the rural and urban poor communities and facilitate them in developing their businesses through Microfinance and Enterprise Development Program.

In the year 2013 microfinance section of Sungi Development Foundation recorded another year of success as this was the first year when the program operations continued without donor support.

In 2013 Sungi Microfinance program recorded another year of expanding outreach and organizational growth. Beside the operational challenges Microfinance program continued positive changes and set some new record regarding the active clientage and its organizational growth.

Over the course of this year its staff in the Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra and AJK Muzaffarabad issued 10,650 loans valued Pak Rs162.33 Million, bringing the organization cumulative total disbursement since 2009 (after restructuring) Pak Rs 415.28 Million and total beneficiaries stood 32500.

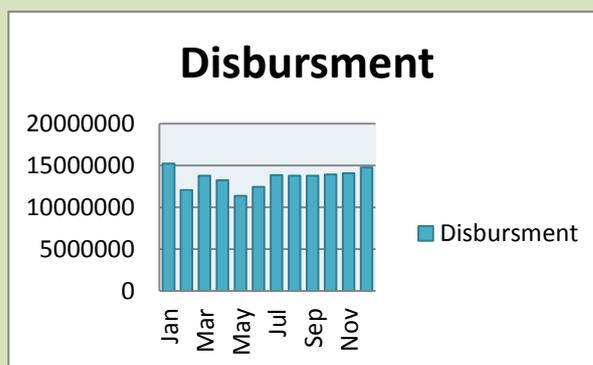
Microfinance Program endeavor to improve the quality of life of micro entrepreneurs', and poor household through the provision of credit and other services like (health insurance) that sustain jobs, decrease unemployment, reduce poverty, economically empower women and provide income-generating and assets building opportunities to rural and semi urban women. However, our aim is to support human development more broadly, by sustaining household consumption and family investment in education and health.



Funding and Disbursements:

During 2013 Sungi BOG approved another Pak Rs 5.00 Million debt @ 10% per annum from inside the organization to expand the program within the existing districts. Now total accumulative debt is Pak Rs18.00 Million.

During the year 2013 microcredit disbursement 20% increased as compare to FY 2012. In 2013 total amount disbursed stood at Rs 162.33 Million against 130.88 Million at FY 2012. In the same way active borrowers increase from 9,954 to 10,650. The Sungi microfinance program continued to improve the performance with respect to focus of microcredit services to female clients who accounted for 100% of the total active borrowers in the reporting year. The sensitivity to gender roles continuous throughout the relationship from loans appraisal to client screening. Processes which have been structured around simplified documentations and proactive solutions. In table 1 month wise disbursement shows that an average Rs 13.52 million disbursed in every month.



Fund Recovered

During 2013 recovery of due amount remained 100%, which indicates that the strong internal control and focus on appraisal process and its applicability's. During 2013 total due amount recovered an amount of Rs 172.55 million against FY 2012 of Rs 128.46 million. The trend shows the efficiency and commitment of the MF staff towards organizational sustainability's. The credits officers of the respective zones collected the due recovery on already fixed dates and deposited in to the banks and reported to the section on regularly basis. The recovery performance during the last three years helped the organization to cover the Micro program administrative cost.

Capacity Building

During the 2013, 16 trainings and session were conducted for Loan Officers at zonal level. More than 30 loans officers attended these trainings. These trainings were arranged the specific purposes i.e. that how the borrower's appraisal can be processed. After getting this training it seems to be improvements in the field work of loan officer's officers.

Data Reported to CIB:

During 2013 last quarter Sungi microfinance program regularly sent the data to (CIB) credit information bureau regularly and also verify the borrower's (over indebtedness) detail in case of any need.

5.3 Social Sector Development (SSD)

Sungi through its health component endeavours to bring improvements in the health and hygiene of poor communities, especially women and children, by advocating for basic health rights, improving reproductive health, Mother and Child Health (MCH), capacity building of men and women Health Committees, health advocacy and forging links with the local health system. Sungi's interventions focus on capacity building of communities, development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material, health campaigns and advocacy through interactive sessions with school and communities.

#	Name of the Project/Programme	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	Assistance to Conflict Affected Families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Relief/WASH	Peshawar	NCA ¹⁰	July 2012- Dec 2012
2	Women led total Sanitation (WLTS)	Health/WASH	Muzaffarabad(AJK)	Australian Aid	Dec 2012 - May 2013
3	Assistance to Flood Affected Communities through Life Saving WASH Assistance in Punjab	Relief/WASH	Rajanpur	NCA	Nov 2012- May 2013

5.3.1 Assistance to Conflict Affected Families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa July 2012- Dec 2012

Assistance to Conflict Affected Families in KP was a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) intervention carried out by Sungi Development Foundation in Union Councils Mithra, Mera Kachori, Daag, Hazar Khawani-2, Pajagi and Nawan Kalay of district Peshawar. This intervention aimed to improve access to WASH services for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their families. The project ensured 1300 IDP families access to clean drinking water and safe sanitation facilities through installation of 80 new hand pumps, repair of 50 existing hand pumps and setting up 210 latrines.

¹⁰ Norwegian Church Aid

Details of hygiene sessions is below:

Intervention	Activity	Planned Target	Target Achieved	Beneficiaries
WASH	Hygiene sessions	55	74	2,150 (Individuals)

Details of other activities as under;

Type of Program Components	Numbers (Planned and Achieved Targets)				Remarks
	Planned Targets		Achieved Targets (July – Dec 2012)		
	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
WASH (Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene)	2,000	14,000	2,140	14,980	Hand Pumps: 80 for 800 families Repair HP : 50 for 500 families Toilets: 210 for 840 families Hygiene session 74 (individuals=2150)
Food & Non-Food Items (F/NFIs)	1,000)	(7,000)	(1,075)	(7,525)	F/NFIs:1075 families
Total	3,000	21,000	3,215	22,505	

5.3.2 Women Led Total Sanitation (WLTS) in Muzaffarabad Dec 2012 - May 2013

The Women Led Total Sanitation (WLTS) project in Muzaffarabad was an initiative to provide safe drinking water to communities by repairing water supply schemes. Construction of water tanks in 5 villages took place and improvement of sanitation and hygiene through engaging women was implemented. The following interventions were carried out:

#	Interventions	Planned	Achieved
1	Training for Lady Health Workers	1	1
2	Provision of health & hygiene toolkits to Lady Health Workers	20	20
3	WLTS and ODF village training workshop for women activists	2	2
4	Formation of Women WASH Improvement Groups (WIGs)	5	5
5	Training for Women WASH Improvement Groups (WIGs)	4	4
6	Development of IEC materials on WASH and solid waste management	1	1
7	WASH awareness raising sessions with women and children in the villages	20	20
8	Development and implementation of ODF village campaign through trained activists	5	5

Water supply schemes were repaired in following villages of Muzaffarabad:

- Village Moian Khakhian: Total cost of scheme was Rs. 419,494 out of which community share was Rs. 83,899.
- Village Kehyan Palhot Upper & Lower: In lower Palhot a new water tank was constructed benefiting 25 households. The total amount was Rs. 155,660 out of which Rs. 31,132 was community share.
- Village Karoon Chalali: Total cost of scheme was Rs. 133,949 out which community share was Rs. 26,790.
- Village Hotrari: Total cost of scheme was Rs. 178,661 out which community share was Rs. 35,732.
- Village Kharabian: Total cost of scheme was Rs. 223,070 out which community share was Rs. 44,614.

Project Beneficiaries

#	Village	Beneficiary households	Population	Women	men	Girls	Boys	Disabled Persons
1	Moian Khakhian	90	711	229	233	110	126	13
2	Challai	35	237	69	59	50	58	01
3	Kharabian	43	349	87	95	61	103	03
4	Hotrari	34	233	66	70	50	42	05
5	Kehyan	50	386	104	112	72	88	10

5.3.3 Assistance to Flood Affected Communities through Life Saving WASH Assistance in Punjab Nov 2012-May 2013

Through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene assistance Sungi assisted 4,350 flood affected families in districts Rajanpur and D.G. Khan in Punjab. Interventions included ensuring safe drinking water, emergency sanitation and hygiene services.

A total of 280 sessions were conducted, 92 with men, 127 with women and 31 joint sessions with both women and men; while 30 sessions were held with children in and out of schools. The main focus of these sessions was to educate them on the causes of spread of water and vector borne diseases and their prevention. In sessions with women, female hygiene promoters organized interactive and participatory sessions, providing information ranging from basic hygiene to women specific health issues. Pamphlets containing health and hygiene IEC material were also distributed. To promote habits of hand washing all the participants were given washing packs (containing 1 bath soap and 1 washing soap). Thirty extra sessions with school children were conducted due to availability of budget.

Interventions	Planned	Achieved	Beneficiaries
Hygiene Sessions	250	280	4,350 flood affected families
Pictorial pamphlets, Wall Chalking etc.	1	1	
Hygiene Kits	4,000	4,350	

Installation of Water Treatment Units (WTU)

Two Water Treatment Units (WTU) were installed to provide safe drinking water, one at Union Council Hajipur District Rajanpur on November 15, 2012 and other at Union Council Sadiqabad District D.G.Khan on 7th December 2012.



Daily water consumption of the WTU at District Rajunpur is 35,000 litres and average consumption of one house hold is 28.25 Liters. The consumption of the WTU at D.G.Khan WTU is 20,000 Liter with an average consumption per house hold of 13.25 Liters. Water source of D.G.Khan is tube well whereas in Hajipur the water source is pond.

Provision of Hygiene Kits

To adopt and improve hygiene practices hygiene kits were distributed among 4,350 households. Main items of kits were soap, tooth brushes, tooth paste, combs, nail cutters, towels, wash cloths and toilet mugs. These kits were distributed among beneficiaries, by organizing distribution events at 20 different locations in 6 union councils.

WASH support

Each target household was provided with 13 sachets for water purification, selected households were also provided with mosquito nets, jerry cans and water purification sachets.

Installation of emergency latrines: In order to ensure sanitary hygiene and secure places for women to utilize them, emergency latrines were installed for women.



5.4 Disaster Management (DM)

Sungi's emphasizes on advocacy for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) in Sungi's development interventions on national and community levels. The program has responded effectively to the devastating floods that hit Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and South Punjab.

#	Name of the Project/Programme	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	Assistance to Conflict Affected Families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Relief/WASH	Peshawar	NCA ¹¹	July 2012- Dec 2012
2	Assistance to Flood Affected Communities through Life Saving WASH Assistance in Punjab	Relief/WASH	Rajanpur	NCA	Nov 2012- May 2013

¹¹ Norwegian Church Aid

5.4.1 Assistance to Conflict Affected Families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa July 2012- Dec 2012

Type of Program Components	Numbers (Planned and Achieved Targets)			
	Planned Targets		Achieved Targets (July – Dec 2012)	
	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
Food & Non-Food Items (F/NFIs)	(1,000)	(7,000)	(1,075)	(7,525)

5.4.2 Assistance to Flood Affected Communities through Life Saving WASH Assistance in Punjab Nov 2012-May 2013

Province	District	Intervention/Response
Punjab	Rajanpur	DRR: 20 trainings (20 individuals per session)
	DG Khan	DRR: 20 trainings (20 individuals per session)

5.5 Human and Institutional Development (HID)

Sungi's Human and Institutional Development component HID besides providing its services as a regular HR department, also remains active in capacity building of staff. The capacity building initiatives during the reporting period mentioned below:

5.5.1 Trainings for Management Staff with support of Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI)

- The following trainings were organized for management staff;
- Project management, financial proposal, budgeting, HR management
 - ToT on understanding education, governance, policy and planning process
 - ToT on women's political participation, conflict resolution and social service delivery
 - Compliance, operations, ethics

5.5.2 Staff Orientation and Capacity Building for Field Staff and Mid-level Professionals under AAWAZ Programme

During the year 2013 following trainings were organized under AAWAZ Program to build capacity of Field Staff and mid-level professionals:

- Orientation training for AAWAZ staff
- Capacity building workshop on outputs of AAWAZ Project
- Staff capacity building and training on dispute resolution
- Training on 3 outputs related to AAWAZ Project
- Budget cycle, revenue and expenditure allocation
- Governance and accountability framework
- Education governance and planning processes
- Health governance and planning processes
- Proposal development and report writing

- Human resource planning, development and management
- Conflict handling workshop

5.5.3 Trainings Organized by Sungi's Partners

- Result based management program Conducted by LUMS
- Setting up community Libraries for children- Alif Laila Conference
- Anti-Sexual Harassment legislation from Oxfam GB
- Action Research by Church World Service
- ToT for training of Short Term Election Observer in General Election 2013
- Village Development Plan/PRA Tools

5.5.4 International Exposure Visits/Workshops

Below is list of some important international workshops/exhibitions in which relevant Sungi staff has participated:

- Women Livelihood Security (Workshop organized by International Centre for Human Development in Ahmedabad, India)
- GALs training Manual Re-designing (In Bangladesh), organized by INAFI Asia Bangladesh
- Exhibition organized by DASTAKAR India

5.5.5 Staff Capacity Building for Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) Project

During this period project staff's capacity was built in following trainings to improve their work quality and efficiency:

S#	Training title	# of Women staff participants	# of men staff participants
1	Orientation workshop on livelihood enhancement & protection project	8	10
2	Training on sustainable Livelihood Best practices	6	5
3	Training on enterprise development	6	6
4	Training on participatory livelihood approaches	6	6

5.5.6 Trainings and Workshops organized by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)

- Training on monitoring and evaluation
- Training on Enterprise Service Management (ESM)
- Workshop on best practice sharing

5.5.7 Diaspora Support Project Pakistan (DSPP II) Mar 2011 – Jun 2014

The project was for institutional development of 24 Pakistani/Norwegian diaspora organizations and the capacity building of their staff.

Key activities carried out during the reporting period were;

- Provision of technical support in developing institutional capacities
- Tailor made proposal writing, financial management, project management and report writing trainings
- Planning and review sessions with Pakistani/Norwegian partners
- Facilitation in development of next phase's application of partners



5.6 Sungi's Cross Cutting Themes

5.6.1 Social Mobilization

Social mobilization is Sungi's forte. It is one of the few organizations that does grassroots mobilization itself. Sungi's social mobilization strategy consists of formation of village/community groups through general consensus and voting from grassroots. An adequate participation of women is ensured and the inclusion of minorities, excluded groups and disabled persons is mandatory. These village or community groups meet regularly, on monthly or bi-monthly basis.

These meetings are then used as a forum for making village/community development plans. The community development plans are made by analysis of community problems. Needs are identified through participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools and village/community action plans are thus formed.

The village/community groups are then trained and their capacities are built. Additionally, trainings on learning and community management skills are imparted. Exposure visits are also an important factor in community capacity building.

5.6.2 Policy Advocacy

Policy advocacy is cross cutting theme for all of Sungi's thematic programmes. Sungi has been active in the new Local Government legislation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Sungi has remained active in raising awareness about the Balochistan crisis. It arranged a seminar in Islamabad on "New Democratic Dispensation in Balochistan: Challenges and Opportunities".

Sungi has been an active member in many ongoing dialogues at National and Provincial level on various themes. Currently Sungi is the national chair and is hosting the national secretariat of the National Humanitarian Network (NHN). Sungi played an active role in highlighting the humanitarian issues in general and issues / problems faced by the earthquake-affected people in Balochistan and IDPs of tribal areas in particular.

With collaboration of Oxfam GB, a series of policy dialogues were held during July – October 2013. The aim of the dialogues was to engage all the relevant stakeholders in policy deliberations on how to make the country in general and provinces in particular disaster resilient and come out with some concrete policy recommendations.

A Pakistan Network for Rivers, Dams and People (PNRDP) delegation, comprising of Zubaida Barwani, Ijaz Khan and Aimal Khan, visited the sit-in of Mangla Dam Raising Project's affectees at Mirpur, AJK. There was a sit-in by the affectees, lasting for weeks in front of the office of Commissioner Mangla Dam Affairs, Mirpur, AJK, in July – August 2013.

An International Rivers' publication "A Primer on Environmental Flows" was translated in Urdu and widely disseminated.

5.6.3 Gender and Development

As a participatory and rights-based organization, a key focus area of Sungi is the pursuit of women's empowerment and gender equality. The inclusion of women is an important factor in Sungi's work ethic, which ensures women's equal participation in development. The gender programme itself is not an implementing section, but a facilitating body that plays a vital role in monitoring the following:

- a. Sungi's Gender perspective as stated in its vision and mission is manifested in Sungi's work
- b. Sungi's entire development cycle components, i.e., planning and programming, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation are gender mainstreamed.

During the reporting period, Sungi's programmatic gender interventions include:

5.6.3.1 Local Actions to Combat Gender Injustice in Punjab Jan 2012 – Feb 2013

#	Name of the Project/Programme	Thematic Area	Working District	Donor	Duration
1	Local Actions to Combat Gender Injustice in Punjab	Gender	Gujrat	NCA	Jan 2012- Feb 2013

The objective of this project was to ensure that women in Punjab are able to practice their rights of consent in marriage and inheritance without fear and hindrance, through social and collective action. The target area included 3 villages each (total 6 villages) in UC Dhoria and Morala, in district Gujrat.

The interventions for gender justice included awareness raising, group formation, building linkages and advocacy. An initial baseline was conducted in the intervention area, followed by awareness raising sessions and development of training materials, teaching aids and pictorial modules. These were targeted to create awareness amongst the community about concepts of gender justice and human rights. The community was organized into 24 Insaaf Community Groups, which were used as interactive platforms to discuss forced marriages and inheritance rights.

The group members made linkages with stakeholders such as lawyers and religious leaders through UC level group formations, and collectively worked to develop strategies to deal with gender injustices related to forced marriages and inheritance rights. Religious leaders, lawyers and media representatives played an important role in promoting the message by conducting capacity enhancement workshops, and addressing Friday sermons on the two focused issues. Other tools of awareness raising included live theater performances, college level debating competitions and radio messages.

The community activists also sent a signed resolution to the senate for the passage of the 'prevention of anti-women practices' bill. The total number of direct beneficiaries was 7,501.

5.6.3.2 16 – Days of Activism

Sungi in all its working areas of KP, Punjab and Balochistan organized events during 16 days of activism from 25 Nov-10 Dec 2013. Prominent events were; national and provincial conferences in Peshawar and Lahore organized in collaboration with AAWAZ consortium partners. Three Press conferences were conducted in Mansehra, Haripur and Swabi respectively and Sungi also joined national level press conference organized by EAWG alliance at Islamabad. In AAWAZ programme special focus is on women political participation, involvement of women and other excluded groups in decision making processes and addressing the issues of GBV. Program is being implemented in 6 districts (60 UCs and 600 villages). Starting from village to UC, Tehsil and district level, 50% representation of women is mandatory for both general body and executive body of all forums.

Sungi has intervened in sustainable livelihoods sector with partnership of PPAF, Oxfam Novib and Terre Des Hommes. PPAF Institutional development project, livelihood improvement project, deepening of livelihoods project is focused on ultra-poor, where 70% direct beneficiaries of the project are women.

6. Key Transformations

6.1 Moving towards new Horizons (Institutional Development/Social Mobilization)

Lower Patehka a far flung village of UC Talhata, Tehsil Balakot in district Mansehra, consists of 200 households with a 54% women population. The means of income for people is mostly agriculture or manual labour. The women engage in domestic duties that include care of livestock.

In 2010, Sungi intervened in Patehka and initiated social mobilization. The village community was mobilized in the form of village committees (VCs). Sungi's mobilization strategy is inclusive of women, and it was made clear to the community that no interventions would occur if women were not involved in the process. The males of the community agreed to allow formation of women VCs, however their mobility outside village for trainings or any other activity was restricted for a period. The women used to conduct their VC meeting on a regular basis but were not allowed to participate in upper tier meetings.

In the VC meetings that involved men, sensitization sessions were carried out from time to time, and it was observed that as a result of this interaction, a gradual change in their attitudes towards women occurred. After undergoing rigorous human rights and community management skills training, the males not only allowed the women to participate at the UC level, but accompanied them and were more tolerant and encouraging towards women's participation. With the passage of time coordination among men and women village committees increased and they started encouraging women participation in Area Coordination Council (ACC) activities.

Nargis Bibi's role in an executive position, as Coordination Secretary of ACC from the same village is a visible sign of change. She was one of those women who were not allowed to participate in village meetings, but now she is president of her VC.

As a result of women's increased role in decision making, they started taking self-initiatives to solve their problems. An example of this was seen after June 2012, when heavy rains caused village foot tracks and pathways to collapse. Women would use these tracks to fetch water for domestic use. The males of the village did not consider this an important issue and took no initiative for their reconstruction. Nargis Bibi, president of women VC called a meeting, and it was decided that the women must do something themselves. Resultantly, 11 women took responsibility to work for reconstruction of the track. The women started working on the track in the morning and by the afternoon men also joined them and the work was completed in a single day.

Now the women of the village have the aspiration to take more initiatives for the development of their area, and men are also acknowledging their role. If this continues, no one can stop these courageous women from taking their community forward to new horizons.

6.2 Enterprise Support

Zareena Bibi is a 50 year old widow. Her husband died 13 years ago and she is living with three school going sons. Being the sole bread earner in the family, she was unable to make both ends meet. Sungi provided her grocery items for Karyana shop as capital. Now she has a source of income to meet her expenses and she can send her children to school.

6.3 Livestock support

Taj-un Nisa belongs to village Kanari of UC Mohandri. She was given three goats in July 2012, and from selling their offspring earned 15,000 rupees. She arranged some more money and bought a cow for Rs.45000. She sells milk and saves approximately 5,000 per month in addition to her daily expenditures. Out of three goats one is with an offspring, which provides her milk for domestic use.

6.4 Livelihood Support

Waqas Ilyas is 28 years old and belongs to a poor family of village Treda in UC Kernol. Since his father fell sick, he was the sole bread earner. His family was identified as an ultra-poor family on the basis of results of Poverty Score Card (PSC) and wealth ranking. In developing his livelihood investment plan, Waqas showed interest to start a service station. With the package of RS.3000/-he was given items for operating a service station. For this service station he signed an agreement with a petrol pump in Guldehri Garhi Habib Ullah and started work. His daily income is RS.700/- and from this amount he saves RS.500/- per day. He is very happy with his work and aims to use his savings for improving his living style and arrange good treatment for his ailing father.

6.5 Humanitarian Aid

Kolika Baskati is a far flung village, a community of 1000 individuals, in UC Ghanool in Tehsil Balakot of Mansehra with no basic facilities. Mehr un Nisa's family is an ultra-poor family according to PSC survey and wealth ranking. Her husband was unemployed, and she with her seven other family members was living in difficult economic conditions, as they would often have to starve. Her Livelihood Improvement Plan aspiration of keeping livestock was fulfilled by Sungi, and three goats were transferred to her in July 2012. Mehr un Nisa now has 7 goats. She is very happy with this change as she gets half a kilogram of milk daily for her children's needs, which would cost her Rs. 1200 a month, if she had to buy it. She says that she will increase number of goats for meeting her economic needs; moreover she will sell out two goats' offspring for RS. 8,000/- each and this will help her pay off her debts.

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL Audit
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2012**

	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees (Restated)
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	70,779,646	71,147,788
Intangible assets	6	-	33,350
Long term investment	7	35,073,628	7,275,310
CURRENT ASSETS			
Micro credit loan - net	8	70,093,403	47,431,655
Inventories - relief items	9	40,000	40,000
Receivable from donors	10	2,011,245	12,746,959
Advances	11	1,729,094	1,154,687
Deposits and prepayments	12	702,072	699,967
Other receivables	13	11,759,706	8,036,596
Short term investments	14	21,005,248	84,449,171
Cash and bank balances	15	125,691,389	56,276,449
		<u>233,032,157</u>	<u>210,835,484</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	16	(19,792,115)	(7,275,539)
Restricted grant	17	(98,567,501)	(91,942,721)
Unearned Income	18	(2,039,760)	-
		<u>112,632,781</u>	<u>111,617,224</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>112,632,781</u>	<u>111,617,224</u>
Deferred grant	19	(26,719,609)	(29,432,808)
NET ASSETS		<u>191,766,446</u>	<u>160,640,864</u>
REPRESENTED BY			
General Fund		119,613,894	105,720,176
Deficit on revaluation of investment		(676,969)	(2,724,730)
		<u>118,936,925</u>	<u>102,995,446</u>
Revolving Funds		72,829,521	57,645,418
		<u>191,766,446</u>	<u>160,640,864</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	20	-	-

The annexed notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Saimia Razaq Ali
CHAIRPERSON

[Signature]
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR