



A N N U A L
REPORT
2004

Sungi Development Foundation

Sungi Annual Report 2004

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Sungi Development Foundation**

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Preface

It gives me great pleasure to present Sungi's Annual Report for 2004. The year was significant for more than one reason. A strategic planning exercise conducted during the year was a crucial one: the critical examination of Sungi philosophy, strategy, approach, learning and achievements; a careful analysis of the significant developments and trends in the rights-based development paradigm; and an attentive overview of the social, economic and political realities of Pakistan paved way for the development of a strategically focussed forward-looking Five-Year Programme to take Sungi into the next stage of evolution. Though broadly categorised into four themes, it laid down an unambiguous future role for Sungi which went beyond the stated areas of governance, sustainable livelihoods, social sector as well as human and institutional development.

While Sungi maintained and furthered its activities under these themes, it certainly went ahead in terms of geographical expansion of its work. Besides intensifying its work in the traditional four districts Abbottabad, Battagram, Haripur and Mansehra Sungi expanded its outreach and established presence in the Attock and Rawalpindi districts of Punjab and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. It initiated productive linkages between various stakeholders to achieve a level of efficiency which had been long aspired. The now familiar Partners' Assembly was able to attract more than 1000 representatives from government, civil society, elected people, local communities intellectuals, professionals and practitioners from across the country as opposed to last years' 400. The numbers may only indicate the level of trust people have in this organisation's ability to deliver but, more importantly, the wealth of knowledge that this experience-sharing exercise generated could be read as a brief history of Pakistan's development or alternately what hampers it. In a sense we carried forward the reorientation and restructuring process started in 2003 but it was fine-tuned and consolidated in a more fitting and productive way: the successes in micro-financing, crafts promotion, natural resource management, health sector governance and community-involving projects were, indeed, a source of great satisfaction. Likewise, Gulshan Bibi's CWEI Award was another feather in our cap.

But 2004 was special because Sungi assumed a more visible role in both national and international networks that espoused causes close to our hearts be it rights, poverty, environment or mega-water projects. Advocacy has been our strength whether in the form of lobbying, consultations, rallies or even research projects. The marginalized and displaced populations, the indigenous fishermen and herdsmen of mega water projects remained among Sungi's key foci. Affectees of Tarbela Dam, Chotiari reservoir, Chashma Right Bank Irrigation Project, Mangla Dam, coastal communities and National Drainage Project were at the top of our list while a detailed study was commissioned on the sensitive issue of Greater Thal Canal. The fact that Sungi's delivery of high quality results and achievements in 2004 are more than the cumulative progress in the previous 4 years, speaks volumes about the new Sungi and the pace it has set for itself without compromising on its foundational principles, approach and high quality.

Finally, I would like to thanks our partners and the Sungi staff for standing by me as we undertook the arduous task of redefining and expanding our work. But this is just the beginning. A lot needs to be done to realise our vision of a prosperous society based on the principles of equity, justice and peace. If we keep our acts together and remain focussed, we will do it.



Dr. Imtiaz Alvi
Executive Director

ACRONYMS

ACC	Area Coordination Council
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BoG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBRM	Community Based Resource Management Project
CCBs	Community Citizen Boards
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMC	Credit Management Committee
CRP	Civic Right Program
FSU	Field Support Unit
GCG	Gender Core Group
GLA	Government Line Agency
GRSC	Grievance Redress and Settlement Committee
H&S	Health and Sanitation
HRDN	Human Resoure Development Network
KAP	Khaddi Association of Pakistan
MFED	Micro Finace and Enterprise Development
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MVC	Men Village Committee
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
O&M	Operation and Maintenance Committee
OACD	Omer Asghar Centre for Development
OVis	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PNF	Pakistan NGO Forum
PNRDP	Pakistan Network for Rivers, Dams and People
POMM	Participatory Organisational Maturity Mapping
PPPA	Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment
PVI	Productive Village Infrastructure
RME	Research, Monitoring and Evaluation
SAAG	Sustainable Agriculture Action Group
SANFEC	South Asian Network for Food Ecology and Culture
SAP	Social Action Programme
SDF	Sungi development Foundation
SED	Small Enterprise Development
SL	Sustainable Livelihood
SM	Social Mobilisation
SNI	Sarhad NGO Ittehad
SSP	Sungi's Strategic Planning
STC	School Tawana Committee
TNA	Training Need Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
TTP	Tawana Pakistan Project
VC	Village Committee
VDP	Village Development Plan
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WTO	World Trade Organisation

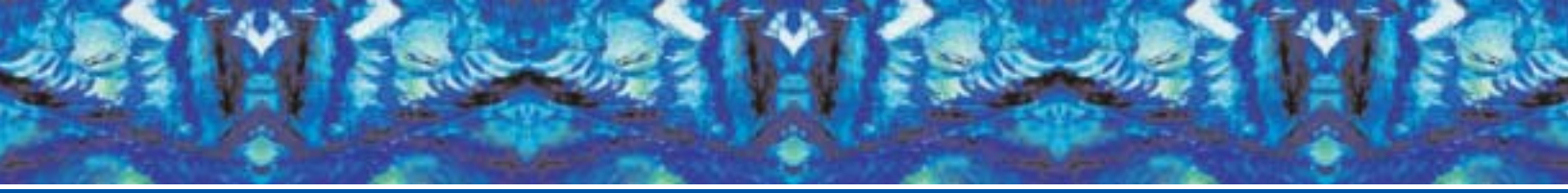


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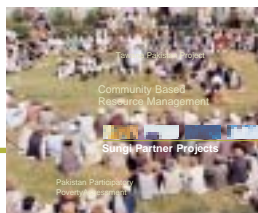
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Introduction

Sungi at a Glance

Founded in 1989 as a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization (NGO), Sungi Development Foundation has since emerged as an internationally acclaimed public interest civil society organization working for the rights of the marginalized and the poor in Pakistan. Operating in the four districts of the Hazara Region of the NWFP, Sungi -- a friend or a partner -- has actively been engaged in:

- a. Working for the rights of the deprived and marginalized communities;
- b. Helping them integrate into the mainstream development and decision-making processes for sustainable development and good governance;
- c. Advocating their livelihood, democratic, gender and human rights; and
- d. Trying to bring about the much-needed policy and institutional changes in the state structures.

Sungi views the existing oppressive and inequitable power structure that marginalizes the vast majority of the population as the root cause of economic and social under-development in Pakistan. This unjust power structure excludes people from decision-making and uses the state and other means to block opportunities for the poor, leading to massive economic deprivation in most parts of the nation. Severe ecological degradation and repressive and patriarchal customs prevalent in society compound this situation.

Approach

Sungi -- its founders, board of governors, executives, staff and partner organizations and communities -- firmly believe that the myriad socio-economic problems, and ecological and other issues relating to sustainable development cannot be resolved in a void. For their resolution, we need to help promote democratization of the State and society at the community level as well as encourage good governance by raising public awareness on all issues at the grassroots, enhancing their skills, and, above all, building their capacities. The organization's efforts to attain its objectives at the community level are supplemented by its national advocacy endeavor. Sungi believes that the processes of policy-making and formation of opinion both on the government and the community levels are interlinked.

In fact, Sungi's insistence to link the national policy advocacy with the community development makes it unique in Pakistan. The organization feels that the objective of sustainable development is intrinsically linked with democracy. An increased awareness about citizens' rights, the knowledge and skills to exercise those rights, and self-confidence are essential for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Thus, public education at the grassroots levels about the rights, and responsibilities, as a citizen is essential for greater public good. Hence, Sungi employs participatory approach, which truly represents the communities it works with and for, to realize its objectives.

The Vision

An equitable, just and rational distribution of financial and natural resources--without any discrimination on the basis of religion, gender, caste, creed, or ethnicity--for sustainable economic growth that takes into account the dire need for conserving the environment.

The Mission

Mobilization of the deprived and marginalized communities with a view to creating an environment in which they are able to transform their lives through an equitable and sustainable use of resources and participate in the process of bringing about policy and institutional changes at the national level.

Sustainable Livelihoods

Partner's Assembly

Advocacy

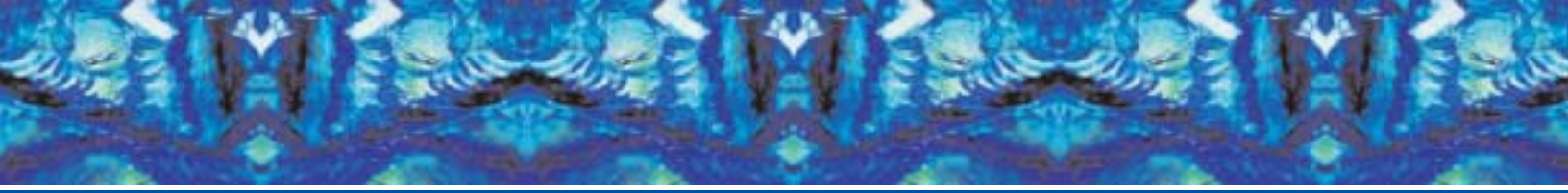


HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Strategic Planning

Social Sector Development

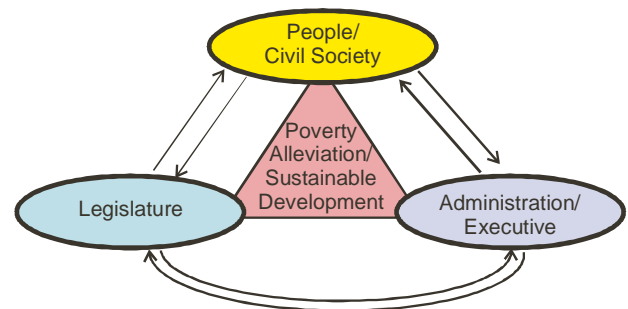
Human Development



Strategic Planning

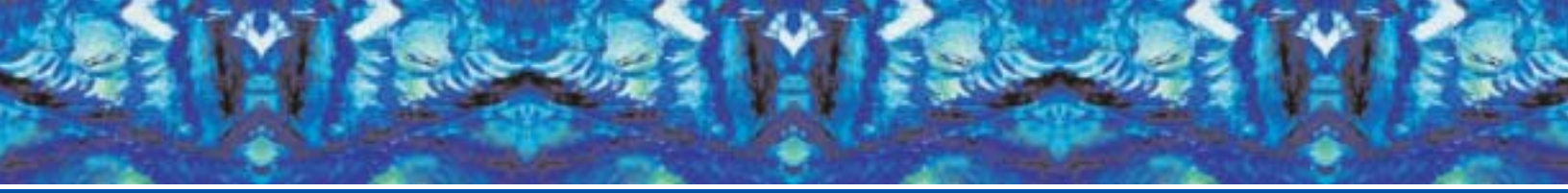
In 2004, Sungi carried out a strategic planning exercise as a consequence of which a five year rolling plan (2005-2009) was prepared. Sungi's programme was thus re-strategised with key focus on five thematic areas -- Good Governance and Democratization, Sustainable Livelihoods, Social Sector Development, Human and Institutional Development and Organizational Development. Another important shift came in Sungi's approach -- from a 'supply driven' system to a 'demand driven' system so that Sungi is not seen as a service delivery organisation and the focus should remain on empowering local communities so that they can proactively interact with the state and demand their due from the system. Therefore, the five year plan focuses on awareness raising and educating partners about their rights such as human and democratic rights, livelihood rights, cultural rights, women rights, etc. Other important areas include building healthy partnerships among civil society, legislature and executive and forging networks/forums of civil society and government to achieve good governance at all levels. Awareness raising programme for communities to participate in electoral and political processes for a more democratic society was also a part of the plan.

CORE THEMATIC AREAS	Strategic Planning
	Sustainable Livelihoods
	Social Sector Development
	Human & Institutional Development
	Organisational Development



Geographical Expansion

One of the milestone achievements of the year 2004 was expanding Sungi's programme interventions to select parts of Punjab and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Within the same resources, Sungi extended its coverage almost fourfold as compared to the year 2003. In order to enhance programme coverage in remote rural areas of District Rawalpindi, a new field office was established in Ghoragalli.



Advocacy

Sungi remained successful in establishing new networks/coalitions; expanding the existing advocacy campaigns; carrying out policy research and harnessing capacities of various stakeholders. During 2004, issue of Chashma Canal Project was presented in the European Social Forum; a motion on applying WCD recommendation for large dams was moved in the IUCN World Conservation Congress and was approved with some modifications; a presentation was made to the NWFP Standing Committee on Environment. Furthermore, several public actions were organised including rallies, demonstrations, public hearings, mellas, seminars. Parliamentarians were oriented on various issues like honour killing, implications of TRIPS & AOA, repeal of discriminatory laws, Hudood Ordinance, etc.



Partners' Assembly

In line with Sungi's aim of promoting good governance and poverty alleviation, the theme of the Partners' Assembly 2004 was '**Good Governance for People Empowerment**'. The assembly was organised in July in Abbottabad city. More than 1,000 representatives from government, non-government organisations, civil society, elected representatives and local communities from all parts of the country including AJK and Northern Areas participated in the event. The main idea was to highlight areas of strategic importance to promote good governance for sustainable development and make gender a central theme of governance. The assembly provided an opportunity for development organisations, professionals and partner members to share knowledge, distil experiences and finally bring up consensus in the shape of concrete and well-articulated recommendations for the government and all those interested in the development and well-being of Pakistan.

Humanitarian Assistance

In February 2004, severe earthquakes jolted a number of districts of NWFP and Upper parts of Punjab. Severe damages to people's lives, properties and livelihoods were experienced in Battagram and Mansehra districts. Responding to this emergency situation, Sungi provided humanitarian assistance to the affected families and carried out rehabilitation activities to restore local livelihoods. In collaboration with the UN system and partners, Sungi provided relief medicines/medical supplies worth Rs.0.9 million to the Health Department in district Battagram; distributed 3,480 blankets and 516 tents; organised training on 'early disease warning system' for doctors and paramedical staff of district Battagram; and rehabilitated government's education and health facilities (106 schools and 23 medical building) in Battagram and Mansehra district. Furthermore, a total of 41 badly damaged houses in ten villages of Union Council Mohandri - district Mansehra, were also rehabilitated.

As a follow-up to the Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPPA) exercise carried out by Sungi in NWFP and FATA, it designed and implemented Community Productive Infrastructure (CPI) initiatives in 27 villages of NWFP, AJK and FATA with the financial support of DFID. In total, Sungi completed 228 community productive infrastructure projects in 186 villages benefiting 137,557 people.

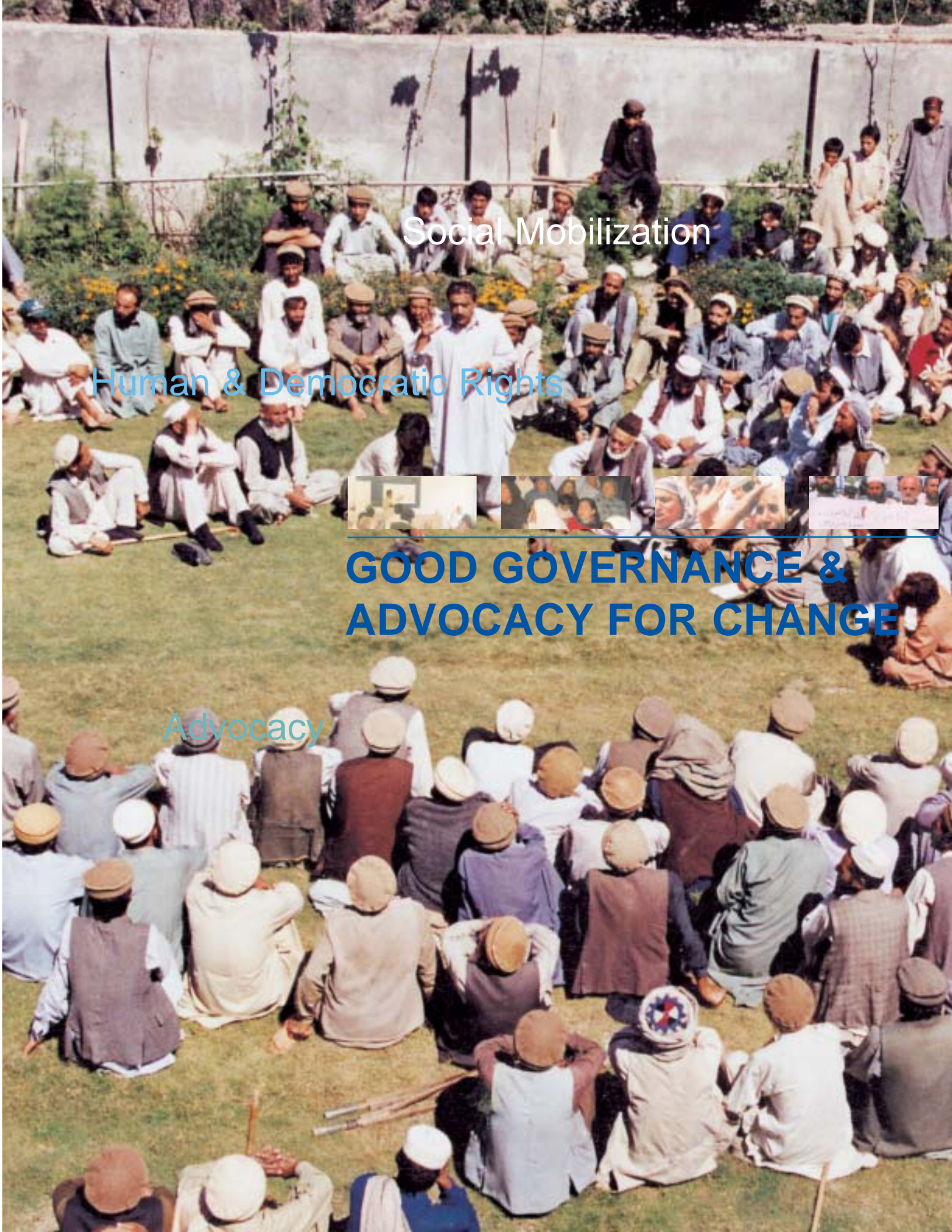


Re-launching of Micro Finance Programme

In 2004, Sungi improved its policy on Micro Finance and Enterprise Development (MFED) and ensured its implementation in the field. After a gap of two years, the finance component was relaunched. The programme disbursed a cumulative amount of Rs.2.43 million to 114 partner members (71 males and 43 females) in the working area. Through close coordination and effective follow-up of the new loanees, the programme maintained 99 percent recovery rate for the newly disbursed credit. The partner communities generated an amount of Rs.0.91 million through their savings including 51 percent by female VCs. In order to promote productive use of community savings, MFED introduced 'internal lending' among 57 VCs (35 percent FVCs). As a consequence, the VCs disbursed a total amount of Rs.177,000 among 37 loanees through internal lending.

Appreciation of Activists

The Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs India (CWEI) invited Sungi to participate in their Eighth Annual Conference, held in November 2004. The main theme of the conference was e-commerce & international cooperation. The conference focused on the strategies for effectively managing globalisation effectively through information technology. In the conference, out of the seven craft participants from Pakistan representing various parts of the country, Gulshun Bibi, a craft member from Sungi's partner community, won the CWEI Achievement Award of 2004 for Pakistan, awarded to her for successfully managing her small enterprise.



Social Mobilization

Human & Democratic Rights



GOOD GOVERNANCE & ADVOCACY FOR CHANGE

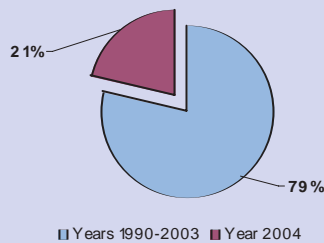
Advocacy

Events for capacity building of Legislature

- Training on civic and political rights, human rights, social development and good governance
- Issue specific sessions
- Political education seminars
- Seminars/sessions on labour and women rights
- Public panel discussion



Local Institutions Formed (905 VCs)



1.1 The Programme

Good governance and democratisation was identified as the first key theme around which Sungi hoped to build its future work -- to develop institutions and processes that are more responsive to the needs of the poor. It was strongly felt that any meaningful effort towards sustainable development requires an awareness of civic rights and a regular collaboration among people/civil society, legislature and executives/administration to promote participation, accountability and effectiveness at all levels. Good Governance and Democratisation Programme aims at organising civil society groups; building capacities of civil society, legislature and administration/executives as well as strengthening linkages among them and; building advocacy campaigns and influencing policy makers.

Social Mobilisation: Social Mobilisation enables people to organise for collective action -- by pooling resources and building solidarity to resolve common problems and work towards community advancement. Sungi endeavours to empower both men and women to organise their own democratic self-governing groups or community organisations. They should be able to utilise their individual and collective potential and development needs -- as opposed to mere participation in an initiative designed by the government or an external organisation. The purpose is to enable local communities to proactively interact and relate their issues and concerns with the state, especially with the local government system and line agencies at the local level.

Civic Rights: Sungi's experience in the field demonstrates that there exists a general lack of awareness about basic human rights, role of the state, rule of law, local-national-international power structure, constitution and the basic hurdles in the socio-economic development of the poor and the marginalised groups. Civic Rights Programme (CRP) aims at building awareness and capacities of community partners and elected representatives about democratic and civic rights issues. The foremost objective is to establish and foster linkages among community organisations, government and elected public representatives. By using three key components - Training, Research and Communication the programme disseminates information and builds local capacities.

Advocacy Programme: Advocacy for the rights of the marginalised is the cornerstone of Sungi's integrated approach to development. It is firmly rooted in field learning and experience. The issues and hurdles faced by the local people having policy implications and solutions are picked up for broader advocacy campaigns the prominent ones being forest, water, food security, large dam affectees and resettlement, strengthening of civil society and peace. Sungi works on a two-pronged strategy for advocacy i.e. lobbying, by influencing policies and institutional practices through research and analysis. Secondly, mobilising people and building coalitions comprising communities, CSOs and other partners. Thus it aims to change the way in which decisions are made by introducing civil society as a key actor in development.

1.2 Key Interventions

1.2.1 Establishing Local Governance Structures

Sungi facilitated the rural community in establishing community-based platforms at village and area levels in shape of Vcs and ACCs. All decisions were made in these platform meetings with the consensus of male and female members. The people's power promoted under this structure made the service providers more responsive and accountable.

During 2004, Sungi extended its outreach to eight districts including five in NWFP, two in Punjab and one in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. So far, Sungi has managed to establish 905 village committees (48 percent female) with a total membership of 30,473 households. Similarly, at the apex level, 36 committees have been formed. The programme outreach was extended to more than 200,000 poor communities.

1.2.2 Capacity Building of Stakeholders

Partner Communities: In order to bring consistency and ensure that high quality interventions are provided at the local level, strategic guidelines and operational manual for staff and partner communities were developed. Sungi built capacity of the partners on rights; leadership management; community management; village development planning; participatory monitoring and work planning, etc.

Consequently, the partner communities mobilised their human and financial resources and became an active actor

Women's Struggle for Their Rights

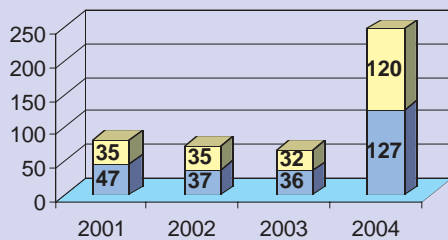
On the eve of International Day of Women, Sungi along with Rawalpindi-Islamabad based civil society organisations and the partner female organisations from far-flung rural areas organised an event and a walk in favour of women's struggle for their rights. The purpose was to raise general awareness about discriminatory laws against women promulgated by the past regimes. It was the first time that the female community members organised a theatre performance highlighting the issue of social injustice and discrimination against women. The participants unanimously passed a resolution for ensuring women rights at the policy and practice levels.



Some Glimpses from the Field

- In year 2004, seven Sungi's partner Area Coordination Committees (ACCs) participated in the local assembly sessions in their respective UC assemblies while eight ACCs participated at the Tehsil Assembly and one ACC participated in the District Assembly session.
- In Haripur, Sungi brought all development partners (government agencies, NGOs, project, etc.) to discuss key issues, concerns and share information about the development activities so that duplication of work could be avoided and partners could complement each other's efforts.
- In District Mansehra, Sungi introduced a new concept of collaboration by helping district government in budget preparation for 2004-5 and succeeded in allocating substantial amount for the CCBs and social sector initiatives.

Village Committees Formation Trend



Social Mobilisation and Capacity Building of the Partners

Programme Consolidation

- Nine new ACCs formed
- Institutionalised self-conducted meetings of partner communities
- Harnessed community capacities through conducting training courses on leadership and community management
- ACCs registered (one each in Mansehra and Haripur districts)
- 1,500 new community members joined VCs in the consolidated working area

Promoted Community Demands Driven Mechanisms through formation of 81 villages Committees (VCs) and 9 Union Council (ACCs) development plans.

Promoted linkages and networking

- 16 ACCs activists participated in local elected assemblies sessions/forums
- Organised nine public forums/discussion at union and district level
- Organised 18 meetings with local bodies/GLA representatives
- Increased access of partner community organisations to elected assemblies' developments funds

Introduced new concepts of rights based approach

- SM policy reviewed and updated
- Two week field staff training in January 2004, TOT in Community Management Skill Training (CMST) for all field staff conducted
- LMST, CMST and Institutional Building training modules were developed and implemented

Awareness raising and capacity building

- Initiated campaign on birth and death registration (347 sessions in 72 villages)
- Organised 26 trainings about basic civic and human rights
- Facilitated six issue-specific sessions for elected leadership.
- Organised four political education seminars at regional level
- Three training events held for fostering CCB's formation process
- Used community theatre performances as a mobilisation tool (5 Performances were organised)

of good governance system at the local level. This also helped in building confidence among poor and marginalised and providing an enabling environment for protecting their rights.

Legislators: Soon after the announcement of the devolution plan, the realisation of strategic plan for the capacity building of legislators was actively sought. In the first instance, **people especially women from eight districts of NWFP were sensitised, mobilised and educated on the importance of political processes and vote casting in establishing a democratic and people-responsive political system.** In the post-election phase of devolution, **Sungi imparted technical support to elected Nazims and Councillors in the shape of reading material and sensitisation sessions about their role and responsibilities. At the same time legislators were involved in area development planning and advocacy campaigns. Thus, a major shift was observed in Sungi's working areas where autocratic systems of governance were replaced by democratic ones.**

1.2.3 Fostering Productive Linkages

Sungi significantly contributed in building partnership and fostering productive linkages among the partner communities, civil society organisations and the elected leadership at the tehsil and district levels. Establishment of various forums at the district level provided an enabling environment for all stakeholders to contribute and strengthen good governance at the district level.

Similarly, participation of elected local government and various Government Line Agencies (GLAs) in organised civil society forums and meetings fostered strong linkages in many places. This has brought a positive change in making the state structures and the officials more responsive.

During 2004, the community extended its role of monitoring the real benefits and impacts of the government services to the people. This resulted in not only extending people's access to social services but also improved the quality of services.

1.2.4 Advocacy for Change

Sungi remained successful in establishing new networks/coalitions; expanding the existing advocacy campaigns; carrying out policy research and utilising the capacities of various stakeholders. During 2004, issue of Chashma Canal Project was presented in the European

Social Forum; a motion on applying WCD recommendation for large dams was moved and approved with some modifications in the IUCN World Conservation Congress; a presentation was made to the NWFP Standing Committee on Environment. Furthermore, several public actions were organised including rallies, demonstrations, public hearings, mellas and seminars. Parliamentarians were oriented on various issues like honour killing, implications of TRIPS & AOA, and repeal of discriminatory laws like Hudood Ordinance etc.

Local Advocacy: Irrespective of the rapid growth in Gross Development Product of the country, very little progress has been made to reduce poverty in the country. Sungi's participatory field analysis depicts that a large portion of our rural population have limited access to social services especially potable drinking water, health and education.

At the local level Sungi facilitated the partner communities in identification and campaign-building on local level advocacy issues. Communities were mobilised to demand their rights from all concerned besides playing their due role as a civil society member. Most of their issues were related to weak coordination among the three pillars of governance as well as lack of accountability and responsiveness. The partner communities, with the facilitation of Sungi, formed a number of local level networks and forums at union council, tehsil and district level. This has opened new opportunities for all stakeholders to discuss the role of government and civil society in addressing the public issues. These forums entailed a stronger role of civil society in promoting good governance at the local level.

At the local level in many places, the partner communities successfully launched advocacy campaigns on various issues including functioning of health facilities, regularity of teachers in schools, improvement of infrastructure, provision of drinking water, proper billing of utilities, etc. Similarly, the communities effectively engaged Nazims and Councillors in these advocacy issues.

Policy Advocacy: Successive autocratic governments have not allowed democracy to flourish in this country. Consequently, powerful bureaucracy and administration have remained at the helm, formulating policies, which benefitted the rich and increased poverty in the country.

Women's Struggle for Their Rights

Facilitated establishment of new networks/coalitions

- 3 each at National/regional and International level

Established local networks

Tarbela Action Committee, Chotiari Action Committee, Save the Coast Action Committee, Network on NDP & LBOD and Jangle Bachao Committee (Dir)

Carried out Lobbying & Consultations

- National Conference on Dams Affectees
- Consultative workshop on water policy
- Presentation to NWFP standing committee on environment
- Individual meeting with parliamentarians/ senators on water issues
- Meeting with senators on the issue of Bill on honour killings
- Briefing to senators special committee on the implications of AOA and TRIPS

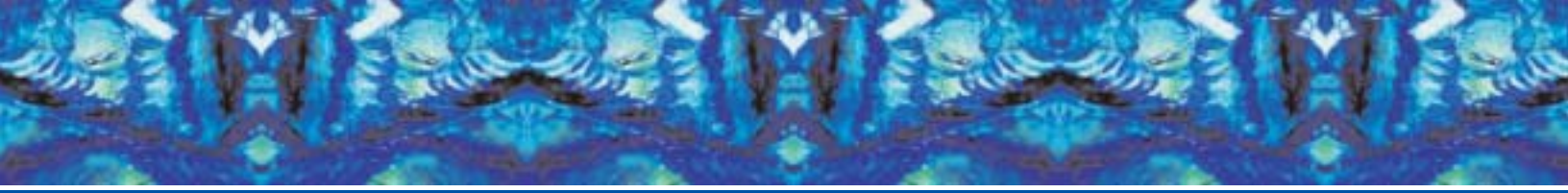
Public Actions Organised

- Rallies (Implications of WTO, Honour killings, Repeal of discriminatory laws Hudood Ordinance)
- Demonstration against Forest Ordinance 2002
- Public hearings held (Ghazi Barotha, Mangla, Tarbela, Lok Sath, Joint Forest Management)

Policy Research & Campaign Material

- Carried out study on Thal canal
- Printed media watches
- Prepared final report for PANOS
- Translated IRN Citizens Books

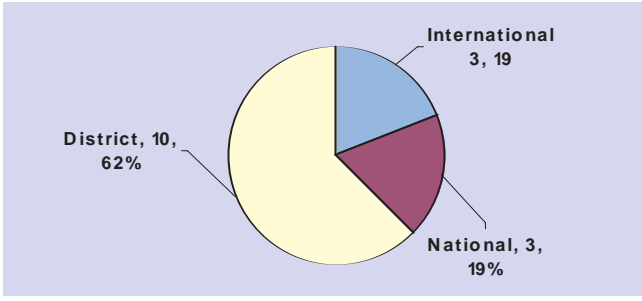




During 2004, Sungi continued its extensive role in policy advocacy by launching a campaign on NWFP forestry sector reforms. The purpose was to protect livelihood system by making people-centred sustainable policy reforms in the forest sector. People were mobilised on the issue and a massive awareness campaign targeted at all stakeholders was launched. The campaign produced noteworthy results including establishment of Joint Forest Management system and a space for civil society in policy making.

Water is one of the sectors where mega projects have been initiated by the government in the past. The environmental and technical feasibility issues apart, displacement of people was never adequately taken into consideration while implementing these projects. **Through extensive community mobilisation and effective lobbying with the donors and other stakeholders, Sungi has made substantial success in this campaign. Consequently, the government with the assistance of Asian Development Bank has formulated a Resettlement Policy for Pakistan.**

Advocacy Networks Formation Trend



Similarly, Sungi initiated advocacy campaigns on sustainable agriculture and food security in relation to implications of WTO's agreements particularly on countries like Pakistan. Sungi is also working on issues such as peace and discriminatory laws against women.



It was learnt that improved research and regular dialogue provided the basis for getting better understanding of the advocacy issues and development of coping strategies. This also strengthens coordination among key stakeholders and lays strong foundation for establishment of multi-stakeholders' forums. Thus governance systems could be improved.

Micro Finance &
Enterprise Development

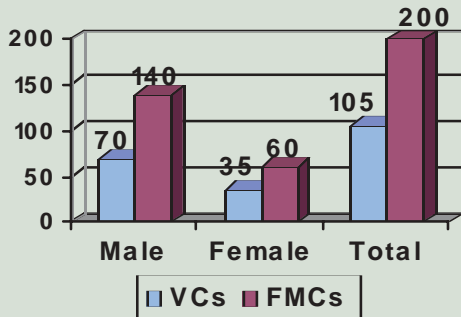
Natural Resource Management



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Crafts Promotions

Coverage of FMC Trainings (2004)



Community GLAs Collaborative Activities 2004

- Livestock field days
- Wild olive grafting
- Demo plots laid out
- Tea plantation
- Seed procurement
- Capacity building in agriculture, forestry & livestock

1.1 The Programme

There is an acute incidence of poverty in the rural areas of North West Frontier Province (NWFP). Low agricultural growth, poor industrialisation, lack of access to social services and poor infrastructure coupled with imprudent use of natural resources has affected the livelihood of the people of these areas. The livelihood of Sungi's target communities mainly depends on agriculture and livestock. While small enterprise, daily labour and service in public and private sectors are some other means of livelihood.

Sungi's livelihood programme has been designed to bring together people at the centre of development through building their capacities and maintaining a prudent use of natural, human and financial resources. While addressing livelihood issues, Sungi focuses on building sustainable livelihood systems. The three areas where Sungi intervenes include natural resource management, micro-finance and enterprise development, and crafts promotion.

During 2004, at the local level, the governance of the programme was ensured through establishing sub-committees in various sectors including natural resource management, financial management, and craft promotion. These committees acted as catalysts and mobilised the community for active participation in management of their assets and resources. These committees also provided technical assistance to other community members in their respective sector.

Micro-Finance and Enterprise Development: The Micro Finance and Enterprise Development (MFED) programme aims at reducing poverty by enhancing rural communities' financial asset base and building social capital. The programme facilitates communities in developing local financial and capital assets through small enterprise development, promoting regular saving and enhancing access to micro-finance. Social capital formation is facilitated through the formation of Finance Management Committees (FMCs) and community skill enhancement in managerial and vocational training.

Crafts Promotion: Craft Promotion Programme (CPP) aims at providing income-generating opportunities to women and men by reviving traditional craft. The programme primarily supports women in securing their livelihood, specifically

those with limited mobility due to cultural barriers. The programme organises Craft Groups (CGs) under the umbrella of VC. The CG members are trained in quality control, marketing and production of quality products for sale as Independent Business Groups (IBGs). Sungi strongly believes that improvement in the quality of indigenous skills helps to enhance the pride and self-esteem of craft persons, especially the marginalised female communities.

Natural Resource Management: The Natural Resource Management (NRM) Programme aims at promoting equitable and sustainable use of natural resources as well as mitigating threats to the environment and natural resource base, and their adverse effects on the poor. Cross-cutting themes such as gender, food security, environment and bio-diversity are an integral part of the programme. In order to ensure long-term sustainability, the programme focused on asset building and set up NRM committees at the VC level.

1.2 Key Interventions

1.2.1 Building Local Capital

Sungi motivated the partner communities for promoting regular saving and building their skills about funds management. At the village level, the partner communities both male and female carried out regular saving on a monthly basis. Sungi underscored the importance of regular saving for individual as well as for collective benefits. The partner communities' response towards building local capital was very positive. Out of the total member households about seventy percent are regularly doing their monthly saving. By the end of year 2004, the partner communities generated an amount of Rs.9.1 million through saving including 52 percent by females. Per capita saving of a member accounts to Rs.750.

During the year, Sungi introduced internal lending to 57 village committees that had saved substantial amounts and were exploring the productive use of their saving. Thus, 37 VCs started internal lending programme in their respective villages during the year 2004.

1.2.2 Micro Enterprise and Credit

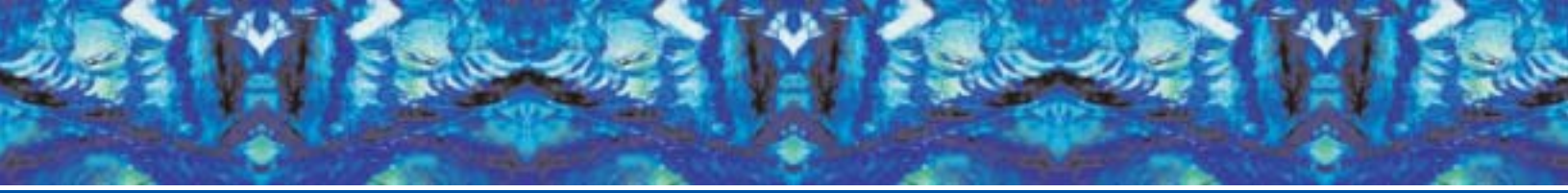
Field experience reveals that a micro enterprise can really pull out an individual and his/her immediate dependents from the vicious cycle of poverty. With very little technical guidance and skill enhancement, an individual can run a



Successful Initiative

Abdur Rashid, a mason by profession of MVC Changli, obtained a credit of Rs 20,000 from Sungi. He purchased shuttering (wooden reusable material used in construction). It has made a significant addition to his monthly income. It has also benefitted the local community as earlier the users had to get the shuttering from outside the village at a higher rate plus transportation charges at the rate of Rs 800 per trip





prosperous business that could generate a sustained income for his/her family. **Sungi supported both on-farm and off-farm micro-entrepreneurs through micro-credit assistance. The value added aspect of Sungi's micro-credit are its easy procedures and social collateral. Thus, it introduced those without access to lending institutions to borrow and start small businesses. Sungi promoted entrepreneurship among the people by providing them skill-enhancement training and facilitating them in making feasibilities of enterprises. Sungi's micro enterprise development programme enhanced the self-esteem and built self-reliance of the partner communities.**

The programme provided credit assistance mainly in three sectors. These included social sector, livestock and off-farm enterprise development. So far over 1,490 male and 1,462 females have availed Sungi's credit facilities. The overall recovery rate of the organisation was 80 percent.

1.2.3 Crafts Promotion

Craft had been one of the important elements of household income but with the passage of time people lost their interest and it almost vanished. Sungi focussed on this area and in the first stage identified indigenous crafts of the area. **Sungi motivated the people about the importance of crafts for their livelihood especially in enhancing women's role in household income generation. It organised the community on the basis of craft groups and built their skills in crafts-designing, production and marketing.** On an average every year about 400 people join the craft programme. Most of them are women. So far, with the facilitation of Sungi, over 1,300 people have adopted craft as an enterprise on a collective or individual basis while more than 500 people made productive linkages with the market.



Apart from Sungi's other programmatic interventions, the craft programme contributed a lot for women empowerment. It provided an opportunity to the generally home-bound women to become economically empowered. Moreover, they gained exposure by participating in various local, national and international level commercial activities that helped in building their confidence as entrepreneurs.

1.2.4 Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Forest and livestock are the two major livelihood sources of the people in Sungi's target area. Most of the land is rain-fed and average per capita land holding is very small and fragmented. Thus, the agriculture is at a subsistence level in the area. The forest cover has been depleting in the area for the last two decades mainly because of constant harvesting and lack of proper management. Sungi mobilised the partner communities to arrest deforestation through launching afforestation and reforestation campaigns. It also raised the partner communities' awareness about importance of forests in their livelihood systems and explored the potential to develop local forest management systems.

Sungi promoted poultry farming at the household level to enhance household income in especially benefitting females as well as in providing nutritional food for the members of household. Sungi facilitated the partner communities to improve the breed of poultry and provided technical skills to the partners about poultry management. Although the poultry rearing at the household level was common in the area but soon after Sungi's interventions this activity received more recognition as an important feature of the livelihood system. Training of the partners and transfer of knowledge in livestock and poultry practices was an integral part of the programme strategy. Furthermore, Sungi regularly organised livestock field days in which people were orientated about preventive measures especially about timely vaccination of their livestock against seasonal diseases. Sungi widely disseminated print material on various NRM related issues particularly about rearing poultry at household level among the partner communities, GLAs and elected representatives of the area.

1.2.5 Capacity Building of Farmers

In order to enhance the productivity of the natural resources, based on the community demand, Sungi held various sessions, training events, and exposure visits of the partner farmers. Livestock Extension Workers (LEWs) was one of the major events of Sungi's livelihood component. So far, Sungi has trained 33 Livestock Extension Workers (LEWs) who are actively rendering their services to the partner communities. Similarly, Sungi trained females on household level vegetable gardening. The organisation educated the



Training - A Source of Income

Abdul Latif, a resident of village Majohain district Abbottabad, after completing primary education involved himself in agriculture sector. He became an active member of the Village Committee (VC) Majohain when it was formed in July 1995. On recommendation of the VC, he participated in a three week LEW training organized by Sungi with the technical assistance of the Department of Livestock and Dairy Development, Peshawar.

Prior to training, Latif lived off subsistence farming and involved in transportation of luggage on his mule to earn his livelihood. At that time it was very difficult for him to earn bread and butter for his family. After receiving the training, he purchased some basic veterinary medicines and started rendering his services in the village. Shortly, he became a recognized and well respected LEW practitioner.

Presently, he is providing veterinary services to nine villages of UC Namal. According to him, he had provided treatment to more than 1,500 large animals and vaccinated thousands of poultry birds. He earns Rs 4,000 to 5,000 per month by providing livestock extension services and the quality of life of his family has increased. He has built strong linkages with the veterinary stores from where he purchases medicines on a discount rate. He charges a nominal amount for his services and at times he provides gratis services to the poor households. Latif further intends to open veterinary store near the local veterinary hospital by availing the micro finance facility offered by Sungi.

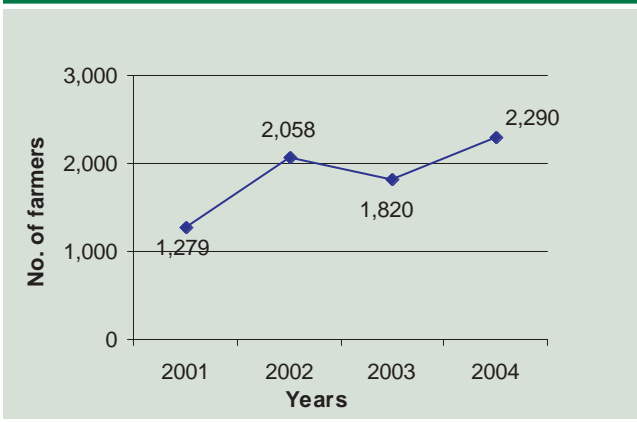


farmers about improved crop management techniques through demonstration activities. Moreover, farmers were trained on compost formation.

1.2.6 Linkage Development With GLAs

As a part of promoting good governance, Sungi promoted and strengthened the partner communities' linkages with the line departments and other development agencies. The Forest Department representatives actively participated in hashar (communal) plantation events carried out by the local communities with Sungi's assistance. Moreover, the Government Veterinary Department extended its technical services by organising field days in various union councils. Similarly, Sungi established the partner communities' linkages with seed centres and agricultural extension services department.

Number of Farmers Educated/Trained



Sungi also facilitated the partner communities in establishing productive linkages with various development agencies including Barani Area Development Project (BADP), WWF, Forestry Sector Project, etc. to explore and discuss the areas of mutual understanding and strategies to benefit the rural community.



Community Productive Infrastructure

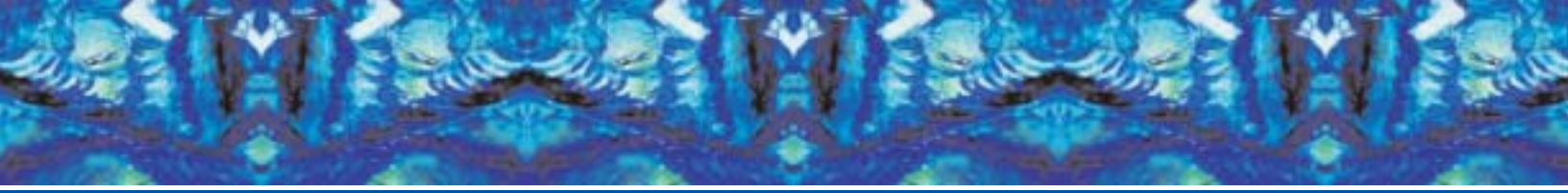
Health and Sanitation



PROCESS OF SOCIAL UPLIFT

Humanitarian Relief and Rehabilitation





1.1 The Programme

Considering the significance of education, health and other social sectors, Sungi accords high priority for their uplift to improve the quality of life of its partner communities. The major programmes include health, education and productive physical infrastructures. In addition, humanitarian relief and rehabilitation remained a predominant sector of Social Sector Development.

The health status of the people, especially women, in the programme area is poor owing largely to lack of access to health facilities and knowledge about preventive health measures. The infant and maternal mortality incidence is relatively high. Sungi thus launched and implemented a health programme that advocates a healthy lifestyle for the partner communities. Marginalised communities, especially children and women, are the focus of the programme. Improved health status and reduced prevalence of disease in these communities is envisaged by the health programme as instrumental in contributing to the process of social development.

Successful Initiative

Eight female CHWs trained by Sungi have been employed by the National Health Program as the local Lady Health Workers in district Muzaffarabad. They are earning a decent living and are instrumental in improving health status of the local communities

Like other rural parts of the country, particularly in the mountainous areas, the infrastructure is very poor in the target areas of Sungi. Most of the communities' demands relate to provision of drinking water, irrigation channel, improved communication including roads and bridges, street pavements and drainage system, etc. Because of insufficient infrastructure, the people cannot avail the optimum utilisation of their human and natural resources. Sungi initiated a large-scale community productive infrastructure programme in the area. The salient feature of this initiative is involvement of the partner communities in community development with their physical and financial contribution. This also strengthens governance at the local level.



Literacy rate in Sungi's programme area, especially among women, is abysmally low. While there is an increased awareness among the villagers to educate their children, the number and outreach of government-run schools is grossly insufficient to meet the local demand. Due to a lack of interest by the teachers to educate children and motivate them to attend the school, the drop-out rate is high. In view of such a critical situation, Sungi focused on improving education standards by helping communities to approach the education department to ensure effective functioning of schools by replacing absentee and ghost teacher and

provision of teaching aids. Opportunities were also explored with the government-run schools to strengthen their capacity and outreach and increase the enrolment rate.

1.2 Major Interventions

1.2.1 Health Programme

The studies carried out by Sungi and many other organisations showed that most of the diseases affecting the people were preventable or could be managed easily with a little knowledge about preventive measures. The health programme sensitised the partner communities about the importance of preventive measures. Sungi adopted a multi-dimensional strategy to educate the partner communities about health. Training of Community Health Workers (CHWs) both male and female was the major component of the programme. The CHWs were trained on nine important components of primary health care. These CHWs, especially the female CHWs, regularly visited a number of households on a regular basis and gave them advice about health measures. Women benefitted the most from CHWs' visits as they got first hand information about women related diseases. During pregnancy they could benefit from CHWs' assistance and advice. Similarly, the incidence of child-related diseases has been significantly reduced because the mothers have more education about preventive measures and proper management of disease especially of diarrhoea and ARI.

1.2.2 Health Sector Governance

Although a number of public private interventions have been carried out at different levels to improve people's access to health services, yet due to weak coordination among all stakeholders the inputs hardly result in the anticipated improvement in the health sector. **Sungi along with its partner communities took lead in forming a broad-based network of stakeholders in the form of district health forums. In the first phase, Sungi arranged a District Health Forum in Battagram. The major aim was to bring all stakeholders, including government departments/officials and elected representatives together to discuss and resolve local health issues.** Sungi facilitated the forum meetings and the initial results were very encouraging. Similarly in Haripur district, Sungi in collaboration with Save the Children and the district government established a health network, which focuses on safe motherhood activities and policies. These forums remained active in providing immediate decisions at district level and improving coordination at a higher level.



Some Glimpses from the Grassroots

- The Rural Health Centre Koza Banda, district Battagram had been deprived of health staff for a long period of time. As a result of Sungi supported advocacy, the community got a doctor posted and the centre is now fully functional.
- Increasing number of dog bite cases were reported by the community in Union Council Battagram and non-availability of Anti Rabies vaccine at DHQ hospital was hindering proper management of these cases. Sungi in collaboration with communities was able to obtain these vials from the World Health Organization and distributed them to the emergency department of DHQ hospital





Relief Work at a Glance

Relief Activities	# of Items	People Benefitted
Government health and education buildings rehabilitated	129	82,000
Badly damaged households rehabilitated	41	350
Tents distributed	1,700	1,700
Blankets distributed	3,800	3,800
Total	5,670	87,850

1.2.3 Humanitarian Relief Assistance

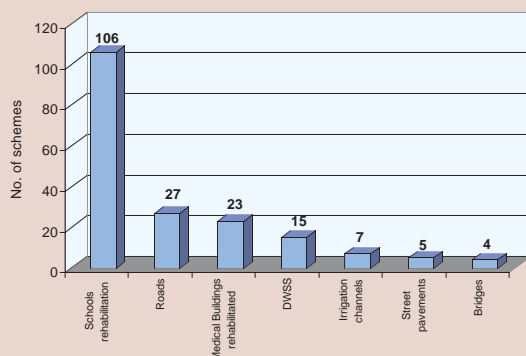
Some of the Sungi's working districts are more prone to natural and climatic disasters, which adversely affect the livelihood of the population. Humanitarian relief activities for the affectees are a regular feature of Sungi's development work. **In February 2004, severe earthquakes jolted a number of districts in NWFP and Upper Parts of Punjab causing huge damage to people's lives, properties and livelihoods. Responding to the emergency situation, Sungi provided immediate relief to the affectees by providing food and other basic necessary items and alternate shelter arrangements. Moreover, it facilitated the partner communities in restoring their livelihoods through rehabilitation of infrastructures.** As part of the humanitarian assistance and capacity building at the local level, Sungi organised various training events and sessions about disaster preparedness and management.



1.2.4 Community Productive Infrastructures

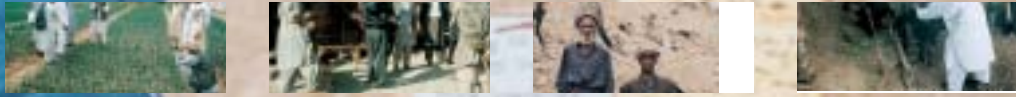
The salient feature of the community productive infrastructure programme was to provide support to the communities for improving local infrastructure and services. The aim, of course, was enhanced productivity and improved quality of life. Sungi involved the partner communities in the identification, design, construction, operation and maintenance phases. Operation and maintenance committees were formed to ensure the sustainability of the schemes. Sungi is of the view that improved infrastructures substantially contribute to the development of the area and lead to increased economic activity and poverty reduction.

Community Productive Infrastructure Completed



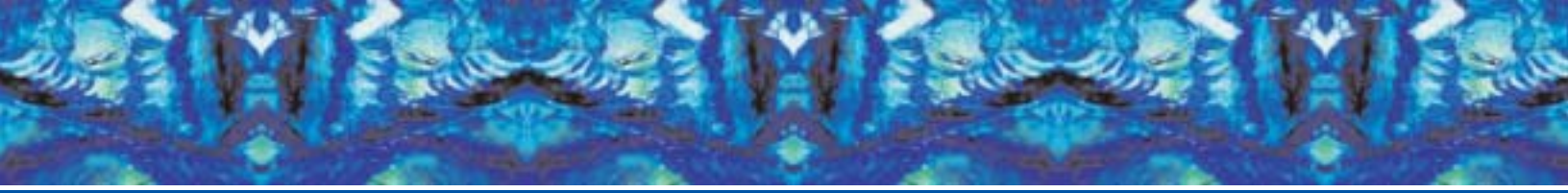
During 2004, Sungi completed 228 community productive infrastructure projects in 200 villages across NWFP, FATA and AJK. In total, 137,557 poor people benefited from these projects. Sungi provided Rs.30.79 million while Rs.3.10 million (18 percent of the total cost) was contributed by the partner communities. All the initiatives were completed with active participation and involvement of the partner communities especially females. Project review committees, comprising 10 active members of the concerned VCs, were formed for each project. These committees remained effectively looking after the O&M of these schemes. Monitoring visits' reports indicate that more than 95 percent schemes are fully functional.

Omar Asghar Center for Development



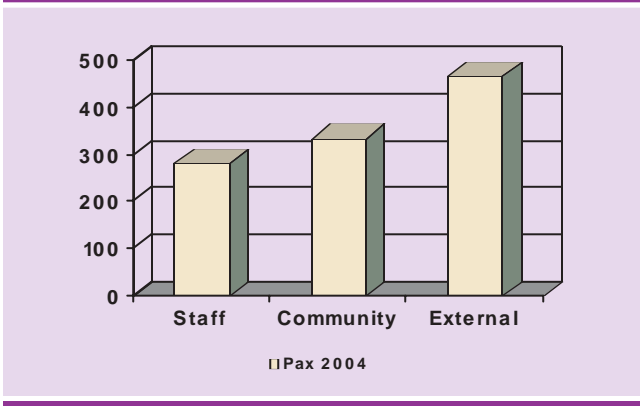
Human and Institutional Development





In order to cope with the human and institutional development challenges, Sungi has established a Centre called Omer Asghar Centre for Development (OACD). OACD strengthens organisational capacities through improving skills of staff and developing leadership at all levels and ensuring a professional and gender sensitive working environment in the organisation. OACD is also involved in skill enhancement of community partners, strengthening of local institutions and capacity building of a wide range of stakeholders including civil society organisations, development organisations, legislature and executive.

Participation Analysis



To strengthen OACD's capacity to function as a self-sustainable institution, the centre developed and successfully implemented its business plan. OACD developed and strengthened productive linkages with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), government line agencies, donors and district administration. It developed and circulated training calendar and promotional material; developed a number of concept papers and proposals on capacity development; assessed market needs for capacity and institutional development and offered customised training programmes for partner organisations. Other efforts included improving the center's training premises by renovating its building, and improving training and accommodation facilities; developing a panel of resource persons and consultants for OACD from both within and outside Sungi; and improving OACD library by adding 122 new books, periodicals, videos, CDs, and increasing its use through various reforms in the procedures.



During 2004, OACD organised 21 training workshops for community partners, benefitting 334 persons, including 86 females. Major themes of these trainings were gender and development, proposal writing, community theatre, social mobilisation, participatory project implementation for CBOs, and conflict management etc. OACD reviewed existing capacity building process of Sungi's community partners, and developed guidelines to make training process an integral part of social mobilization. This has been done to make community trainings relevant and need based, and to ensure proper utilization of the capacity development initiatives. It was observed during field interaction that the trained activists have initiated playing an effective role in enhancing process of social mobilization, which has been supported through a follow-up mechanism. An initial assessment indicates that, membership of VCs has increased

by 10-15% and record keeping has improved in majority of the VCs with support of trained activists. The training had been instrumental in strengthening ACCs capacities to function independently and providing an opportunity to Sungi for consolidating its direct interventions from those areas. Based on the market demand, the Centre offered 22 markets oriented customised training courses for the development sector. In total 465 participants including 40 women from 36 different organisations working in various parts of the country participated in these trainings. In addition, seventeen in-house training events were organised for Sungi staff of these 82 were female. Responding to the needs of Sungi's strategic plan, and to develop capacities of staff in Social Mobilization, a training workshop was organized for the field workers, in the beginning of the year. OACD facilitated 18 staff members including 5 females to participate in the in-country training events and nine staff members including two women to participate in overseas training events. In addition, OACD continued facilitating participation of Sungi staff and community partners in seminars and visits in the country and abroad.

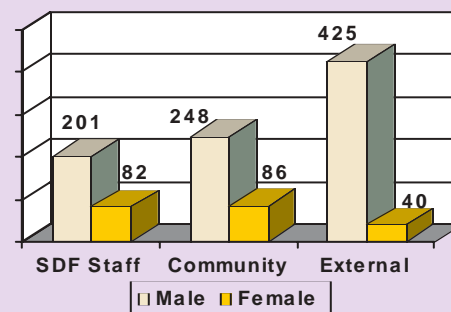
A good number of new staff joined Sungi during 2004. OACD supported personnel section in recruitment and organizing orientation for all the new staff members. Separate orientation workshops were organized for staff of various projects. An intensive 15-day workshop was organized for 33 new staff members who joined Sungi during the year. This was done to acquaint new staff members about rights based development approach relevant to Sungi's programme and to build required skills and behaviours, before joining their respective programmes.

The centre recruited and trained 16 interns during the reporting period in various disciplines through class-room and on-the job training. The interns were recruited, and an orientation was organized before placing them in the field. A feedback and support mechanism helped interns in learning concepts of participatory development and required skills. Review sessions were held and interns were encouraged to apply for vacant positions in Sungi and other organizations. Presently, majority of them have joined Sungi and other organisations in the country.

Promoting gender equality is another major focus of the OACD, as it is responsible to integrate gender in development through capacity building and coordinating gender core group. Seminars on different themes i.e. gender and Islam, gender and politics, gender and justice and gender and



Participation Analysis - Gender Segregated



Raes Alvi (Sungi's staff members) says

OACD developed my communication and facilitation skills, to enable me to carry out my fieldwork efficiently. I learned PRA, and first time I learnt how to use PRA methodology for enhancing social mobilization. I used it - it works very well.



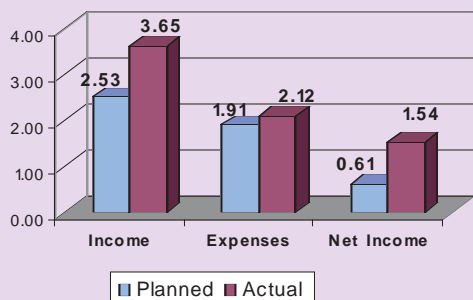
livelihoods were organized for community partners of Manshera, Abbottabad, Muzaffarabad and Haripur. Sungi is the institutional member of gender related networks i.e. Mubariza, and Gender Voices. OACD facilitated work of these forums by participating and contributing in these forums.

Sungi staff participated in a study visit organized by gender voices to various organizations in Punjab and shared Sungi's experiences of gender related work to the partners. In 2004, the Centre organised various seminars on different themes. Moreover, the Centre reviewed the structure and functions of Gender Core Group (GCG) to make it more effective for mainstreaming gender at the institutional and the field level. **Moreover, OACD organised a training workshop on gender and development for community partners, men and women gender activists and local councillors. As a follow-up of the training, a Gender Activist Group (GAG) at community level was formed in Jared Union Council.**

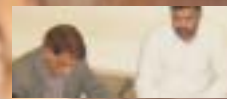
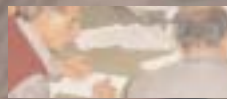
To assess relevance, effectiveness and utilization of training and capacity development programs, OACD designed and implemented a comprehensive and user friendly training monitoring and evaluation system. Starting from the TNI, training design and implementation, evaluation was carried out as follow-up activities. Both formative and summative evaluation exercises were carried out during all training workshops organized by the center. Feed back of the participants from these exercises and review sessions carried out during the workshop helped OACD to improve training contents and methodology. An overall assessment of the participants about the training by internal and external participants and their supervisors, including community indicated that the training workshops were relevant and contributed significantly in improving skills and behavior of the participants. OACD developed evaluation report for all major training events. OACD in coordination with PCD facilitated in documenting cases studies on utilization of the community training through field staff. During the year, five case studies were developed and documented.

In year 2004, the Centre made considerable progress towards financial sustainability and generated Rs.3.6 million through its technical and logistic services provided to various organisations including Sungi. It generated a net income amounting to Rs.1.6 million against the target of Rs.0.6 million. It was 2.7 times higher than the target and 8 times more than the net income (Rs. 0.2 millions) generated by the centre in financial year 2003.

OACD Financial Sustainability (Year 2004)



Programme Coordination
and Development



Programme Coordination
and Development





PME Exercises-as a problem solving tool

The field observations revealed that Participatory Monitoring Evaluation (PME) exercised significantly supported the partner communities in evaluating their progress and achievements as well as identifying the problems and formulating action plans. Enhancement of membership in VCs was one of the key areas focused by the partner communities using PM&E exercises.



The primary responsibility of Sungi's Programme Coordination and Development (PCD) is to ensure integration among various programme components; develop a long term programme strategy; diversify and broaden Sungi's resource base; develop a resource generation strategy; formulate participatory programme planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) systems and enhance relevant capacity of Sungi staff and community members; distil experiences and lessons learned; and regularly monitor and review the progress and performance of the organisation.

In 2004, Sungi carried out a strategic planning exercise. As a consequence, Sungi's five year rolling plan (2005-2009) was prepared and widely shared with the partners and donors. Based on this exercise, the last of the five thematic areas were identified.

In the year 2004, the programme focused on streamlining and improving the review and planning systems at all levels. Especially, the planning efforts were tailored to develop the annual plan more responsive and in harmony with the partner communities' needs and priorities and facilitate all programmes and zones' review sessions. On a periodic basis, the programme kept updating Sungi's management and the donors about Sungi's performance and achievements. In this regard, various periodic reports and updates were produced.

The monthly review and planning at the head office and zonal levels was internalised and the plans were timely produced. Efficient planning significantly contributed in streamlining field implementation. Extensive geographic expansion of the programme without increasing the manpower is a clear evidence of better planning mechanisms placed at the zonal and head office.

One of the significant accomplishments during 2004 was the establishment of Programme Coordination and Development Committee (PCDC). All tiers of the organisation i.e. Management, Section Heads and Zonal Coordinators are members of this committee. In 2004, PCD organised bi-monthly meetings of PCDC. **This process has strengthened participatory sharing and close coordination among various programmes of the organisation. In the meetings, upcoming development challenges, both at the programmes and field levels, were thoroughly discussed and recommendations were forwarded to the concerned quarters.**



Tawana Pakistan Project

Community Based
Resource Management



Sungi Partner Projects

Pakistan Participatory
Poverty Assessment

Promoting Economic and Social Rights
Through Labor in Local Government



Tawana Pakistan Project (TPP)

TPP is a federal government project, which is being implemented in 29 poverty-stricken districts under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education. The Ministry is executing the project through its agencies of National Implementation Unit, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal and Aga Khan University with the help of partner NGOs. The project mainly aims at improving the health of girl child, increasing enrollment in girl's primary schools, decreasing drop-out rate, and creating general awareness in the community about health and gender equality, women empowerment and poverty alleviation. Sungi in partnership with the Aga Khan University has been implementing the project in Battagram district. Under the project, Sungi has formed 179 Schools Tawana Committees (STCs), involving a group of females including school girls, teachers and female community members. Through constructive engagement and dialogue with the education department and local government and with the collaboration of the STCs, Sungi successfully converted many non-functional schools to functional schools along with ensuring significant improvement in the regularity of teachers. Sungi also implemented an extensive community-training programme for female community of those villages where TPP programme is being implemented. **In the socially and culturally conservative society of Battagram, the project has been successful in making the partner communities realise the significance of girl child education as well as a balanced diet for children particularly girl child. About 16 percent increase in girls' enrollment has been observed in the project-targeted schools. Moreover, the balanced diet meal practices have resulted in a significant improvement in girls' height and weight in many villages.**



Community Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Sungi Development Foundation started its intervention in Manoor area, district Mansehra, since 2000, with the implementation of the Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) project funded by the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) and Government of NWFP. The project is implemented through Field Support Unit (FSU) in partnership with VCs, GLAs and the private sector. It focuses on a number of sectoral interventions centred on sustainable livelihood to natural resource management. There is particular focus on reaching out to the most deprived and marginalised communities through the formation and strengthening of men and women village level committees and cluster level organisation. Sungi's role as change agent has helped to develop organisational capacities at local level, especially amongst the rural poor and women. During 2004, Sungi supported 23 (male/Female) VCs and an Area



Coordination Council (ACC) in the adjacent lower area of the Manoor valley. These local organisations met on a monthly basis and discussed the social issues and other problems that are related to their livelihoods. **In a highly socially conservative culture, the organisation and mobilisation of women community is a distinguishing success of the project.** In the year 2004, the project designed and implemented various interventions for the natural resources management aiming to minimise the threats associated with environmental degradation and people's livelihood in the Manoor valley. Using Participatory Technology Development (PTD) approach, partner farmers identified and assessed the potential of natural resources in the area and scope for their optimal utilisation. Consequently, both men and women community farmers, in consultation with the project staff, developed their village natural resource management workplans. As an institutional building measure, the partner farmers/VCs were linked with the service providers both at the union council and tehsil levels. The Regional Coordination Forum (RCF) is a good example of linkages of VCs with the service providers.

Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPPA)

Sungi remained engaged in dissemination of the findings of Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) and capacity development of partners in PPA methodology and poverty related issues. In 2004, Sungi also designed and managed a follow-up project with financial support of DFID, in 27 villages of NWFP, AJK and FATA. **In this regard, 27 infrastructure schemes were implemented in different poverty-ridden sites.** Sungi developed and implemented capacity development programmes for village development committees in social mobilisation and participatory development. Sungi intends to develop and implement a follow-up programme to test PPA exercise as an approach to social mobilisation and micro-level planning and management.

Promoting Economic and Social Rights Through Labor in Local Government

OACD successfully completed a project on "Promoting Economic and Social Rights Through Labor in Local Government" during the year. **Through this project, Sungi developed capacity of 1948 labor and women councilors in seven districts of NWFP. The project was implemented in nine sites and nine Labor Rights Committees were formed by the trained activists.** OACD continued supporting LRCs in capacity development even after the project period and developed their linkages with NGOs and other partners including government at local level. Some LRCs like that in Haripur have contributed significantly in highlighting issues of labor and women through affective advocacy campaigns.



Statistical Program Summary-2004

S.No	Description	Unit	Achievements During 2004 Cumulative	Achievements
1	Good Governance and Democratization			
1.1	Good Governance Program			
1.1.1	Provinces intervened	Provinces	1 +AJK	2 + AJK
1.1.2	Districts intervened	Districts	4	8
1.1.3	Union Councils intervened	UCs	21	65
1.1.4	Villages intervened Villages	140	474	
1.1.5	Village Committees (VCs) organized	VCs	247	905
1.1.6	Membership of VCs	Members	10,796	30,473
1.1.7	Area Coordination Councils (ACCs) formed	ACCs	9	36
1.1.8	Village Development Plans (VDPs) formulated	VDPs	81	222
1.1.9	Cluster/zonal forums organized	Forums	8	54
1.1.10	Area Development Plans (ADPs) prepared	ADP	9	14
1.1.11	Capacity building events organized	Events	74	280
1.1.12	Rights based activists trained at local level	Activists	30	327
1.1.13	Community Citizens Boards (CCBs) established	CCBs	58	64
1.1.14	Public panels/forum discussion organized	Events	1	2
1.1.15	Partner networks established	Networks	10	10
1.1.16	Sungi's partners assembly organized at national level	Assemblies	1	7
1.1.17	Theatre performances organized on rights issues	Performances	5	45
1.2	Advocacy Program			
1.2.1	Policy advocacy campaigns promoted	Campaigns	Ongoing	6
1.2.2	Establish new advocacy networks at International level	Networks	3	20
1.2.3	Establish new advocacy networks at National level	Networks	3	6
2	Sustainable Livelihood			
2.1	Natural Resource Management			
2.1.1	Forest saplings planted (in million)	Plants	0.08	2.23
2.1.2	Orchards established	Orchards	36	66
2.1.3	Community nurseries raised	Nursery	5	29
2.1.4	Poultry distributed amongst females	Birds	2,956	11,105
2.1.5	Beetle goats distributed	Goats	-	149
2.1.6	New varieties of Maize and Wheat crops introduced	No.	3	7
2.1.7	Fuel efficient stoves introduced	Stoves	7	17
2.1.8	Agriculture trial plots established	Demo plots	72	617
2.1.9	Livestock extension workers trained	LEWs	12	33
2.1.10	Livestock field days organized	Field days	42	82
2.1.11	NRM capacity building events organized in Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock and Bio-diversity	Events	91	445
2.1.12	Farmers' festivals organized	Events	1	6
2.1.13	Community seeds banks established	Seed banks	-	28
2.1.14	NRM committees organized at village level	Committees	33	209
2.2	Micro Finance and Enterprise Development			
2.2.1	Community savings done	Rs. in million	0.91	10.11
2.2.2	Saving committees formed	VCs	50	420
2.2.3	Saving members mobilized	Members	962	13,957
2.2.4	Internal lending initiated	VCs	37	66
	Amount disbursed	Rs. in million	0.177	0.63
2.2.5	VCs covered through micro finance assistance	VCs	40	248
	Credit disbursed	Rs. in million	2.43	30.82
	Beneficiary base	Cases	114	2,952
	Principal amount recovered (disbursement till Dec. 2003)	Rs. in million	1.72	25.77

2.2.6	Principal amount recovered (disbursement in the year 2004)	Rs. in million	0.29	0.29
	Total Principal amount recovered	Rs. in million	2.01	26.06
2.2.7	Enterprises established at local level	Enterprises	36	510
2.3	Crafts Promotion			
2.3.1	Villages intervened	Villages	49	118
2.3.2	Craft groups organized	Groups	60	127
2.3.3	Households using craft as entrepreneurship	Households	880	1,355
2.3.4	Independent craft business group established	ICGs	85	272
2.3.5	Exhibitions held/participated	Events	17	80
2.3.6	Quality controllers trained at community level	QCs	22	22
2.3.7	Community craft finishing units established	Units	-	3
2.3.8	Total Sale	Rs. in million	1.764	7.47
3	Social Sector Development			
3.1	Health			
3.1.1	Community health workers trained	CHWs	19	445
3.1.2	Primary health care practices promoted at community and government primary schools levels	Events	402	614
3.1.3	Medical camps organized	Camps		25
3.1.4	CHWs in-country exposure visits organized	Visits	1	21
3.1.5	Assistance provided in disaster/epidemic	Events	2	26
3.1.6	Consultations on health policy issues held at UC, Tehsil and District levels	Seminars	16	19
3.1.7	Health policy advocacy initiatives carried out at local and regional level	Nos.	5	7
3.2	Community Productive Infrastructure			
3.2.1	Infrastructure schemes completed	Schemes	187	476
3.2.2	Beneficiary base	People	80,000	397,505
3.2.3	Investments in infrastructure schemes	Rs. in million	30.79	68.58
3.2.4	Community share in PVIs	Rs. in million	3.10	12.18
4	Human and Institutional Development			
4.1	Human Resource Development			
	Staff Capacity Building			
4.1.1	Staff training/workshops organized	Events	36	474
4.1.2	Participants	Staff members	304	2,444
	Community Capacity Building at Field Level			
4.1.3	Members educated on social organization/mobilization	No.	10,796	32,442
4.1.4	Members educated on rights issues	No.	1,850	3,860
4.1.5	Members educated on NRM	No.	2,290	11,081
4.1.6	Members educated in MF&ED	No.	300	8,710
4.1.7	Members educated on craft	No.	823	2,401
4.1.8	Members educated on health and sanitation	No.	152	1,114
	Total members educated	No.	16,211	59,608
5	Organizational Development			
5.1	Program Coordination Development			
5.1.1	Annual work plans developed	Plans	2	7
5.1.2	Monthly plans developed at zonal offices	Plans	68	68
5.1.3	Institutional progress reports (quarterly, six monthly and annual) prepared	Nos.	7	68
5.1.4	Proposals prepared	Nos.	13	12
5.1.5	Participatory monitoring and evaluation training organized	Training	1	7

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

	Note	2004 Rupees	2003 Rupees
INCOME			
Current grants	14	98,676,618	73,577,210
Deferred grants	10	2,663,858	2,853,909
Interest		1,179,174	1,150,988
Income from credit program (net)	15	660,515	187,143
Income from craft program (net)	16	325,011	323,542
Other income	17	3,145,303	1,197,972
		<u>106,650,479</u>	<u>79,290,764</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Operating costs	18	19,425,890	17,169,212
Program activities	19	81,914,585	59,261,907
Others	20	608,332	1,495,084
		<u>101,948,807</u>	<u>77,926,203</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE APPROPRIATION		4,701,672	1,364,561
APPROPRIATION			
Transfer to credit revolving fund	12.1	(660,515)	(187,143)
Transfer to craft revolving fund	12.2	(325,011)	(323,542)
Transfer to transport revolving fund	12	(1,058,571)	-
		<u>(2,044,097)</u>	<u>(510,685)</u>
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>2,657,575</u>	<u>853,876</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

FCS 11/2/04

J. I. Sidani
Chairman

Antony Shri
Executive Director

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2004**

	Note	2004 Rupees	2003 Rupees
FIXED ASSETS			
At cost less accumulated depreciation	3	9,604,199	11,052,602
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	4	36,000,072	17,954,261
Micro credit loan portfolio	5	3,285,531	3,348,058
Craft inventories		1,945,487	2,164,452
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	6	26,363,635	11,410,051
Cash and bank balances	7	13,516,427	45,441,069
		<u>81,111,152</u>	<u>80,317,891</u>
Accrued and other liabilities	8	(10,038,469)	(9,867,432)
		71,072,682	70,450,459
DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS	9	(11,048,514)	(11,186,072)
DEFERRED GRANTS	10	(7,904,640)	(8,892,141)
RESTRICTED GRANTS	13	(484,130)	(4,886,924)
NET ASSETS		<u><u>61,239,597</u></u>	<u><u>56,537,924</u></u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
GENERAL FUND	11	32,050,095	29,392,520
REVOLVING FUNDS	12	29,189,502	27,145,404
		<u><u>61,239,597</u></u>	<u><u>56,537,924</u></u>

AUDITORS' REPORT ANNEXED

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

FRESH Co.


Chairman


Executive Director

میں سٹی بھی شریک ہے۔ ضلع بگرام میں سٹی آغا خان یونیورسٹی کے ساتھ مل کر اس منصوبے کے لئے کام کر رہا ہے۔ سٹی نے 179 سکول توانا کمیٹیاں قائم کی ہیں جن میں سکولوں کی طالبات، اساتذہ اور مقامی آبادی کی خواتین شامل ہیں۔ ان سکول توانا کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے سٹی نے کئی غیر فعال سکولوں کو دوبارہ فعال کیا ہے اور اساتذہ کی حاضری کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے اقدامات کیے ہیں۔ بگرام جیسے قدامت پسند علاقے میں ان اقدامات کے نتیجے میں لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کی اہمیت کا شعور بڑھا ہے اور سکولوں میں لڑکیوں کے داخلے میں 16 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے اس کے علاوہ بہتر خوراک کی فراہمی سے متعلقہ دیہات میں لڑکیوں کی صحت قدر اور وزن میں اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے۔

مقامی لوگوں کے ذریعے وسائل کی دیکھ بھال -- ضلع مانسہرہ کے علاقے منور میں سٹی کا قدرتی وسائل کی دیکھ بھال کا پروگرام 2000 سے جاری ہے۔ سٹی نے 2004 کے دوران 23 دیہی کمیٹیوں اور ایک ایریا کوآرڈینیشن کونسل کی مدد کی۔ یہ تنظیمیں ہر ماہ اجلاس منعقد کرتیں اور سماجی مسائل اور اپنے روزگار سے متعلق مسائل پر گفتگو کرتی تھیں۔ منور کے علاقے میں قدرتی وسائل کی دیکھ بھال اور ماحولیاتی بہتری سے بچاؤ کے لئے 2004 کے دوران سٹی نے کئی اقدامات کیے۔ ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی کے شراکتی طریقہ کار پر عمل کرتے ہوئے کسانوں نے علاقے میں موجود قدرتی وسائل اور ان کے ممکنہ استعمال کی نشاندہی کی۔ اس طرح علاقے کے کسان مردوں اور عورتوں نے گاؤں کے قدرتی وسائل کی دیکھ بھال کا ایک لائحہ عمل تیار کیا۔ اداروں کی تعمیر کے اقدام کے طور پر مقامی کسانوں/دیہی کمیٹیوں کو خدمات فراہم کرنے والوں کے ساتھ مربوط کر دیا گیا۔ علاقائی رابطہ فورم مقامی لوگوں اور خدمات فراہم کرنے والوں کے درمیان اشتراک کی ایک عمدہ مثال ہے۔

پاکستان میں غربت کے شراکتی جائزے کا پراجیکٹ -- سٹی نے پاکستان میں غربت کے شراکتی جائزے کے کام میں فعال شمولیت جاری رکھی۔ 2004 میں سٹی نے ڈی ایف آئی ڈی کے مالی تعاون سے صوبہ سرحد، آزاد کشمیر اور فنانس کے 27 دیہات میں غربت زدہ علاقوں میں 27 بنیادی تعمیراتی سکیمیں شروع کیں۔ سٹی نے دیہی ترقیاتی کمیٹیوں کی استعداد میں اضافے کے لئے پروگرام تیار کیے اور ان پر عملدرآمد کرایا۔

2004 کے دوران عمر اصغر سنٹر نے 21 تربیتی ورکشاپیں منعقد کیں جن سے 334 افراد مستفید ہوئے۔ ان میں 86 عورتیں بھی شامل تھیں۔ ان تربیتی ورکشاپوں کے اہم موضوعات میں اصناف اور ترقی، ترقیاتی تجاویز تیار کرنا، مقامی لوگوں کے لئے تھیٹر، سماجی تحریک شامل تھے۔ ان تربیتی پروگراموں میں 36 مختلف تھیموں سے کل 465 افراد نے شرکت کی جن میں 40 عورتیں شامل ہیں۔

2004 کے دوران سنٹر نے کئی سیمیناروں کا بھی اہتمام کیا۔ اس کے علاوہ سنٹر نے جنڈر کو گروپ کی کارکردگی اور ڈھانچے کا جائزہ لیا تاکہ اسے مزید موثر بنایا جاسکے۔ سنٹر نے مقامی مردوں اور عورتوں کے لئے اصناف کے حوالے سے ایک تربیت کا اہتمام کیا اور یونین کونسل جریڈ میں اصناف کے لئے کارکن تنظیم قائم کی۔

2004 میں سنٹر نے مالی استحکام کی جانب خاصی پیش رفت کی اور دوسرے اداروں کو تکنیکی اور لاجسٹک خدمات فراہم کر کے 3.6 ملین روپے کمائے۔ سنٹر نے 0.6 ملین کے ہدف کے مقابلے میں 1.6 ملین روپے کمائے جو کہ ہدف سے 2.7 فیصد زیادہ تھے اور گزشتہ برس کی آمدن سے آٹھ گنا زیادہ تھے۔

پروگراموں میں رابطے اور ترقی

نگلی کے شعبہ رابطہ و ترقی کا بنیادی مقصد پروگراموں کے درمیان رابطے، طویل مدتی منصوبہ بندی اور نگلی کے وسائل کی توسیع ہے۔ 2004 میں نگلی نے تدریسی منصوبہ بندی پر کام کیا اور نگلی کا پانچ سالہ (2005-2009) رواں پروگرام ترتیب دیا۔ اس پروگرام میں آخری اہم نکتہ تنظیمی ترقی تھا۔

2004 کے دوران اس پروگرام ہر سطح پر منصوبہ بندی کے نظام کو متناسب اور فعال بنانے پر توجہ دی۔ خاص طور پر سالانہ منصوبہ عمل کے اندر مقامی سماجی گروہوں کی ضرورتوں اور ترجیحات سے زیادہ مطابقت پیدا کرنے اور تمام پروگراموں اور علاقوں کے جائزہ اجلاسوں کے لئے سہولت فراہم کرنا اس کا مقصد تھا۔ یہ پروگرام نگلی کی کارکردگی اور کامیابیوں کے بارے میں نگلی کی انتظامیہ اور مالی وسائل فراہم کرنے والوں کو وقتاً فوقتاً مطلع کرتا رہا۔ اس سلسلے میں کئی ایک رپورٹیں اور اپ ڈیٹ تیار کیے گئے۔

2004 میں حاصل ہونے والی کامیابیوں میں سے ایک اہم کامیابی پروگرام رابطہ و ترقیاتی کمیٹی کا قیام تھا۔ ادارے کے تمام شعبوں کے سربراہ اس کمیٹی کے ارکان ہیں۔ کمیٹی کا اجلاس ہر دو ماہ بعد منعقد کیا جاتا تھا۔ اس سے مختلف پروگراموں کے درمیان رابطہ اور اشتراک بڑھا۔ اجلاسوں میں ترقیاتی عمل کو ردپیش چیلنجوں پر تفصیلی بحث کی جاتی اور سفارشات متعلقہ شعبے کو بھیجی جاتیں۔

نگلی کے شراکتی منصوبے

توانا پاکستان منصوبہ -- حکومت پاکستان کی طرف سے انتہائی غربت زدہ علاقوں میں لڑکیوں کی صحت بہتر کرنے کے لئے شروع کیے گئے توانا پاکستان منصوبے

3.2.2 شعبہ صحت کا نظم و نسق

صحت کی سہولیات تک لوگوں کی رسائی کو بہتر کرنے کے لئے ننگلی نے بھگرام میں ایک ضلعی ہیلتھ فورم کا اہتمام کیا جس کا مقصد صحت کے مقامی مسائل سے سرکاری ارباب، اختیار، منتخب نمائندوں اور دوسرے مفادات وابستہ رکھنے والوں کو آگاہ کرنا تھا۔ اسی طرح ننگلی نے ضلع ہری پور میں سیودی چلڈرن کے تعاون سے محفوظ زنجی کے لئے پروگرام اور انتظامات کا آغاز کیا۔

3.2.3 انسانی ہمدردی کی بنیاد پر امداد

ننگلی کے کام کے علاقے کو اکثر قدرتی آفات کا سامنا رہتا ہے۔ 2004 کے دوران صوبہ سرحد اور بالائی پنجاب کے علاقے شدید زلزلے سے متاثر ہوئے۔ ننگلی نے ان متاثرین کے فوری امداد کا انتظام کیا اور انہیں خوراک اور رہائش کی امدادی اشیاء فراہم کیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ننگلی نے ان لوگوں کے روزگار کی بحالی کے لئے بھی امداد فراہم کی۔ ننگلی نے آفات سے نمٹنے کی تیاری اور انتظامات کے بارے میں کئی تربیتی پروگرام بھی منعقد کرائے۔

3.2.4 مقامی لوگوں کے لئے تعمیراتی کام

مقامی لوگوں کے لئے بنیادی ضرورت کی تعمیرات کے ذریعے معاشی سرگرمی میں اضافے اور غربت میں کمی کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ ننگلی نے 2004 کے دوران صوبہ سرحد، فانا اور آزاد کشمیر میں 200 سے زائد دیہات کے اندر 228 بنیادی ضرورت کی تعمیرات کے منصوبوں پر کام کیا۔ کل 137,557 لوگوں کو ان منصوبوں سے فائدہ پہنچا۔ ان کاموں کے لئے ننگلی نے 30.79 ملین روپے فراہم کیے جبکہ 3.10 ملین یعنی اٹھارہ فیصد رقم مقامی لوگوں نے مہیا کی۔ یہ سب منصوبے عورتوں سمیت تمام مقامی لوگوں کی سرگرم شراکت سے مکمل کیے گئے۔ ان منصوبوں میں پینے کے پانی کی فراہمی کے 15 منصوبے، سڑکوں کی تعمیر کے 27 منصوبے، آبپاشی کے لئے 7 آبی گزرگاہوں کی تعمیر، 5 پکی گلیاں بنوانا، 4 پلوں، 129 سرکاری سکولوں اور ہسپتالوں کی تباہ شدہ عمارتوں کی تعمیر اور 41 تباہ شدہ مکانات کی تعمیر شامل ہے۔

4۔ انسانی و اداراتی ترقی

انسانی اور اداراتی ترقی کے چیلنجوں سے نمٹنے کے لئے ننگلی نے عمر اصغر سنٹر فار ڈویلپمنٹ قائم کیا ہے۔ یہ سنٹر عملے کی مہارتوں کو بہتر بنانے، ادارے کی ترقی، ہر سطح پر قیادت کے فروغ اور اداروں میں پیشہ ورانہ اور اصناف کے بارے میں حساس حالات کا کوئی بھی بنانے کے لئے کام کرتا ہے۔

ننگلی کے کارکن نہیں ملوی کہتے ہیں کہ عمر اصغر سنٹر فار ڈویلپمنٹ نے میری ابلاغ اور سہولت کاری کی صلاحیتوں کو بہتر بنایا جس سے میں فیلڈ میں اپنا کام زیادہ موثر انداز میں کر پاتا ہوں۔ مجھے نئی آراء کے بارے میں پتہ چلا اور میں نے یہ طریقہ سیکھا اور اسے استعمال کیا۔ نتیجاً یہ طریقہ کار گر ہے۔

سنٹر کو ایک خود انحصار ادارہ بنانے کے لئے اس کا کاروباری منصوبہ تیار کیا گیا اور اس پر عملدرآمد بھی کیا گیا۔ سنٹر نے دوسری سول سوسائٹی تنظیموں، مقامی لوگوں کی تنظیموں، سرکاری ذیلی تنظیموں اور امداد دینے والوں سے روابط قائم کیے۔

فضلوں کی بہتر دیکھ بھال کے طریقوں کی تربیت دی۔ اس کے علاوہ کسانوں کو قدرتی کھاد کی تیاری کی تربیت بھی دی گئی۔

2.2.6 سرکاری ذیلی اداروں کے ساتھ تعلقات

اچھی عکرائی کے فروغ کے سلسلے میں سٹی اپنے ساتھی مقامی لوگوں کے حکومت کے ذیلی اداروں اور ترقیاتی تنظیموں سے روابط قائم کرتا ہے۔ مثلاً محکمہ جنگلات نے سٹی کے تعاون سے مقامی لوگوں کی طرف سے چلائی جانے والی شجرکاری مہموں میں شرکت کی۔ اس کے علاوہ محکمہ لائیو سٹاک نے مختلف یونین کونسلوں میں ٹھنکی سہولیات فراہم کیں۔ سٹی نے مقامی کسانوں کے بچوں کی فراہمی کے مراکز اور زراعت کے توسیعی پروگراموں سے رابطے کرائے اور مقامی لوگوں کو مختلف ترقیاتی اداروں مثلاً بارانی علاقہ ترقیاتی پراجیکٹ، ڈبلیو ڈبلیو ایف، شجرہ جنگلات کا پراجیکٹ وغیرہ سے رابطے کرنے میں مدد دی۔

3۔ سماجی ترقی کا عمل

3.1 پروگرام کا تعارف

صحت تعلیم اور دوسرے سماجی شعبوں کی اہمیت کو سمجھتے ہوئے سٹی کے پروگراموں میں ان شعبوں پر خصوصی توجہ دی گئی ہے۔ سٹی نے صحت کے شعبے میں پروگرام شروع کیا ہے جس میں عورتوں اور بچوں پر خاص توجہ دی گئی اور مقامی لوگوں کو صحت مند انداز زندگی اپنانے کے مواقع فراہم کرنے کے لئے کام کیا گیا۔ اس کے علاوہ سٹی کے پروگرام کے علاقوں میں بنیادی سہولیات کی کمی ہے اور زیادہ تر لوگ پینے کے صاف پانی، آبپاشی کے ذرائع اور سڑکوں اور پلوں کی تعمیر کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں۔ اس مقصد کے لئے سٹی نے مقامی لوگوں کے لئے بنیادی تعمیرات کا پروگرام شروع کیا ہے۔ سٹی کے کام کے علاقوں میں تعلیم بھی نہ ہونے کے برابر تھی۔ سٹی کی کوششوں سے لوگوں میں یہ شعور پیدا ہوا ہے کہ وہ اپنے بچوں کو سکول بھیجنا چاہتے ہیں مگر اس کے لئے سرکاری سکولوں کی تعداد اور ان تک رسائی انتہائی محدود ہے۔ سٹی ان مسائل کے حل کے لئے اقدامات کر رہا ہے۔

3.2 اہم اقدامات

3.2.1 پروگرام برائے صحت

سٹی کے مطالعاتی جائزوں کے ذریعے پتہ چلا کہ زیادہ تر عام بیماریوں سے احتیاطی تدابیر کے ذریعے بچا جاسکتا ہے۔ چنانچہ سٹی کے پروگرام برائے صحت نے لوگوں میں احتیاطی اقدامات کی اہمیت کا شعور اجاگر کرنے کیلئے کام کیا۔ اس مقصد کے لئے سٹی نے مقامی کارکنان صحت کو تربیت دلوائی جو صحت کی ابتدائی دیکھ بھال کی سہولیات فراہم کر سکیں۔ ان میں مرد اور خواتین کارکنان صحت شامل تھیں۔ خواتین کارکنان صحت گھر گھر جا کر عورتوں کو صحت کے معاملات پر مشورے دیتی ہیں۔ عورتیں حمل کے دوران بھی ان کارکنان صحت سے مدد لے سکتی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ بچوں کی عام بیماریوں مثلاً اسہال وغیرہ کے بارے میں مناسب معلومات کی فراہمی سے بچوں کی بیماریوں کی شرح کم ہوئی ہے۔

فائدہ سے آگاہ کیا۔ 2004 کے اواخر تک ساتھی مقامی آبادیوں نے 9.1 ملین روپے جمع کر لئے تھے۔ ان بچت کرنے والوں میں 52 فیصد عورتیں تھیں۔

2.2.2 چھوٹے کاروبار اور قرضے

سنگلی کے چھوٹے کاروباروں کی ترقی اور چھوٹے قرضوں کے پروگرام نے لوگوں کو غربت کے چنگل سے نکلنے میں مدد دی ہے۔ سنگلی نے ان لوگوں کو قرضے دیے جو قرض دینے والے اداروں سے قرض حاصل نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔ سنگلی کی شراکتہ آسان تھیں اور اس نے سماجی ضمانت پر قرضے دیے۔ اب تک 1,490 مرد اور 1,462 عورتیں سنگلی کے قرضے کی سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھا چکے ہیں۔ قرضوں کی واپس وصولی کی شرح 80 فیصد رہی ہے۔

2.2.3 دستکاریوں کا فروغ

سنگلی نے مقامی لوگوں میں یہ احساس پیدا کیا کہ دستکاریاں ان کے لئے روزگار کا اچھا ذریعہ بن سکتی ہیں اور عورتوں کو گھر بیٹھے آمدن فراہم کر سکتی ہیں۔ سنگلی نے لوگوں کو دستکار گروپوں میں تقسیم کیا اور انہیں دستکاری کی ڈیزائننگ، تیاری اور مارکیٹنگ کی تربیت دی۔ اوسطاً ہر سال تقریباً 400 افراد دستکاری پروگرام میں شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں زیادہ تعداد عورتوں کی ہے۔ اب تک 1,300 سے زیادہ افراد انفرادی یا اجتماعی طور پر دستکاری کو کاروبار کے طور پر اپنا چکے ہیں۔ سنگلی کے دستکاری پروگرام نے خاص طور پر عورتوں کو بااختیار بنانے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

2.2.4 قدرتی وسائل کے دانشمندانہ استعمال کا فروغ

سنگلی جن علاقوں میں کام کر رہا ہے وہاں جنگلات اور مویشی بانی سب سے بڑے ذرائع روزگار ہیں۔ سنگلی نے مقامی لوگوں کو جنگلات کی بربادی روکنے اور نئے جنگلات لگانے اور شجرکاری کرنے کی ترغیب دلائی ہے۔ اس نے لوگوں میں یہ شعور بھی بیدار کیا ہے کہ جنگلات ہمارے لئے کتنے اہم ہیں۔ سنگلی نے گھریلو سطح پر مرغابی کے فروغ کے لئے بھی کام کیا ہے جس سے خصوصاً عورتوں کو فائدہ پہنچا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ سنگلی نے باقاعدگی سے مویشیوں کی دیکھ بھال کے تربیتی پروگرام کرائے جن میں لوگوں کو مویشیوں کو بیماریوں سے بچانے اور بروقت حفاظتی ٹیکے لگوانے کے بارے میں بتایا گیا۔ سنگلی نے قدرتی وسائل کی دیکھ بھال، مرغابی اور مویشی بانی کے بارے میں مطبوعہ معلوماتی مواد بھی تقسیم کیا۔

2.2.5 کسانوں کی صلاحیتوں کی تعمیر

سنگلی نے کسانوں کی مویشی بانی کے سلسلے میں تربیتوں کا اہتمام کیا اور عورتوں کو گھریلو سطح پر سبزیاں لگانے کی تربیت دی۔ ادارے نے نمائشی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے کسانوں کو

سے عوامی پروگرام مثلاً۔ جلسے، جلوس، میلے، عوامی مساعیتیں، سیمینار منعقد کرائے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ مختلف موضوعات مثلاً۔ غیرت کے نام پر قتل، ٹریس معاہدے، معاہدہ برائے زراعت، امتیازی قوانین پر اراکین پارلیمنٹ کو معلومات مہیا کی گئیں۔

مقامی سطح کی ایڈووکیسی

مقامی سطح پرنگلی ایڈووکیسی کے لئے مسائل کی نشاندہی اور ایڈووکیسی مہموں کے چلانے میں مقامی لوگوں کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ مقامی لوگوں نےنگلی کی مدد سے یونین کونسلوں، تحصیل اور ضلع کی سطح پرکئی نیٹ ورک اور فورم قائم کیے۔ مقامی لوگوں نے کئی مقامات پر صحت کی سہولیات، سکولوں میں نیچرز کی حاضری، صاف پانی کی فراہمی، سہولیات کے درست بلوں وغیرہ کے لئے ایڈووکیسی مہمیں چلائیں۔ مقامی لوگوں نے ان ایڈووکیسی مہموں میں ناظمین اور مقامی نمائندوں کو بھی شامل کیا۔

پالیسی کی سطح کی ایڈووکیسی

2004 کے دوراننگلی نے پالیسی کی سطح پر تبدیلیوں کے لئے ایڈووکیسی کا کام جاری رکھا۔ صوبہ سرحد میں شعبہ جنگلات کی اصلاحات کے سلسلے میں مہم چلائی۔ اس مہم کا مقصد لوگوں کے ذرائع روزگار کا تحفظ تھا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں جنگلات کی دیکھ بھال کا مشترکہ نظام قائم کیا گیا اور لوگوں کو پالیسی سازی میں مقام ملا۔ پانی کے مسائل کے حل کے لئے حکومت کی طرف سے شروع کیے گئے میگا پراجیکٹس کے نتیجے میں بہت سے لوگ بے خانماں ہوئے اور ہورہے ہیں۔نگلی نے اپنی ایڈووکیسی مہموں میں ان کے مسائل اجاگر کیے اور اب حکومت نے ایشیائی ترقیاتی بنک کے ساتھ مل کر لوگوں کی دوبارہ آباد کاری کے لئے پالیسی تشکیل دی ہے۔نگلی نے ڈبلیوئی او کے تناظر میں تحفظ خوراک اور پائیدار زراعت کے موضوع پر بھی ایڈووکیسی مہمیں چلائیں۔ اس کے علاوہنگلی امن اور عورتوں کے خلاف امتیازی قوانین کے خاتمے کے شعبے پر بھی کام کر رہا ہے۔

2 وسائل کا پائیدار نظم و نسق

2.1 پروگرام کا تعارف

نگلی کاروزگار پروگرام اس طرح ترتیب دیا گیا ہے کہ اس کا مرکزی نکتہ عوام ہوں اور انہیں قدرتی، انسانی اور مالی وسائل کے دانشمندانہ استعمال میں رہنمائی دی جائے۔ اس پروگرام کے تحتنگلی تین شعبوں میں کام کرتا ہے: چھوٹے قرضے اور کاروباروں کی ترقی، دستکاریوں کا فروغ اور قدرتی وسائل کی دیکھ بھال۔

2.2 اہم پیش قدمیاں

2.2.1 مقامی سطح پر سرمایہ اکٹھا کرنا

نگلی نے مقامی سماجی گروہوں کو باقاعدگی سے بچت کرنے اور مالی وسائل کے انتظام و انصرام پر آمادہ کیا۔نگلی نے لوگوں کو باقاعدگی سے بچت کرنے کے انفرادی اور اجتماعی

تنگ سنگی نے 905 دیہی کمیٹیاں قائم کی ہیں جن میں 48 فیصد عورتوں کی کمیٹیاں ہیں اور ان کے اراکین کی کل تعداد 30,473 گھرانوں پر مشتمل ہے۔ یونین کونسل کی سطح پر 36 کمیٹیاں قائم کی گئی ہیں اور پروگرام 200,000 سے زیادہ مقامی آبادیوں کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔

1.2.2 مفادات و اہستہ رکھنے والوں کی استعداد میں اضافہ

ساتھی مقامی آبادیاں

تنگ سنگی نے اپنے ساتھی مقامی سماجی گروہوں کے لوگوں میں حقوق، قیادت، مقامی سطح پر منظم سرگرمیاں، دیہی ترقی کی منصوبہ بندی، شمولیتی نگرانی اور کام کی منصوبہ بندی جیسے شعبوں میں کام کرنے کی صلاحیتوں کی تعمیر کی۔ اس کے نتیجے میں مقامی سماجی گروہ اپنے انسانی اور مالی وسائل کے بہتر استعمال کے قابل ہوئے اور مقامی سطح پر اچھی نگرانی کے قیام میں اہم کردار ادا کرنے لگے۔ اس پروگرام نے غریب اور محروم طبقات میں یہ خود اعتمادی پیدا کی اور ایسا سازگار ماحول مہیا کیا کہ وہ اپنے حقوق کے لئے آواز بلند کر سکیں۔

منتخب نمائندگان

مقامی حکومتوں کے نظام کے اعلان کے فوراً بعد سے ہی تنگ سنگی نے مقامی سطح کے عوامی نمائندوں کی اہم سیاسی عمل اور سیاسی نظام کے بارے میں تعلیم و تربیت فراہم کرنا شروع کر دی تھی۔ انتخابات کے بعد تنگ سنگی نے منتخب ناظمین اور کونسلروں کو اپنی ذمہ داریوں کے بارے میں پڑھنے کے لئے معلوماتی مواد فراہم کر کے اور تربیتی اجلاسوں کے ذریعے تکنیکی امداد فراہم کی۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ منتخب نمائندوں کی علاقائی ترقی کی منصوبہ بندی میں مدد کی گئی۔ اس طرح جن علاقوں میں تنگ سنگی کام کر رہا ہے وہاں جمہوری نظام آمرانہ طریقہ نگرانی کی جگہ لیتا دکھائی دیتا ہے۔

1.2.3 تعمیری روابط کا قیام

تنگ سنگی نے مقامی لوگوں، سول سوسائٹی اداروں اور ضلع اور تحصیل سطح کے منتخب نمائندوں کے درمیان روابط قائم کرنے کے لئے کردار ادا کیا۔ ضلع کی سطح پر مختلف فورموں کے قیام سے اچھی نگرانی کے قیام کے لئے ماحول سازگار ہوا۔ اسی طرح منتخب نمائندوں اور سرکاری ذیلی اداروں کے ان فورموں میں اکٹھا ہونے سے کئی سطح پر روابط قائم ہوئے۔ 2004 کے دوران مقامی لوگوں نے عوام کے لئے سرکاری خدمات کی مانیٹرنگ میں اپنے کردار کو مزید وسعت دی۔ اس سے نہ صرف لوگوں کی سماجی سہولیات تک رسائی میں اضافہ ہوا بلکہ خدمات کا معیار بھی بہتر ہوا۔

1.2.4 تبدیلی کے لئے ایڈووکیسی

2004 کے دوران چشمہ کینال منصوبے کا مسئلہ یورپین سوشل فورم کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا، عالمی کمیشن برائے ڈیزیزیٹیواؤں پر عملدرآمد کے لئے ایک قرارداد آئی پوی این کی عالمی کانگریس میں پیش کی گئی جسے معمولی تراسیم کے بعد منظور کر لیا گیا اور صوبہ سرحد کی قائمہ کمیٹی برائے ماحولیات کے سامنے ایک پریزنٹیشن دی گئی۔ اس کے علاوہ بہت

ایڈووکیسی۔۔۔ ننگی نے ایڈووکیسی کے میدان میں دوسری تنظیموں کے ساتھ نیٹ ورک قائم کرنے، جاری ایڈووکیسی مہموں کو آگے بڑھانے اور پالیسی ریسرچ کے سلسلے میں کامیابی سے کام کیا۔ 2004 کے دوران چشمہ کینال منصوبے کا مسئلہ یورپین سوشل فورم کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا، عالمی کمیشن برائے ڈیموکریسی اور ترقی پر عملدرآمد کے لئے ایک قرارداد آئی پوسی این کی عالمی کانگریس میں پیش کی گئی جسے معمولی ترامیم کے بعد منظور کر لیا گیا اور صوبہ سرحد کی قائمہ کمیٹی برائے ماحولیات کے سامنے ایک پریزنٹیشن دی گئی۔ اس کے علاوہ بہت سے عوامی پروگرام مثلاً۔۔۔ جلسے، جلوس، میلے، عوامی مساعمتیں، سیمینار منعقد کرائے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ مختلف موضوعات مثلاً۔۔۔ غیرت کے نام پر قتل، ٹریس معاہدے، معاہدہ برائے زراعت، امتیازی قوانین پر اراکین پارلیمنٹ کو معلومات مہیا کی گئیں۔

انسانی ہمدردی کی بنیاد پر مدد۔۔۔ فروری 2004 کے تباہ کن زلزلے سے متاثر ہونے والے مانسہرہ اور ننگر پارک کے اضلاع کے لوگوں کی امداد اور بحالی کے لئے ننگی نے ہنگامی اقدامات کیے۔ اقوام متحدہ کے اداروں اور ساتھی تنظیموں کے ساتھ مل کر ننگی نے ضلع ننگر پارک کے محکمہ صحت کو 0.9 ملین روپے کی دوائیں اور طبی سامان فراہم کیا، 3,480 کمبل اور 516 خیمے تقسیم کیے، ضلع ننگر پارک کے ڈاکٹروں اور پیرامیڈیکل عملے کے لئے پیاریوں کے بارے میں ہینڈنگی اطلاع کے بارے میں تربیت کا اہتمام کیا اور 106 سرکاری سکولوں اور 23 مراکز صحت کی عمارتوں کی مرمت اور بحالی کا کام کرایا۔ اس کے علاوہ یونین کونسل مہاندری ضلع مانسہرہ کے 41 بری طرح تباہ شدہ مکانات کی تعمیر کرائی گئی۔

کارکنوں کی پذیرائی۔۔۔ ہندوستان کی Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs India نے نومبر 2004 میں ننگی کو اپنی آٹھویں سالانہ کانفرنس میں شرکت کی دعوت دی۔ اس کانفرنس کا موضوع تھا ای کامرس اور بین الاقوامی تعاون۔ پاکستان بھر سے سات دستکاروں نے اس کانفرنس میں شرکت کی جن میں سے ننگی کی ساتھی تنظیم کی دستکار گلشن بی بی کو اپنا کاروبار کامیابی سے چلانے پر CWEI کی طرف سے ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔

اچھی حکمرانی اور تبدیلی کے لئے ایڈووکیسی

1.1 پروگرام کا تعارف

اچھی حکمرانی اور جمہوریت کا فروغ وہ اہم موضوع ہے جس پر ننگی مستقل میں اپنے کام کو آگے بڑھانا چاہتا ہے تاکہ ایسے ادارے اور عمل تشکیل پائیں جو غریبوں کی ضرورتوں کو مکمل طور پر پورا کرنے کے قابل ہوں۔ ننگی کا اچھی حکمرانی اور جمہوریت کا پروگرام سول سوسائٹی اداروں کے قیام، سول سوسائٹی، مقننہ، انتظامیہ کی صلاحیتوں میں اضافے ان کے درمیان رابطوں کو مستحکم کرنے، ایڈووکیسی مہمیں چلانے اور پالیسی سازوں پر اثر انداز ہونے کے لئے کام کرتا ہے۔ ننگی کا سماجی تحریک پروگرام مقامی لوگوں کی مدد کرتا ہے کہ وہ اپنی جمہوری اور خود مختار سماجی تنظیمیں بنائیں۔ شہری حقوق پروگرام کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ مقامی لوگوں اور منتخب نمائندوں میں جمہوری اور شہری حقوق کا شعور جاگرایا جائے۔

1.2 اہم پیش قدمیاں

1.2.1 مقامی حکمرانی کے ڈھانچے کی تشکیل

2004 کے دوران ننگی نے اپنا دائرہ عمل آٹھ اضلاع تک بڑھا لیا جن میں صوبہ سرحد کے پانچ، پنجاب کے دو اور آزاد جموں و کشمیر کا ایک ضلع شامل ہے۔ اب

سال 2004 کی نمایاں کامیابیاں

مدیریت منسوبہ بندی

سال 2004 میں سٹی نے مدیریت منسوبہ بندی پر کام کیا جس کے نتیجے میں ایک شیڈ سالہ (2005-2009) منسوبہ تیار کیا گیا۔ اس طرح سٹی کے پروگرام کی نئے انداز سے منسوبہ بندی کی گئی جس کے مرکزی نکات میں اچھی حکمرانی اور جمہوریت کا فروغ، پائیدار روزگار، سماجی شعبے کی ترقی، انسانی اور اداروں کی ترقی اور تنظیموں کی ترقی شامل ہیں۔ سٹی کے طرز عمل میں ایک اور اہم تبدیلی یہ آئی کہ اسے خدمات کی فراہمی کے ادارے کی بجائے طلبہ پر مبنی ادارے میں تبدیل کیا گیا جس کی توجہ مقامی لوگوں کو بااختیار بنانے پر مرکوز رہنی چاہئے تاکہ وہ ریاست کے ساتھ فعال طریقے سے روابط رکھ سکیں اور ریاستی نظام سے اپنے جائز حقوق طلب کر سکیں۔ پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں زیادہ توجہ ساتھی مقامی لوگوں کے اپنے حقوق کے بارے میں علم اور شعور میں اضافہ کرنے پر دی گئی ہے۔ ان حقوق میں انسانی حقوق، جمہوری حقوق، روزگار کے حقوق، ثقافتی حقوق، عورتوں کے حقوق وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ دوسرے اہم موضوعات میں ساتھی سول سوسائٹی تنظیموں، مہتمنہ اور انتظامیہ سے گہرے روابط کا قیام شامل ہے تاکہ ہر سطح پر اچھی حکمرانی کا حصول ممکن ہو سکے۔ اس منصوبے میں مقامی لوگوں میں انتخابی عمل اور سیاسی عمل میں حصہ لینے سے متعلق شعور اجاگر کرنا بھی شامل ہے۔

جغرافیائی توسیع۔ سٹی نے سال 2004 میں جو اہم کامیابیاں حاصل کیں ان میں سے ایک سٹی کے کام کو پنجاب اور آزاد کشمیر کے علاقوں میں وسعت دینا ہے۔ سٹی نے سال 2003 میں اتنے ہی وسائل میں رہتے ہوئے اپنے کام کے علاقے کو چارگنا وسعت دے دی ہے۔ ضلع راولپنڈی کے دور دراز دیہی علاقوں تک اپنے کام کو وسعت دینے کے لئے سٹی نے گھوڑاگلی میں ایک فیلڈ آفس بھی قائم کیا ہے۔

پارٹنرز اسٹیبلٹی۔ سٹی کے اچھی حکمرانی کے فروغ اور غربت میں کمی کے پروگرام کی مناسبت سے 2004 کی پارٹنرز اسٹیبلٹی کا موضوع تھا ”اچھی حکمرانی کے ذریعے عوام کو بااختیار بنانا“۔ اسٹیبلٹی کا انعقاد جولائی میں ایبٹ آباد میں کیا گیا تھا جس میں آزاد کشمیر اور شمالی علاقوں سمیت ملک بھر سے حکومت، غیر سرکاری تنظیموں، سول سوسائٹی اداروں، منتخب نمائندوں اور مقامی لوگوں میں سے 1000 سے زائد مندوبین نے شرکت کی۔ اس کا بنیادی مقصد پائیدار ترقی کے لئے اچھی حکمرانی کی اہمیت کو اجاگر کرنا تھا۔ اس اسٹیبلٹی نے ترقیاتی اداروں، ماہرین اور ساتھی ارکان کو یہ موقع فراہم کیا کہ وہ ایک دوسرے سے اپنی معلومات اور تجربات کا تبادلہ کریں اور پاکستان کی ترقی کے لئے ٹھوس تجاویز پیش کریں۔

چھوٹے قرضے پروگرام کا دوبارہ اجراء۔ 2004 میں سٹی نے اپنی چھوٹے قرضوں اور کاروباروں کی ترقی کی پالیسی میں تبدیلی کی۔ چھوٹے قرضوں کا پروگرام دو سال کے وقفے کے بعد دوبارہ شروع کیا گیا۔ اس کے تحت 114 ساتھی اراکین میں 2.43 بلین روپوں کے قرضے تقسیم کیے گئے۔ قرض حاصل کرنے والوں میں 71 مرد اور 43 عورتیں شامل ہیں۔ قریبی رابطوں اور موثر اقدامات کی بدولت سٹی کی قرضوں کی واپسی کی شرح 99 فیصد رہی۔ ساتھی مقامی تنظیموں نے جن میں 51 فیصد عورتوں کی دیہی تنظیمیں ہیں، بچت کے ذریعے 0.91 بلین روپے اکٹھے کیے۔ بچت کی قوم کے مفید استعمال کو رواج دینے کے لئے سٹی نے 57 دیہی کمیٹیوں میں مقامی قرضوں کا نظام متعارف کرایا۔



سالانہ رپورٹ

سنگی ڈیولپمنٹ فاؤنڈیشن