

2014



Annual Progress Report 2014

SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Celebrating 25 years of journey towards Social Justice

Contents

- 1. Foreword 5
- 2. Introduction..... 6
- 3. Vision 6
- 4. Mission 6
- 5. Sungi’s Thematic Programs:..... 7
 - 5.1 Good Governance and Democratization 7
 - 5.1.1 AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Program 7
 - 5.1.2 Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP)..... 11
 - 5.1.3 Long Term Election Observation and Oversight in Pakistan 13
 - 5.2 Sustainable livelihood 15
 - 5.2.1 Enterprise Development Program 16
 - 5.2.2 Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP):..... 21
 - 5.2.3 Deepening Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP Deepening): 27
 - 5.2.4 Strengthening of District Jafferabad rehabilitation Project 29
 - 5.2.5 Food security enhancement of District Abbottabad..... 35
 - 5.2.6 Building Communities’ Resilience through Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Approach: 42
 - 5.2.7 Energy Wood Reforestation project 49
 - 5.2.8 Micro Finance for women empowerment: 51
 - 5.3 Social Sector Development 53
 - 5.3.1 Ensuring Social Inclusion through Accessible Water and Sanitation 54
 - 5.3.2 WASH Assistance to 2014 flood affected communities in Pakistan 56
 - 5.4 Disaster Management 58
 - 5.4.1 National Humanitarian Network Project 58
 - 5.5 Human and Institutional Development 62
 - 5.5.1 Institutional Development Project 62
 - 5.5.2 Diaspora Support Project Pakistan 75
- 6 Cross cutting themes 79
 - 6.1 Social Mobilization 79
 - 6.2 Advocacy 82
 - 6.3 Gender 84
- 7 Support Programs 86

7.1 Human Resource Management86
7.2 Information Technology (IT)89

List of Acronyms:

VC	Village Committee
ACC	Area Coordination Council
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
STAEP	Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan
VDP	Village Development Plan
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
VTC	Vocational Training Center
FAFEN	Free and Fair Election Network
DFID	Department for International Development
IEC	Information Education and Communication
UC	Union Council
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
LG	Local Government
NHN	National Humanitarian Network
TOT	Training Of Trainers
CIG	Common Interest Group
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
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

1. Foreword

During the year 2014, Sungi successfully completed its 25 years of journey towards social justice and equity. The journey posed many challenges for Sungi however it also saw some significant milestones in terms of organizational development and program achievements.

This year Sungi implemented a number of projects with assistance from multiple donors. Various projects were started for livelihood enhancement, capacity building, health and environment. Some projects included rehabilitation of the flood affected families and institutional development as well. Towards the end of the year Sungi's strategic planning exercise was conducted which was indeed a crucial one.

Besides intensifying its work in the traditional districts i.e. Abbottabad, Haripur, Attock, Swabi, Upper Dir and Manshera Sungi expanded its outreach and established presence in Azad Jammu Kashmir and Punjab province. During work in the areas Sungi has set a pace for itself without compromising on its foundational principles, approach and high quality.

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 continue to strive 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.

Here I must acknowledge the commitment of Sungi's staff who responded very professionally to frequent changes in the structure of the organization and remained dedicated to their work.

I would also like to thank our Board Members, partners and donor institutions for all the support we received during 2014 to take our philosophy at the grassroots level through several projects; without this support it would not have been possible.

Mr. Sajid Mansoor Qaisrani
Executive Director

2. 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 organization working on environmental, governance, livelihood, humanitarian issues and Institutional development.

3. Vision

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

4. 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”

5. Sungi's Thematic Programs:

Following are the major thematic programs in which many other programs were running during 2014. Some programs were successfully accomplished and many of new were initiated. A detail program progress and implementation is further discussed here.

5.1 Good Governance and Democratization

The program facilitates in empowering men and women to organize their own groups or community organizations. The program builds awareness and enhances capacities of community partners, government line agencies and elected representatives about democratic and civic rights. Under Sungi's Good Governance and Democratization theme, projects were implemented, during the reporting period (2014). Brief summary of the projects is given below:

#	Name of the Project	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Program	Women's Rights, Conflict Resolution, Governance	KP/Punjab - Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Swabi, Dir, Attock	DFID	Aug 2012 – May 2017
2	Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP)	Political Education	KP - Abbottabad, Haripur, Manshera	TAF	December 2013 – June 2014
3	Long Term Election Observation and Oversight in Pakistan	Voters education	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Tor Ghar, Battagram	TAF	January 2013 – August 2014

5.1.1 AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Program

July 2012 – June 2017

Aawaz voice and accountability program is five-year program to strengthen civil society and to contribute to the development of a stable, tolerant, prosperous and democratic Pakistan, which can meet the basic needs of its people and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The planned outcome of the program is that democratic processes in Pakistan are more open, inclusive and accountable to citizens by 2017.

Aawaz program is funded by UK-aid through DFID, is managed by DAI and is being implemented by four leading civil society organizations, namely, Aurat Foundation (AF), Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), South Asia Partnership-Pakistan (SAP-Pk) and Sungi Development Foundation (Sungi).

Sungi has been implementing Aawaz Voice & Accountability Program in 6-district including 5 districts of KP (Manshera, Abbottabad, Haripur, Swabi and Upper Dir) and one district of Punjab (Attock). Aawaz Aaghi centers (AAC) were established in all zones. AAC were remained under focused this year. The records of all AACs were updated and their performance was monitored and evaluated. 15 AACs were re-located because of less utility. 20 AACs started vocational training center for skill enhancement of women. The center were provided with informative reading material, civic registration forms for people's day to day use, and daily newspaper.



During the reporting period Sungi has successfully worked on restructuring Aawaz forums at village, UC, Tehsil and District level as per revised guidelines of DAI after annual review. The structures are being formed in a democratic way where inclusion of women, disable, minorities, and other marginalized segment of society is given due importance. Structures thus established are gender balanced with 50% participation of women and excluded group.



For Aawaz's **first output** i.e. "women better able to participate safely in politics and in public spaces at federal, provincial and local levels", numerous activities were arranged. Women day was celebrated on March 8th in all 6-zone under the theme of "inspiring Change". In Upper Dir International Women day was celebrated for the first time in the history of the district.



On 16 days of activism a series of activities were arranged from 25 Nov-10 Dec 2014 to raise awareness on VAW and human rights, and to lobby with the government asking it to take positive tangible actions to eliminate VAW by making new laws and by strictly implementing existing laws.

A series of programs "Apon ki yaad" were held at Union Council (UC) level at AAWAZ Aaghi centers in memory of the women who lost their lives facing violence. Under the title "Meet Our

Sisters/ Meri Hamjoliyan was held in several shelter homes for affected women like Eidhi Centers and Dar-ul-Amman to highlight the existing issues of violence. "Siyasi bethak" was another topic for stopping early child or forced marriages, domestic violence, and violence against women and girls. Signature and banner campaigns were arranged too to raise awareness and sensitize the masses on violence.

Under the **second output** i.e. "Citizen and communities better able to resolve dispute peacefully and work together for common solution", a number of events were organized to strengthen peace and harmony among people. For this purpose youth festival in collaboration with Punjab youth festival program, cultural mela and Diwali was arranged. Engagement with students and faculty of academic institutions, and consultation meetings with lawyers, police, journalists and social activists were organized as well to promote the Alternate Dispute Resolution and to generate ideas on building a non-violent and peaceful behavior.



Under project's **third output** i.e. "women and other excluded group better able to demand improved delivery of services", a series of activities were conducted like Khuli Kacharies to highlight the local issues. Several other activities i.e. dialogues and lobbying with representatives of Parliament and Political Parties, and local government policy dialogue on the importance of local government and need of pro-women legislation in Pakistan. Likewise, trainings and capacity building programs were arranged for potential candidates and office bearers of political parties to ensure more inclusion of women and excluded groups in legislation and decision making process.



AAWAZ forum members at all tiers were fully involved in organizing these events. Representatives of political parties, district administration, line departments, CBOs, NGO, media persons, students and faculty members of educational institutions, and communities participated in several events.

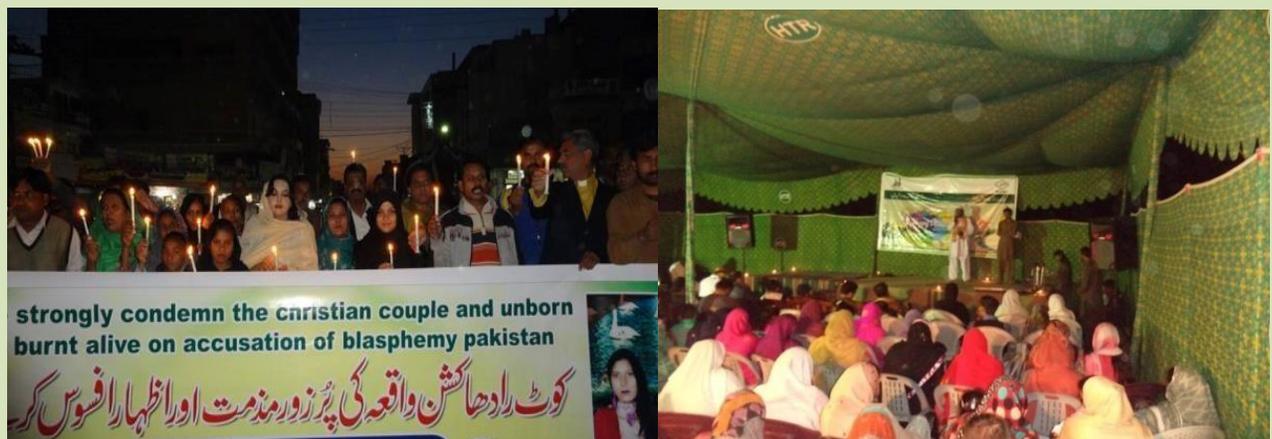
Other activities:

Along with the program activities Sungi arranged several other events related to prevalent issues during the year 2014. The purpose of those activities was to show harmony and solidarity with people.

Kot RadhaKishan killing; Protesters demand 'exemplary' punishment

Sungi organized a protest rally against Kot Radha Kishan killings on Nov 12, 2014 at Fawara Chowk, Attock. More than 200 protestors including 35 women participated in the rally. This event was a part of Aawaz program (2012-2017) supported by DFID (Department for International Development), UK. The aim of the protest rally was to record a protest against the cruel incident and to show solidarity with victims of Kot Radha Kishan Killing.

Representative of political parties, including PML N District Secretary Information, President of MQM, Joint Secretary of PPP, district Naib Nazim of Jamat-e-Islam and General Secretary of PTI participated in the protest rally. Representative of civil society organization , including Save the Youth, Sath-Pk and Minority Member of ADF and ZPC Attock also participated in the event. Moreover, minorities of Hindu and Christian community participated in this protest and showed their solidarity with the sufferers. The event ended with a joint special Dua, organized as per Christian traditions.



Sungi commemorated Hindu festival “Diwali”

Sungi development Foundation celebrated Hindu festival “Diwali” on Oct 22, 2014 at zonal office Attock. The event was organized to highlight the importance of culture and peace promotion activities among diversified groups at local level.

A total of 136 participants including 70 women, 29 men and 37 children participated in the festival. Guest Speakers including Pandat Sarwant Kumar (Hindu Scholar), Pandat Shokat Khokhar (Hindu Scholar), Mr Shahid (Aawaz District Forum member) and Major Ahsan drew attention to peace, brotherhood and humanity.

During the event some issues were highlighted by the Hindu community living at cantonment premises in Attock; which were resolved on the spot. The issues were related to official holiday on Hindu festivals, salary cuts, entry and exit from army gates and provision of transport for Hindu Community who came from outside the Attock.

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

December 2013 – June 2014

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 Asia Foundation (TAF). This program period was an extended phase for Governance process monitoring and advocacy on issues raised, citizen’s mobilization and facilitation for CNIC and voters registrations.

Second important part was Local government elections which includes orientation of communities especially women and other excluded people of the society on new KPK Local government act 2013, mobilization of women, youth, transgender persons, peasant/workers/laborers and non-Muslim citizens to contest elections not only on reserve seats but also encouraged them to contest on general seats. Advocacy for early conduct of Local government elections remained central to all.

Sungi Development Foundation implemented the Project in five districts i.e. Haripur, Abbottabad, Manshera, Battagram and Torghar. For process monitoring District coordinators focused on five major areas: e Health, education, Rule of law, price control and RTI. District governance groups (DGGs) identified Issues in their meetings, raised issues with the relevant government authorities, and launched advocacy campaigns to get the issue resolved. All the issues were followed up with the line departments and most demands were met during the extension phase.

Meetings with NADRA official were conducted to solve CNIC issues. Advocacy meetings were held to mobilize marginalized communities for contesting local government elections, and campaigning for early conduct of LG elections. As a result, several numbers of peasant/workers, women and youth /non-Muslims were mobilized and profiled as potential candidates. Later trainings of potential candidates were organized as well.

#	Activity name	# Of Activities	Output
1	Meeting with NADRA	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2237 people (1686 women and 541 men) got CNIC. – 357 persons (225 women, 132 men) were registered as voters.
2	Advocacy Meetings	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As a result 203 peasant/workers, 205 women and 309 youth /non- Muslims were mobilized and profiled as potential candidates.
4	Election Convention	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Charter of demand for early conduct of LG elections was passed in each convention which was later sent to Chief Minister KPK.
5	Signature campaign and slogan banners on LG election		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 4135 person signed the petition demanding provincial government for early conduct of LG elections

Overall Impact of the Project:

STAEP project has its contributions in towards project overall goal “More effective, transparent and accountable governance that addresses the critical challenges facing Pakistan today.” Awareness raising and capacity building of communities about their rights towards the state, process of holding government departments accountable for provision of public services, and proper utilization of public funds has created a pool of active citizens speaking for their rights and for others as well.

Disconnection between common people and the government department turned into meaningful connection and responsiveness of the department on public issues improved. Project remained successful in making people especially women realize the importance of CNIC and voter registration. Some of the outcomes of the project are

- **Active cadre of citizens’ developed/ Sensitization of citizens’ to raise the issue**

Project activities built the capacities of the common people to speak up for their rights. This resulted in the behavior change of people. Citizens’ now understand that provision of basic facilities and services is the responsibility of the government and to avail it is the right of people.

- **District governance groups/Constituency relations groups (DGG/CRGs)**

DGG/CRG helped the members and supported the communities to raise their governance issues with relevant department. Trainings and sessions, provision of information about departments' policies/procedures, and knowledge about RTI trained them enough to continue the work of governance monitoring. This behavior promotes the culture of accountability and transparency which was the ultimate goal of the project.

- **Staff trained/capacitated**

An important aspect of STAEP was capacity building of staff. Their training was not limited to the project period; learning's from the STAEP turned them into an active citizen. They can disseminate the information and knowledge to the people even in their individual capacities.

- **Department Responsiveness**

Activeness of the citizens' ultimately influenced the departments as responsiveness of the department improved many folds. Community coordination and relationship with education, health, TMA, ECP, and LGRDD were also improved.

5.1.3 Long Term Election Observation and Oversight in Pakistan

Jan 2013-Aug 2014

LETOOP was a one year project funded by The Asia Foundation and was completed in collaboration with Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and 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.

During the program period FAFEN's recommendations on electoral reforms were shared with Political parties, Community groups, Students and Media and get their feedback and suggestions on electoral reform. Several meetings were held with the representatives of political parties including general secretary, president, vice president, area incharge, and members of concern areas. The participated political parties were Tehreek-e - Suba Hazara (TSH), Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), Mutehda Qaumi Movement (MQM), Jammat-e-Islami, and Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N).



The political parties stressed on following implementations for electoral reforms:

- Presiding officer would provide officially stamped form to the polling agents and observers, he/she should be held responsible if failed to do so.
- There should be easy, convenient and simple process to file election petitions, because many applications were turn down only on technical grounds.
- The chief election commission should be appointed with the consultation with all the stake holders.
- Discretionary Funds should not be given to MNA and MPAs.
- There should be re-elections on reporting of fake ballot papers.
- All the bylaws of ECP and code of conducts should be strictly followed.
- There should be strict punishment if anyone found guilty of rigging or any other activity which affect the election result.
- Every person should be properly guided on the procedure of casting a vote, especially women, to reduce the percentage of invalid votes. Different NGOs and Networks like FAFEN can offer assistance to ECO in this Regard.
- ECP should use bio metric system in general and local body elections to avoid and address complains during electoral process.
- ECP should coordinate with NADRA to register every CNIC holder as a voter.
- Involvement of Government employees in elections should be avoided.
- ECP should establish such system under which every register voter should be able to cast his/her vote from wherever in the country.
- NGOs should conduct voter education programs to facilitate women and men as voter.
- There should be an election officer in every polling station to guide voters on procedure of casting a vote.
- ECP should be given powers to make election matter decisions independently.
- Security issues particularly to the polling staff during the election should be resolved, so they can honestly exercise their duties.
- Government should arrange a significant place for political processions.
- Unauthorized people should not be allowed to enter the boundary of Polling stations.
- Judiciary should be kept out of Election process.
- There should be permanent and secure venues for political activities.
- Before conducting the elections, training should be given to each staff involve in election process.
- Date for conducting election should be announced a year before, so the political parties and ECP/NADRA get well prepared before general elections.

Along with the consultations with political parties, several other meetings were arranged with students, communities and multi stakeholders. They also shared their feedback and recommendations for progress in election process which are as following

- The election officials in polling stations should not be government officials, they should be trained volunteers.
- Judiciary should not involve in conducting elections, instead they should make effective decisions on Election petitions.
- Electronic voting system should be introduced.
- Voting should be made compulsory to everyone.
- Presiding and polling officers should be appointed by ECP.
- Formation of ECP should be transparent.
- There should be some mechanism for overseas Pakistanis to cast their vote.
- ECP should hold elections within the parties.
- Candidates who violate ECP code of conducts more than once should be disqualified.



5.2 Sustainable livelihood

Sungji'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. The program has been empowering the communities to maintain and enhance their capabilities and assets to improve their living conditions. Major components of the Sustainable Livelihood program are: Natural Resource Management, Enterprise Development Program and Micro Finance Program.

The sustainable livelihood program remained active through various projects during the year 2014 mentioned as following:

#	Name of the Project	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	Enterprise Development Program	Livelihood/Enterprise			Ongoing
2	Micro Finance for women empowerment	Micro Finance	Haripur, Muzaffarabad, Manshera and Abbottabad	Sungi Own Resources	Ongoing
3	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection	Livelihood	Manshera	PPAF	January 2012 – September 2014
4	Deepening Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP-Deepening)	Community development	Manshera	PPAF	July 2013 – June 2015
5	Strengthening of District Jafferabad rehabilitation Project	Livelihood/DRR	Jafferabad	TDH	July 2014 - April 2015
6	Food security enhancement of District Abbottabad	Food Security	Abbottabad	Oxfam Novib	July 2013 – June 2014
7	Building Communities' Resilience through Integrated (Livelihood +WASH+DRR) Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) approach	DRR, WASH, Livelihood	Hattian Bala district AJK (UC Chikar and Hattian Bala)	DKH	March 2014 – February 2015
8	Energy Wood Reforestation Project	NRM	Swabi and Manshera		April 2014 – April 2015

5.2.1 Enterprise Development Program

Enterprise Development Program (EDP) is an integral part of Sustainable Livelihood Program of Sungi. The objective of the program is to “Improve local livelihoods through economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sensible use of local resources”.

The craft skills are a readily available means to generate income for the marginalized communities (women/men) and enhance the entrepreneurial skills of the rural craft persons. This involvement of women in the economic processes defines a new role for them, a role which traditionally has been non-existent. In line with Sungi’s mission of uplifting marginalized women/men partners, EDP aspires to have a major impact on women’s mobilization.

Revival of Crafts

Through the program Sungi also revives old traditional craft. In 1994, it launched revival of "Jisti" Craft on a voluntary basis in one village of Haripur district – Noordi. The Program initially started with the revival and promotion of the Jisti embroidery but later included other embroidery stitches as well. It has now expanded to develop other local crafts, such as wood-carving, furniture production, leather work, clay products, carpet and cloth weaving.

Expansion of the Program

The program has expanded its geographical outreach over the years to marginalized crafts women and men working with CBO's, NGO's all over Pakistan to promote traditional crafts, cultural heritage and provide support to them in networking and marketing of their products.

EDP has been advocating formulation of polices for the rights of Home based women workers through lobbying with parliamentarians and the governments both at federal and provincial level. It has also been raising awareness among the micro-finance institutions, craft persons, middle women/men, private sector, and consumers on fair trade practice/fair wages.

Progress of EDP During 2014

To promote and link the marginalized women/men to main stream market; Sungi established outlets in Islamabad, Abbottabad, and Karachi in collaboration with South Asian Business Association of Home-based Workers (SABAH) Pakistan. Later, it was separated and Sungi restarted its outlet in April, 2014 at Sungi's head office Islamabad. Establishment of display center was an aim to promote the handicrafts specially (Jisti/Phulkari) that was revived by Sungi at Hazara Region as well as other handicrafts being made by artisans across Pakistan.



Projects

During the reporting year of 2014, EDP program of Sungi has contributed in following projects

#	Project Name	Working Area	Donor	Duration
1	Livelihood Encashment & Protection Project (LEP)	Karnol, Garhi Habibullah, Talhatta, Ghanool & Muhandri of Tehsil Balakot, Dist Mansehra	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	Jan 2012- Sep 2014
2	Deepening in existence working area of livelihood enhancement & protection	Karnol, Garhi Habibullah, Talhatta, Ghanool & Muhandri of Tehsil Balakot, Dist	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	July 2013- Jun 2015
3	Empowering Women Through Skills & Resources in Jaffarabad	Union Council Samji, Mehrabpur, Khanpur & Bagh head, Tehsil Usta Muhammad, District	Terre des hommes (Germany)	December 2013 to June 2014
4	Strengthening of District Jafferabad Rehabilitation Project with focus on health education and women entrepreneurship	Union Council Samji, Mehrabpur, Khanpur & Bagh head, Tehsil Usta Muhammad, District Jaffarabad	Terre des hommes (Germany)	July 2014 – April 2015
5	“Building Communities’ Resilience through Integrated (Livelihood, WASH and DRR) Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Approach”	Union Council Chikar & Hatian Bala, District Hatian Bala, AJK	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	March 2014- March 2015

Empowering women through skill and resources in Usta Muhammad, Jafferabad, Balochistan

Under this project, 200 unskilled women were equipped with skills on sewing, cutting and embroidery work, support of Raw Material and sewing toolkits. Following are some major activities facilitated by EDP under this project:

- **Establishment of Skill Development Training centers:**

It aimed to provide advance training to 200 women in four union council’s i.e UC Bagh head, Mehrabpur, Sameji and Khanpur through establishing four skill development centers in respected areas. The purpose of training was to enhance capacity of trainee women to develop handmade products in accordance with the market need.

- **Tool kit/sewing machines for trainees:**

To ensure resources entitlement to the trainees, Sungi provided sewing machines and toolkits comprising sewing machine, thread, scissors, pieces of cloths, polyester etc. total 200 sewing kits were provided to trainees during trainings.

- **Product exhibitions**

Sungi arranged 8 exhibitions at local, district and provincial level, in which trainees and stakeholders of the entire region kept participating. This took the enterprise development initiative of Sungi to the next level and helped to capture the larger market.

- **Exposure visits to link women with market**

Two exposure visits were arranged to Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) Sakhar in two batches for the trainees to learn what other community is doing with same skills. Trainees could differentiate the quality of products and what impact does it give to the customer with marketing point of view.

Another exposure visit was made to Poda Conference in Lok Virsa, Islamabad. Where trainees got the chance to exhibit and sell their products, as well as direct interaction with customers gave them an exposure to access customer demands and awareness about the fashion trends.

- **Networking meetings with GEO, NDO and other stakeholders**

Sungi realizes the importance of taking other institutions and departments in the area working on the same lines, for the purpose Sungi conducted meetings with GEO, NDO (local NGOs) and other stakeholders in which community entrepreneurs will also participate, these meetings will helped building linkages and spreading the network for improved coordination and better results. Craftswomen of these networks were facilitated to sell their products through Sungi display center. They will also be associated with Sungi training program.



Building Communities' Resilience through Integrated (Livelihood, WASH and DRR) Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Approach

During the reporting year a total of 160 Women were trained under the project to enhance the capacities of women entrepreneurs and handicraft skills.



Main activities:

- Conduct value chain analysis
- Provided set up support to six existing vocational centers/display points
- Set up two new vocational training centers/display points
- Conducted eight advanced level enterprise trainings
- Provide fee/remuneration to the master trainers of eight centers
- Provided stipend to all the trainees
- Formed two Collective marketing associations (CMAs) at UC level
- Conducted advertisement campaign for each of eight vocational centers/display point
- Conducted two meetings of CMAs with SABAHA Pakistan
- Carried out seven exhibitions against the target of four at various places, including Muzaffarabad, Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

Deepening in existence working area of livelihood enhancement and protection

During the reporting period EDP arranged a Three Day Round table Consultation on Craft Development under the livelihood project to

- Increase awareness on craft development initiatives of private & development sector

- Introduce capacity building institutions to PPAF's and share best practices
- Identify handicraft sector gaps and need of Community Resource Persons (CRPs)
- Give exposure to markets, boutiques and wholesale markets
- Establish linkages with Art, Design and other training institutions
- Identify role and responsibilities for establishment of capacity building platform
- Conclusive discussion with provincial team regarding way forward



Outcomes of the Training:

- Linkages development with TDAP, Sabah Pakistan, Helping Hand and National Textile Institute.
- Membership commitments with organizations.
- Confidence building and awareness.
- Orders from individuals.

5.2.2 Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP):

January 2012-September 2014

Sungi started LEP project in collaboration with PPAF in 2012 with the objective to improve the living condition of vulnerable and poor people. Sungi has successfully completed the program with several achievements and outcomes during the reporting year 2014.

The project was implemented in 30 revenue villages of five union councils of Tehsil Balakot in district Manshera. To implement this project, Poverty Score Cards (PSC) survey of 11986

Households was conducted in five union councils against target of 11048 households. This survey provided a baseline for livelihood interventions focusing ultra and vulnerable poor households. The below table indicates poverty analysis from PSC results:

Ultra Poor	Vulnerable Poor	Poor	Non-Poor
709	1828	2321	7127

To validate the results of PSCs, participatory wealth ranking was exercised in all targeted villages and beneficiaries were finalized with community's consensus. During the program period Sungi remained focuses on program outcomes and held several activities to achieve these outcomes. The program output and major efforts for its implementation are as follows:

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome Indicators
Component 2 (Livelihoods Enhancement and Protection):	2.1- At least 50% of the poorest households in the targeted UCs have (a) developed livelihood plans and/or received the livelihood grants for their CLF.
Living standards of targeted households improved and vulnerability to shocks reduced	2.2- At least 50% of livelihood grant recipients are women. 2.3- At least 70% of livelihood asset transfer and skills training recipients report improved economic opportunities and/or quality of life

Livelihood Investment Plans:

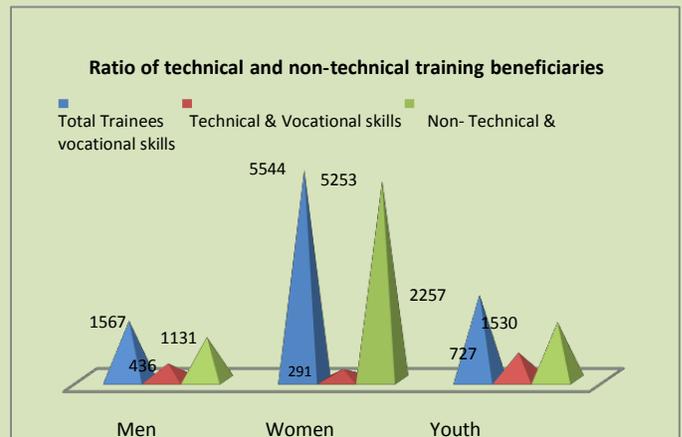
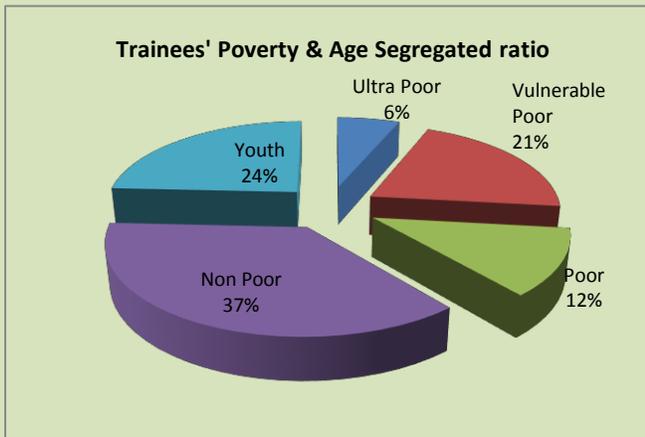
To achieve outcome indicators (2.1 & 2.2) 2726 livelihood investment plans were developed with ultra, vulnerable and poor identified through PSCs and validated via participatory wellbeing analysis. Needs were identified for livestock and poultry, and developing small enterprises to capacitate youngsters in different trades like electrician, mechanical work, plumber work, operating heavy machinery, hotel management, land surveying, tailoring, driving, handicrafts product development etc.

Ultra and vulnerable poor households were financially supported by asset transferring, job facilitation and technical training skills. 586 men headed and 543 women headed households were provided financial support, 442 women and 494 men were given job facilitations and 291 women and 436 men were technically supported by providing technical training skills.

Beneficiaries Trainings:

Based on findings from LIPs, resolutions were developed by community village committees (VCs) for beneficiary trainings. A number of 7051 individuals including 5544 women and 1567 men, 3826 ultra and vulnerable poor, 2257 youth, and 32 persons with disabilities were trained in different skills like livestock management, poultry management, Kitchen gardening, CIG record keeping, confidence building, and enterprise development so that beneficiaries can better utilize their assets for their sustainable livelihood.

Amongst these trainees a number of 291 women and 436 men youth were trained in vocational and technical trainings.



Pictorial glimpse of the trainings:



Success examples of Vocational training beneficiaries

#	Name of beneficiary	Union Council	Trade of Training	Achievements after Training	
				Employment location/Employer	Monthly Income (RS)
1	M. Arshad	Ghanool	Dozer Operator	Dubai	45000
2	Ibrar	Ghanool	Excavator operator	Dubai	50000
3	M. Naseem	Ghanool	Excavator operator	Sharja	45000
4	M. Ikhlaq	Ghanool	Electrician	Sharja	32000
5	M. Fiaz	Ghanool	Driving	Dubai	35000
6	M. Miraj	Ghanool	Driving	Sharja	40000
7	Abdul Malik	Ghanool	Plumbing	Sharja	32000
8	M. Safeer	Ghanool	Excavator operator	Sharja	30000
9	M. Amjad	Ghanool	Excavator operator	Balakot/Mansehr	18,000
10	Muhammad	Talhata	RAC	Karachi	6,000
11	Naseem	Talhata	Crane Operator	Peshawar	5,000
12	Ameer Mawiya	Kernol	Driving	Mansehra	4,000
13	M. Qaisar	Kernol	Driving	Mansehra	5,000
14	Munir Ahmad	Kernol	Driving	Gadoon	6,000
15	M. Taufail	Kernol	Shovel Operator	Bagh	8,000
16	M. Naveed	Kernol	Driving	Abbottabad	5,000
17	Abdul Basit	Mohand	Shovel Operator	Private	6,500
18	Faisal Faraz	Ghanool	Excavator operator	Kaghan	40,000
19	Ikhtetam ul Haq Waqas Ahmad & Sudair	Ghanool	Shovel & Excavator	Behriya Town	18,000 each with free accommodati
20	Waseem Chan zeb	Talhata	Excavator operator	Dubai	40,000
21	Zeeshan S/O Aziz-ur-Rehman	Talhata	Excavator operator	Dubai	40,000
22	Sadam Hussain	Talhata	Excavator operator	Muzaffarabad	18,000

Formation and strengthening of CIG:

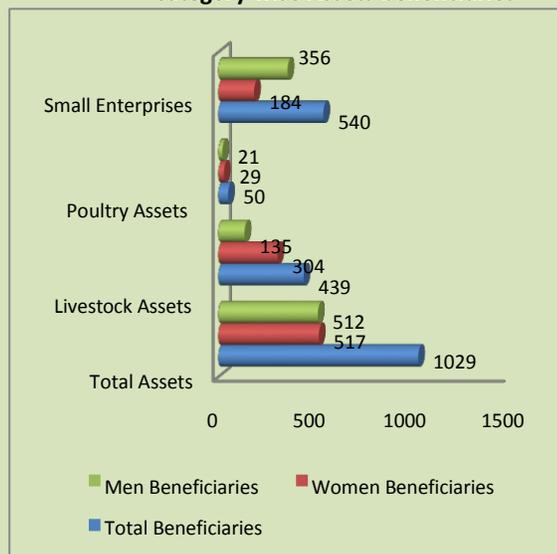
During reporting period, 115 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were formed including 53 women, 12 men and 50 joint groups. These CIGs were included village committees as sub sector groups. Initial membership of these CIGs remained 798 women and 235 men. More than 90% of the membership is from ultra and vulnerable poor.

These CIGs were included groups of livestock, crochet, gabba work, knitting, bead work, and embroidery and enterprise development interest groups. To strengthen these CIGs regular meetings were conducted and their capacity was built in formation and strengthening of CIGs, record keeping and enterprise development skills.

Asset Transfer to Ultra and Vulnerable poor beneficiaries:

During the reporting period assets were transferred to 1029 ultra and vulnerable poor households including 512 men headed households and 517 women headed households. These assets were included livestock, general store, minyari, grocery, fodder, smosa pakora shops, hotel, crockery, dry fruit, garments, cobbler set up, shoe shops, tent service, cooking business, tailoring set up, tailoring item shops, carpeting, plumbing, and electrician tool kits. Transparency and accountability was also ensured by involving ACCs in the whole process.

Category wise Assets beneficiaries



Pictorial view of Asset Transferring/Assets Usage:



Success examples of Asset beneficiaries

Beneficiary Name	Type of Asset	Union Council /village	Status
Khalid Mehmood	Karyana Store	Naka Jared (Mohandri)	Material of 30 to 35 thousand is present in the shop, bills record is available, monthly profit is 7 to 9 thousand, and from shop income he has invested in a monthly committee of 1000 rupees with other ten people.
M. Farooq	Fruit, vegetable & general store	Sangar Ghanool	Monthly income is RS. 9000, he has paid his loan of 15000 rupees from shop income, and he has invested 15000 more in the shop from his saving.
Chan Bibi	Goats	Shar T a r y a Ghanool	Her asset has increased from 3 to 5 goats and daily she gets 1 liter milk for her family use.
Taj un Nisa	Goats	Kanari Mohannndri	She was given three goats in July 2012, and from goats business she by selling their offspring earned 15000 rupees. Arranged some more money and bought a cow for Rs.45000. She sell milk and save approximately 5000 per month apart from her daily expenses. Out of three goats one is with an offspring and is also providing milk which is used for family.
Bibi Khurshid:	Goats	Dehri Zaman Ghanool	Bibi Khurshid belonging to Dehri Zaman of UC Ghanool was given three goats in June 2012. Out of three goats two goats produced two offspring each six months ago, and now with three goats she has 4 offspring and she gets 1 litter milk from each.
Qabal un Nisa w/o Ali Zaman	Goat & Donkey	Shar T a r y a Ghanool	Qabal un Nisa was given a goat and a donkey in June 2012. Now her goat is with an offspring and giving milk. Whereas from donkey family earns 1500 monthly by selling woods on it.
Muhammad Sabir S/O Karram Elahi	Barber Shop	Baber Colony (Garhi Habibullah)	He is working as Baber from the last 11 month and from his barber shop earns 1200 to 1400 rupees and saves 200-350 rupees on daily basis.
Javed s/o M Younis	Catering set up	Treda-1 (Kernol)	He uses his catering set up for different events like wedding in nearby villages and earn 8000 to 10000 rupees monthly.
M Asif	Carpenter Tool kit	Upper Lunda (Talhata)	Before this investment he was working as a helper on daily wages with a carpenter. Now as he has his own tool kit he is working his own and earns 25 to 30 thousand monthly.

Staff Capacity Building

During the program capacity building of staff was equally focused. To enhance staff capacities and skills different trainings were arranged time to time. For this purpose orientation workshop on livelihood enhancement and protection program was arranged at the start of project. However, training on sustainable livelihood best practices, enterprise development, reporting and case development, capacity building on stress management and team building, and participatory livelihood approaches was arranged with the progress of program.

Besides all the above activities, activities for program monitoring were frequently conducted. Sungi and PPAF team met with beneficiaries and visited working areas regularly for program enhancement and better implementation.

5.2.3 Deepening Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP Deepening): July 2013- June 2015

Sungi development completed various projects to enhance livelihood of poor people. LEP Deepening is another running program in collaboration with PPAF. The objective for the program is same as LEP program that ended in September 2014. Current program is providing a greater Community Lead Funds (CLF) as compare to the previous programs and is 50,000 per household. The CLF included funds for institutions as well.

The program is successfully running in five union councils i.e. Garhi Habibullah, Mohandri, Talhata, Ghanool and Kernol of Tehsil Balakot in District Manshera. During the reporting period of 2014 Sungi has completed several activities under the program. The major highlights of the program are following.

- **Three Days Training Workshop on Documentation and Reporting for ACCs/ LCs/ YCs/ NYKs**

In the working areas of Sungi most of the projects are being directly implemented through ACCs like CLF, Procurement of beneficiaries' assets, production centers and others. There are a number of sub units/platforms under ACC's umbrella like Naukri ya karobar (NYK) center, Loan Center (LC), Youth centers (YCs) implementing their relevant tasks.

Capacity building of these institutes is the prime focus of Sungi and PPAF both. In this regard, a three day training workshop on physical and financial documentation was arranged for Area Coordination Councils, Loan Centers, Nokari Ya Karobar centers and Youth Communities.

The objective of activity was to smoothening the procurement processes, managing bank dealing process records, develop standard templates for record keeping and reporting (both physical and financial), and to equip the ACC/NYK/ LC/ YC representatives on managing files.

The ACC/NYK/ LC/ YC representatives were guided on different principals of procurement, community lead fund (CLF), and documentation of survey and loan committee. Moreover, an action plan was also developed for better documentation and reporting of the activities.

Following are some of the achievements by these sub-units:

- NYK Garhi Habibullah, Ghanool, kernol Mohandri developed linkages with 4 different Companies i.e. Foori Mazuri Pvt, Ltd, House and office Pvt. Ltd, Altaf and CO Livestock training Center, and Discond Construction Company. These institutes are Skill institution and job placement institutions.
- During reporting period Youth Center conducted Youth Champion trainings in different Union Councils on Pur Azam Naujwan, Taraqi ka Unwan with the objective to engage youth in positive and productive activities.
- Kernol Youth Champions (Theater performance Group) from Youth Centre participated and perform in a theater on violence against women on 10 December 2014 and won first prize for the performance.
- Loan center continues distributing loans to the needed people.

- **HUNAR KI MANZIL: A 3-days roundtable consultation on Craft Development:**

Sungi organized a three days Roundtable Consultation on Craft Development from 19th-21st November 2014. The initiative was facilitated by Omar Asghar Khan Center for Development in Abbottabad, under its Enterprise Development Program (EDP) with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).

The activity was arranged to spark off craft development as a significant tool for poverty alleviation. Besides, the purpose of this Consultation was to find ways on how the Production Center can be linked to the Handicraft Institution, industry and Organizations, along with ways to fill the gaps through capacity building of the artisans.



A detailed overview of the program in context of craft promotion was shared. Moreover, stalls were displayed by the community members. The craft consultant guided the participants on the quality of products and different techniques to craft things more attractively. They were also introduced to Pakistan Institute of Fashion Designing (PIFD) and easy procedures for getting enrolled in export business.

- **Cheque Disbursement Ceremony**

Sungi always play its efforts for poverty reduction and bridging the departments with far flung communities. The activity also aimed to support the poor people and enable them to better their living standards.

During the reporting period a total of PKR 4,600,000 was distributed among three union councils: Ghanool 1350,000, Talhata 1700,000, and Kernol 1550,000. Office bearers of local registered community organizations from the said union councils received the cheque to further distribute it among the identified members of vulnerable community.

- **Vocational trainings**

Deepening LEP program was also introduced to build the personal and professional capacities, and to enhance the personal skills of the poor people to support them in accessing decent during the reporting year. The vocational training was initiated in collaboration with Institute of Rural Management (IRM) for the rural communities of Balakot, District Manshera. Community members of respective area were initially trained in Business Management and Life Skills. Later, they were trained in five different skills such as shovel operator, excavator operator, Safety Officer, Beautician, and Cooking and Hotel Management.

5.2.4 Strengthening of District Jafferabad rehabilitation Project

July 2014 - April 2015

Sungi development foundation started a project at Jafferabad district, supported by Terre des hommes-Germany (TDH). This program is the next phase of previous livelihood rehabilitation project. The objective is community development through revival of education, improvement in health and establishing market linkages which is why it has special focus on health, education and women entrepreneurship.

The program is running in 4 Union Councils of District Jaffarabad i.e. Khanpur, Sameji, Mehrabpur and Bagh head. Below is the detail of activities conducted during reporting period of 2014.

#	Activity Name	Total Target	Achieved (July-Dec 2014)	Variance
1	Revitalize local health facilities by providing healthcare services in local BHUs (OPDs)	160	81	(79)
2	Provide medicine to poor and deserving patients through weekly healthcare services in CDs. @100 patients/week for 10 months	4,000	4,016	(-16)
3	Conduct meetings with local health departments to activate	7	5	(2)
4	Conduct refresher for TBAs and provide green star toolkits	4	3	(1)
5	Conduct meetings of Tehsil health forums	8	4	(4)
6	Develop and disseminate Information, Education & Communication material	1	1	-
7	Provide administrative support to Govt's vaccination days (EPI, Polio etc.)	10	4	(6)
8	Form collective marketing associations (CMAs) for women in each working UC	4	4	-
9	Conduct bi-monthly meetings of CMAs	20	12	(8)
10	Conduct district level exhibitions for women entrepreneurs	2	-	(2)
11	Conduct provincial level exhibitions for women entrepreneurs	2	2	-
12	Exposure visits to link women with market	2	1	(1)
13	Construct school building (2 room) with electrification, toilet, furniture & hand pumps	5	-	(5)
14	Provision of supplies to the school constructed by Sungi through TDH previous project	1	1	-
15	Install hand pumps in target villages	25	25	-
16	Renovation and reconstruction of CDs	1	-	(1)
17	Carry out Humanitarian Accountability and Quality sessions	8	5	(3)
18	Develop and ensure community based complaints mechanism	1	1	-

Some of the important highlights of the program activities and achievement during the year 2014 are:

- **Revitalize Local Health Facilities by providing healthcare services & Provide Medicine to poor and deserving patients through weekly healthcare services in CDs**

There are 3 Government civil dispensaries functioning in the targeted 4 union councils. To facilitate the medical services and needed health services, Sungi resumed the weekly OPDs in Civil Dispensaries at the same locations as per MOU with health department.

The turnout of patients visiting the health centers for treatment has shown a significant increase. A total of 4016 patients have been given medical treatment during the reporting year. The services being provided by Sungi were included screening facilities of blood sugar, treatment of Malaria and Typhoid are also made available at OPD sites.

Detail of OPDs and Number of Patients Treated (July-2014 to Dec-2014)

S#	Month	#OPDs	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	Jul-14	10	79	132	134	345
2	Aug-14	12	60	165	233	458
3	Sep-14	13	98	314	318	730
4	Oct-14	14	68	298	361	727
5	Nov-14	15	90	360	346	796
6	Dec-14	17	113	453	394	960
	Total	81	508	1722	1786	4016

- **Conduct Meetings with local health department for activate Civil Dispensaries**

During the reporting period 5 meetings were conducted with the officials of the health department including District Health Officer, District Supervisor Vaccination, Medical Superintendent THQ Hospital, In charge THQ Hospital Laboratory and Assistant Commissioner of Tehsil Usta Muhammad. The revival of the civil dispensaries and provision of the missing health facilities at civil dispensaries were discussed. Health department officials agreed to ensure the presence of deputed officials during duty hours and to increase the quantity of medicines at civil dispensaries. Due to regular OPDs by Sungi at Civil Dispensaries, community demanded fully functional Health facilities from concern officials.

- **Refresher for Traditional Birth Attendants and distribution of delivery kits**

During the reporting period, 3 Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) workshops were arranged and 30 TBAs were trained. For each workshop TBAs were selected from each union council who had already been trained during previous project. Trainings refresher were arranged at Civil Hospital Usta Muhammad in premises of Gynae ward.

During the training session TBAs were guided on pre and post-delivery steps. Practical delivery cases were also attended by the trainees as observers at labor room of the hospital. 5 clean delivery kits (TBA kits), Training Certificate and record keeping sheet were provided to each TBA after their training completion. The trained TBAs are now handling normal delivery cases at village level in their respective union councils.

Details of distributed TBA kit

Item	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total
Baby Bath Soap	50	60	3000
Plastic Apron	50	30	1500
Paper towel	50	50	2500
Pair of Latex Gloves	50	15	750
Plastic Under Sheet	50	45	2250
Alcoholic Pads	100	5	500
Cotton 100 mg	50	30	1500
Bulb Sucker	50	80	4000
Umbilical Cord Clamp	50	10	500
Cotton Thread	50	45	2250
Maternity Pad	50	25	1250
White Poly Bag	50	15	750
Surgical Blade	50	10	500

- **Develop and Disseminate Information, Education & Communication (IEC) Material**

I.E.C. material on health, hygiene and education were published and circulated in the working areas. Messages regarding Girls Education and Health were highlighted at 49 public gathering points. Pena-flex were also printed and distributed in schools, hospitals, offices, bus stands and public gathering points.

- **Provide Administrative support to Govt's vaccination days (EPI, Polio etc.)**

Sungi supported the Health department in 4 polio campaigns in the targeted union councils. Sungi facilitated by providing vehicle/rickshaws to the polio teams, so they get access to every village to ensure 100% vaccination of the children.

- **Collective Marketing Associations (CMAs) for women**

4 CMAs (Collective Marketing Associations) were formed during the initial phase of the project. 4 women (active artisans) and 1 man (ACC member) were included as the member of the each CMA. They were responsible for conducting the trainings, developed linkages with the market, work for the collective benefit of the trained entrepreneurs and to promote their products. CMAs are also responsible for the proper functioning of the skill development centers.

- **Provincial level exhibition for women entrepreneurs**

Community women participated, setup their stalls and presented their hand made products in two provincial level exhibitions. First exhibition was held at Lok Virsa Islamabad during the celebrations of 7th International Rural Women Day from 15 to 16 October 2014 and second exhibition was held at University of Baluchistan, Quetta that was organized by Nisa Development Organization (NDO).

- **Exposure visit**

During the reporting period one visit has been organized, in which 10 community women and 2 men (CMA Members) visited the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) head office in Sukkur. SRSO is working on enterprise development with women home based workers. Strategies on marketing and pricing of the products were shared by SRSO trainers. Participants also visited the working area of SRSO and visited women groups and their display centers.

- **Provision of Supplies to the school**

Basic facilities have been provided to the school building which was constructed by Sungi during its previous project. Moreover, 5 school buildings with basic school facilities will be constructed under current project.

List of supplies/ facilities provided to the school are as under.

#	Details	Quantity
1	Steel Cupboard	1
2	Teacher Chair	2
3	Teacher Table	2
4	Bench/ Desk for students	25
5	Wall Clock	1
6	Mat	2
7	Complete white wash and Wall Chalking/painting / IEC Material	LS
8	Water Cooler	2
9	Steel Glass	4
10	Complete Electrification (4 Ceiling Fans, 6 Savers etc)	1
11	Water Hand Pump	1

- **Installed Hand pumps in target villages**

Bore-water hand pump has been installed in 25 locations as per need identification and recommendations of the ACC. Sites were identified by the community keeping in focus the accessibility to safe drinking water at their door step.

- **Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Sessions**

During the reporting period 5 humanitarian accountability and quality sessions with community were conducted to ensure transparency and accountability of the project. Project activities were shared in brief during the sessions. Such sessions helped in building trust towards the organization.

- **Community base Complaints mechanism**

A community complaint mechanism was established and 4 complaint boxes (01 complaint box in each union council) have been installed during the reporting year. Complaint boxes are being unsealed every month in the presence of ACC members. The received claims, recommendations and their possible implementation discuss in ACC meetings.

Sungi being member of HAP international in Pakistan has ensured that all humanitarian activities are in accordance with HAP benchmark 2007. To ensure accountability to beneficiaries, HAP accountability principles were followed. Area coordination Councils (ACC) were fully informed about the program interventions and beneficiary selection criteria.

Sungi believes that the provision of humanitarian assistance must be ensured in dignified manner to the right holders. The maximum level of community participation was ensured. Community accountability committee (CAC) was formed in each union council to ensure transparency and accountability at the ground level. Involvement of the affected communities was ensured in decision making regarding the project activities as well.

5.2.5 Food security enhancement of District Abbottabad

July-2013 to June-2014

The project was initiated to improve the living condition of the target group by providing them a platform to strive collectively for ensuring food security of the area and rehabilitating their livelihood resources. It also 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.

This Project was supported by Oxfam Novib and was implemented in Hazara Division of district Abbottabad. Union Council Garhi Phulgaran was the exact targeted area. Sungi intervened into 15 villages of Garhi Phulgaran through a detailed assessment at the beginning of the project. Assessment comprised of wellbeing ranking of all the villages in the UC as well as the social mapping through PRA techniques. This exercise provided a holistic overview of the UC from where Sungi selected the direct beneficiaries according to their relevance with the project and aspired needs.

In the year 2014 different activities have been conducted as per plan. In some cases, the number of training activities and beneficiaries has been increased, keeping in view, the interest of the community. For instance, orientation trainings have been increased from its targeted number. Secondly, increased numbers of VCs have been formed. Sungi has been able to successfully organize Women Village Committees in the areas where access to women and their VC formation has always remained a challenge for development workers.

For achieving the program outputs, activities have been initiated, including re-inventing the traditional farming, promoting skills, making development plans and initiating organized efforts. These efforts mainly revolve around the restoration of livelihood assets of the communities. Further explanation of program efforts for each output is shown in following table

Outcome 1: Enhance abilities and availability of productive resources for women and men, to practice improve production techniques

Some of the interventions under the program in 2014 are mentioned in the below table:

#	Activity	# of activities	# of Participants	Result
1	Provide knowledge and capacity support to the partner communities for food security	24	716 (383 men & 333 women)	Communities become aware of food security issues
2	Trainings on preservation of fruit & vegetables for women	6	202 women	Trained enough to prepare following products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jam and Marmalades • Squashes • Pickles • Ketchup
3	Trainings on collective marketing and sales strategies	6 (1 for women & 5 for men)	89 (25 women & 4 men)	Understand the concepts of business, marketing, collective marking, demand and supply, and cost benefit analysis
4	Linkages with larger market for collective sale of products	2	38 (18 male & 20 female)	Visited Dairy Business Group Kernol in Garhi Habibullah and came to know about the importance of working in organized groups or associations and received practical learning of collective marketing.
5	Promote Nursery raising support to women	10	10 women were direct beneficiaries	10 plastic bag fruit and non-fruit plant nurseries have been established which will help them in generating income
6	Vegetable production training to Promote kitchen gardening support to women	10	250 Women	Gradual tendency towards cash crops production which in near future will contribute in sustainable livelihood



Outcome 2: Women and men small farmers/peasants organized in groups/associations, are controlling and using the available productive resources especially land and water

- **Development of village development plan (VDP)**

Sungi started capacity building of community partners in planning and implementation of Sustainable Livelihood Approach through Village Development Planning process. A total of 2 integrated Village Development Plans have been prepared with the participation of 63 women and 66 men village committee (VC) members. During VDP process, the VC members analyzed their NRM/livelihood resources, constraints and planned for sustainable use of available/allocated resources. Furthermore, the participants prioritized their issues and prepared action plans for sustainable solution of their problems. Following identified issues during VDPs were addressed through project intervention:



- Lack of Capacity building in agriculture
- Water scarcity
- Lack of quality seeds

- **Development of Area development plan**

Similarly from above Village, Area Coordination councils started to identify their area level issues and problems. Sungi facilitated in preparing union council level Area Development Plan with the community activists from village committees of union council. Area Development planning process resulted in participatory development of Area Development Plans of Garhi Phulgran union council. The ACCs started linkage development with line departments and NGOs for sustainable resolution of their area level issues and problems. For example in village Batala water supply issue was resolved after association with Public Health department.

- **Capacity building and demonstration in promoting crop intensification (SCI) technique**

In order to promote Crop Intensification Techniques, 40 demo plots have been set up in different villages. In this technique the seed rate is 40% less as compared to farmers practiced. Sungi introduced pea and two varieties of wheat for rain fed area i.e. AAR-II and Chakwal-50.

The seed of these varieties was pre basic and purchased from Punjab seed corporation Khaniwal research station. Through this intervention, awareness has been created regarding the importance of crop intensification technique in agriculture among 45 men and 20 women. Farmers have shown interest in this technique and are looking forward to continue to work on their lands while using such techniques.

- **Innovative methods and technologies to relieve pressure off the natural resources**

Sungi rejects use of chemical fertilizers for two reasons:

Firstly, agriculture land have diverse nutritional potential to produce various crops and this needs no external inputs; Secondly, the chemical inputs instead halt and harm the underground activities of micro-organisms, earth worms and other life forms.



Sungi, therefore, believes that the primary focus must be the soil management and crop relation suiting to particular land. In order to promote organic method of cultivation, Sungi has set up the wheat plots in different villages and conducted the training session with farmers and demonstrated the organic farming. Through this intervention, awareness has been created regarding the importance of organic farming in agriculture. Till the end of 2014, 20 men and 20 women were direct beneficiaries of this intervention.

- **Roof top Water harvesting techniques and demonstration to overcome the water scarcity**

Typical feature of Rain Water Harvesting was Re utilization of waste water, a Roof Water Harvesting Technique is neither energy intensive nor labor intensive. It can be a cost- effective alternative to other water accruing method. Sungi initiated this activity with the following objectives

- Promote rain water harvesting by creating awareness among the people.
- Increasing the availability of ground water during periods of requirement.
- Preventing depletion of ground water reservoirs in areas of over exploitation
- Decreasing menace of flood on local and regional scale
- Reducing pressure on storm drains in urban areas
- Enhancing the quality of environment

Roof Water Harvesting Technique is an outcome of awareness among the people regarding the water scarcity. Sungi installed 20 roof water harvesting technique for 20 women small farmers who have GI sheet roof. They grow vegetable and raised fruit plants nursery at house hold level.

Below table mention some other inputs of the program during the reporting period:

#	Activity	Result
1	Formation and strengthening of Area Coordination Councils (ACCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established two ACCs (1 male and 1 female). 12 VCs were organized with initial membership of 63 women 10 VCs were organized with initial membership of 43 men. They address area/UC level problems and establish linkages with different departments for the development of UC.
2	Establishment of seed wealth centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sungi facilitated 20 women in establishment of seed wealth center at village level. Women established small household level enterprises and contributing in household income. Awareness regarding sustainable and more profitable agriculture has been raised among women.
3	Provision of fruit Orchards	During the reporting year a total of 20 orchards have been established with 2636 fruit plants with 19 men and 1 woman headed households.



Outcome 3: Communities are sensitized to recognize and accept women's participation in transformation processes and as leaders in community groups

- Awareness & sensitization (Theater performance & puppet show)**

Theater performance and puppet show is the tool for mobilizing and raising awareness among the communities. During the program, Sungi demonstrated puppet and theater performances to achieve the following objectives:

- To understand the underlying concept of Food Security through Theatrical demonstration.
- To understand the relation of Food Security with different aspects of Development.
- To realize the importance of working at collective level for social, cultural and economic development.
- To understand the importance of traditional farming methods.

A number of 8 awareness and sanitization Puppet and theater performances were conducted at school and community level to sensitize people on food security and environmental issues.

- **Involvement and engagement of women in the provision of inputs**

In order to ensure maximum involvement and engagement of women in activities, separate Women Village Committees have been formed, trainings like Kitchen Gardening have specially designed for women and 250 tool kits were provided to women, as normally it has been observed that most agricultural activities are carried out by women. These steps have actually empowered women to come forward and show their presence in development.



- **Exposure visits of community partners to Agriculture research institutes**

Sungi organized three exposure visits for community partners. During these visits 39 farmers were exposed to Agriculture research institute (ARI) Turnab and Extension department of agriculture where they observed vegetable growing and its economic benefits. As a result of these visits the farmers grew vegetable gardens at their village and established linkages with agriculture department and ARI.



Outcome 4: Informed communities are aware of their rights relevant to food security, and are engaging government authorities at local level to initiate a discourse on demanding pro- poor productive shifts within government programs

- **Establishment of Contacts with district agriculture coordination committee (DACC)/Province for policy lobbying**

During reporting period contacts with DACC and community farmers for agriculture policy lobbying were established by Sungi project staff and management.

Chief Minister, KPK, constituted a committee under the supervision of Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperative Department with the Chief Secretary KPK, Secretary Agriculture, and private sector stake-holders for growth of agriculture in future. The committee was asked to suggest immediate policy measures and comprehensive policy document for medium and long term interventions on farming.

The vision was to see a prosperous and food secured rural population with exportable surpluses to generate employment and income opportunities in the province. Following were some of the focused areas of the activity:

- Food security/self-sufficiency
- Poverty reduction
- Integration & Improvement of services delivery system
- Capitalizing on the comparative advantage
- Strengthening public private partnership
- Participation of farming community in decision making
- Conservation of water resources
- Provision of relief in tax regime
- Gender Mainstreaming



Sungi in response take initiatives in term of agriculture policy and organized meetings with farmer’s community of KPK.

- **Dialogue with Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG) at national level**

Sungi participated in Lok Sanjh Dehqan Assembly at Toba Tek Singh funded by Oxfam Novib. Objective of assembly was developing and dissemination of pro poor rural technologies to expand choices for rural communities and increasing their income without harming social norms, local traditions and food production systems. Beside this, event periodic meetings of SAAG network were held in Islamabad in which manager NRM from Sungi participated regularly for strengthening of this group and taking initiatives of policy lobbying.

Along with the program interventions, staff capacity building training was equally focused for its effective implementation. Training on “Social Mobilization, Participatory Rural Appraisal and its tools” was arranged for the program staff. Gender was also remained focus to ensure equal participation of men and women in project activities.

From the beginning, women have been involved in each and every step. Separate women VC formations have enabled them to come forward from a separate platform and realize their role in development process. Moreover, Sungi facilitated community through advocacy for small dam construction in working area.

5.2.6 Building Communities' Resilience through Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Approach:

March 2014 - Feb 2015

Sungi development foundation in the year 2014 started a new project, Community Building Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), supported by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH). Sungi is working as an implementing partner for this integrated model. The main objective of the project is to rehabilitate and strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives of affected communities.

UC Hattian Bala and UC Chikkar of District Hattian bala are the main focus areas of intervention of the project. Project carry the idea of inclusion and have activities that bear collective benefits for the farmers, men and women entrepreneurs, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other excluded groups. Due to the domain and nature of the interventions in the project, it will be benefiting the entire UCs directly and indirectly through the provision of skills, opportunities, awareness and support to previous work done in the area.



At the initial phase of project Sungi intervened in village Saran (UC Hattian), in the past decade most of the humanitarian actors did not intervene in this village due to acceptability constraints posed by the local community. Through initial meetings with the community it came to know that they do not like NGOs intervention and a lot of threats have been faced by field staff of various NGOs in the past. However, Sungi has involved key stakeholders e.g. Local Support Organizations, Local Authority and Line Departments to mitigate the situation keeping in view the inclusiveness of CBDRM project approach.

The project has three main components i.e. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Livelihood, and WASH. Under each component some of the project highlights during the reporting year are as following:

DRR

- **Knowledge Attitude and Practices and Community vulnerable Monitoring Survey:**

The DRR KAP survey was conducted in the targeted area of the project to facilitate in identifying knowledge gaps, cultural beliefs and behavioral patterns on DRR. Moreover, the CVMS was conducted at risk communities' levels.

- **Facilitated IRA (Inclusive Risk Assessment)**

Risk assessment was a study to identify hazards and control measures that is required to prevent harm in disaster prone area. Communities conducted the Risk Assessment with the help of Sungi and developed awareness and understanding of hazards within their community. This awareness was started to enable the community and different vulnerable groups to identify appropriate responses to reduce their risks.

Within the risk assessment process communities' role and capacities in planning and implementation of activities were determined and existing community structures were identified. Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC) was fully involved during the process in every village. Following were the core activities that have been done with community members in order to complete Hazard Analysis and its quantification:

- Hazard Mapping
- Transect walk and diagram
- Hazard historic timeline
- Seasonal and hazard calendar
- Hazard ranking
- Inclusive focused group discussions

- **Public awareness on DRR**

IEC material tool was used for mass awareness that was developed with the cooperation of DRR stakeholders. IEC material was designed according to the mandate of the project and keeping in consideration the kinds of hazards faced in the area. The material was distributed among different targeted groups including men, women, people with special needs and children.



This material included posters, banners, pamphlets in simple and local language, so that everyone could understand and take maximum benefit from the program. The IEC material had benefited almost 75% of the indirect beneficiaries i.e. 7,350 households. 4 community interactive theaters were performed in 2 Union Councils focused on excluded and vulnerable groups.

- **Inclusive Early warning systems (IEWS):**

The community based approaches for establishment of the early warning system recognized the fact that the first response to a disaster always comes from the community itself. Community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) suggest that people should be able to protect themselves rather than getting into vulnerability.

To develop the early warning systems for the targeted areas, 2 workshops were carried out at UC level and 1 at Tehsil level. All the stakeholders i.e. communities, PMD, Civil Defense, Irrigation, DDMU, TMA, Police, Education, Health and PDMA participate in the development of the IEWS. Systems were developed keeping in view the time between early warning and the impact of the disaster to carry out evacuation and other precautionary measures.



IEWS equipment was provided to the relevant stakeholders. Before handing over IEWS equipment, they were trained on its use. Moreover, to avoid duplication of efforts the developed IEWS system during previous projects were thoroughly reviewed, fine-tuned and adjusted according to community needs and demands.

Some other activities under the DRR component

#	Activities	Result
1	Inclusive village and UC level disaster management committees (DMCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 VDMCs and 2 UDMCs were formed in the targeted areas. The structure of the DMC was developed on the identified issues during the risk assessment and planning
2	Formation of Emergency Response Teams (ERTs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting year 28 ERTs were formed. Each ERT have 25 to 35 volunteers and running under VDMCs. The teams were trained in coordination with the Civil Defense Department AJ&. The teams were equipped with necessary gear to carry out their job during a disaster.
3	Building capacities of men and women DMCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 112 search and rescue training events were conducted with VDMCs and ERTs to carry out emergency and relief work. Facilitated on local leadership, management, and record keeping was also provided to the teams.
4	Inclusive School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM) approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 12 School Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs) were established at High and Middle school level (both boys and girls). The committee will be responsible to prepare school emergency evacuation and school safety plans. Necessary tools and equipment were provided to each school and SBDRM manuals were developed for the teacher and students for further utilization and awareness.

Livelihood

The efforts were made to enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable disaster affected communities and made them more resilient to the negative impacts of disasters. The below table explains the activities carried out in this regard during the reporting year:

#	Activities	Result
1	Promote Sustainable utilization of livelihood resources through capacity building events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 capacity building events were conducted, and 2 collective farmers associations (CFAs) have been formed as a subcommittee of UDMC. 4 trainings on table products were conducted to grow fruits that can be used to make table products such as jams, jelly, ketchup, pickle and dry fruits.
2	Farmers' facilities are improved and landslides mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56 plantation campaigns were raised and 100 cuttings of moor grass were planted in each campaign.
3	Formation of seed banks/wealth centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 local level seed banks were initiated for possible availability of seed to farmers at local level. Provision of alloy sheet boxes to the seed banks protect the seeds from floods, rodents and insects.
4	Provided certified seed to farmers and introduce community level breeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 112 Farmers were provided certified seed twice in a year to facilitate their production. Each seed package contained two different varieties of wheat and maize seeds weighing up to 20 kg.

5	Repair check dams, gabion spurs and retaining walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check dams, gabion spurs and retaining walls were constructed through 6 schemes to save the cultivatable land of the area and to improve agriculture, and avoid landslides.
6	Women entrepreneurs and enterprise development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Vocational Training Center was established in UC Chikar to provide local women entrepreneurs a platform to enhance their skills and work to become financially strong and more active.

Some other activities were also initiated during the reporting year to strengthen the above taken activities which are:

- **Value chain analysis**

To make the work of vocational centers more structured and productive the value chain study was conducted by an expert in the field. The study helped in identifying market forces and to assess the market potentials and products. The study comes up with clear recommendations for selecting entrepreneurs for the formation of interest/trade group.

- **Setup of vocational centers/display points and enterprise training**

The 6 existing vocational centers in UC Chikar were supported to become more effective. This support includes furniture, repair work, raw material etc. Two new vocational centers were established in UC Hattian Bala on the same lines as the ones built in Chikar.

Enterprise development program of Sungi facilitated in providing trainings to the women entrepreneurs. 8 enterprise development trainings were conducted to develop the skills of the trainees as required by the market. Trainings were designed in coordination with the government in order to obtain government certification of the training. Groups of 25 women entrepreneurs get benefit from the trainings.



- **Collective marketing associations (CMAs) at UC level**

Two CMAs were formed at UC level in the reporting year. Sungi facilitated the CMAs through 8 advertisement campaigns (one for each vocational center) that include posters, banners and announcements to promote the products developed by the trained entrepreneurs. CMAs will serve as the hub for many project interventions with the women entrepreneurs and is one of the mechanisms contributing to project sustainability. In future it will facilitate in provision of training, networking, information exchange and joint activities.

- **Conduct Meetings of CMAs with SABAH Pakistan**

SAARC Business Association of Home Based Workers (SABAH) is a regional organization working in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka to build the capacities of home based workers and links them with main stream market. Sungi arranged several meetings of CMAS with SABAH Pakistan, Small Industries and Women Development Department AJ&K to support the work of small entrepreneurs.

- **Exhibitions**

Sungi during the year 2014 participated/organized 5 exhibitions at bigger level. The aim of such exhibitions was to create more demand of handicraft and to introduce the newly trained entrepreneurs of remote areas to the bigger market.

WASH

The component aimed to reduce Water borne diseases and improve hygiene practices among community. The activities taken place for provision of safe drinking water to the vulnerable population. In past years DKH project had installed Drinking water supply schemes (DWSSs) in the area. However, floods and landslides have affected those schemes. During the survey and assessment it was observed that existing water supply schemes need repair work.

After the identification of the water supply schemes, priority was given to those villages where the alternative source of water was too far. DMCs were involved in the procurement of the raw material and equipment for the repair work. Afterwards the initial work local skilled workers were engaged to carry out the repair work. 6 water supply schemes were repaired with the participation of local community and local government department.

To mitigate the risk pertaining to various water borne diseases, communities were provided with an in depth information on the causes and remedial measures to reduce risk through orientation and distribution of IEC material. 56 packages of IEC material were produced and used in each health and hygiene session. The packages were included pamphlets, posters and other reading material on household level health and hygiene practices.

Further, 100 health and hygiene focused awareness sessions were conducted with the community especially with women. 4 interactive community theaters were performed to promote best health and hygiene practices in the targeted area.

- **Collect water samples and conduct quality tests**

Pre and post water samples were collected from repaired water supply schemes. It was then tested with the coordination of PCRWR (Pakistan Council of Research and Water Reserves) and its result was shared with the community.

Project Impacts

1. Impacts in relation to the Target Group / Beneficiaries

- Public awareness for DRR has been raised
- Local people including vulnerable groups were organised and trained for DRR in informal/formal structures
- DRM plans and early warning systems Increased livelihood opportunities and utilization of natural/human resources
- WASH infrastructure is restored and health and hygiene awareness level is increased

2. Impacts in relation to Gender Equality and the most vulnerable Groups

- Women entrepreneurs have advanced skills to become financially and socially empowered
- Women VDMCs are providing a platform for women to take part in local level decision making
- Women voices are represented at UC level through UDMCs
- Most vulnerable groups identified at the beginning of the project are now able to defend their interests through both VDMCs and UDMCs

3. Impacts in relation to Sustainability and Environment

- Village/Area coordination councils have now improved coordination with state and other departments

- Vocational centers are self-sustained and locally trained resource persons are now giving trainings unskilled women.
- Sustainable agricultural practices are in place
- VDMCs and UDMCs are functioning with enhanced capacities
- Operation and maintenance committees have the knowledge and expertise to look after the water supply schemes and infrastructure, it also signed MOUs with local departments to endure WASH related interventions
- Community is aware enough to ensure healthy and hygienic practices at household level

5.2.7 Energy Wood Reforestation project

April 2014-April 2015

Sungi in past worked on several projects to mobilize the communities to secure and increase the productivity of available natural resources, and enhance the human and natural assets for a sustainable environment. Sungi in the year 2014 initiated another project for this purpose.

The Energy Wood Reforestation Project was started in April 2014 in two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. Swabi and Manshera. The objective was Restoration of fragile ecology through reforestation in the project areas. Extensive campaigns of energy wood plantation e.g. *Acacia nilotica* (Kikar, Babul), *Acacia modesta* (Phulai), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Ber), and other popular species were planted to increase the tree cover.

- Some of the major program responsibilities/activities are:
- Introduce program at Union Council level
- Formulated and strengthened 16 new local organizations in Union Councils
- Provide trainings to communities in Advocacy and lobbying for the provision of services at local level
- Provide orientation, knowledge and capacity building support to the communities for increasing forest cover and collection of plants seed
- Expose partner communities to improve plantation methods and practices through exposure visits
- Promote direct seed sowing methods and set up forest nurseries for getting locally acclimatized saplings.
- Conduct meetings with forest department to promote Joint Forest Management (JFM), and provide assistance to local communities and forest department for effective co-management of forest resources.

- Engage electronic and print media for promoting discussions and debate about the importance of plantation and celebration of world environment day (WED)
- To Develop IEC material leaflets/posters/pamphlets and wall chalking for effective communication of message.



- **Seminars at District Mansehra & Swabi on World Environment Day**

Sungi Development Foundation organized a seminar on World Environment Day (WED) on June 5, 2014 in Mansehra and Swabi. The seminars were planned to launch the Energy Wood Reforestation project in the two districts.

Sungi is implementing Wood Reforestation project in 16 villages of the districts with the objective to bring awareness in community about major environmental issues, discuss conservation of natural resources, introduce Energy Wood Reforestation project at District level and develop coordination and linkages with different line departments, activists and others civil society organizations in the two districts.

- **Result achieved**

During year 2014 Sungi started the project and held several activities. In result of the efforts 600,000 forest plants were planted in District Mansehra and Swabi under this project.

5.2.8 Micro Finance for women empowerment:

Ongoing

To improve the livelihood of the poor 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 2014 Sungi Microfinance program recorded another year of expanding outreach and organizational growth. Beside the operational challenges Microfinance Program continued to set some new record regarding the active clientage and organizational growth. The program introduced some new products with different features and disbursed higher loan amounts i.e. equal or above thirty thousand.

Over the course of this year the staff in Haripur, Abbottabad, Manshera and AJK Muzaffarabad approved 11600 loans valued Pak Rs194.4 million increased with around 20% compare to previous year. The organization cumulative total disbursement since 2009 (after restructuring) is PRs 609.68 million and total beneficiaries stood 44100.



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

- **Funding and Disbursements:**

During the year 2014 microcredit disbursement 20% increased as compare last year. In 2014 total amount disbursed stood at PRs 194.4 million which was 162.33 million in 2013. Likewise, number of borrowers increased from 10,650 to 11600. Sungi's 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.

- **Month wise detail of Disbursement**

Below chart explains monthly disbursement of loans. It shows that an average of PRs 13.52 million was distributed in each month.



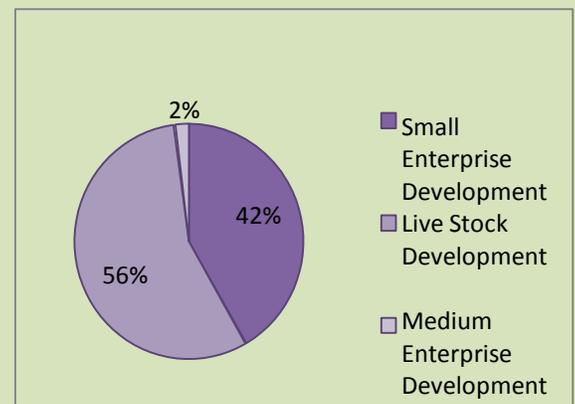
- **Category wise Disbursement:**

The program provided small loans in the following categories i.e. Total 56% to small enterprises, 42% to livestock and only 2 % to medium enterprises.

- **Fund Recovered:**

Recovery of due amount remained 100%, since 2009 and onward. It became possible because of the strong internal control and fully trained staff. During 2014 a total of PRs 206.00 million was recovered in comparison to PRs 172.55 million for last year.

Category wise disbursement



The trend shows the efficiency and commitment of the staff towards organizational sustainability. The credit officers of the respective zones collected the due recovery on fixed dates and reported to the section on regularly basis. Internal audit department regularly visited the fields and highlighted deficiencies, on which the section took effective decisions to ensure the compliance. Nonetheless, the recovery performance during the last three years helped the organization to cover the Micro program administrative cost.

- **CAPACITY BUILDING:**

During the year 2014, 12 meeting /trainings were conducted for loan officers at zonal level. More than 36 loans officers attended this session. During the reporting year Pakistan Microfinance has also sponsored one staff for international training at Kenya Mombasa.

These sessions were arranged for the specific purposes i.e. how the borrower’s appraisal can be processed. This was a regular practice to deliver the sessions for loan officers at zonal level which result in effective field work of loan officers to ensure the universal stand of microfinance.

- **Data Reported to CIB, PMN and Internal Management:**

During 2014, the section reported to Credit Information Bureau (CIB) on monthly basis and also verified the borrower's credit history though CIB on need basis. It regularly reported the data to Pakistan Microfinance Network (PMN) on quarterly basis where the data was published and circulated all over Pakistan. Moreover, section also reported on all kind of transaction/information to its management for the effective and timely decision.

5.3 Social Sector Development

Sungi through its health component endeavors 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	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	Ensuring Social Inclusion through Accessible Water and Sanitation	WASH	District Mansehra, UC Ichrian	Sightsavers	May 2014-Dec 2015
2	WASH Assistance to 2014 flood affected communities in Pakistan	WASH	Haveli, Jhang, Muzaffargarh	NCA	Oct 2014 - March 2015

5.3.1 Ensuring Social Inclusion through Accessible Water and Sanitation

May 2014-Dec 2015

Sungi Development Foundation started a WASH project of “Ensuring Social Inclusion through Accessible water and sanitation” in collaboration with Sightsavers, during the year 2014. The project is being implemented in five villages of UC Ichriyan of Tehsil Manshera.

Details of the selected villages are:

S.No	Village Name	Households	Population
1	ZalamianNallian	238	1785
2	Aahal	236	1652
3	Kapar Dho	190	1330
4	Lami	138	966
5	Trakhar	76	532

The project was initiated with the objective to provide accessible washrooms to person with disability (PWDs), to conduct awareness raising trainings for community on disability, and to build coordination among civil society organizations and district government for working in coalition to enable PWDs to participate in the decision making process.

Prior to the project intervention, a KAP Survey and Baseline was conducted in Union Council Ichrian of district Manshera to establish a baseline for project design, interventions and to measure the results. According to KAP survey following were some of the identified vulnerable groups and their ratio:

Table: Respondent House Holds :Gender and Vulnerability Profile

#	Village Name	Sample size	MHHs	WHHs	PWD Respondent-Men	PWD-Respondent Women	Orphan - Male	Orphan-Female
1	Aahal	38	32	6	1	1	2	6
2	Zalmian Nalian	24	22	2	4	1	0	0
3	Lammi	20	18	2	1	3	0	0
4	Kapar Dho	12	10	2	1	3	0	0
5	Tarakar	14	10	4	1	0	0	0
	Total	108	92	16	8	8	2	6

Following are the major program interventions during the reporting year 2014:

- **Accessible latrines & water points (including hygiene sessions & WASH kit)**

60 Latrine sites for construction and modification were finalized in the reporting period especially focusing accessibility to PWDs. A model village Ahal was finalized on the basis of assessment and community consensus and surveys (DWSS, Street pavements, Sewerage), completed by the consensus of concerned village committee.

60 household beneficiaries for the latrines, water points, sessions and WASH kit were identified. Social mapping tool of PRA was adopted to verify beneficiaries. First short listed beneficiaries of selected villages were physically verified at household level. From construction of latrines a total of 420 individuals including 126 men, 113 women, 118 children and 140 disables will get benefit.

Meetings with men, women, children and PWDs in the targeted villages were conducted to share and finalize the information of beneficiary HHs. BOQ, drawing approved by Sight savers to engage vendor/ contractor for carrying out construction work. The construction activity has been initiated which is in continuing process.

To raise awareness on health and hygiene 16 hygiene sessions were conducted at Community and School level with 667 individuals including 26 Men, 104 Women, 547 Children (Boys 269 and Girls 277) and 20 Disabled (Girls 09, boys 07, Men 01 and Women 03).

- **Village level accessible WATSAN model and Street Pavement**

4 field visits of proposed village were carried out to prepare a need assessment report. This need assessment report was finalized with consensus of men, women, children and PWDs of concern area. On the basis of the assessment feasibility, BOQs and estimates of the proposed work were prepared and shared with Sight Saver for approval. EOI was called to select vendor/contractor for construction work.

- **Sewerage system in place:**

After carrying out field visits of the proposed village a need assessment report was prepared for better sewerage system in the village. This assessment was carried out with 37 men, 22 women, 21 children and 7 PWDs. Feasibility, BOQs and estimates of the proposed work were prepared and EOI called to engage vendor for further implementation. Further, a solid waste management group was formed in the village in as well consist of 8 members.

- **Operation and maintenance committee formation, and capacity building**

In model village an Operational and Maintenance committee was established which includes 8 men members. Training was organized for O&M members to build their capacity in respective fields. The training resulted in skill enhancement and awareness on monitoring and project implementation perspectives.

- **Linkages with PHED**

During reporting quarter linkages of community were developed with PHED (Public Health Engineering Department) and coordination meeting with PHED was conducted to get facilitation in NOC.

- **Trainings of CBOs, DPOs, mesons**

Training Need Assessment Tool was developed for the trainees. TNA forms were filled at community level with 105 individuals (carpenters, masons and office bearers). This TNA helped in designing and delivering of trainings. On the basis of TNA one Masson training was conducted in the reporting period in two targeted villages (Kapar Dho and Lami).

- **Advocacy and awareness (IEC Material)**

During the reporting period 300 messages were chalked on walls at community places to disseminate messages of awareness on health and hygiene practices. The IEC material included posters, leaflets, pamphlets and wall chalking.

5.3.2 WASH Assistance to 2014 flood affected communities in Pakistan

Oct 2014 - March 2015

With the arrival of September 2014, a destructive flood in Chenab River, resulting from the monsoon rains, created emergency situation in Pakistan, especially in south Punjab and AJK. This terrible flood destroyed millions worth properties and livelihood assets i.e. wheat and dry foliage, cotton lands, houses, WASH facilities, factories and livestock. High level of water in rivers Indus, Chenab and Jhelum affected districts of Sialkot, Narowal, Lahore, Gujranwala, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Chiniot, Sargodha and Okara in Punjab; Hattian Bala, Haveli and Sudhnoti in Azad Jammu and Kashmir; and Diamir in Gilgit Baltistan.

Sungi Development Foundation together with NCA had immediately carried out need assessment and collected data related to losses during the flood 2014. Data received during the need assessment was used for the designing of the current project; in addition to that, secondary data was also collected from local volunteers (WASH Network), VOs, patwaries, CBOs and government officials.

Below is a snapshot of activities carried out so far in the project:-

- **Initial Coordination Meetings with line department & Humanitarian Actors**

Sungi Development Foundation (SDF) conducted meeting with Secretary State Disaster management Authority, District Coordination Officer, Assistant Commissioner, Social Welfare Department, DO Community Development, WASH forum and NGOs (local and international) and elected representatives. During these meetings, the participants were given orientation about Sungi's work, nature and mandate of the project and the cooperation Sungi seeks from its partners during any project for its successful implementation.

During one of the meetings, District Coordination Officer & Social Welfare Department shared a brief introduction of the area and government statistics regarding flood damages in the area. After collecting primary data, field visits were conducted to substantiate the information and get more accurate picture of the situation. Following tools were utilized during assessment:

- Meetings with general community members and notables
- Focus Groups Discussions & interviews with stakeholders
- Transact walk/on site observations

Team members conducted visits of the area in order to gather data from the different sources from field and observed personally the situation as well. According to assessment, team observations and collected data, hundreds of villages were under flood water which also destroyed the crops over thousands of acres. Water from irrigation channels and canals entered in homes and destroyed the katcha, nem paka and even paka home structures; sanitation system was also destroyed as a result causing severe health and hygiene situation.

During on site observation it was also found that some of other organizations distributed temporary Shelter and kitchen material among the flood affected families in tents.

5.4 Disaster Management

Sungi is always committed to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable sections of society and develop capacities of the marginalized women, men and children to mitigate and respond to disasters. Developing resilient communities is the main objective of Sungi's disaster management program. Cascading effects of the natural and man-made disasters would be minimized by preparing communities to respond to emergencies as first responders and provide timely relief as disasters strike.

Sungi's emphasizes on advocacy for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) in Sungi's development interventions on national and community levels. The program planned to respond effectively to the devastating natural disasters that hit different provinces of country.

#	Name of the Project	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	NHN Project	DRR	Pakistan Level	Care	Oct-2013 – September 2016

5.4.1 National Humanitarian Network Project

Oct-2013 - Sept 2016

NHN was founded in 2010 with a mission to act as an independent and vibrant voice to engage with stakeholders throughout Pakistan for promotion of humanitarian values by influencing policies and building capacities to ensure right based humanitarian response. The network has since decentralized and established provincial chapters and has taken up a formal representational role for the NNGO community in Pakistan at high-level coordination meetings.



NHN is representing Pakistani Civil Society in HCT, PHF, and ALWG. NHN is member of Emergency Response Fund-Advisory and Review Boards. National Humanitarian Network has emerged as the leading voice of the civil society in Pakistan and has gained a significant role in humanitarian architecture in Pakistan. Currently NHN has 167 members across Pakistan and it is open for all national and local organizations engaged in humanitarian assistance or disaster management advocacy. Sungi Development Foundation is the Chair of NHN and managing the National Secretariat. Provincial and state NHN secretariats are being managed by the Provincial Executive Committee lead organizations.

To strengthen the network CARE international supported NHN in 2013 through three years funding with the overall goal “To strengthen humanitarian governance and accountability for a timely, transparent, needs based and principled humanitarian response in Pakistan”. In implementation of the project NHN made deliberate efforts in launching the project and implementing the project activities against the objectives set at the inception level.

During the reporting period main focus of the project was contingency planning; enhancing coordination and collaboration with key stakeholders and forums in Pakistan; designing and launching advocacy campaigns against emerging humanitarian crisis to highlight and address the humanitarian governance issues, response and recovery issues and issues of disaster affected people and communities and capacity building of NHN members. Contributing towards its mandate the glimpses of network’s achievements from year 2014 are as follows:

Advocacy Campaigns Designed and Run for Principled Humanitarian Response in Pakistan during Humanitarian Crises

- **NWA IDPs Crisis – 2014:**

- Advocacy campaign designed and launched during NWA-IDPs crises.
- IDPs Qaumi Committee (Men & Women) established and strengthened
- Response issues identified, highlighted and recommendations being made and further submitted to PDMA KP, SAFRON Ministry, TDP S&M Unit, KP Government, and Human Rights Commission.
- In result services of NADRA improved and the issue of family size resolved (NADRA increased the number of mobile vans for registration and CNIC), increase in compensation package announced by KP Government for IDPs, separate distribution points established for women, number of distribution points increased, NCP vehicles allowed for IDPs families.
- Advocated for the issue of women access to assistance and convinced “Grand Qabail Jirga” to allow women for receiving Humanitarian Aid. In addition Government announced separate registration for women IDPs.



- Violence at distribution points was highlighted and demonstration rally organized and arrested IDPs were released as result.
- Strong coordination and liaison developed and strengthened with Government, NDMA, PDMA and key stakeholders.
- Political administration office established in Bannu for IDPs for the issuance of CNIC, character certificate, domicile, passport etc.
- Access to Humanitarian Aid was provided by Government to the people of Razmak and Data Khail who were stuck in the said areas due to the conflict.
- Advocated on the entry of IDPs in other Provinces at KP, Sindh and Balochistan level, in result the provincial governments of Sindh and Balochistan allowed the NWA-IDPs to enter and settled in their respected Provinces.

- **Floods – 2014:**

Advocacy campaign designed and launched at Punjab and AJK.

- NHN Punjab initiated satisfactory survey during Floods – 2014 (23 % of community was satisfied with the standardized response by government and humanitarian actors according to the survey findings). This provided the base to NHN for designing advocacy campaign for response in Punjab.
- Advocated on the lengthy and long procedure of NOC issuance, in result procedure was revised and DCO was authorized for the said purpose at district level in Flood response.
- Advocated on the response, recovery and rehabilitation activities for the affected people of AJK in result establishment of District Task Force were suggested to proceed on district wise recommendations.

- **Drought – 2014:**

Ground level issues were identified through Provincial dialogues at several levels with key stakeholders, gaps analyzed for further planning and were shared with entire Civil Society to develop joint stance on the identified issues.

- In result a committee was established based on technical experts to review the Drought policy.
- The committee reviewed the drought policy and recommendations were forwarded to PDMA-Sindh and NDMA further. NHN Sindh chapter is designing a campaign for humanitarian advocacy against drought situation.

- **Capacity Building Initiatives**

In 2014 NHN enhanced its collaborations with National Institute of Disaster Management, UN-OCHA, VSO and HAP & Sphere focal point Pakistan (CWS-P/A) for exploring capacity building opportunities for NHN members across Pakistan. In result VSO International supported NHN in building the capacity of NHN members through formal collaboration and organized 4 training workshops for NHN members from AJK, KP/FATA and Sindh chapters on Volunteer Management Program and CBDRM.

Furthermore, the details of the capacity building initiatives are as following:

- NHN National Secretariat organized a one day orientation session on “Humanitarian and Accountability Principles” for NHN members (KP-FATA, Punjab), executives of NW-IDPs Qaumi Committee, INGOs and Government department representatives. 98 participants participated in the sessions.
- NHN collaborated with VSO to enhance the capacity of NHN members in understanding “Volunteer Management System” and “Community Based Disaster Management”. In result 66 participants were trained.
- NHN collaborated with UN-OCHA to enhance capacity of NHN members on “Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment, Humanitarian Access and Humanitarian Principles, Humanitarian Coordination” for NHN Provincial chapter’s. In result 109 participants were trained.
- NHN with the support of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organized training for NHN members across Pakistan on “CBDRM, Preparedness & Response, DRM, Project Formulation, Report Writing, Formulation of PC & Approval Procedure, Emergency Response & Recovery, Climate Change Management, Training on Assessment Procedure (Risk Assessment, MIRA, DNA), Formulation of Project Proposal, Flood mitigation, Integration of Gender and other Vulnerable Groups in DRM and District DRM planning”.
- NHN collaborated with HAP and Sphere Focal Point in Pakistan (CWS) for capacity building of its member organizations. In result HAP and Sphere focal Point (SHA Program) announces scholarship for NHN members.

"For year 2015 National Humanitarian Network is committed to "Voice the concerns and advocate for the disaster affected communities for improving policies, procedures and strengthening institutions for rights based disaster mitigation and humanitarian response; and to strengthen the role and capacities of national and local humanitarian actors in setting humanitarian and development agendas and humanitarian action in Pakistan"

5.5 Human and Institutional Development

Sungi has strengthened its networking and linkages with different national and international training institutes and Organizations. Sungi is the institutional member of Mubaziara and Gender Voices Forum, and is represented by Omar Asghar Khan Centre for Development (OAKCD) on these forums. Sungi is also a board member of Human Resource Development Network. It has also worked for strengthening the capacities of institutions. Here are some of the work done during the reporting year of 2014.

#	Name of the Project	Thematic Area	Working area	Donor	Duration
1	Institutional Development project	Institutional development	Pakistan Level	PPAF	Feb-2013 to Sept 2014
2	Diaspora Support Project Pakistan	Institutional development, grants management, capacity building	AJK, KP, Punjab	NORAD	Jan 2013- June 2014

5.5.1 Institutional Development Project

Feb 2013 – Sep 2014

Identifying the need for grass root level organizational strengthening and institutional capacity enhancement, Sungi joined PPAF's Human and Institutional Development (HID) Project in December 2011 with the overall objective of "Enhancing Capacities of institutions and marginalized women, men, and poor for socio-economic and political development." With the same objective second phase of project was initiated with the name of "Institutional Development" (ID) in February 2013 with major focus on third tier organizations. Sungi has successfully completed this program in September 2014 with maximum outputs and achievements.

- **Geographic Outreach and Coverage for the Project**

Sungi has implemented ID project in 5 UCs (UC Ghanool, UC Talhata, UC Mohandri, UC Kernol and UC Garhi Habibullah) of Tehsil Balakot in district Mansehra with PPAF at present. Project coverage remained in a total number of 11305 household for the strengthening of village and union council level committees and capacity building events.

Geographical Coverage of Project

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	Balakot	Mansehra	KP	3336	2936	1883	22	23	45
Garhi Habibullah	Balakot	Mansehra	KP	4750	2513	1575	28	28	56
Talhata	Balakot	Mansehra	KP	4030	2460	1616	13	14	27
Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	KP	2927	2577	1666	19	19	38
Mohandri	Balakot	Mansehra	KP	2130	1675	596	19	19	38

Major activities under ID project were held to build the capacities of third tier organizations and activists in basic public and institutional rights. Another focus of the project was to engage communities in development of their village and UC. Therefore, during project period 64 village development plans, 5 Union Council Development Plan, 5 stakeholder workshops were undertaken in an effort to share plans with stakeholders. Action plans were developed with the active participation of communities and other stakeholders. As a result of program interventions, in the year 2014, 4 ACCs got registration under Cooperative Societies Act.

During project implementation gender mainstreaming was focused at all level. 54% of the project beneficiaries were women. In targeted communities 67% poor/poorest households were members of VCs. Moreover, VCs 524 women and men with special needs were members.



In 2014, the program held several activities for its achievement and implementation which are:

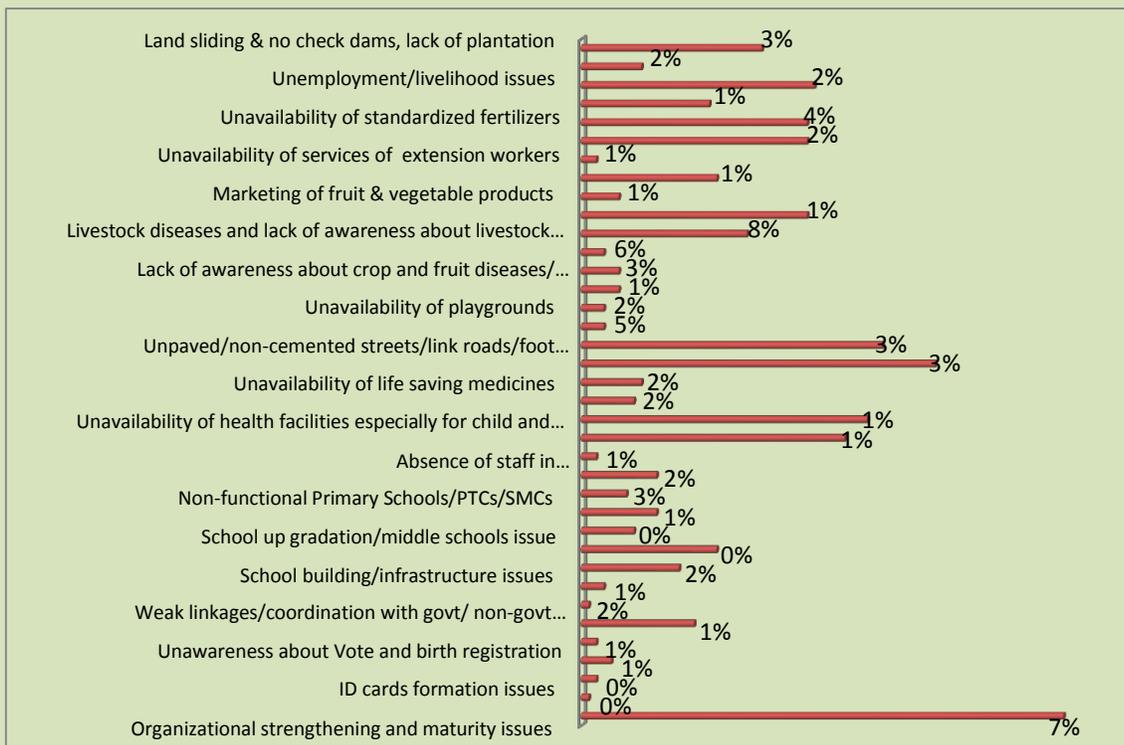
- **Village Development Plan (VDP) & Union Council Development Plans (UCDP)**

Village and union council development plan was the participatory tool for community empowerment through which partner communities identify their issues, set priorities and finally develop a plan for future actions. It was processed in mobilized and empowered communities to identify their local level needs and potential resources through participatory approaches.

During the year 2014, 5 UCDPs and 64 VDPs were developed for UC Kernol, Talhata, Mohandri, Garhi Habibullah and Ghanool with the active participation of 1794 men and 2155 women executive and general members from the targeted areas.

In order to make the plan effective, roles and responsibilities were determined; additionally active participation of representatives from police, agriculture, wild life, and local communities were ensured for making the plan meaningful. Over the time, UCDP has become a distinct planning tool for SUNGI and partner communities'. It not only provides SWOT analysis of communities, but help in highlighting the potential issues, communities are being confronted in daily routine life.

Following graph reflects the issues identified during VDPs and UCDPs, and action plans were developed accordingly for sensible and effective utilization of their locally available resources and to develop linkages with GLAs and development agencies to solve the problems:



- **Capacity building of activists on basic civil and constitutional rights**

During reporting year 10 trainings on basic civil and constitutional rights were conducted with 96 men and 63 women with to develop participants' understanding on the concept of civil and constitutional rights in Pakistan; to make them aware about protection of rights and medium of acquiring rights. At the end of the sessions, participants were have first-hand knowledge and concept of rights and duties, and basic and constitutional rights. Moreover, they came up with their Action plans on basic and constitutional rights issues.



- **Stakeholder workshop**

Three stakeholder workshops were planned in UC Kernol, Mohandri and Garhi Habibullah in the reported period. Progress and hurdles were shared by ACC representatives; UCDP plans were discussed and strategies were devised for the unsolved issues in previously developed plans.

The activity primarily aimed to provide the opportunity to local communities for the sharing of progress, hurdles and challenges, which they are confronting on the way to development. The most prevalent issues identified was related to water supply schemes, education system, livestock, land sliding and WAPDA. ACC were involved completely for creating the sense of ownership and making them responsible and community development.



- **Issue Based Training workshops**

Issue based trainings were conducted especially for health and education committees with the aim to make sub committees more strengthen in terms of health and education issues at village level. The trainings were planned for women in an effort to promote, protect and maintain the health of mother during pregnancy. The other vital objective of the trainings was to sensitize participants to ensure their role for increase enrollment in girls functional and primary schools; since the focus is to make the communities aware on the girls' education for brining positive changes in the society. Sanitation was also the major issue in the areas which should be taken into notice to reduce relevant diseases.

In the reported period, 12 trainings with 187 women from different villages of UC Garhi Habibullah, Kernol, Mohandri, Talhata, Ghanool were organized.



- **Linkage Development and resource mobilization trainings**

Linkages are the matter of creating productive relations with stakeholders and different departments for making the development sustainable. Communities must take initiatives and be able to establish useful linkages with the communities and other stakeholders. Therefore, it was planned to train activists on the importance of linkages development. In the reported period, 10 linkages development trainings were organized with 79 women and 80 men of UC Mohandri, Garhi, Kernol, Talhata and Ghanool.



Objective of trainings was to make the communities able to develop productive linkages of their Village committees' with area coordination councils and other departments for better service delivery, image building, and generating financial grants. Service Delivery linkages usually made with Line Agencies working and different NGO and INGOs for various services including Health, Education, Water Management, Irrigation etc.

- **Project Proposal writing training**

Proposal writing trainings are to build the capacity of activists to write the proposal and made the employer motivated to accept it. Since village organizations are now capacitated enough and can acquire and implement the projects; therefore it was planned to organize trainings for them.

A total of ten trainings (5 with 96 men and 5 with 67 women) were conducted to make the activist able to write the correct proposals and accept the responsibility of their own and community development. Additionally, one training on proposal writing was organized for staff of the program as well.

The trainings were conducted in an effort to train field staff of local small organizations, in writing professional and competitive proposals. The course describes the common problems in proposal writing and the success criteria for proposals. The course provides tips on how to collect information, how to select strategic partners and how to avoid duplication in proposal writing.



- **Disaster Response Management (DRM) Training**

The objectives of DRM trainings were to understand basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management, Identify hazards, vulnerability, capacity and risks at local level. A number of 10 trainings (5 with women and 5 with men) of DRM with VCs were conducted.

The significance of the trainings was to build the resilience among the communities in order to cope with the day to day disasters confronted by them. The population of the working area is at risk due to its geographical location surrounded by river Kunhar contributing nullahs, fragile and mountainous terrain located at the main seismic zone.



- **Community resource person and change maker training**

Sungi Development Foundation in collaboration with PPAF organized 2 workshops for men and women of working areas. The purpose of the workshops was to enhance the understanding of participants towards

- Community and its components
- Change and role of community activist
- Social organization and its needs.
- Social Mobilization
- Development & its approaches
- Motivation and its tools
- Productive linkages and networking.
- Effective Communication Skills



- **Staff Trainings**

During reporting period staff's capacities were built in VDP/UCDP development and in proposal writing. Beside these events to capacitate staff regular meetings were held on weekly and monthly basis. Senior staff provided guidance for better implementation of field activities. Visits from PPAF- ID team and their feedback also contributed in staff capacity building.



- **TOT on VDP/UCDP for Field Staff:**

A five days TOT for field staff on VDP/UCDP development was organized for 11 staff members including 6 women and 5 men. PRA tools and Techniques practically followed by VDP in Union council Garhi Habib Ullah was part of this training.

Objectives of the training were:

- To learn design and delivery of community development planning
- To contribute in capacity building and skills development



- Enable them to understand the concepts of social mobilization and PRA
- To bring all at one wavelength for participatory approach
- Develop the area development plan
- Learns different styles of development efforts
- Apply social mobilization techniques in their profession
- Conceptual clarity on process of social mobilization, participatory development and other related items.



Concept, types and methods of development, participatory development, social mobilization as a tool to participatory development, need and importance of community organizations in local development, concept of area development planning, area development framework, concept of PRA tools in planning, utilization of different PRA tools in UCD planning and practical demonstration of tools in field were the major training contents.

- **ToT on Proposal Writing for Field Staff**

As Development organizations depend on fundraising skills and efforts to survive. In the absence of good ideas and skilled proposal development most organizations and their programs cannot survive for long.

During project period a TOT on proposal writing was organized for capacity building of staff; 4 women and 8 men staff members participated actively. The training included basic principles of proposal writing and essential of institutional analysis. It also provided the knowledge and skills for to improve their work performance and communication abilities.



The major purpose of the training was to train the members to learn the art of writing efficient proposals, to catch the interest of the donors using different tools and methodologies. The course provided tips on how to collect information, to select strategic partners, and to avoid duplication in proposal writing.

- **Strengthening of village committees (VCs)**

VC is the structure which is playing vital role for the development of villages. Sungi formed VCs initially at the very beginning through its social mobilization during HID project phase-I and its regular strategic program.

During reporting period efforts were made to strengthen the VCs which were not performing well as required. VCs serve the aim to make the processes transparent, promoting the practice of self-management and mobilizing local resources for development.

In this regard 9 VCs including 20 men and 19 women VCs were revitalized during reporting period and thus 1045 households were organized. The emphasis remained on increasing membership, improving organizational management capacities, and maximizing the outreach in the population during revitalization of VCs through regular VC meetings.

VCs revitalize in reported period:

S#	Village	UC	Gender	Older Member shio	Recent Member shio	Representation of Poor in Executive Positions
1	Katha Dobandi	Garhi Habibullah	Men	30	34	3
2	Katha Dobandi	Garhi Habibullah	Women	30	35	3
3	Porh	Garhi Habibullah	Men	22	25	2
4	Porh	Garhi Habibullah	Women	30	35	2
5	Lundi Sugdhar	Garhi Habibullah	Men	22	22	5
6	Lundi Sugdhar	Garhi Habibullah	Women	18	18	5
7	Jabbi Arban	Ghanool	Women	35	40	3
8	Jabbi Arban	Ghanool	Men	36	39	4
9	Kolika Baskatti	Ghanool	Women	40	60	4
10	Kolika Baskatti	Ghanool	Men	40	43	4
11	Udiyar	Ghanool	Men	37	40	4
12	Udiyar	IGhanool	Women	57	60	4
13	Khait Bhangian	Ghanool	Men	29	35	4
14	Khait Bhangian	Ghanool	Women	31	35	4
15	Toot Bari	Ghanool	Men	37	40	5

S#	Village	UC	Gender	Older Membership	Recent Membership	Representation of Poor in Executive Positions
16	Toot Bari	Ghanool	Women	37	40	5
17	Thala Kalhotar	Ghanool	Men	31	35	4
18	Thala Kalhotar	Ghanool	Women	37	40	4
19	Nakka Dheri	Mohandri	Men	23	26	3
20	Nakka Dheri	Mohandri	Women	20	22	3
21	Tootan	Mohandri	Men	25	28	5
22	Tootan	Mohandri	Women	20	25	5
23	Lower ochre	Mohandri	Men	30	36	2
24	Lower ochre	Mohandri	Women	30	33	2
25	Upper ochre	Mohandri	Men	30	33	3
26	Upper ochre	Mohandri	Women	35	37	3
27	Seri Jared	Mohandri	Men	35	37	5
28	Seri Jared	Mohandri	Women	40	41	5
29	Sanjal Dheri	Mohandri	Men	35	37	4
30	Sanjal Dheri	Mohandri	Women	35	36	4
31	Sari Bandi	Mohandri	Men	40	42	3
32	Sari Bandi	Mohandri	Women	40	41	3
33	Sarwai	Talhata	Men	30	40	3
34	Sugdahar	Talhata	Men	20	28	3
35	Sugdahar	Talhata	Women	30	40	3
36	Jabbi	Talhata	Men	25	25	4
37	Jabbi	Talhata	Women	35	35	4
38	Noran	Talhata	Men	40	40	2
39	Noran	Talhata	Women	60	60	2

- **Advance exposure visits/attachment with organizations/NGOs**

ACCs in Balakot are moving towards self-sustainability and are implementing small scale projects like internal lending through community livelihood fund, and assets procurement. Therefore, it was necessary for the ACCs to get an exposure of organizations/ LSOs working independently in the areas where PPAF's other partners are launching same projects of ID and LEP like National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP).

Keeping in view of above mentioned need, an exposure visit to AKRSP's partner LSOs in northern areas was conducted. In the visit ACCs' activists and staff member of the project visit AKRSP in Gilgit, Ghazar and Hunza districts and LSOs and VO/WOs of Tehsil Ashkoman, Yaseen, Karimabad and Sost areas of Gilgit Baltistan.

ACCs including Rural Development Support Organization (RDSO) Kernol, Omeed Area Coordination Council (OACC) Ghanool, Kunhar Community Development Society (KCDS) Talhata, Jared Welfare Organization (JWO) Mohandri and Umeed Bahar Development Organization (UBDO) Garhi Habibullah participated in this visit.

The visit helped in taking experiences from the third tier organizations/LSOs working and managing funds independently. Moreover, they learn the best practice of mobilizing communities without incentives.



Immediate Impact of Project Interventions against Intermediate Outcomes:

- **Inclusion of Marginalized**

Getting membership in village committees have increased in inclusion of marginalized community in developmental activities. 67% of the households in each targeted village are members in VCs. In targeted communities 67% poor/poorest households are members of VCs as common interest groups (CIGs) of LEP poor/poorest beneficiaries has also been taken under the umbrella of each VC as subcommittee. In VCs 524 women and men with special needs are members.

- **Challenging traditional Power Structures**

Traditional power structures were challenged by inclusion of 50% poor and women in executive positions of VCs/ACCs.

- **Strengthened VCs**

It was the impact of continuous mobilization that beside Sungi staff facilitation a number of VCs and ACCs were conducting their meetings on self-basis and addressed their issues. They also take actions on problems by creating useful linkages, and funds mobilization. Maintain VCs records properly and practice saving on regular basis. In the reporting period 70 men, 66 women and a joint VCs' meeting was conducted on self-help basis. Average participation ratio remained 31 members.

For instance,

- VC of village Sial in UC Kernol conducted meeting and revitalized their sub committees
- VC of village Mera Batora discussed their electricity issue with MPA and demand to support them in resolving this issue. Their resolution was then passed and they got approval for RS. 1800000/- to resolve this issue.
- VC of village Lund in their monthly meeting re-elected their executive body to make their
- VC functional and mobilized saving.

- **Registered Independent Community Institutions**

By the end of project period four ACCs including three men ACCs (Ghanool, Talhata and Garhi Habibullah) and a women's ACC in Ghanool were registered under Societies Act 1860 and Cooperative Societies Act. In this regard Sungi continuously provided support to ACCs of project area in registration process.

- **Community Institutions generating their own proposals**

ACCs have generated proposals for small grant projects. For example:

- Miss Ruqia, General Secretary ACC Garhi Habibullah and Riaz, General secretary, ACC Talhata prepared and submitted proposal to UNDP for educational activities; the proposal was accepted for the concern project.
- RDSO Kernol prepared and submitted a small grant proposals for USAID Read Pakistan Fund.

- **Women in Decision making roles**

- 52% women are member of VCs/ACCs and regularly attend meetings and other activities. They take part in decision making at village. For example Bushra and Naz Gul from UC Kernol are the focal persons of Naukri ya Karobar centre under umbrella of ACC. They are facilitating youth registration for training and employment opportunities. Both women actively take part in social activities and have registered 30 women in UC Kernol for trainings and jobs so far.
- Women are member of Procurement Committees that have been established for purchasing the assets. Bushra from UC Kernol, Asma, and Kalsoom from Ghanool are part of procurement committees. Their involvement in committees contribute to transparency and sustainability on the other hand.

- **Community's Collective Actions through Linkages Development & Self initiatives**

- Plantation campaign was raised in February 2014 by ACC and youth center of UC Ghanool in collaboration with forest department in an effort to reduce sliding in the area. In this campaign 200 community members planted 3000 forest plants at sliding areas near roads whereas 25000 fruit plants were planted at village level.
- KCDS Talhata through creating linkages with MPA received funds of 500,000 rupees for permanent construction of ACC office. ACC also got funds of 420,000 rupees from SRSP for office construction.



- **Contribution towards achievement of MDGs of Health and Education**

Capacitated activists during project period made their efforts to contribute towards achievement of MDGs of health and education.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015 children everywhere boys and girls will be able to finish a full course of primary schooling.

Children and especially girls' enrolment was highly emphasized in the project. Hence according to analysis of five villages each UC shows that there were 17% school going age children, 57% of this 17% were girls, who were not attending schools. Activists' efforts and livelihood support to ultra-poor families from LEP project made it possible to enroll 53% of 17% out of school children in schools. Below table indicates enrolment status:

UC	Village	Total HH	School going age boys	School going age girls	Out of school boys	Out of school girls	School enrolment (boys & girls in project period)
Ghanool	Baskati	180	260	80	15	32	28
Ghanool	Purana Sangar	130	75	30	22	8	15
Ghanool	Thala Kalothar	70	220	98	18	20	12
Ghanool	Dabrian Sandhoori	60	115	60	10	15	10
Ghanool	Serian Kalsan	110	180	85	20	10	5
Ghanool	Giyar	60	150	60	5	8	8
Talhata	Mera Batora	160	30	20	8	12	15
Talhata	Sherkotli	220	35	30	15	11	20
Talhata	Upper Batora	110	20	20	10	10	16
Talhata	Sum	180	18	20	9	12	15
Total	11	1280	1103	503	132	138	144

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**Target 5:** Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

To reduce child mortality and improve maternal health capacity building events improved understanding of health committees of VCs & ACCs on how they can contribute in achieving this goal. According to the analysis 17% children of under age 2 were vaccinated after Health committee members' sensitization to the parents of these children. Below table indicates vaccinated status:

UC	Village	Total HH	Total number of children under 2 years age		Total number of children under 2 years age not vaccinated		Children supported in Vaccination during project period
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Ghanool	Baskati	180	20	15	2	3	5
Ghanool	Purana Sangar	130	18	10	1	1	2
Ghanool	Thala Kalothar	70	10	8	2	2	4
Ghanool	Dabrian Sandhoori	60	15	10	4	2	6
Ghanool	Serian Kalsan	110	30	12	6	4	10
Ghanool	Giyar	60	17	6	2	1	3
Talhata	Mera Batora	160	16	22	0	0	0
Talhata	Sherkotli	220	20	25	0	0	0
Talhata	Upper Batora	110	12	12	6	6	12
Talhata	Sum	180	13	12	4	5	9
Total	11	1280	171	132	27	24	51

5.5.2 Diaspora Support Project Pakistan**Jan 2013- June 2014**

Diaspora Support Project Pakistan (DSPP) was initiated by NORAD with Sungi as lead Resource Organization. The project was initiated in March, 2011 and was planned to be concluding by December, 2012. Later, the project was extended and Sungi was dispensed to carry on the Diaspora engagement work with selected Norwegian NGOs having Pakistani ethnicity/projects in Pakistan during 2011-12 and 2013-2014.

The project purpose was to institutionally strengthened Norwegian Diaspora NGOs and their implementing partners in Pakistan. Through Grants Management and capacity building; generally the nucleus of the Sungi's work has been to endeavor institutional strengthening and main streaming of the selected Norwegian NGOs and their implementing partners in Pakistan as a way forward towards long term sustainable contribution of civil society organizations in the mainstream development initiatives of Norway and Pakistan.

Regarding Norwegian partners, a brief institutional capacity assessment was carried out by Sungi in Pakistan. This assessment was mainly done with the six partners receiving grants through Sungi i.e. SMILE Pakistan, Kharian Welfare Society, Shah Hamdan Foundation, Umang Welfare society, Progressive Education welfare society and Al-Sarwar Trust Padri. Semi structured grid for organizational maturity measurement was used for the purpose.

Sungi visited Norwegian organizations that had key significance with reference to the mandate of Sungi Development Foundation under Diaspora Support Project Pakistan, as a Resource as well as the Grants Management Organization for Norwegian NGOs. Based on the Diaspora

Support Project Pakistan, model the partnership details are given in the below illustration:

Funding source for 2011	#	Norwegian Diaspora NGO	Partnership Start Year	Pakistani Implementing NGO
Through Sungi	1	International Health and Social	2008	Al Munir Development Foundation (AMDF)
	2	Alfalah Scholarship Scheme	2008	Alfalah Scholarship Scheme Pakistan (AFSS)
	3	Al Sarwar Trust-Norway	2008	Al Sarwar Trust-Pakistan (AST)
	4	Shah Hamadan Foundation-	2009	Shah Hamadan Foundation Pakistan (SHF)
	5	SMILE International	2010	Smile Foundation
	6	Alam Pur Dera Welfare Society	2010	Kharian Education Welfare Society (KEWS)
	7	PNWC	2012	Progressive Education Society
	8	PNWRC	2012	Umang welfare society

Details of Sungi Grants Allocation to Norwegian partners referred by Norad during 2014:

Grant Allocation for year 2013-

<u>2014</u>				
#	Organisations	Amount (NOK)	Amount (PKR)	%
1	Shah Hamdan	190,000	3,154,000	29%
2	Al-Sarwar Trust	125,000	2,075,000	19%
3	SMILE	125,000	2,075,000	19%
4	Alam pur Dera (KEWS)	95,000	1,577,000	15%
5	Pak Norwegian Welfare Centre (Umang)	63,000	1,045,800	10%
6	Pak Norwegian Welfare research centre (PES)	52,602	873,200	8%
Total Grants		650,602	10,800,000	100%

Keeping in account continuation of grants and capacity building partnership with Diaspora NGOs and their implementing Partners; it was analyzed by Sungi that Organizational Capacity Assessment is inevitable to rewardingly contribute Sungi's support to all implementing NGO. In this connection either for institutional capacity assessment or for the institutional capacity review purpose; the management and staff members of Sungi grants partners in particular were facilitated to undergo assessment exercise in Pakistan as well as in Norway. Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool was purposely customized by Sungi for Diaspora Support Project Pakistan.

Below is the summary of the most important planned and carried out activities under the program:

LFA #	Program Activities	Unit	Total Targets
1.1	Conduct baseline (institutional capacity assessment /review) with Pakistani partners.	Organization	10
1.2	Facilitate technical support in development and Organization strengthening of institutional capacities	Organization	10
1.3	Facilitate periodic project planning and review sessions with partner NGOs (in Pakistan and in Norway)	Sessions	4
1.4	Organize training courses / workshops for selected Workshop 480 Implementing partners in Pakistan	Training Workshops	4
2.1	Allocate/ Disburse grants to Norad referred applications	Grants	6 (Both Instalments)
2.2	Coordinate, follow up and process grants applications of selected Norwegian Organizations in Norway for the next Follow-up phase	Visit	1
2.3	Carry out monitoring visits to ensure effective project/program delivery	Monitoring Visit	4
2.4	End of project evaluation cost (in Pakistan)	Study	1

Keeping the above activities in consideration, below is the table that demonstrates the impact of the project interventions particularly during 2013 and 2014. The table highlights the partner's engaged Norwegian organizations and their Pakistani implementing partners.

The glimpse of Intermediate Impacts of Diaspora Support Project Pakistan till June, 2014

Result Based Reflection of Diaspora Support Project Pakistan for entire support period

Development Goal: Efficient and effective role of Norwegian Diaspora NGOs in sustainable development of Pakistan.

Project Goal: Norwegian Diaspora NGOs and their implementing partners in Pakistan institutionally strengthened.

Norwegian Diaspora Partner NGOs	AFS	IHSG	SHF	AST	SMILE	ADWS	PNWC	PNWRC
--	-----	------	-----	-----	-------	------	------	-------

Implementing Partner NGOs	AFS	AMDF	SHF	AST	SMILE	KEWS	Umang	PES
----------------------------------	-----	------	-----	-----	-------	------	-------	-----

Output 1. "Improved institutional governance & project/program management competencies of selected Norwegian Organizations and their implementing partners, receiving grants from Sungi and Norad."

Progress Indicators

Means of Verification / Evidence

1a. Selected Pakistani NGOs have relatively improved board structure, Competence and Operations by 2013 in relation to baseline.

Restructuring of Board in Norway

Inclusion of women & Youth in Board

(Norway) Active Functioning of Board in

Norway

Improved professional capacities of Board in Norway

Active Participation in Sungi's Capacity building initiatives in Norway

Restructuring of Board in Pakistan

Inclusion of women and youth as staff /board members in Pakistan

Improved professional capacities of Board & staff in Pakistan

1b- Compliance on selected Partners' committed project implementation strategy ensured and above 70% committed annual project targets achieved by implementing partners.

Partners have completed their targets as per agreed timelines

Partners followed the process of activities during their implementation

1c- Selected Norwegian Organizations and their partners have relatively improved quality of periodic progress reports and grants applications by 2013 in relation to baseline.

Reports prepared on Norad format and submitted before deadline

Reports capture the activities carried out and also reflect results

1d. Availability and improved compliance of implementing partners on financial and administrative policies and procedures ensured by 2013 in relation to baseline.

Partners financial record has improved as compare to previous years

Partner's financial procedures improved as a result of financial internships of key finance staff

Output 2. "Diaspora project support mechanism for Pakistan strengthened."

2a- Relatively improved partnership protocols adopted by Selected Norwegian Organizations and their implementing partners by 2013

Increased flow of mutual coordination between Norway & Pakistan

Partners understand and refer to the project contracts for compliance and coordination

Some results that were not part of the original plans but have been experienced during its implementation are:

- The partners' described a substantial increase in the technical skills of their staff as a result of the trainings carried out under the project. For instance, they acknowledged the effectiveness of financial management, project proposal development and report writing trainings, as the learning from these events helped the partners to move on with the NORAD standard procedures for reporting.
- Under this project physical infrastructure of the partner organizations improved manifold e.g. Umang Welfare Society bought over 100 sewing machines for their trainees and built the second and third floor of the vocational training center. AlMunir Development Foundation built the hospital building and procured surgical & non-surgical equipment and medicines. SMILE Foundation bought trolley rickshaws to transport solid waste from collection points to the disposal point.
- The partners are able to manage funds in a prescribed manner according to the requirements of NORAD, similarly, they are able to write reports and develop proposals at least for NORAD.
- SMILE Foundation find change in community behaviors in terms of solid waste management.
- Umang Welfare Society shared that income level of the families of their beneficiaries has been increased up to PKR 10,000/- as the direct result of their vocational trainings.
- AlFalah Scholarship Scheme attributed its current state of organizational development as impact to DSPP.
- The partners take complete ownership of the interventions they carried out under DSPP.

6 Cross cutting themes

6.1 Social Mobilization

Being one of the largest NGOs, Sungi is working to bring about policy and institutional changes by mobilizing deprived and marginalized communities with a view of creating an environment in which communities at the gross-root level may be able to transform their lives through equitable and sustainable use of resources. Sungi has evolved a unique approach whereby it has combined advocacy work with grass root development to bring about an environmentally sustainable socio-economic development order.

Social mobilization /awareness remained a dynamic process which aimed to mobilize and organize people at village, union council and district level, to create a space for local institutions and raise their voices against discriminatory policies and unequal distribution of resources.

Sungi's social mobilization component continued its effort during the reporting period to achieve following objectives

- Promote effective and efficient organizational structures at gross root level through a continuous process of raising awareness and demand for development of vulnerable communities.
- To help Partners (men/women/organization/forum) through Social mobilization and awareness raising training programs in developing an environment where they can resolve their problems by collective actions and spirit.
- Promote cooperation between public and government line agencies (health, education and other relevant government agency).
- Policy advocacy for public friendly policies based on justice that encourage and respect every gender, age, race and religion.
- Building the capacity of local communities by enabling them to respect mutual differences to bring social harmony and peace in society.

Social Mobilization program is the backbone of Sungi. It works on the principle of gross-root level partnership with the communities; with believe on basic values of partnership which are mutual trust, mutual respect, equity, equality, transparency and accountability. Though all the partner organizations have different identities but have uniform basic values of partnership.

Sungi's mobilization process gives an identity to the partner organization/forum at different tires with a strong focus on the inclusion of women, men, disable, transgender and minorities and other excluded groups of the society. Social mobilization aspect contributes for this purpose in several programs during the reporting period. Following are the inputs of social mobilization in the activities held during the year 2014:

- **Election processes**

SM actively initiated its input in ADF elections of Aawaz program. It designed the election process campaign and developed criteria for women reserve seats. It also gave its input in Aawaz provincial and national forum elections. The District women and men leaders also become a part of the Aawaz provincial forum.

- **Policy Making**

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 and amendment of government policies to make them people friendly policies.

- **Women empowerment through social mobilization**

The social mobilization program acts as the organization's core/backbone, from which all the other programs are anchored. Village committees are the nurseries where community learns to get organized to work for their own development.

During the reporting year women community organizations were remain the integral part of our interventions. They were trained on community management skills, leadership and management skill, entrepreneurship, vocational skill and technical skills in agriculture and livestock sector. Gender and development, human/women rights, acquaintances with government policies of social services were the core areas of their capacity building.

All this resulted in raising the awareness level of women about their rights, building their confidence, gave them exposure, and improve their decision making skills. Moreover, they were able to take responsibility for all the matters related to their VC.

- **Capacity Building**

Sungi considers social mobilization as a primary step of community development for recovery from conflicts and disasters. Through social mobilization process, Sungi under different programs organized several sessions on capacity building of people to organize themselves to take action collectively by developing their own plan and strategy for recovery rather than being imposed from outside.

- **16 Days of activism**

During commemorating 16 days of activism a series of activities were arranged to raise awareness on violence against women, human rights, and to lobby with the government asking to take positive tangible actions to eliminate VAW by making new laws and by strictly implementing existing laws. SM gave its contributions in arranging activities like Aapnon ki yad and Meri hamjolian and designing awareness raising and signature campaigns.

6.2 Advocacy

Policy Advocacy unit actively participated in national and provincial campaign for peace, democratization, good governance and protection of human rights. Following are some of the activities where Policy advocacy unit

- **Roundtable on North Waziristan IDPs Issues**

To highlight the issues of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from North Waziristan Agency (NWA), National Humanitarian Network (NHN) organized a Roundtable Conference on “NWA-IDPs Emergency Response Gaps, Challenges & Recommendations” in Peshawar on Monday, September 8, 2014.

After launching of military operation (Zarb-e-Azb) by the government against militants on 15 June 2014 in North Waziristan Agency (NWA), millions of residents from NWA displaced. They moved to safer nearby districts of Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Dera Ismail Khan (D .I .Khan), Tank, Karak and Kohat. According to September 1, 2014, of PDMA some 1,016,559 persons (97,469 families) got registered as displaced and some 74% were children and women.

Being an active member of NHN and hosting its national secretariat, Sungi Development Foundation supported network in organizing this roundtable.

Representatives of concerned Government departments (i.e. PDMA, FDMA, TDP Support and Management Unit, and NADRA), UN Agencies, Media, Donors, National and International NGOs beside IDPs representatives attended the conference.

The participants were briefed about the relief interventions being undertaken by the government and UN agencies. Issues, gaps and challenges in relief interventions were discussed and a joint resolution was presented to find a better solution.

- **Pakistan Civil Society Forum**

To raise citizen’s voice and advocate for strengthening a representative democracy, citizenship, and social and economic justice through coordinated and focused lobbying and actions, a civil society forum was formed. Pakistan Civil Society Forum was formally launched in a national consultation, organized by some like-minded civil society organization, including Sungi Development Foundation, on September 5, 2014 at Islamabad.

Civil society representatives from all over the country attended the consultation and unanimously adopted the resolution. The resolution among others stressed upon the public participation in policy-making and process of development and emphasizes that planning and development must be a bottom-up approach and the state must make an effort to make people's involvement in their own development and future possible. It also called upon the elected government to take the democratic traditions forward and address to the urgent and important issues of public ensuring people centered governance.

On the request of government the forum participated in deliberations and gave inputs in developing government's Vision 2025.

- **Rallies and candle-light Vigils for students and teachers of APS Peshawar**

After the terrorist attack and martyrdom of more than 140 students and teaching staff of Army Public School (APS), Peshawar, on December 16, 2014, there was country-wide condemnation and protest rallies which denounces such barbaric acts and expressed solidarity with aggrieved families.

Like other CSOs, Sungi Development Foundation also actively participated in the events. Sungi staff actively participated in rallies/candle light vigils in its working areas besides Peshawar and Islamabad. Sungi staff participated nearly daily in CSOs rallies/candle light vigils in Islamabad since December 16 till December 31, 2014 and in Peshawar on December 18, 2014.

- **Sungi's Silver Jubilee Dinner**

To celebrate completion of its 25 years of work in development and humanitarian sectors, Sungi Development Foundation hosted a dinner on Dec 7, 2014.

The dinner was attended by people from various fields of life including elected representatives, members UN Agencies, government departments, civil society organizations and intelligentsia. Prominent amongst those were Senior Minister from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Shahram Khan, Member KP Assembly Maleeh Tanveer, Former KP Minister Yousaf Ayub Khan, Head of UNFPA Ann Keeling, Head of UN OCHA George Houry, Executive Director of Oxfam Novib (The Hague) Farah Karimi, Shoaib Sultan Khan, Dr. Zafar Altaf, Kishwar Naheed, Ali Asghar Khan, Samina Khan, Tahira Abdullah besides Sungi board members and senior staff.

The occasion was used to bid farewell to Country Representative of UNFPA Ann Keeling and acknowledge her services for the betterment of Pakistani women as a friend of Sungi.

She was very instrumental in funding the Pakistani civil society movement to mobilize women in 2001 to participate in the local Government Elections as voters and candidates. Some 36,000 women became councilors in different of local government then. In recognition of her services to Pakistani women, she was presented a gift from Sungi craft shop.

6.3 Gender

Gender equality and women empowerment is core of Sungi's programs and strategies. Gender mainstreaming is ensured in all programs/projects and organizational policies. Gender perspective is manifested in its vision and mission and is ensured through integrating it during program design and implementation. During 2014 Sungi' gender program worked proactively to achieve the goal of women empowerment.

- **Gender sensitive organizational culture**

Sungi's gender and anti -sexual harassment policy is a major determinant of organizational culture. Sungi team adhere the gender and anti -sexual harassment policy. Grievances of the staff are addressed through grievance committee. Needs of all women and men staff was well taken care of. Gender perspective is promoted in human resources, policies, systems, and decision-making structures.

- **Striving for women rights**

Sungi being rights based organization is working for women rights for two decades. Considering the fact that women empowerment is not only women agenda, men in AAWAZ program specially focused on women political participation, involvement of women and other excluded groups in decision making processes and addressing the issues of GBV.

Awareness raising sessions, campaigns, rallies, seminars, advocacy and cultural events were organized to create mass awareness on women rights. Aghahi centers (information resources centers) at every UC level have information material on human rights, policies and constitution of Pakistan for everyone.

Lobbying with political parties and parliamentarians for pro women legislation remained priority area. Sungi district teams conducted meetings with PML-N, PTI, Jamat e Islami, Awami jamuri Ithad and ANP in this regard. Keeping in view the importance of CNIC, women and men members of AAWAZ forums and Sungi staff identified the area and expedited the CNIC formation process through Mobile registration Van (MRV) of NADRA. At second step they facilitated their registration as voters also.

- **Securing strategic interests of women by addressing practical needs**

Considering the fact that practical gender needs are the entry point to address gender inequalities in longer run, Sungi has intervened in sustainable livelihood sector with partnership of PPAF, Oxfam novib and TDH.

PPAF Institutional development project, livelihood improvement project, deepening of livelihoods project focused on ultra-poor. 70% direct beneficiaries of the project are the women. Project supported women to enhance their skills, establish small enterprises thus contributed towards sustainable livelihoods. Improved livelihoods resulted in changing women position in the family.

TDH livelihoods rehabilitation project is supporting flood affectees of District Jafferabad of Baluchistan. Project aims to improve living conditions of the poor. Women were trained in different vocational, agriculture and livestock skills, ultra poor were supported by the provision of goat package and construction of houses. Provision of safe drinking water was another effort to address gender practical needs. A water supply scheme has been installed in the entire targeted UCs.

- **Combating GBV**

GBV is most persuasive yet least recognized human rights violation in the society. To create awareness on issues of gender based violence Sungi worked throughout the year but more conscious efforts were mad during 16 days of activism to end violence against women.

Sungi in all its working areas of KP, Punjab and Baluchistan organized events during 16 days of activism from 25 Nov-10 Dec 2014. The inputs were made in building demands and petitions for making legislations on domestic violence and forced marriages. Several other activities were held with the victims of gender based violence and in memory of those women who lost their lives facing violence.

Networking is not only necessary for advocacy but also for capacity-building and resource sharing. Sungi is a member of three gender-specific networks namely SANGAT, Human Rights Network, Elimination of Violence Against Women and girls alliance(EVAWG), VAW watch Network and Legislative Watch Group.

7 Support Programs

7.1 Human Resource Management

HR department is continuously working on providing best HR services (right person for right job) to the organization. It also continuously remains active in capacity building of staff through its Human and Institutional Development component (HID). The capacity building initiatives during the reporting period are mentioned below:

- **Trainings detail organized by Sungi for capacity Building of its staff**
 - Three days mega staff capacity building event on “Team Building and Stress Management” was organized by Sungi in which 100+ employees actively participated.
 - Orientation Sessions on policies & Procedures
 - Training session on Inclusive Risk Assessment for DKH Staff
 - Training session on Quick Book Orientation for TDH Finance staff
 - Two days’ workshop on FBR Rules was conducted for finance staff in which 15 staff members were trained by the external trainer.

- **Staff Orientation and Capacity Building for Field Staff and Mid-level Professionals under AAWAZ Program**

During the year 2014 following trainings were organized under AAWAZ Program to build capacity of Field Staff and mid-level professionals:

- Orientation Sessions on policies and procedures were conducted at zonal and regional office
- Training Session on Gender Strategy
- Training on 3 outputs related to AAWAZ Program conducted
- Orientation Session on MIS was conducted
- Training session on Social Mobilization/PRA
- Training Sessions on Advocacy (Tools & Techniques)
- Training Session on Documentation & Record Keeping
- Training Session on Right to Information (RTI) conducted at Haripur, Swabi and Manshera
- Training on District Disaster Management Planning was conducted at Manshera
- Awareness Workshop on Dengue Control was conducted at Manshera
- Training Session for Media persons on Gender Sensitive Reporting was conducted at Manshera and Swabi office

- Session on Traffic Control during peace promotion campaign was delivered to Mansehra Staff
- Seminar on Health & Hygiene was conducted at civil Hospital Mansehra
- Workshop on Education Issues was attended by 02 staff members of Mansehra AAWAZ program
- Workshop on TB Control was attended by 04 staff members of Mansehra AAWAZ program
- Community Training on Social Mobilization was conducted by Mansehra zone
- Workshop on Education Policy Reforms was attended by 03 staff members of Mansehra AAWAZ program
- Training Session on Media and VAW&G was conducted for Swabi Staff
- Training Sessions on Budget Making at District Level was conducted at Swabi Office
- Seminar on “Interfaith Harmony and Peace” was conducted at zonal Office Swabi
- Seminar on “violence against women & Girls” was conducted at zonal Office Swabi

Capacity Building of NHN Staff:

During the year 2014 following trainings were organized by NHN Secretariat to build capacity of NHN Staff and other member organizations including Govt. department:

- NHN National Secretariat organized one day orientation session on “Humanitarian and Accountability Principles” for NHN members (KP-FATA, Punjab), executives of NW-IDPs Qaumi Committee, INGOs and Government department representatives. 98 participants participated in these sessions
- NHN collaborated with VSO to enhance the capacity of NHN members in understanding “Volunteer Management System” and “Community Based Disaster Management”. 85 participants were trained through this initiative.
- NHN collaborated with UN-OCHA to enhance capacity of NHN members on “Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment, Humanitarian Access and Humanitarian Principles, Humanitarian Coordination” for NHN Provincial chapters. 109 participants were trained through this initiative.

NHN with the support of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organized training for NHN members across Pakistan on:

- CBDRM
- Preparedness & Response

- DRM
- Project Formulation
- Report Writing & Formulation of PC & Approval Procedure
- Emergency Response & Recovery
- Climate Change Management
- Training on Assessment Procedure (Risk Assessment, MIRA, DNA & PCNA)
- Formulation of Project Proposal & Report Writing
- Flood Medication
- Integration of Gender and other Vulnerable Groups in DRM and District DRM Planning”

NHN collaborated with HAP & Sphere Focal Point in Pakistan (CWS) for capacity building of its member organizations. HAP & Sphere focal Point (SHA Program) is now providing funds for NHN members for trainings.

- **International Exposure Visits/Workshops:**

- 12 days international training at Kenya on “Financial Analysis & Business Projection with Microfinance” attended by finance officer from Sungi MFWE Program
- 02 Weeks training on “Transitioning societies in the wake of conflict” Women in public service projects is attended by Manager Gender at Wilson center, USA.

- **Staff Capacity Building of MFWE Staff:**

During this period MFWE staff’s capacity was built through following trainings to improve their quality of work and efficiency:

- 04 MFWE staff members were trained in 05 days training program on “Sustainability Issues in Poverty Reduction”

- **Trainings and Workshops organized STAEP Project Staff**

- STAEP Project orientation/planning workshop organized by FAFEN and Asia Foundation
- 3 days training on political economy analysis by SDPI and DAI AAWAZ
- 2 days Project orientation /planning workshop for District coordinators of STAEP
- 2 days orientation training for social mobilizers of STAEP

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

- TOT on Enterprise Development (EDT)
- Credit Appraisal Techniques for CLF
- Record Keeping & Financial Management

- **Trainings and Workshops organized by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)**
 - Environment Mainstreaming
 - Project Cycle management
 - Gender
 - Monitoring & Evaluation
 - Need Assessment

7.2 Information Technology (IT)

Performance of IT department has been quite satisfactory during the year 2014. It achieved many milestones in the areas of policy, network improvement, software development and websites development. This report will briefly describe the achievements in each of these areas.

- **IT Policy**

Sungi did not have any IT policy until the year 2014. IT department developed the first ever IT policy for Sungi. The following improvements and developments were carried out in accordance to IT policy implementation.

- **Sungi Website**

Official website of Sung was outdated and designed improperly in conjunction with contemporary ideas and technicalities. IT department re-designed and re-developed the website from scratch. It is fully functional and updated on daily basis now, as required. New features are also being added.

- **EDP Webpage**

Enterprise development program (EDP) had not any presence on the web before; limiting its reach and awareness to the outside world. IT department has developed and deployed EDP webpage. The webpage provides information and pictures of all of the EDP accessories and products. IT has planned to further update EDP webpage to incorporate online purchasing feature.

- **NHN Website**

IT department initiated development of NHN website in December 2014. It has recently been completed and ready to use.

- **Reports Monitor**

Reports monitor is a web-based tool developed to facilitate the senior management. Its basic purpose is to keep track of due/submitted reports to different stakeholders/donors. This tool is also fully functional.

- **Planning Calendar**

Planning calendar is a web-based tool developed to facilitate M&D department and senior management. Its basic purpose is to plan and monitor the activities under different projects across the country. This tool is also fully functional.

- **Network/System Administration**

At the start of year 2014, it was not possible to monitor and protect the network of Sungi through a centralized cloud-based environment. IT decided to upgrade it and install a cloud-based monitoring and antivirus protection system i.e. Panda. Installment of Panda improved the network security and protection capability of Sungi from viruses/malwares/adwares.

SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		-----Rupees-----	
<u>ASSETS</u>			
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	73,025,907	68,375,068
Long-term investments	5	13,367,496	33,393,352
CURRENT ASSETS			
Microcredit loan portfolio - net	6	106,054,468	88,238,357
Inventories	7	30,535	15,630
Receivable from donors	8	10,213,039	8,074,163
Advances	9	2,038,295	1,069,071
Deposits and prepayments	10	1,493,110	1,413,300
Other receivables	11	6,819,122	8,251,242
Short-term investments	12	62,312,323	16,597,262
Cash and bank balances	13	150,259,083	111,553,162
		339,219,975	235,212,187
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	14	(14,201,230)	(10,637,508)
Restricted grant	15	(114,778,545)	(82,690,514)
		(128,979,775)	(93,328,022)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		210,240,200	141,884,165
Deferred grant - capital assets	16	(21,535,668)	(24,818,203)
NET ASSETS		275,097,935	218,834,382
REPRESENTED BY			
General fund		158,573,103	128,402,493
Revolving funds		116,524,832	90,431,889
		275,097,935	218,834,382
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	17	-	-

The annexed notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHAIRPERSON



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR