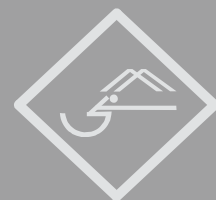




Annual Progress Report 2005



Sungi Development Foundation
www.sungi.org



Sungi Annual Progress Report 2005



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Foreword

It is with mixed feelings that I present Sungi's Annual Report for 2005. The October 12 earthquake, a shattering experience that will stay in the collective memory of the entire nation for a long time, overshadowed all else. Like the rest of the country, Sungi was overtaken by it and had to respond instantaneously.

The parts of NWFP and Azad Jammu and Kashmir hit by the quake included areas where Sungi had been engaged in development work. Sungi had already gathered some additional expertise of relief and rehabilitation work in earlier disasters in these areas. As such, we had a huge responsibility; Sungi's services were sought by the government, NGOs and most of all the affected people and communities. Sungi took up the challenge and assumed a leading role beginning from information sharing to coordination to acting as the hub for the collection and delivery of relief items pertaining to food, shelter, medical care and aid.

Sungi was in the forefront in the setting set up of an earthquake response body, Joint Action Committee Earthquake Response (JACER), of over 100 NGOs in Pakistan with its central secretariat at Sungi's Islamabad office. It fostered partnerships with a number of local and international donor agencies to pool and harness resources and services.

The report is an attempt to record some of our efforts. The scale of disaster was such that Sungi's work is not finished yet. People's courage in getting back to normal lives is praiseworthy but it will take time before they can reconstruct their lives. However, for Sungi as an organization, the earthquake response was a learning experience and a re-affirmation of its founding principles. What was most heartening that Sungi's work in the last fifteen years was useful and recognized and appreciated. The earthquake vindicated our position that it is best to work intensively in select parts of the country with communities there, and strengthen them in every sense of the term.

In the three quarters of the year 2005, preceding the earthquake, Sungi accelerated the consolidation of partner communities and infrastructure schemes. Sungi was engaged in organizing conferences aimed at bringing meaningful changes in policies. More women were brought in the political arena representing a change in people's preconceived notions about gender. Sungi made concerted efforts to establish linkages with and between other NGOs, CBOs, civil society and, of course, government.

It was a privilege to be a part of an organization that was ready to do all that it could in people's hour of need. Individuals working for Sungi rose to the challenge and responded as a great team: Their hard work and dedication has made what Sungi is today. I would like to congratulate and thank our partners, donors, the Sungi staff, and the volunteers for their role and contribution in working towards the realization of our goals. By its very nature our work has to be ongoing. But I am confident that, as always, we will keep striving to help the wretched of the earth to make their lives better and become masters of their own destiny.

Prof. S. Zulfiqar Gilani, PhD
Chairman, Board of Governors

Statistical Program Summary

S/No	Description	Unit	Achievements During 2005	Cumulative Achievements
1 Good Governance and Democratization				
1.1 Good Governance Program				
1.1.1	Provinces intervened	Provinces	-	2 + AJK
1.1.2	Districts intervened	Districts	-	8
1.1.3	Union Councils intervened	UCs	-	65
1.1.4	Villages intervened	Villages	53	527
1.1.5	Village Committees (VCs) organized	VCs	121	1,024
1.1.6	Membership of VCs	Members	4,047	34,520
1.1.7	Area Coordination Councils (ACCs) formed	ACCs	32	64
1.1.8	Village Development Plans (VDPs) formulated	VDPs	48	270
1.1.9	Cluster/zonal forums organized	Forums	6	60
1.1.10	Area Development Plans (ADPs) prepared	ADP	3	17
1.1.11	Capacity building events organized	Events	415	695
1.1.12	Rights based activists trained at local level	Activists	-	327
1.1.13	Community Citizens Boards (CCBs) established	CCBs	-	64
1.1.14	Public panels/forum discussion organized	Events	-	2
1.1.15	Partner local/district networks established	Networks	-	10
1.1.16	Sungi's partners assembly organized at national level	Assemblies	-	7
1.1.17	Theatre performances organized on rights issues	Performances	-	45
1.2 Advocacy Program				
1.2.1	Policy advocacy campaigns promoted	Campaigns	Ongoing	7
1.2.2	Establish new advocacy networks at International level	Networks	Ongoing	6
1.2.3	Establish new advocacy networks at National level	Networks	Ongoing	5
2 Sustainable Livelihood				
2.1 Natural Resource Management				
2.1.1	Forest saplings planted (in million)	Plants	0.13	2.53
2.1.2	Orchards established	Orchards	11	133
2.1.3	Community nurseries raised	Nursery	5	41
2.1.4	Poultry distributed amongst females	Birds	3,215	21,734
2.1.5	Beetle goats distributed	Goats	-	149
2.1.6	New varieties of Maize and Wheat crops introduced	No.	-	10
2.1.7	Fuel efficient stoves introduced	Stoves	20	74
2.1.8	Agriculture trial plots established	Demo plots	39	755
2.1.9	Livestock extension workers trained	LEWs	-	45
2.1.10	Livestock field days organized	Field days	14	169
2.1.11	Community training events on NRM disciplines	Events	65	629
2.1.12	Farmers' festivals organized	Events	1	10
2.1.13	Community seeds banks established	Seed banks	7	41
2.1.14	NRM committees organized at village level	Committees	11	284
2.1.15	Nature club established	Club	13	13
2.2 Micro Finance and Enterprise Development				
2.2.1	Community savings done	Rs. in million	0.88	10.99
2.2.2	Internal lending initiated	VCs	7	73
	Amount disbursed	Rs. in million	0.08	0.70
	VCs covered through micro finance assistance	VCs	50	298
2.2.3	Credit disbursed	Rs. in million	4.99	35.81
	Beneficiary base	Cases	166	3,118
2.2.4	Total Principal amount recovered	Rs. in million	3.10	29.16
2.2.5	Enterprises established at local level	Enterprises	69	579
2.3 Crafts Promotion				
2.3.1	Villages intervened	Villages	15	133
2.3.2	Craft groups organized	Groups	29	156
2.3.3	Households using craft as entrepreneurship	Households	580	1,935
2.3.4	Independent craft business group established	IBGs	93	365
2.3.5	Exhibitions held/participated	Events	6	86
2.3.6	Quality controllers trained at community level	QCs	-	22
2.3.7	Community craft finishing units established	Units	1	4
2.3.8	Total Sale	Rs. in million	2.44	9.91

S/No	Description	Unit	Achievements During 2005	Cumulative Achievements
3	Social Sector Development			
3.1	Health			
3.1.1	Community health workers trained	CHWs	13	458
3.1.2	Primary health care practices promoted at community and government primary schools levels	Events	140	754
3.1.3	Medical camps organized	Camps	19	44
3.1.4	CHWs in-country exposure visits organized	Visits	1	22
3.1.5	Assistance provided in disaster/epidemic	Events	10	36
3.1.6	Consultations on health policy issues held at UC, Tehsil and District levels	Seminars	1	20
3.1.7	Health policy advocacy initiatives carried out at local and regional level	Nos.	3	10
3.1.8	Awareness raising events organized on RH/ARH/PHC for masses	Events	10	10
3.1.9	Establish Community Health Centers (CHCs)	CHCs	2	2
3.2	Community Productive Infrastructure			
3.2.1	Infrastructure schemes completed	Schemes	177	653
3.2.2	Beneficiary base	People	63,427	460,932
3.2.3	Investments in infrastructure schemes	Rs. in million	37.60	106.18
3.2.4	Community share in PVI's	Rs. in million	9.70	21.88
4	Human and Institutional Development			
4.1	Human Resource Development			
	Staff Capacity Building			
4.1.1	Staff training/workshops organized	Events	36	510
4.1.2	Participants	Staff members	164	2,608
4.1.3	Internal training conducted for community partners/external organizations	Events	30	-
4.1.4	Participants	No.	578	-
	Community Capacity Building at Field Level			
4.1.3	Members educated on social organization/mobilization	No.	3,600	36,042
4.1.4	Members educated on rights issues	No.	9,263	13,123
4.1.5	Members educated on NRM	No.	2,129	13,210
4.1.6	Members educated in MF&ED	No.	350	9,060
4.1.7	Members educated on craft	No.	1,020	3,421
4.1.8	Members/children educated on PHC components	No.	8,145	9,259
	Total members educated	No.	24,507	84,115
5	Organizational Development			
5.1	Program Coordination Development			
5.1.1	Annual work plans developed	Plans	1	8
5.1.2	Monthly plans developed at zonal offices	Plans	54	122
5.1.3	Institutional progress reports (quarterly, six monthly and annual) prepared	Nos.	5	54
5.1.4	Proposals prepared	Nos.	37	51
5.1.5	Participatory monitoring and evaluation training organized	Training	2	8

Acronyms

ACC	Area Coordination Council
ADP	Area Development Program
AJK	Azad Jammu Kashmir
AR&P	Annual Review and Planning
ARH	Adult Reproductive Health
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
AWP	Annual Workplan
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CF	Consolidation Framework
CG	Craft Groups
CHC	Community Health Centers
CHW	Community Health Workers
CISP	Community Infrastructure Support Programme
CPI	Community Productive Infrastructure
CPP	Craft Promotion Program
CRF	Community Revolving Fund
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DFID	Department of International Development
DHQ	District Head Quarter
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
ERT	Earthquake Response Team
FMC	Finance Management Committees
FTP	Fair Trade Practices
GEP	Gender Equality Project
GLA	Government Line Agencies
GSKB	Gloaxo Smith Kline Beacham
HBW	Home based Women Workers
HID	Human and Institutional Development
HNF	Haripur NGO Forum
HRDN	Human Resource Development Network
IBG	Independent Business Groups
IFAT	Federation for Alternative Trades
IFS	Islamic Financing System
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IVUP	Integrated Village Upgrading Project
JAC	Joint Action Committee
JACER	Joint Action Committee Earthquake Response
LMST	Leadership and Management Training
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFED	Micro Finance and Enterprise Development
MIS	Management Information System
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
NCHD	National Commission on Human Development
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NOVIB	Netherlands organization for International B-----

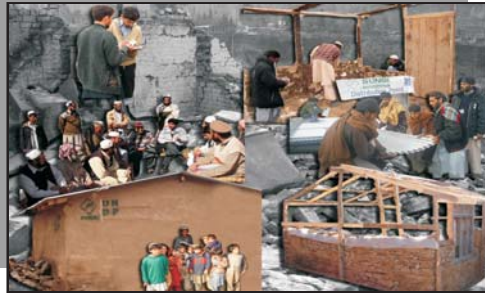
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OACD	Omar Asghar Center for Development
OPD	Out Patient Department
OT	Operation Theater
PCD	Program Coordination and Development
PCDC	Program Coordination and Development Committee
PHC	Primary Health Care
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRA	Participatory Reflection and Action
PRC	Project Review Committee
RH	Reproductive Health
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDCG	Sungi Donors Coordination Group
SDPI	Sustainable development Policy Institute
SHA	Swiss Humanitarian Assistance
SM	Social Mobilization
SOP	Standard Operations Procedures
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
TNA	Training needs Assessment
TNI	Training needs Identification
ToP	Terms of Partnership
ToT	Training of Trainer
TT	Tatnous Toxide
UC	Union Council
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development program
USA	Unitd States of America
VC	Village Council
VDP	Village Development Program
VHC	Village Health Committee
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

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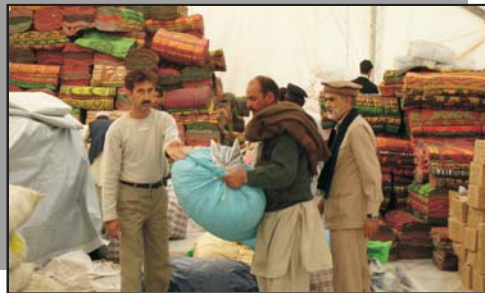
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Earthquake and Sungi's Response

CHAPTER 1



**Sungi's Role and
Initiatives**



Relief & Rehabilitation

A high intensity earthquake measuring 7.6 on Richter scale struck the country on October 8. Although the tremors were felt in most parts of the country, it devastated Azad Jammu and Kashmir and the eastern districts of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP). The impact was quite severe in the federal capital Islamabad.

The rising death toll, the collapse of infrastructure, the physical, sociological and psychological consequences seriously impacted the local communities. Heavy losses to livestock heads put an additional pressure on household economy. Severe shock and trauma were widespread. The prevalent social norms did not allow the growing numbers of widows, single women and women-headed households to access relief. Once the relief gave way to rehabilitation, they could not go to the tent camps outside their local area, least of all look for employment opportunities.

Immediately, after the earthquake on 8th October, Sungi in collaboration with like-minded humanitarian and relief organizations carried out a preliminary assessment of the affected areas. Survey teams were constituted and in five districts of NWFP and AJK and visited over 40 union councils. Sungi ensured participation of district government, public departments and trained relief workers to facilitate this process. The assessment teams collected data about losses and identified the most urgent needs of the people. Five assessment reports were prepared and circulated on the same day.



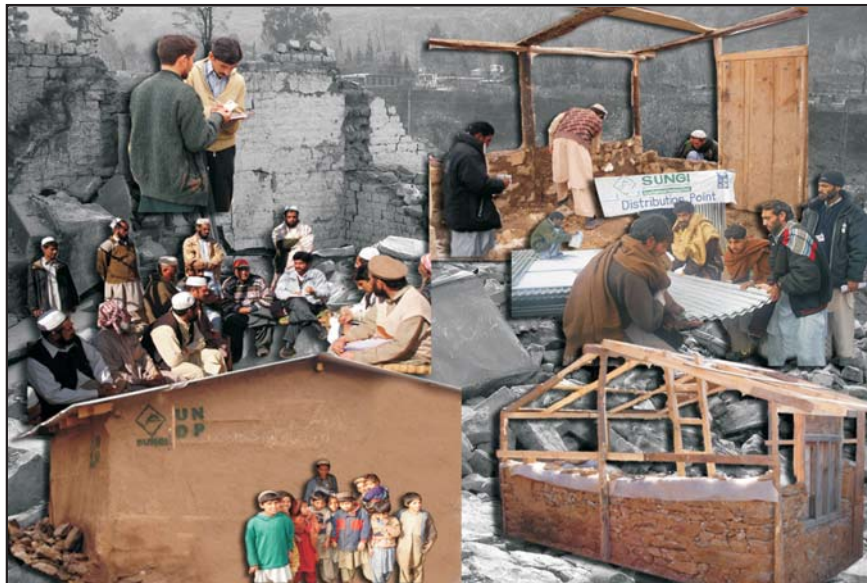
One of the most visible consequences of the earthquake was the enormous debris resulting from damaged and destroyed structures. Preliminary estimates indicated that up to 200 million tons of rubble needed disposal. The other major environmental impact was the landslides. Initial estimates of the direct economic damage sustained due to the earthquake amounted to Rs 135 billion. The largest component of this damage was to private housing, followed by road infrastructure and transport and education sector. The damage done to agriculture and livestock was also sizeable. The indirect losses resulting from the direct damage amounted to Rs 34.2 billion.

Sungi's Role and Initiatives

With the inroads that Sungi had in the affected areas, it was only natural that Sungi's services were sought in the immediate aftermath and it did respond to the disaster in less than twenty-four hours. A state of emergency was declared in the organization where over 180 regular staff members, volunteers and local partners of 1000 village committees worked round the

clock to provide rescue and relief assistance. A head-office based Earthquake Response Team was established to keep a close watch of affected areas; assessing demands being generated from local communities; coordinating relief assistance in affected areas and regularly updating spatial and statistical databases. Similarly, at the district level, numerous earthquake response cells and relief camps were established at select locations.

Since the damages caused by the earthquake were widespread and urgent action was required to provide relief assistance to the affected communities, therefore, many donor agencies, INGOs and philanthropists contacted Sungi. In this regard, many proposals were developed in a coordinated manner and submitted to various donors. Media was also used for fund-raising purpose. As a result of this campaign, Sungi generated Rs 76 million in cash for earthquake relief operations.



Due to NORAD's quick response of allocating funds Sungi was able to offer volunteers support. In order to acquire human resources, Sungi used electronic and print media and its website. The campaign attracted hundreds of males and females from across Pakistan especially from Sahil, Friends of Mind, Khowendo Kor to join Sungi field teams in rescue and relief efforts. On arrival at Sungi offices, volunteers were properly registered and basic training was imparted to improve their skills and gain some hands-on experience while helping those in need. The volunteers carried out various tasks including camp management, need assessment at village level, ware house management, relief goods distribution in the far flung hilly areas of NWFP and AJK.

In order to streamline the synergies of civil society, Sungi took a lead in the formation of Joint Action Committee Earthquake Response (JACER) of over 100 NGOs in Pakistan with its secretariat based at Sungi's Islamabad office. It had an active support of SPO, Aurat Foundation, Rozan, SDPI, Shirkat gah and many more. In addition to arranging materials and financial assistance to the affected communities, JAC mobilized and trained volunteers to sort out and handle relief supplies. The volunteers comprising nurses, doctors and other professionals provided counseling support to young children and women affected by the earthquake.

Relief Phase

Sungi carried out various interventions in the four affected districts of NWFP and AJK. The relief operations were spread in fifty-six Union Councils (UCs) covering over thousands villages benefiting 60,000 households. Major areas of interventions were food, shelter, medical care and aid, water and sanitation and capacity building.

After the need assessment that revealed shelter, clothing, food items and medical aid as the most urgent requirement, saving lives and reducing vulnerability was the first target of Sungi's rescue operations. Sungi's workers, in collaboration with local community activists, carried out rescue operations in the affected areas. It also facilitated army helicopters in Mansehra by identifying villages which needed immediate rescue of the injured. The village activists were motivated to make the 'H' (Help) signs as well as leveling the ground for landing of helicopters. The rescue teams helped in digging out people from under the debris and shifting the injured to various first aid/medical camps.

Sungi promptly responded to the food needs of the affected communities. In early days, food was provided through philanthropic donations. In November 2005, World Food Program (WFP) Mansehra signed an agreement with Sungi to provide food in select UCs of Tehsil Balakot in District Manshera.



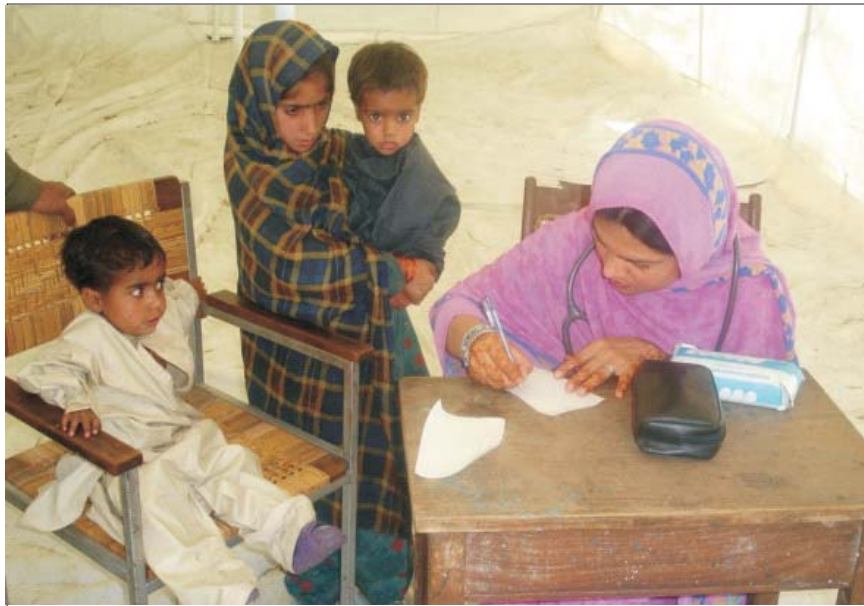
With the support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Oxfam-Novib, Oxfam GB and other partners like SC UK and SCF US, Sungi initiated a large-scale relief operation to address the shelter needs of the people in the affected areas. In the first phase, Sungi provided emergency shelter package -- tents to about 16,526 families, 83,121 blankets and 14,881 quilts, 43,630 tarpaulin/plastic sheets and 33,818 mats. With the onset of winter, it was realized that there was a need to provide people with some improved shelter -- with proper insulation and heating facilities and adaptable to high altitude areas. Sungi's shelter teams studied different options. Transitional shelter package was provided to more than 10,000 households in 155 villages in the snowbound areas in districts Abbottabad, Battagram, Mansehra and Muzaffarabad. They were supported by UNDP, Oxfam GB, Swiss Humanitarian Assistance (SHA) unit and Save the Children UK. Livestock, one of the most important livelihood assets of the people in the area, also required shelter. People managed to provide shelter to their livestock as a first priority and in some cases spared their own tents for

livestock and opted to join another family to share tents. Sungi and Oxfam GB identified this problem and a transitional shelter was designed including eight CGI sheets, a tool kit including nails and basic equipment. To date, Sungi provided 2,680 CGI sheets to around 1000 livestock owners in select villages of Tehsil Balakot. In addition, Rs 2.88 million was provided as cash for work under this package.

Sungi provided tents and food rations to 32 spontaneous camps of migrated groups in and around Mansehra. A total of 305 families got shelter through these camps. To voice and address the needs of these camps, Sungi implemented a strategy of self-management, whereby each camp had a management committee of three or more people, including women representatives.

Medical Aid and Camps

Sungi organized 14 medical camps with the support of doctors, medical organizations and philanthropists from all over Pakistan and abroad. About 6,000 patients benefited through these camps. In total, Sungi provided medical aid to 23,293 injured/patients during rescue and relief work. Furthermore, Sungi provided medicines/medical supplies worth Rs. 0.9 million to the government health facilities and private clinics in districts Battagram and Abbottabad.



On 28-29 October 2005, Sungi organized a medical camp at Union Council Kai Manga, AJK. This was the first health team that reached the area after the earthquake and provided medical treatment to 1,000 patients.

Due to shortage of doctors, para-medical staff and medicines, Sungi took a lead role in establishing liaison among these organizations/institutions and public health functionaries and provided 83 volunteer medical staff (doctors and para-medical).

Community Based Health and Disaster Management

With the technical and financial assistance of Care Pakistan, Sungi established a halfway house in earthquake affected villages of Shinkhari of District Mansehra. Volunteers from 'Ahung' (Karachi) also provided their specialised services in establishing 'Aashiana'

Aashiana was a safe home for patients affected by the earthquake especially women and children of district Mansehra (Siran Valley, Chatter and Battal areas) who were physically or psychologically affected and could not afford proper post operative or nursing care in their houses. A cadre of local health volunteers was developed and trained to provide public health awareness through door to door visits in the affected area. Training on community health was imparted and first aid kits were distributed to them. The field teams also identified patients requiring hospitalization and socio-psycho treatment for referral to Aashiana.

Humanitarian Advocacy

Sungi also intervened in the non-working areas and facilitated the local communities to form Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) at village level which helped a lot in securing external relief assistance and ensuring transparency in the distribution of relief aid. In addition, Sungi facilitated various forums and networks and raised issues of vulnerable groups with the concerned local and district authorities.

The program, in support of Radio Pakistan Abbottabad and Power 99.9, broadcasted radio program 'Nai Zindagi' for the affectees. This helped in shaping post-disaster policies and relief work of civil society organizations and the government. People from different walks of life participated in these



radio programs. The radio programs covered different subjects such as relief, rehabilitation, epidemic diseases, psycho-socio care etc. The local population of around 75,000 people from eight union councils of districts Haripur, Abbottabad and Mansehra were the direct beneficiaries of these radio programs.

Water and Sanitation

In majority of the quake-hit villages, local population faced difficulties in accessing clean drinking water. Sungi carried out multiple initiatives to address the water and sanitation issues in the areas. A total of 13,338 families were provided with jerry cans/buckets and 260 water tanks were installed in select villages for water storage. To reduce risk of water-borne diseases, portable water bottles were distributed amongst select areas in early relief phase of the earthquake.

Sungi deputed team of its engineers with Oxfam GB to carry out social feasibilities and technical surveys of damaged rural water supply schemes. As a joint venture, so far, water supply schemes have been rehabilitated/restored in 29 villages and work on another 43 schemes is underway. Due to this initiative, over 50,000 people gained access to clean and safe drinking water in select relief work areas in districts Abbottabad, Mansehra and Battagram. In addition, 1213 latrines were constructed in hospitals, tent camps and villages.

Staff Training

For a proper disaster management, training and orientation sessions were organized for relief committees and local activists. The staff was facilitated to participate in in-house, national and international capacity building events to equip them with enhanced skills of disaster management.



Governance & Advocacy

CHAPTER 2



Good Governance



Advocacy Program

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Sungi envisions enabling people to organize for collective action from a rights based perspective. It supports people to demand their rights and hold duty-bearers accountable for their obligations. The Good Governance Program (GGP) aims to empower men and women to organize their own democratic self-governing groups or community organizations.

Beyond community organization, it aims to harness the potential efforts of the government, non-government sector and citizens to work towards equitable social, economic and political development. Sungi believes that better coordination among the community based platforms, legislature and executive is the only way to bring sustainable impacts of the state policies on the lives of the poor and the marginalized.



Areas of Focus

The program maintained its focus towards consolidation of partner village committees under the umbrella of the union council level community organizations. The program carried out various capacity building activities for these apex level partner organizations. These efforts helped in bringing communities towards managing their local affairs with little support of Sungi. The program facilitated partner communities in the establishment of thirty-two supra-village level institutions i.e. Area Coordination Council (ACC). The notable success was the formation of ten women ACCs in the working area including three female ACCs in the rigid and conservative region of Battagram.

The program focused on building partner communities' productive linkages with local government institutions, line departments etc. The partner communities successfully launched advocacy campaigns on various local issues including environmental pollution, NRB decision regarding reduction of women and labor seats in the local government election, non-availability of social sector services, etc.

After the devastating October 8 earthquake, the program's thrust was geared towards rescue and relief of the affected communities. Sungi's partner communities and activists from Village Committees (VCs) and ACCs played a major role in needs assessment, demand articulation and carrying out relief and recovery operations.

Major Achievements

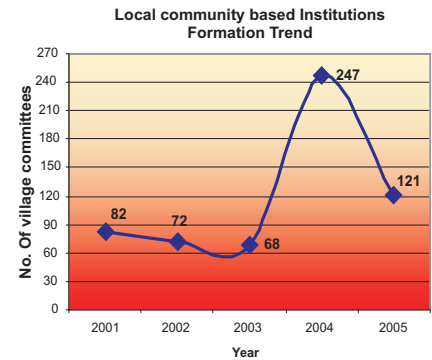
1. Enhancing Program Coverage and Consolidation

In the year 2005, the program extended its outreach to eleven new UCs against an annual target of fifteen, the program withheld further actions in these UCs because of its focus on consolidation of already established partner organizations. The program facilitated establishment of 121 VCs against an annual target of 125. A total of 40,473 (45 per cent female) new households joined the VC platform.



It helped establish 28 Area Coordination Councils (ACCs), 40 percent of which are female and 15 percent are joint ACCs. A total of 200 VCs came under the canopy of these ACCs. It is worth mentioning that three female ACCs were formed in district Battagram, a socially conservative area, amid a lot of opposition.

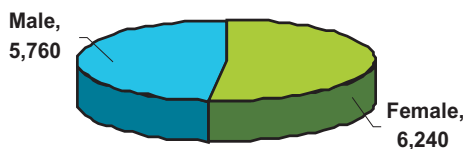
The program encouraged the local communities towards collective action to avail the social, economic and political opportunities. For this purpose, the program facilitated development of Village Development Plans (VDPs) in forty-eight villages. In these events 2,479 male and 1,186 female participated. In addition, the program also facilitated formulation of five Area Development Plans (ADPs) in select UCs. Community activists, *Nazims*, men and women councilors actively participated in ADPs of their respective UCs. Similarly partner ACCs regularly followed up on all the earlier formulated ADPs.



2. Campaigning on Rights

Concerted efforts were made towards awareness-raising on different sets of rights -- civic and political, socio-cultural, labor and livelihood, gender equity and eliminating violence against women etc. Field staff delivered over 400 capacity building sessions at the local level. A total of 12,000 community members (52 percent female) were educated on various rights issues. Thus, during Local Government Elections 2005, Sungi's activists (both male and female) led the election campaign in a very effective manner. Similarly, in October earthquake, the community organizations played a very positive role in relief operations by asserting their rights during the difficult phase of early disaster days.

Partners Educated on Rights & Obligations (Total 12,000)



During the year, the provincial government of NWFP tried to implement the controversial Hasba Bill (the so called Islamic mode of governance). The civil society organizations raised their concern over various aspects of the Bill. Sungi organized a public dialogue on Hasba Bill in Haripur city. One hundred people belonging to different walks of life including district leadership of political partners, lawyers, community members and journalists participated in this event. The participants also registered their concerns about the Act at district level.



Sungi initiated its efforts to enhance the capacities of political leadership in district Mansehra. The program organized two training seminars and roundtable dialogues amongst six political parties. It helped in providing a platform where the politicians could sit together, ignoring their political and ideological differences, and work for common people's interest.

3. Supporting Local Government Elections 2005

In Local Government Elections in August, the field teams carried out awareness-raising sessions. Political education seminars were also convened which helped in promoting the importance of local government system at local level to encourage select partner activists particularly females to contest in the election. Their election campaigns were supported

by networks of village/area based community organizations in the program area. Consequently, over hundred partner activists contested the election, of which 69 won their elections and became members of elected councils at union council, tehsil and district levels. This was a significant success bringing democratic political leadership at the grassroots level.

4 Mainstreaming Gender

Sungi is amongst the pioneer organizations working towards gender mainstreaming in development work and it has significantly contributed in women empowerment in rigid and conservative areas. One of the best examples is the formation of three women ACCs in Battagram. Similarly, four joint ACCs (male and female) were formed in the year 2005. Besides, the program created ample opportunities for female partners to include their development agenda in the village/area development plans.

The establishment of Gender Activists Group (GAG) became instrumental in gender sensitization of village councillors and community activists. The GAG supported the women participation in the local government elections. For the first time in Battagram, women contested the election, ran their election campaigns, had corner meetings and thus fully participated in the process of election.

On March 8, the program arranged a seminar on the eve of Women's International Day at Jalal Baba Auditorium, Abbottabad, in collaboration with the District Government. Over 400 female representatives from different government and private institutions, civil society organizations and Sungi's community partners from districts Abbottabad, Haripur and

S#	Districts	Sungi's partners became members of elected assemblies		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Abbottabad	2	1	3
2	Battagram	5	2	7
3	Haripur	28	17	45
4	Mansehra	12	2	14
	Total	47	22	69

Currently, the ZO Haripur has been holding the secretariat of 17 Union Council level networks and has membership in 17 district level forums/networks. In first six months of 2005, the ZO engaged 7 parliamentarians, 8 Nazims, 40 elected councillors and 20 civil society organizations in the local advocacy campaigns

Mansehra participated. Renowned scholars and social activists highlighted women rights, problems, challenges and achievements. They stressed upon the need to support women participation in decision-making to achieve good governance.

Similarly at another joint seminar of Sungi and Haripur NGOs Forum (HNF), a resolution was passed condemning the decision of National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) to reduce the seats of women councilors and forwarded to NRB. Women and labor councilors arranged a protest rally to express their concerns over the issue.

In district Haripur, Criminal Justice Coordination Committee issued a notification through District Coordination Officer (DCO) to ban all PCOs in the district where females were working as operators. This was a clear denial of the labor and livelihood rights of the women and an indication of discriminatory behavior against women. Sungi along with its partner organizations launched a local advocacy campaign. The issue was highlighted through HNF & press, and JAC. A leading television channel GEO picked up the issue and interviewed some PCO owners, female operators and officials of the Police Department who were directly involved. Later, Geo arranged a TV talk show 'Capital Talk' on the subject. As a result of these efforts, women returned to their jobs.

In Battagram district, there was strong opposition against the participation of



women in local bodies election by the provincial government (MMA). In January, Sungi launched a campaign 'Promoting Women Participation in Local Government System'. This helped in developing a favourable environment for women to participate in the elections. For the first time in the history of the district, 77 women contested the elections and thirty-eight won their elections. Sungi's campaign also helped increase the total vote cast by 12 percent (22 percent in year 2002, 24 percent in year 2005). Significantly, the female vote turn out also increased by 5.7 percent (2.3 percent in year 2002, 8 percent in year 2005).

Linkages and Networking

- Sungi assumed membership of different district level forums organized by select government functionaries.
 - In district Haripur, on the eve of labor day, lawyers, laborers, journalists, teachers, rickshaw drivers and other civil society groups

formed Haripur Community Forum (HCF). The aim was to make joint efforts for securing labor and livelihood rights of the common citizens.

- The program made concerted efforts for reactivation of Hazara NGOs Ittehad (HNI). In AJK, the program continued its efforts to institutionalize the already established networks and coalitions. This helped, both Sungi and its partner communities, for streamlining work in Kashmir working area.
- Similarly, in UC Lorra -- district Abbottabad -- the partner community organizations had formed network of their CBOs to resolve the budget issues with their respective local government assembly. In addition, the program facilitated local communities in formation of Hattar Affectees Committee, which carried out advocacy campaign on environmental pollution issues in the industrial area.
- At the local level, the program facilitated partner communities in the identification and campaign-building on local advocacy issues. Through various public forums such as political seminars, Area Development Plans and Cluster Forums, and participation of select elected local government and various Government Line Agencies (GLAs) officials, a positive change was brought in people's responsiveness. Successful advocacy campaigns were launched on functioning of health facilities, regularity of teachers in schools, improvement of infrastructure, provision of drinking water etc.

ADVOCACY PROGRAM

Advocacy for the rights of the marginalized is the cornerstone of Sungi's integrated approach to development. It is firmly rooted in its field learning and experiences. The issues and hurdles faced by the local people are picked up for larger campaigns such as forest, water, governance, resettlement, large dam affectees and peace.

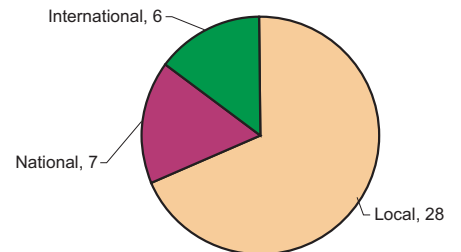
Sungi has a two-pronged strategy for advocacy. On one hand, it conducts research and analysis aimed at influencing policies and institutional practices. On the other, it mobilizes people and builds coalitions; thus changing the way democratic decisions are made by introducing civil society as a key actor in development.

Issues in Focus

Sungi made consistent efforts to enhance collaboration in the forest and water arena and joined hands with sister organizations for the cause of advocating peace, justice and equity in the country. The program continued its advocacy initiatives on resettlement and large dam affectees' issues. The prime focus was laid on mass mobilization of the Project Affected People (PAPs) of water projects in NWFP, Punjab and Sindh provinces. Sungi as a central secretariat of Pakistan Network for Rivers, Dams and People (PNRDP) provided thematic and financial support to carry out initiatives on a set agenda. In this regard, a number of public hearings, community dialogues and media seminars were held with the PAPs of Chotiari Dam, RBOD-NDP, Ghazi Barotha Project, Tarbela Dam, Mangla Extension Project and CRBIP.

In the post earthquake scenario, civil society organizations of Pakistan

Networks Used for Advocacy Work
(Total 41 networks)



immediately developed a forum to pool in all types of resources. Sungi took a lead role to establish Joint Action Committee Earthquake Response (JACER) with its head office based in Sungi's Islamabad office.

Linkages with national and international organizations and networks also played an instrumental role to promote the rights of the people and build global momentum for peace, justice and prosperity.



Successes

Effective implementation of existing policies and inclusion of perspective of the marginalized in the existing policies were the two broad components of the program advocacy approach. The accomplishments are given below:

1. Campaign on lifting ban on commercial harvesting of forest

The AP perked up the long-standing issue of ban on timber harvesting and organized two public hearings in Malakand and Hazara divisions. It also attempted to organize a stakeholders' roundtable meeting but postponed it because of the unwillingness and non-availability of both NWFP Environment Department and the Federal Ministry of Environment.

In 1992, the Federal Government enforced ban on commercial harvesting on forests. As a consequence of devastating floods in Hazara and Azad Kashmir, it suspended Cooperative Societies and asked the provincial government to bring the house in order through reforms and ensure an alternative system of forest management involving communities at local level. Initially, harvesting was banned for a couple of years and then the ban was extended on a year by year basis. Finally, in the year 2000, the ban was lifted only for one year and the decision reinforced.

Believing that the issue needs consultation with the key stakeholders and communities depending on forests, Sungi organized two public hearings in this concern in Swat and Abbottabad.

In September, Sungi and Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad (SAFI) organized

a joint press conference in Peshawar concerning the ban on commercial harvesting. A regional meeting of SAFI was convened on June 8, 2005 in Mingora.

In March 2005, representatives of Sungi met with Asian Development Bank (ADB) to assess the Forestry Sector Project. Later, ADB shared Sungi's comments with Government of NWFP and the provincial Forest Department.



2. Expanding Advocacy in Balochistan

With an experience of almost fifteen years in the forest sector of NWFP, Sungi expanded its advocacy program to Balochistan. A team of Sungi visited Quetta, Ziarat and Kalat for initial assessment of forest situation in the province. A number of activities were carried out during the trip including meeting with the Secretary Forest, Chief Conservator Forests, civil society representatives, local influentials, Juniper Environmental Council (JEC) and local communities. The team also organized community dialogue on juniper forest issues related to forests conservation and community rights. A stakeholders' workshop was organized. Sungi plans to publish a report covering the state of juniper forests in next year.

Field observations revealed a great scope for social forestry along with an urgent need for initiating policy, legal and institutional reforms in Balochistan, which is still regulated through outdated colonial rules ineffective to manage forest sustainability. A strategy for initiating reforms in the sector will be initiated in collaboration with the Forest Department.

3. Public Private Partnership in the Forest Sector

Sungi believes that the centralized policy of forest management has failed and government should adopt an engagement policy for sustainable forest management. There is a need to develop policies and other legal mechanisms for involving private sector to play its role in the development of forest under Public-Private Partnership (PAP) mode. After negotiating with

FAO and Ministry of Environment, Sungi developed a plan to initiate discourse on PPP for assessing possibilities of PPP in Pakistan and implementing the strategy. There is a possibility of implementing the plan in the coming years.

However, there is a genuine concern that private sector would not take forests' environmental and social values into account while planning, utilization and management, and may over-exploit the precious natural resources.

Coalition Building

In the post earthquake scenario, civil society organizations of Pakistan immediately felt a need to develop a forum to pool in all types of resources for an impressive response to this catastrophe. Sungi took a lead role to establish JACER on October 10, 2005. Thus 111 member NGOs of JACER nominated Sungi as the central secretariat for coordinating immediate relief activities. The Advocacy Program took a lead role in identification of thematic and geographical areas, developing mechanisms for collection and distribution of relief items and documentation of the whole process for efficient planning.

Sungi served as a secretariat for Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NGOs (CORIN) and also contributed in a countrywide dialogue process on the issue of provincial autonomy under the auspices of Pakistan NGO Forum (PNF). PNF has planned to collate the outcomes of this dialogue process and get it printed as a reference point.

During the reporting period, the CORIN secretariat organized a biannual PNF convention in Islamabad. Sungi's Advocacy Program played a vital role in designing the program, making arrangements, resource mobilization and arranging logistics for almost more than 800 participants. Deliberations in the convention primarily focused on issues linked with natural resources and rights of the people.

Environmental Damage Assessment

Immediately after earthquake, Ministry of Environment (GoP) initiated environmental damage assessment in AJK and NWFP including Sungi as a member of the team. After this exercise, Sungi raised the issue of illegal timber harvesting at various forums. Earthquake has increased the vulnerability of forests and livelihood of forest dependent communities.

Initiatives in the Water Sector

In the year 2005, the Government of Pakistan announced to construct a number of large and medium dams. Ways and means were explored to kick off a countrywide debate and dialogue on viable options for water and energy crises.

Another area of focus was the mass mobilization of the Project Affected People (PAPs) in NWFP, Punjab and Sindh. The process was initiated after having a thorough debate in Pakistan Network for Dams, Rivers and People (PNRDP) meeting held in mid January '05 in Multan. Sungi, as the central

secretariat of PNRDP, provided thematic and financial support to carry out activities on set agenda. In this regard, a number of public hearings, community dialogues and media seminars were held with PAPs of different water sector projects.

New Advocacy Issues

Advocacy Program also intervened in new arenas. In this connection, some initial contacts were made with the mine workers in Punjab province.

The program built an advocacy campaign on '**Margalla Tunnel Project**' supported by Capital Development Authority (CDA). The program along with other CSOs highlighted the significance and sanctity of the Margalla National Park, an area designated by law and protected from any kind of 'development' through Ramsar Convention. In this regard, the program organized awareness walk, prepared material and engaged media to build pressure on planners/decision makers to shelve the idea.

In addition, the program made spadework to build a campaign on **New Murree Project**, a Punjab Government's mega development project on 4,000 acres of land near Murree submerging parts of Mangla and Simly Dams. The program completed preliminary assessment on forest depletion, watershed degradation and possible threats to fragile ecosystem of the proposed project area. In this connection, meetings were held with key stakeholders including Punjab Forest Department, New Murree Development Authority, WASA, CDA, RDA, IUCN and local communities and other concerned groups.

Influencing Policy

In September, the supporters and promoters of Hasba Bill faced resistance on many fronts. Civil society organizations and some other progressive forces boldly raised their concerns over lacunas persisting in the principle foundations of this bill. Sungi as a rights based organization played its traditional role in supporting these voices adopting various advocacy strategies including supporting public actions and organizing open dialogues.

Policy Research

The most significant initiative of the program was to design and facilitate a study to record the views and problems of potential affectees of Kalabagh dam. In this connection, initial identification of the proposed reservoir area and dam site was made in three districts i.e. Mianwali, Chakwal and Attock. However, considering the human resource limitation, this study would only be completed in the first half of the year 2006.

The volunteers having a research background were sent to a number of remote quake-hit areas to do rapid assessments and prepare reports. Those reports were also shared with agencies involved in relief operations.

During this period, the program finalized and launched a comprehensive report on **Greater Thal Canal project**. The report highlights the socio-economic and environmental impacts of a project that was launched without

public consultation and by sidelining the concerns of Sindh province. This report would be a remarkable reference point for the on-going debate on effectiveness of mega water projects and would provide a factual base for all parties concerned.

The program also facilitated a study on environmental pollution in Hattar Industrial Area. The program is planning to look into some other kinds of pollution i.e. soil and water, in the existing study. It would then be printed and possibly translated into Urdu for wider circulation.

Furthermore, the program initiated an evaluative study on Joint Forest Management (JFM) during the last quarter of 2005. A concept paper was prepared and preliminarily assessment was made. In collaboration of ICIMOD, modalities were established for conducting the study jointly. The concept note had already been sent to ICIMOD for the purpose.

Case Studies

Sungi participated and presented two case studies at a regional workshop on Case Study Sharing in Advocacy Strategies for Community Based Organizations in the Hindu Kush Himalayas. The workshop was organized by ICIMOD in Kathmandu, Nepal on April 19-22 2005. The workshop provided a good opportunity to learn about the experiences of other organizations in South Asia.

During the reporting period, the program completed two case studies on Dir Kohistan Forest Royalty Issue (DKFRI) and Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad (SAFI). The study on DKFRI was an attempt to document the home-grown movement launched by the mountainous people in Dir-Kohistan to secure their royalty rights. While 'SAFI -- Anatomy of a Peoples' Rights Movement' was an attempt to document a unique struggle of its kind, facilitated mainly by Sungi and other civil society organizations.

Both the case studies were conducted in collaboration with the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). Urdu versions of the two will be published and launched next year.

Sustainable Livelihood

CHAPTER 3



**Micro Finance &
Enterprise Development**



**Natural Resource
Management**



Craft Promotion

MICRO FINANCE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Micro Finance

In the year 2005, the Micro Finance and Enterprise Development (MFED) program gradually increased the disbursement of micro finance with more focus towards expanding entrepreneurial options at the village level. The program initiated work on community-based village banking and Islamic mode of financing. As stipulated in the Annual Work Plan 2005, an amount of Rs 8.45 million was targeted for disbursement. The program managed to disburse an amount of Rs 4.99 million. This was fifty-two percent high as compared to year 2004. The natural disasters such as heavy rains and snow fall and the earthquake in October affected the credit disbursement and other planned activities.

During the year 2005, the program developed an operational Management Information System (MIS) which helped in generation of in-time periodic reports helped by VC members' signature catalogue as monitoring tools and proper loan appraisal system that enhanced the quality loan portfolio

Muhammad Iqbal, retired army personnel, is living in village Gali Banian, district Abbottabad. This year he applied for credit of amount Rs 50, 000 from Sungi and started his poultry farming business. Through sale of first flock of poultry birds in the market, he earned profit of an amount Rs 50,000. His success had also motivated other partner members from surrounding villages to apply for the micro finance facility.

In Union Council Najifpur, district Haripur, the community members took loans and installed *Chakkis* (grinding machines). Earlier, due to non-availability of grinding facility, the local farmers sold the wheat and maize and bought flour from the market.

In village Dartain, with financial assistance of Sungi, five farmers had started goat farming business. Their success had motivated other people from the surrounding villages to replicate it.



and helped in better recovery rate. The program expanded its outreach to 73 villages and increased its clientele base. For sustainability of the program initiatives, the concepts of internal lending and village banking were promoted by the community partners. In Union Council Jabri, District Haripur, the program signed a formal partnership with Area Coordination Council for establishing community based village bank. Similarly, the field monitoring reports indicated that a number of village committees had started internal lending, using their cumulative savings, to respond to the emerging needs at village level.

To scale up credit disbursements and enhanced outreach, the program worked out on Islamic Financing System and Murabaha was chosen for micro financing in district Battagram. The concept was shared with the field

staff and select Union Council Koza Banda. Sungi played a key role in establishment of NWFP Micro Finance Network. The major objective of this network is to enhance the capacities of local CBOs, especially those who are working with women communities.

Major Achievements

1. Promoting Micro Entrepreneurship

The program was introduced in 108 villages across the working areas. After careful scrutiny of loan applications, the program approved and disbursed a cumulative amount of Rs 4.99 million amongst 166 members (30 percent female). In terms of disbursement, it is 52 percent more as compared to the year 2004.

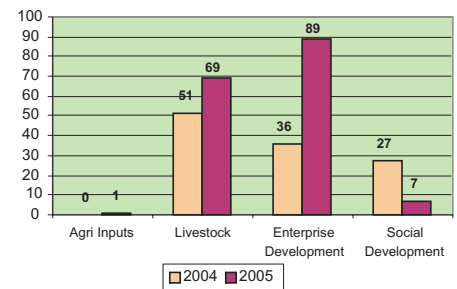
The program provided credit facility predominantly in three sectors -- on-farm and off-farm enterprise development, livestock and social sector development. It facilitated establishment of new enterprises such as LPG cylinders business, animal trading, blasting and wood works machines, candle making, poultry farming etc. Thirty-eight percent of the credit amount was disbursed amongst 42 loanees for enterprise development; thirty four percent amount for livestock promotion, while the rest was disbursed for social development. It was encouraging that, besides traditional livestock sector, the female partners also took interest in micro-entrepreneurship and setup businesses at the local level.



Cumulatively, Sungi has extended its micro finance facility to 3,118 members through disbursement of Rs 35.79 million. The marginalized and poor have remained the prime focus of the program. Out of 3,118 credit cases, 20 percent was disbursed amongst the poorest, 45 percent for poor, and 35 percent for middle-income villagers.

The program MIS is now fully operational and monitoring is now vigilant than ever. In year 2005, through close coordination and effective follow-ups, the program managed to recover an amount of Rs 3.10 million of its principal

Category Wise Credit Disbursement Comparison (No. of case)



amounts against annual target of Rs 3.62 million. The earthquake badly affected the credit recovery process. Yet, the average recovery rate of principal amount remained 85.6 percent.

2. Building Local Capital

The program motivated and informed the local households about the benefits of local capital base. Consequently, 121 newly formed VCs initiated regular saving and 3,025 new members joined this initiative. In 2005, community members saved an amount of Rs 0.88 million (52 percent female) and deposited in Bank/Post office accounts of their village committees. As a whole, over 1,000 VCs generated an amount of Rs 10.99 million.

3. Capacity Building

Several initiatives were undertaken to enhance the partner members' skills. To enhance the financial management skills, the program organized nine trainings and two refresher courses for Financial Management Committees (FMCs). A total of 165 members of FMCs (50 percent female) attended these events. The members were trained about the program policy, account operations, saving and credit record keeping and profit calculation.

The concept of village banking is growing day by day. The partner village committee in village Bandi Sher Khan, district Haripur, started internal lending from its cumulative saving of an amount Rs 120,000. So far, they have disbursed 12 loans and the recovery rate is 100 percent.



The program organized nineteen hands-on-trainings on candle making in select villages of the program area. In follow-up, it was observed that some trained members have taken practical steps to adopt it as proper business. For example, in district Muzaffarabad AJK, two women got loans for establishing their enterprise of candle making.

4. Promoting Village Banking

The program took an initiative of starting village banking in the working areas. For this purpose, various consultations were held with partner community Area Coordination Council (Dehi Development Society), located in Union Council Jabri, district Haripur. It was decided that the program

would extend technical assistance (capacity building and development of proper accounting system) and credit line of amount Rs 500,000. As community share, all partner Village Committees would deposit their savings in the area committee credit pool. The process is in its final stages.

Linkages and Networking

In recognition for its efforts to establish NWFP Micro Finance Network, Sungi was nominated for the Chair of this provincial network. Its major objective is to enhance the capacities of local CBOs, especially those who are working with women communities. The network organized a micro mela (festival) at Peshawar. The aim was to create linkages between community entrepreneurs and the market. Sungi facilitated participation of three female entrepreneurs from its working area in the mela.

In continuation of the program review and market assessment (carried out in the last six months of 2004), FSSP-SDC extended its support for developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the program.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Natural Resource Management (NRM) program aims at promoting sustainable use of natural resource as well as mitigating threats to the environment and natural resource base, and their adverse effects on the poor. Crosscutting themes such as gender, food security, environment and biodiversity are an integral part of the program. In order to ensure long-term sustainability, the program focuses on asset-building and sets up NRM committees at the VC level. These committees facilitate the implementation of the program, and assist farmers in networking and establishing linkages with the government departments and line agencies.



Successes

1. Advocacy Initiatives

In September, at the Peasant's Conference in Malakand, Kaghan valley over 300 participants, including local farmers from various parts of the valley shared their experiences. This event helped in bringing together representatives of select government line agencies/departments and various other stakeholders to reflect upon the field learning.

Sungi remained in touch with the provincial government (NWFP) in formulation of agriculture policy, was part of various workshops and gave constructive feedback for improvements in the policy. The secretary agriculture issued a notification ensuring representation of civil society organizations at district level green sector forums comprising of livestock, animal husbandry, agriculture departments. Sungi accepted membership of

In spring 2005, Sungi facilitated partner organization 'Dehi Development Society', located in union council Jabri, in establishment of four nurseries (forest & fruit). In response, the partner communities replicated nurseries in whole of the area and twenty-three household level nurseries were established on self-help basis. For marketing purposes, the area coordination council set-up a sale point at common place. Through household nurseries, a total of 80,000 plants (70 percent forest & 30 percent fruit) were produced and sold. The nurseries owners earned profit of an amount PKR 46,4000 benefiting 10,000 people in the union council.



these districts forums in Hazara region. This had helped a lot in developing coordination with GLAs in delivering in-time services to the partner communities.

Natural assets building

a. Environmental Protection

The program mobilized local communities for adopting ecologically friendly natural resource management practices. In 2005, plantation campaigns were carried out by seventeen village committees. The partner communities planted a total of 132,198 forest saplings over an area of 100 kanals. Multipurpose species like Robinea, Ailanthus, Pinus roxburgii etc. were planted. Eighty per cent of total forest saplings were provided through promoting select partner organizations' linkages with the Forest Department and other green sectors projects. The community contributed in the shape of digging pits, and planting the saplings on communal and private lands. These plantations were carried out with active participation of

community members in the form of *Hashar* (a joint traditional working mechanism in rural areas). Moreover, seed sowing was carried out over 800 kanals of landslide prone areas to increase vegetative cover and stabilize the soil.

To mitigate degradation of forest resources, the program sensitized partner communities to adopt energy efficient technologies especially at household level.

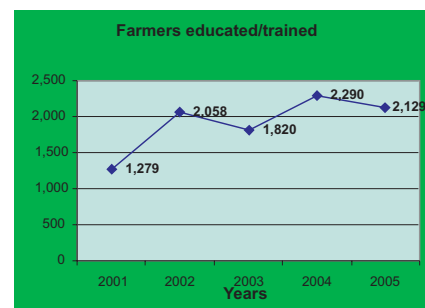
b. Local Livelihood Systems

The program took various initiatives to improve the livelihood systems of the partner communities at the local level. The success of previous year's orchard and nursery raising motivated the local farmers to place greater demands for such initiatives. In year 2005, the partner communities raised 11 orchards over an area of 55 kanals. The program also facilitated partner farmers in establishment of four nurseries. Furthermore, the program facilitated the partner communities in four villages in grafting 1,400 buds of 1,000 wild olive plants in Union Council Jabri, district Haripur.

Poultry in the working area is one of the significant means of livelihood of rural people. Besides distribution of 3,215 poultry birds amongst female members, the program organized thirty livestock and poultry management field days in thirty-three villages. Thereby, most of the partner communities vaccinated their poultry and livestock in time as protection against seasonal illnesses.

c. Improved Agriculture Productivity

The program educated partner farmers about conservation and further replication of indigenous seeds at the local level. Subsequently, seven community based seed banks were established in select villages. For demonstration purpose, the program facilitated partner communities in establishment of thirty-nine plots of cereal crops in select villages. The program provided seeds of various seasonal vegetables like turnip, cabbage, coriander, karam etc especially to the female members. Subsequently, 465 vegetable gardens were established in twenty villages.



d. Capacity Building

The program organized sixty-five training/sessions in various aspects of Natural Resource Management. A total of 2,129 (40 percent female) farmers, elected councilors and representatives of GLAs participated in these events. The program also distributed literature among the rural households to sensitize the local populations about key NRM issues.

Innovative Initiatives

* In collaboration with IUCN Pakistan, Sungi has started a joint initiative called Equitable and Sustainable Utilization of Natural Assets in Village Narhotar, Abbottabad.

* A Project on Promotion of Tropical Forests was also initiated in Union Council Nathiagali. The project focus is towards environmental rehabilitation in select areas contiguous to Ayubia National Park.

CRAFT PROMOTION PROGRAM

Craft Promotion Program (CPP) aims at providing income-generating opportunities to women by reviving traditional craft skills. The program primarily supports women in securing their livelihood, especially those with limited mobility due to cultural barriers. The program organizes Craft Groups (CGs) under the umbrella of VC. The craft group members are trained in quality control, marketing and production of quality products for sales as Independent Business Groups (IBGs).

Key Focus

The key focus throughout the year was on improving /expanding the marketing opportunities for the craft persons and make them independent. Along with working on the sale strategies, the program also focused to improve the quality of their products. For this purpose a multi-pronged strategy was adopted including training the partners on quality control,

In year 2005, three community based craft finishing/production units established by Sungi were successfully taken over by the local craft members. Furthermore, as replication, community partners had established a new production unit in village Pirkot, Union Council Rehana, district Haripur.



designing of new products as well as exposing them to market and customers.

The program expanded its scope of work to provide training facility to external organizations. This led to interaction with a vast number of home-based workers all over Pakistan. The program had already taken an initiative to collect weavers at a platform and form their association.

Achievements

1. Expanding Program Coverage

In year 2005, the program registered ninety-three Independent Business Groups (IBGs) from select villages in districts Haripur, Mansehra and



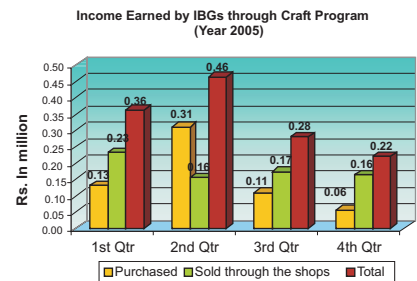
Battagram. The newly registered IBGs had started selling their products through Sungi craft shop. Cumulatively, the program had registered 370 IBGs across the working areas.

2. Craft Sales and Sustainability

Home based workers were encouraged by buying their 'A' quality products that not only gave them the incentive but also motivated them for exploring external marketing opportunities. In year 2005, the total sale of the IBGs was Rs 0.72 million. In collaboration with Sungi, the partner females earned an amount of Rs 1.32 million. In year 2005, the total sale at Sungi's craft outlets was Rs 2.44 million.

3. Trainings

This year Sungi conducted trainings for the community partners of external organizations. National Commission on Human Development (NCHD) and World Health Organization (WHO) approached Sungi to conduct trainings for their partners. In the first half of year 2005, program conducted training for NCHD and vocational center in district Haripur. In July, a four-day training was conducted for the community partners of WHO. The craft persons from fifteen districts of four provinces participated in the event. They were oriented about group management, color and design, and Fair



Trade Practices (FTP). Furthermore, the program organized a three-day product design training for fifteen craft persons belonging to DAAMAN (It is an organization working with indigenous minorities of Indus River in Dera Ghazi Khan).

This year, one community partner from district Haripur participated in a seminar on 'Crossing Boundaries with Embroidery' organized by Dastkar India at New Delhi. In the event, the participants from Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia and India shared their experiences. The products of Sungi craft were displayed and appreciated. As a result, the craft person got order for export.

Similarly, in April, CPP along with partner craft persons participated in a three-day South Asian Home based Women Workers Mela sponsored by UNIFEM. Sungi was awarded a certificate on its achievements for 'Best Improvement in Living Standards of Home Base Workers'. Home Net South Asia opened its office in Pakistan. Its presence would open more avenues and opportunities for the Home Based Workers in Pakistan.

4. Partnership Building

Sungi had applied for the membership of International Federation for Alternative Trades (IFAT). It is an international organization to register organizations practicing and promoting Fair Trade. In December, IFAT accepted Sungi as a support organization for advocating Fair Trade in Pakistan.

Lok Virsa Museum administration approached Sungi to showcase and sell the traditional craft products prepared by the craft persons of Hazara. The program took this as a promotional as well as financially viable opportunity and rented a shop in the museum.

Furthermore, the program submitted Indus Heritage plans along with budgets (architectural and organizational) for establishment of Saidpur Bagh craft village to Capital Development Authority (CDA) for which the PC1 was accepted. The program compiled crafts persons list in the first six months of year 2005. The participants of Lok Virsa Mela, and Home Based Workers Mela held in April were also included in the list. They would be contacted for product design and quality improvement before they could set up stalls at the Craft village.



Social Sector Development

CHAPTER 4



Health Program



**Community Productive
Infrastructure Program**

HEALTH PROGRAM

Sungi's usual focus on health issues underwent a major change in the last quarter of the year 2005. And understandably so because it was marked by an unusual humanitarian response to the quake affected people. To expedite these efforts, the program fostered partnerships with various public and private health institutions, funding agencies and NGOs/INGO.

The program pursued the cases of inadequate medical facilities/services with a number of donor agencies and remained successful in enhancing its resource base. Work began on establishing Community Health Centres (CHCs) in far flung select areas of Hazara region. Two CHCs were established in select areas of district Abbottabad and Haripur. In addition, the program established a halfway house called Aashiana for district Mansehra (Siran Valley, Chatter and Battal areas).

The program also remained engaged in disseminating awareness and health education through formal and innovate techniques. These included health education sessions/seminars, orientation workshops, training, refresher courses, exposure visits etc.



Achievement of goals

1. Improved Health and Hygiene Services

On an average, each Community Health Worker (CHW) covered 25-30 households per month. Health education at the household level proved to be useful as a greater number of households paid more attention to health issues and have adopted primary healthcare methods introduced by the program. The women were the prime beneficiaries of these CHWs as they got first hand information about women related diseases, especially during pregnancy.

Similarly, the incidence of child related diseases were significantly reduced because the mothers had more education about preventive measures and

proper management of diseases, especially diarrhoea and ARI. Some useful inroads were made in areas of child vaccination, safe motherhood, family planning counseling, disease prevention and management. 3,729 people were educated about vaccination against preventable diseases, and more than 52 per cent of them got their children vaccinated from the nearest health facility. 1,648 women were advised for TT vaccination, 40 per cent made contact with the local health facilities. Approximately, 1,500 men were educated about women health issues. An important development was that the men showed readiness in adoption of family planning methods for spacing their families. In addition, community members built 50 latrines in twelve villages.

2. Capacity Enhancement

Capacity building is an integral part of the health program interventions. In line with AWP 2005, formal and innovative techniques were used to disseminate awareness and health education. Eight orientation workshops for school teachers, health service providers, media professionals and civic bodies/CBOs were organized. The workshops covered the subjects related to Adult Reproductive Health (ARH), Reproductive Health (RH) and Primary Health Care (PHC). A total of 217 people (25 female) attended these events. In sum, 48 schools level and 92 village level health sessions were conducted. Some 8,145 (35 percent female) benefited from these initiatives. In Abbottabad city, the program organized walks to increase awareness and coordination on health issues.



A cadre of local health activists particularly Community Health Workers (CHWs) was harnessed and 103 networking meetings of partner CHWs with their respective public health functionaries were facilitated. Based on needs assessment, a total of 13 male CHWs were trained from select working areas. In total, 458 CHWs (45 percent female) are providing health care counseling and services to the partner communities.

Networking

The program developed networking with the following:

- Abbotonian medical association
- Ayub hospital complex
- Care International
- Green star social marketing
- HANDS Karachi
- Health departments- district level
- Mecwak
- Oxfam-GB
- Paramedical association
- Plan Pakistan
- Population Office
- Save the Children USA
- Soni Dharti
- TB control center

3. Health Advocacy

In 'Hatter Industrial Estate', District Haripur, pollution is creating health and safety risks for the local people and surrounding areas. In visits of the affected areas, it was observed that water pollution was the major reasons behind many diseases in human beings as well as domestic animals (as these animals were using the fodder of the same irrigated water). The program had already facilitated the local communities to form a committee, which would closely work with Haripur NGO Forum (HNF) and had raised the issue at district and national level. The Federal Finance Minister was briefed about the entire issue. The program had also made close liaison with local elected representatives to resolve this issue.

In Kilinger working area, the newly constructed Basic Health Unit (BHU) built under private-public partnership was not functional. The community provided land, NGO provided equipment while the district health department had to appoint the staff and construct the staff colony. The BHU opening became a bone of contention between political parties. In order to resolve the issue, the program undertook number of advocacy initiatives. The issue was brought under discussion in the district assembly. Local communities held meetings with their MPAs who then raised the issue in the provincial assembly session. The health minister told the assembly that the whole matter was under investigation and would be resolved soon.



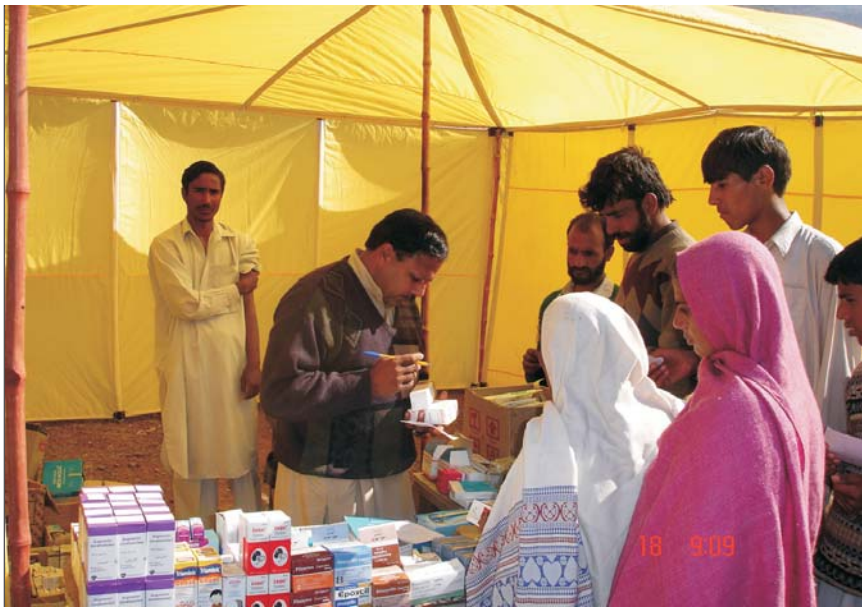
In district Battagram, the partner communities raised the issue that most of Drinking Water Supply Scheme (DWSS) were unhygienic and pipeline leakage was common. Similarly the sources of water were not properly covered resulting in many dangerous diseases. The program convened a meeting with District Engineer, EDO-health, DCO and MPA. After a long discussion, it was decided that the respective public departments should ensure proper covering of water sources and lining of pipe via safe places (it should avoid passing from drains). At the district level, all nation-building departments were informed about the decision.

4. Medical Aid

The medical teams comprising Sungi staff, volunteer doctors and para-medical staff remained engaged in the field to respond to the immediate curative health needs in the quake-hit areas. Sungi organized nineteen medical camps with the support of doctors, medical organizations and philanthropists from all over Pakistan. About 24,128 patients (60 percent children & women, 40 percent men) patients benefited through these camps. Furthermore, Sungi provided medicines/medical supplies worth Rs 1.14 million to the government health facilities and private clinics in districts Abbottabad, Battagram and Mansehra.

Building Partnerships and Linkages

After the earthquake almost all government health facilities in the affected districts were either damaged or destroyed. Due to shortage of doctors, para-medical staff and medicines it was difficult to properly respond to the medical needs of thousands of affected people. Sungi was contacted by medical associations/institutions, NGOs and individual doctors from all over the country and offered their volunteer services. Sungi took a lead role in establishing liaison among these organizations/institutions and public health functionaries. Glimpses of some successful initiatives are given below:



On 28-29 October 2005, Sungi organized a medical camp at Union Council Kai Manga, AJK. This was the first health team that reached the area after the earthquake and provided medical treatment to 1,000 patients.

- In District Mansehra, the program established joint working partnership with Plan Pakistan and carried out rescue operations. A two-day medical camp was jointly organized in Siran Valley. In total, 67 seriously injured patients were evacuated through helicopter and medical aid was provided to 870 patients with minor injuries. In order to address the malnutrition issue, food worth Rs 0.4 million was also distributed amongst local population.
- Similarly, through networking with partner NGOs -- HANDs and MACWAK -- the program provided a team of 12 surgeons to DHQ hospital in District Battagram. In order to address the issue of

inconsistent supply of electricity, the program donated one generator and two sterilizers to the DHQ hospital.

- The program made contacts with different NGOs/institutions. As a result, Rs 0.75 million were donated by IUCN and GSKB (Glaxo Smith Kline Beacham), a pharmaceutical company, for medicines and health rescue work.

Addressing the Emotional Trauma

With the technical and financial assistance of Care Pakistan, Sungi established Aashiana for district Mansehra (Siran Valley, Chatter and Battal areas). The objective was to reach 100,000 population with primary health care, nursing care, counseling & physiotherapy services; develop capacity of selected Sungi staff and 50 community volunteers on community based health and disaster management approaches including basic nursing and counseling skills; establish one half way home especially for women and

In the early days of the earthquake, Sungi played a pivotal role in facilitating HANDS (an NGO) to respond to the health needs of the affectees in district Battagram. In collaboration with the health department, Sungi and HANDS jointly participated in the establishment of district tent hospital Battagram. In the first month of its establishment, 5000 patients were treated and nearly 150 patients benefited from surgeries. In addition, a tent hospital was established in Union Council Banna, Tehsil Allai to replace collapsed rural health center. 1300 trauma patients were treated and facilitated a supply of 800 kgs of medicines from Army camp Battagram to tent hospital Allai. An amount of Rs 50,000 was distributed amongst needy patients. Sungi duly acknowledged and appreciated the role of HANDS for their earthquake relief services in District Battagram.



children; establish both way referral linkages with others medical institutions; and ensure effective distribution and use of relief inputs at the community level through the active participation of the people.

The project commenced in October'05. On November 10, a half way home with the name of 'Aashiana' was established. The center served over twenty-five villages of eight union councils of District Mansehra.

Aashiana was a safe home for patients especially women and children of district Mansehra who got physically or psychologically affected and could not afford proper post operative or nursing care in their houses. The field teams also identified patients requiring hospitalization and socio-psycho treatment for referral to Aashiana.

In total, 153 patients were admitted to this home. A great majority of the patients returned to their homes after proper recovery and some of them were referred to other health centers for further treatment or specialized care. Sungi also provided Outpatients' Department (OPD) services to the

local communities and over 1,600 patients were provided free treatment with the logistical and technical support of Sungi's Health Program. In addition to the patients' children, little children in the vicinity of Aashiana were involved in education and co-curricular activities. The project also arranged indoor game facilities along with educational material for the affected children to bring them out of trauma and emotional setback.

Improving Access to Efficient Health Services Through Community Health Centers

In collaboration with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Sungi Development Foundation started establishment of CHCs in far flung select rural areas of Hazara to ease the pressure on locals traveling many miles for even simple problems and to extend curative and preventive health services to poor and deprived communities.

Sungi established two CHCs -- at UC Kathwal, District Abbottabad and UC Jabri in District Haripur. For efficient services, OPDs were established and are functioning in both the facilities. Patients are getting benefit from a qualified medical officer. Rooms for Gynecology and Obstetrics, Minor OT, Laboratory and pharmacy were established. A trained LHV is present for the provision of MCH services, ante natal, natal and post natal checkups with more emphasis on safe motherhood and neonatal care.

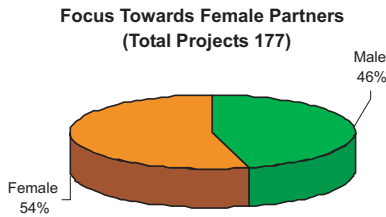
COMMUNITY PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The salient feature of the community productive infrastructure (CPI) program is to provide support to the partner communities for improving local infrastructure and services for enhanced productivity and improved quality of life. The partner communities are involved in the identification, design, construction, operation and maintenance phases. Operation and maintenance committees are formed to ensure the sustainability of the schemes.



Key Focus

Over the year, the program completed a total of 177 infrastructure schemes against an annual target of 82 projects in a total of 86 villages. They benefited 63,427 people (52 percent female). The program invested a total of Rs 37.6 million and the community contribution remained Rs 9.7 million. It is significant to highlight that the CPI construction work provided daily wage earning opportunities to local poor labor as Rs 6.2 million were paid as labor cost. On an average, each labor earned Pak Rs 3,000 per month for three months period. For sustainability of its initiatives, the program engaged partner communities through Project Review committees. These committees effectively looked after the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of these schemes.



The program had adopted multi-pronged strategies. It preferred small-scale projects and women-identified needs were addressed on priority. Out of a total of 177 schemes, 96 schemes were completed with women village committees. Similarly, forty-seven percent of the total schemes were small-scale projects.

Furthermore, Sungi carried out infrastructure damages assessment studies and the problems were communicated to the respective local government officials.

Achievements

1. Coverage

The coverage was expanded to 43 new villages benefiting around 100,000 people. Cumulatively, the program carried out infrastructure construction/restoration work in eleven districts of NWFP and select parts of district Muzaffarabad (AJK) - covering 41 union councils and 300 villages.

2. Rehabilitation

This year, natural disasters such as torrential rains, snowfall and earthquake severely affected the Hazara region in NWFP, Northern areas and Azad Jamu Kashmir (AJK). In the first half of the year, the program cleared 53 kilometers of link roads blocked due to land sliding and snow and provided financial and technical assistance in the re-construction of five hundred damaged households. After the earthquake, the assessment reports indicated that besides thousands of casualties, the livelihood assets, households, hospitals, schools and physical infrastructure were badly damaged. In particular, the rural population faced acute shortage of clean and safe drinking water in the affected areas. Forty three water supply schemes were restored in five union councils benefiting total of 30,100 people. The partner NGOs i.e. Oxfam GB and others supported this initiative.

In addition, 652 latrines were also constructed to improve the health and hygiene in the affected areas. In first half of the year 2005, in order to mitigate rain and snow fall losses, the program organized medical camps and distributed food and fodder packages amongst all its working districts in Hazara including Kohistan.

In collaboration with 'The Network' Sungi organized a seminar on 'safe drinking water issues' in Haripur city. The representatives of civil society organizations, public departments and local community members participated in the event. The dialogue on water issues helped in developing shared understanding amongst the participants. On this occasion, documentary on the situation of drinking water was also shown.

3. Improved Communication

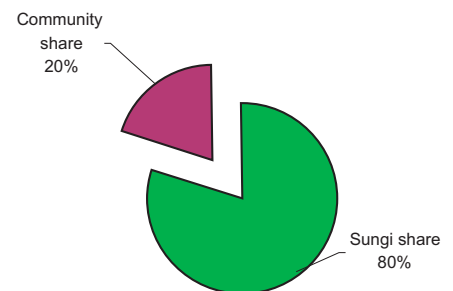
To expedite the pace of development in far-flung rural areas, the program completed sixteen schemes against an annual target of twelve projects benefiting 20,320 people (55 percent female). The total cost of these projects was Rs 10.29 million.

4. Water Resources Conserved

Access to safe drinking water is one of the major social issue in the country - rural communities in particular. In 2005, the program completed 96 water related schemes against an annual target of 58 projects. A total of Rs 14.96 million were invested on these schemes.



Investments on CPIs in year 2005
(Total Rs 47.6 million)



5. Improved Hygiene

In year 2005, the program facilitated partner communities in construction of fifty latrines in select villages. In first half of the year 2005, the program completed seven street pavement projects in seven villages. These streets benefited 910 households. Total cost of these projects was Rs 3.22 million out of which Rs 0.8 million was contributed by the community.

6. Integrated Village Upgrading Project (IVUP)

The program initiated work on Integrated Village Upgrading Project (IVUP) in village Chio, district Haripur. The idea behind this initiative was to alleviate/reduce poverty in the rural settlements through a blend of social infrastructure, spatial planning and market dynamic based participatory rural development. Accordingly, the program initiated work on twenty-four infrastructure schemes (17 street pavements, 2 roads, 3 water supply and 2 soil erosion schemes). More than eighty-five percent work on these schemes was completed. The total cost of the project was Rs 2.13 million in which community contributed more than Rs 0.6 million.

Human & Institutional Development

CHAPTER 5



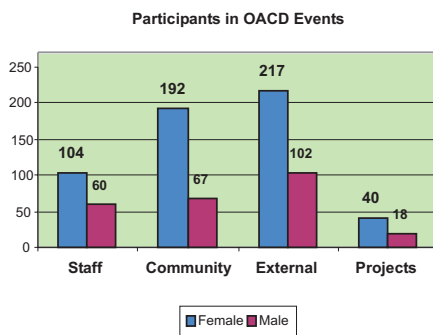
Capacity Building



Training

Omar Asghar Center for Development (OACD) was set up with the precise aim of human and institutional development. OACD aims to strengthen organizational capacities, through improving skills of Sungi staff and developing leadership at all levels and ensuring a professional and gender sensitive working environment in the organization. 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 organizations, legislature and executive.

It develops and implements capacity development programs through a process, based on organizational, occupational and individual capacity development needs and ensuring proper utilization of the training initiatives.



The Year in Focus

In year 2005, OACD had wider partnership with client organizations throughout Pakistan. Besides providing trainings to the national and international organizations, OACD also contributed towards staff capacity through a need-based capacity development program.

Training Needs Assessment (TNA) exercise was carried out both for Sungi staff and community partners. This year too OACD identified many new resource persons and updated its resource persons' directory. In addition, computer based information system and library data was also developed.

It is significant to note that OACD organized 72 capacity development events and achieved over 100 percent target of its planned activities.

Achievements

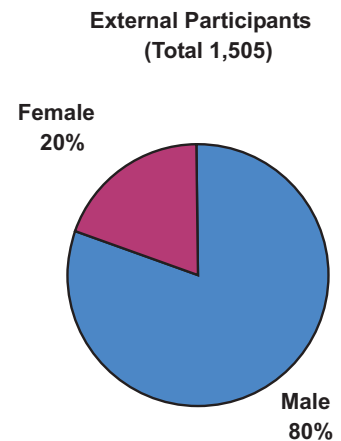
1. Community Training

To address the capacity development needs of Sungi's community partners, OACD organized training workshops on different aspects of sustainable

development. Leadership and management skills module was revised and improved according to the consolidation plan for partner community organizations. OACD produced Leadership and Management Skills Training (LMST) reports after the workshop and circulated within the organization. A total of 100 participants benefited from LMST.

A participatory TNA strategy was followed to assess capacity development needs of community partners. The process of TNA has been integrated in social mobilization and institutional development process of Sungi. Proper follow up and training utilization plan helped in ensuring proper use of capacity development initiatives.

During the reporting period, OACD provided technical support to Sungi's other programs in designing and implementation of quality training programs for community partners. This was done through workshops for staff in training needs assessment, facilitation & communication skills and training material development. Proper follow-ups helped staff to utilize learned skills.



a. Staff Capacity Building

In order to enhance the staff quality work, OACD also organized various capacity building events for them. For financial sustainability, a few seats were also reserved for external participants.

In addition, OACD facilitated the staff to participate in external training workshops. In total, twenty one Sungi staff members participated in training sessions organized by various other organizations. Six of them participated in international training workshops in Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Italy.

b. Trainings for External Organizations

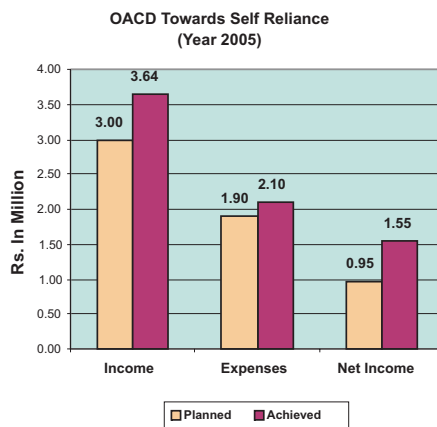
OACD organized various capacity building events for partner organizations including NGOs, government projects and institutions. The trainings were imparted on different themes including: social mobilization, participatory

reflection & action, commercial poultry management and production, natural resource management, bee keeping, traditional birth attendant, procurement management, disaster management and community management skills.

OACD entered in a partnership with Save the Children USA and conducted two training workshops on first aid and safe driving skills for its drivers. The workshops were held in Islamabad and Quetta. Another partnership on a project "Birth Registration of Plan Pakistan" was developed. The purpose of this initiative was to promote and give awareness on the importance of birth registration. The project covered six districts. Plan Pakistan trained four master trainers from Sungi, which later facilitated twenty-four training workshops for Union Council's Secretaries, Nazimeens & Naib Nazimeens. About 720 participants participated in these events.

2. Internship program

OACD continued coordinating internship program and facilitated 16 interns including three university interns for six-month period. After the earthquake, Sungi inducted six interns as permanent employees. OACD also arranged field attachment of an intern trained at HID institute of PPAF.



3. Database of HID program

OACD developed a computerized database for handling record of its events and programs. This served as a useful management and information system for human and institutional development initiatives. The database facilitated OACD in properly managing the capacity building data/records. A TNA database was also developed to quickly assess the training needs of the staff members. This helped in quick and timely decisions regarding capacity development of the staff. For efficient functioning of OACD resource center, a new library information system was developed. It helped in easy access to library resources and keeping track record of books issuance and recovery process. OACD also developed its own website and the Sungi staff resumes were loaded on it.

4. Gender and Development

As a focal point of gender and development in Sungi, OACD carried out a number of training sessions on gender and development, reviewed gender core group and developed recommendations for restructuring the gender core group. For promoting women participation in local government system in district Battagram, OACD played a key role in initiating a project Gender Equality Project (GEP) with the support of the British Council. This project was funded by the Department for International Development (DFID), UK. The project helped in sensitizing local communities towards women's political rights.

5. Marketing of HID Services

For capacity building initiatives, OACD prepared and submitted twenty-three proposals and concept papers to different donors. Of these, about seventeen were formally approved and OACD developed and conducted training workshops and research studies for them. Training Calendar was published in Sungi's Newsletter -- Sungi Nama -- and a detailed report on OACD and Human and Institutional Development program was also published. During the last quarter of year 2005, OACD developed eleven training manuals/material for its resource center. OACD translated and published manual on 'Training of Trainer on Advocacy' in Urdu. Modules on 'procurement management' and 'disaster management' were also modified and utilized in training workshops effectively.



OACD circulated brochures to a wide range of organizations and accommodated participants of external organizations in its capacity building events.

Program Coordination & Development

CHAPTER 6



Strategic Planning



Monitoring & Evaluation

The primary responsibility of the PCD section is to ensure integration amongst various program components. It aims to develop a long term program strategy; diversify and broaden Sungi's resource base; develop a resource generation strategy; formulate participatory program Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) systems; enhance relevant capacity of staff and community members; distill experiences and lessons learned; and regularly monitor and review the progress and performance of the organization.

Vision for the year

In year 2005, the PCD launched resource mobilization campaign to expedite Sungi's relief work operations. For this purpose, multi-dimensional



approaches and tools were applied. In consultation with partner donors, the program prepared and fine-tuned its five-year strategic plan to cope with the earthquake needs and priorities. This plan was shared in Sungi Donors Coordination Group (SDCG) meeting held in December. An appeal was launched on the website requesting donors, friends and philanthropists to donate generously to help the million of earthquake's affectees. In addition, partnerships were developed with various donors that helped a lot in generating funds for humanitarian assistance work. These mainly included Care International, UNDP, OXFAM-Great Britian, CIDA, The Asia Foundation, Save the Children-US, Save the Children-UK, etc.

In order to foster a PME culture within the organization, the program developed and improved PME functions at the zonal offices level. For this purpose M&E officers and focal points were placed at zonal levels to strengthen Sungi's knowledge management. Responding to the urgent need of monitoring and information (MIS) system for relief operations, the program developed various tools to enhance the efficiency of the work.

In order to expedite work on the Consolidation Framework (CF), the program held scenario-planning exercise in all five zonal offices in the first quarter of the year. The purpose was to further redirect the energies of the socially organized communities from micro level development

engagements towards larger goals of improvement in governing systems. Consequently, slight changes were made in the field operation strategies to empower Sungi's partner organizations (VCs/ACCs) by delegating them means, enhancement of abilities, role and responsibilities.

The program kept updating the Sungi management and donors about its performance and achievements on a regular basis. Various reports were produced for the purpose. In order to promote learning within the organization, PCDC meetings were regularly organized.

Achievements

1. Strategic Planning

In October, a representative from Oxfam-Novib visited Sungi and held consultative meetings regarding the future course of action in the wake of the devastating earthquake. Separate meetings were held with management team, Board of Governors and field staff at Zonal Offices. This process helped in assessing the ground issues and framing a shared direction.



2. Volunteer Coordination

In order to expedite rescue and relief operations, the program used its website to acquire human resources. The campaign attracted hundreds of volunteers from across Pakistan and abroad to join Sungi field teams in rescue and relief operations. On arrival at Sungi Head Office, the program made proper registration of these volunteers and they were oriented about basic skills while helping those in need. These volunteers along with Sungi's staff carried out different tasks including needs assessment, documentation of relief operations, database management, relief goods distribution etc in far-flung affected areas in NWFP and AJK.

3. Earthquake's Information System

During the reporting period, the program undertook various initiatives to respond to the rapid needs of developing monitoring and information system (MIS) for Sungi's relief work operations. At the beginning, a detailed list of affected union councils, villages and population in the affected districts was prepared which helped in outreaching the most vulnerable. The program developed formats and databases for need assessment and reporting of relief aid distribution. The districts' spatial maps were also developed reflecting relief aid distribution at the village level. Furthermore, the program developed 'Sungi's humanitarian response' section on its website which attracted attention of thousands of people across the globe. For dissemination and sharing purposes, progress updates, field diaries, local people feedback etc were regularly updated on the site.

Immediately, after the earthquake on 8th October, Sungi in collaboration of like-minded humanitarian and relief organizations carried out a preliminary assessment of the affected areas. Survey teams were constituted and in five districts of NWFP and AJK they visited over 40 union councils. Sungi ensured participation of district government, public departments and trained relief workers to facilitate this process. The assessment teams collected data about losses and identified the most urgent needs of the people. Five assessment reports were prepared and circulated on the same day.

4. Knowledge Management

The PCD used multi-disciplinary tools to enhance the organizational efficiency and creativity -- in documentation of processes, experiences, and learning across the program area. The program facilitated various internal programmatic planning and review events at programs and zonal offices level which helped in streamlining field implementation. In June, programmatic review workshops were convened at each of the zonal offices. These events provided an opportunity to address the challenges faced at the field level. The key observations and learning of all zonal reviews were documented and were shared internally in the organization.

Furthermore, in September PCD organized a three-day programmatic review workshop at Shogaran, district Mansehra. All the programs and projects reflected upon progress against their annual workplan 2005. This helped a lot in promoting iterative learning about Sungi's work amongst the staff. As a preparatory work for next year, the PCD developed and circulated detailed guidelines. Subsequently, based upon the needs identified through VDPs/ADPs, the programs and zonal offices drafted their annual plans for year 2006. In Annual Review & Planning (AR&P) workshops, these plans were shared and finalized.

The PCD staff carried out a number of M&E and community follow-up visits to observe the outcome of the Sungi interventions particularly their visibility and replication. These visits were useful in exploring the challenges and opportunities for various programs. The program kept updating the Sungi's management and donors about its performance and achievements on a regular basis. A six monthly progress report, quarterly updates, and monthly updates were produced for the purpose.

Also, the program facilitated bi-monthly meetings of Program Coordination and Development Committee (PCDC). In these meetings, upcoming development challenges, both at the program and field level were thoroughly discussed and recommendations forwarded for the concerned quarters.

5. Fostering PME Culture

As stated above, creating a PME culture at the organizational and

community level was the principal aim during the reporting period. The program made concrete efforts to nurture M&E capacities at the zonal offices level. For this purpose, PME functions were set up at all the sub-offices. Subsequently, the zonal teams themselves conducted their monthly review and planning exercises. In the second half of the year, thirty monthly reviews and planning events were held in various offices. This helped in enhancing the coordinated efforts at the field level.

The PCD staff also carried out three sessions on 'participatory PME' for community activists. At the field level, the zonal staff introduced the PME concept amongst seventy village committees benefiting 2,000 people (45 percent female). In the follow-up, significant improvements in the VCs memberships and functioning were observed.

6. Program Development and Resource Mobilization

Being an indigenous NGO in the affected areas, various donor agencies, INGOs and philanthropists contacted Sungi to facilitate them in relief activities. Thus many proposals were developed in a strategic manner and submitted to various donors. Media was also used for fund raising purposes. Appeal on the website was launched requesting donors, friends and philanthropists to donate generously to help the million of affectees. As a fund raising campaign, so far, Sungi has generated Rs 76 million for earthquake relief operations.

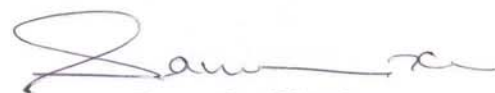
**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2005**

	Note	2005 Rupees	2004 Rupees
FIXED ASSETS			
	3	7,956,797	9,604,199
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
Short term investments	4	28,443,987	36,000,072
Micro credit loans	5	3,668,366	3,285,531
Craft inventories		1,946,203	1,945,487
Receivable from donors	6	13,006,430	24,811,631
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	7	5,047,741	3,367,859
Cash and bank balances	8	59,540,461	13,516,427
		<u>111,653,188</u>	<u>82,927,007</u>
Accrued and other liabilities	9	(17,246,673)	(10,038,469)
		94,406,515	82,492,737
DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS	10	(10,966,298)	(11,048,514)
DEFERRED GRANTS	11	(41,295,211)	(10,204,625)
NET ASSETS		<u>50,101,803</u>	<u>61,239,597</u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
GENERAL FUND	12	20,912,301	32,050,095
REVOLVING FUNDS	13	29,189,502	29,189,502
		<u>50,101,803</u>	<u>61,239,597</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements



 Chairman


 Executive Director

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005**

	Note	2005 Rupees	2004 Rupees
INCOME			
Deferred grants	11	2,842,236	2,663,858
Current grants	14	115,935,799	98,676,618
Income from credit program (net)	15	1,500,605	660,515
Income from craft program (net)	16	677,459	325,011
Other income/project income	17	3,616,623	4,324,477
		<u>124,572,722</u>	<u>106,650,479</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Operating costs	18	22,115,349	19,425,890
Program activities	19	112,689,633	81,914,585
Others	20	905,534	608,332
		<u>135,710,516</u>	<u>101,948,807</u>
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE APPROPRIATION		<u>(11,137,794)</u>	<u>4,701,672</u>
APPROPRIATION			
Transfer to transport revolving fund	13.1	-	(1,058,571)
Transfer to credit revolving fund	13.2	-	(660,515)
Transfer to craft revolving fund	13.3	-	(325,011)
		-	(2,044,097)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	12	<u><u>(11,137,794)</u></u>	<u><u>2,657,575</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

AP/2

[Signature]
Chairman

[Signature]
Executive Director