



Sungi

# 2006 Annual Report



Sungi Development Foundation-Pakistan



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Sungi Development Foundation Pakistan

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Sungi Development Foundation  
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Tel: 92-51-2282481, 2282482 Fax: 92-51-2282483  
Web: www.sungi.org

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# Foreward

The year 2006 was fraught with challenges for Sungi left in the wake of October 8 earthquake. But we welcomed the challenges with open arms. We understood that the relief phase had to be inevitably replaced by a more long term rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. Sungi's 15 year long partnership with the communities now hit by the quake and the additional expertise gained in the immediate aftermath of October 8 placed it in a perfect position to play a lead role in the latter phase.

With a hands-on experience of the community needs, we hardly wasted any time in building liaison networks among the communities and the donors and organisations like ERRA. Disaster management was the key focus of the year but the job of Sungi was to see that gender-based good governance marked all such efforts.

As a matter of fact the challenges thrown our way offered us an opportunity to act and show a better performance and improve our work in our program areas and communities. Sustainable livelihood for affected people, identifying the role of local government in disaster management and building its capacity, use of FM radios and media in a post-disaster scenario, trainings for reconstruction workers, specific interventions in health and education, and awareness-raising seminars and conferences spread over the entire year were only some of our program areas. Besides, there was coordination with national and international aid agencies working in disaster-hit areas on policies related to victims and vulnerable groups.

I must make a special mention of Sungi's commitment to the cause of women. Not only was their role in social uplift in general and reconstruction in particular recognised, they were duly appreciated for their role in politics.

Thus I present the Annual Report 2006 with a deep sense of satisfaction. Sungi managed to achieve most of the desired goals but the process of reconstruction and the journey of development are ongoing.

I take this opportunity to request and hope that this liaison with all stakeholders would continue and their commitment and support would not falter in the days to come. We also hope that the communication channels thus opened would stay open and eventually benefit the disempowered communities.

Finally, I must appreciate the Sungi staff who exemplified hard work and courage in this hour of need. With a lot of new staff and new challenges ahead, together with the support of our partners, we look forward to a better tomorrow.



**Samina Khan**  
Executive Director

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# List of Abbreviations

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 Program
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	Glaxo 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
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	United States of America
VC	Village Council
VDP	Village Development Program
VHC	Village Health Committee
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization



# Contents

Executive Summary	01
CHAPTER 1 Good Governance	03
CHAPTER 2 Sustainable Livelihoods	15
CHAPTER 3 Social Sector Development	25
CHAPTER 4 Disaster Management Program	31
CHAPTER 5 Human and Institutional Development	37
CHAPTER 6 Organizational Development	41
Sungi's Projects details	44
Financial Summary	49
Statistical Programme Summary	51

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# Executive Summary

Sungi's focus in the year 2006 was clear – rehabilitation and reconstruction. A time to make a shift from immediate relief – for which Sungi had played a vanguard role – to rebuilding shattered lives and livelihoods. The challenges were enormous but Sungi was determined to face them all with one underlying theme – promoting good governance. As a matter of fact good governance was conceived as an edifice that rests on gender-based foundations.

To achieve good governance in rehabilitation, Sungi enabled people to present their issues to concerned government authorities. This was effected through its partnerships with 1,574 VCs and 77 ACCs. Throughout the year, it organized conferences on role of civil society and government in disaster management. It thus kept all stakeholders abreast of the problems and issues of settlement, need assessments of exact damage, and accountability and transparency. Not just that, it forwarded people's grievances to concerned government functionaries for their formal resolutions in policies.

Sungi remained engaged throughout the year in enhancing the role of local government in disaster management in the wake of October 8 tragedy. Two areas which were pinpointed as needing immediate attention were: capacity building of the local government as well as allocation of sufficient funds. During the capacity-building sessions, Nazims and Naib Nazims were apprised of the significance of participation of elected women in local assemblies. The participation of women in these sessions in huge numbers per se was a significant development and served to change the conservative mindsets.

Sungi was extensively involved with the media and managed to bring certain important issues to its notice. Most important was the use of FM radios in a post disaster scenario. With the collaboration of Power99 FM, Sungi broadcast programs concerning ERRA policy on reconstruction, health, education, empowerment of women, land entitlement and tenancy after earthquake, role of local and international NGO, slow operational procedures. Apart from earthquake, a campaign was launched through radio programs on issues like democracy, federalism, provincial autonomy, human rights, war on terrorism and peace. It also organized orientation sessions for local journalists.

In the year 2006, Sungi was engaged in the creation of new alliances and groups to address the issues arising in the wake of current geo-political instabilities and globalization scenarios including water and energy crises, privatization of public services, increasing poverty and degradation of natural resources. Forest, environment and water resources were the key focus – Sungi was asked by the government to become a member of its team to assess the forest damage caused by the earthquake. The social and environmental issues linked with mega projects like Kalabagh, New Murree and Taunsa Barrage Remodeling Project were a part of its campaign. A dialogue was organized in Islamabad seeking a democratic solution to the crisis in Balochistan.

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Sungi maintained coordination with national and international aid agencies working in disaster-hit areas and had liaison with ERRA for lobbying on policies related to victims and vulnerable groups. It also facilitated international visitors.

Shifting from emergency food assistance to sustainable livelihood was the first step to encourage local people to restart their lives. The assistance was provided for home-based workers, business groups, peasant groups and capacity was enhanced especially regarding financial and natural resource management. A comprehensive livelihood assessment study identified three major areas of intervention – rehabilitation of natural resources as a source of rural income, access to microfinance assistance and revival of entrepreneurial activities.

In response to low nutritional status in the disaster-hit communities, Sungi decided to help communities by investing in their livestock restocking, provision of sheds and veterinary services. A total of 6,663 farmers were provided these shelters and Rs 5.45 million were distributed as cash for work under this package.

In collaboration with ERRA, Sungi has been implementing capacity building events for reconstruction workers – through which masons carpenters etc. were trained for safe housing construction.

2006 saw a continuation of the social sector services that began in 2005 in the aftermath of the quake. Sungi arranged 17 medical camps in selected areas, medicines were provided free of cost to over 50,000 people and plastic surgery camps were set up. About 25,000 people were oriented about primary health care practices. Trainings on basic traumatology and psychosocial skills were held for field and health staff.

Sungi, in partnership with the government of AJK, carried out a detailed damage assessment survey of government's education facilities in four districts. It initiated advocacy campaigns on 'Parent Teacher Associations', girls' education and establishing safe spaces for women and children in the quake-affected areas. Walks and seminars were organized to underscore the need for education as a basic right of the child.

In order to review the conditions of people in the earthquake zone, mainly focusing upon the problems of women, a study was conducted based upon oral testimonies of affected women.

In the year 2006, Sungi organized 117 capacity building events such as workshops, exposure visits, seminars and trainings at its exclusive training center Omer Asghar Centre for Development (OACD). About 2,925 people including Sungi staff, community members and development professionals benefited from these skill enhancement initiatives. The subjects were – leadership and management skills, gender sensitization, joint forest management, disaster management and preparedness, community bases disaster management, sphere standards, rights based approach to development, political education and women participation in local government systems, theater performance for community and trainings on safe housing and reconstruction. ◆

## Chapter 1

# Good Governance

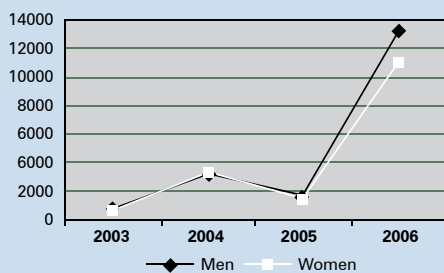


In the year 2006, good governance in rehabilitation was Sungi's major priority. Substantial advancements were made in bridging gaps between the rural communities and the concerned government stakeholders, especially in articulating their demands regarding rehabilitation and giving impetus to economic growth. Through partnerships with 1,574 VCs and 77 ACCs,

Sungi enabled people to present their issues to concerned government authorities, while underscoring the need to hold public consultations in order to highlight various policy advocacy issues.

In July 2006, a national level partners' conference on 'The Role of State and Civil Society in Disaster Management' was held in Abbottabad. This conference highlighted areas of strategic importance for the public and private (non-profit and corporate) sector, in order to further the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Similarly, at the district level, four assemblies were convened at Abbottabad, Battagram, Mansehra and Muzaffarabad. These helped build public opinion in favour of a sustainable approach towards implementing disaster mitigation exercises in Hazara region.

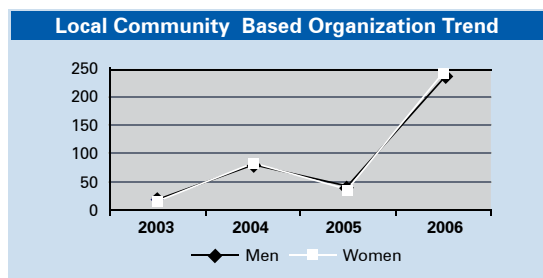
New HHs Joined Sungi





In October 2006, Sungi organized a 'Recipient's conference' in Islamabad which helped in analyzing government's role in disaster management – commending its successes as well as pinpointing some loopholes during the relief and rehabilitation phase. The conference discussed the early rehabilitation, reconstruction phase as well as highlighted the issues of the destitute landless people in order to work out a strategy towards an immediate settlement.

In collaboration with Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), another seminar was organized on the issue of landless and tenant victims of quake-hit areas. The seminar asserted the need to address the much neglected issue of the landless and tenants in the post earthquake scenario. In order to redress the local population's



grievances demanding fair need assessments of their household damages, Sungi's field staff carried out consultation meetings at village and ACC levels across the program areas. Subsequently, grievance cases were forwarded to the concerned government functionaries for formulating immediate resolutions.

"Did the local government manage to come up to the hopes and expectations of earthquake affected communities and people at



The document was the crux of four dialogues organized in the disaster-hit districts of Battagram, Mansehra, Abbottabad and Muzaffarabad and served to assess, review and evaluate Local Government's roles and capacities in the context of October 8 tragedy.

large?" was the question that motivated Sungi to bring out a report on 'The Role of Local Governance in Disaster Management'. The document was the crux of four dialogues organized in the disaster-hit districts of Battagram, Mansehra, Abbottabad and Muzaffarabad and served to assess, review and evaluate Local Government's roles and capacities in the context of October 8 tragedy. Majority of the participants raised the demand to build the capacity of the Local Government in order to withstand a disastrous situation and allocation of sufficient funds to serve this purpose.

An appeal was made to Power 99 radio in Abbottabad and Muzaffarabad to air two talk shows – to invoke the attention of various stakeholders in the government including ones influencing the policy of the government and to discuss the role of local and International NGOs. Dilemmas faced during the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase and the issues of slow operational procedures were brought into limelight through these talk shows.

Two seminars were held in districts Mansehra and Battagram to develop shared understanding on this issue. Land owners and tenants, lawyers, community partners, local journalists and intellectuals took active part in these events. As a result of this consultation, two committees were formed in Mansehra and Battagram before taking up the issue at the provincial level.

In addition, a series of radio program titled 'Taloo-e-Sehr' was developed and broadcasted through radio Buraq. It covered 140 kilometers (aerial) in radius including Hazara division, Muzaffarabad district of AJK. The series included programs related to role of local government, ERRRA policy on reconstruction, health, education, empowerment of women, land entitlement and tenancy in the October 8 context. People from different walks of life were invited to participate in these programs to highlight the issues in the post-disaster scenario.

Sungi remained involved with an effective functioning of the local government system in the program areas. For this purpose, a series of dialogues and capacity building events were organized to sensitize the Nazims & Naib Nazims regarding the significance of participation and role of elected women in local assemblies at different tiers. A seminar on 'local government system' was organized in district Battagram. It provided an opportunity to discuss the opportunities and problems faced by the elected councilors during relief phase of the earthquake. It was attended by hundred elected representatives (20 female) from different parts of the district. It is significant that women played an unprecedented role in any public activity along with men.

'Mainstreaming women's role in Local Government' was a priority agenda for which three seminars were held in district Abbottabad and Haripur benefiting 181 people (60 percent women). The issue of elected women's participation in decision making and preparing budget in the local elected assemblies was discussed in detail. The Nazims in districts Mansehra and Tehsil Ghazi pledged to support women's meaningful participation in the assembly sessions. Sungi also emphasized sensitizing the concerned authorities towards formation/strengthening of sub-committees in the local elected assemblies at different tiers (union council, tehsil and district). In this regard, capacity building sessions were held on importance of sub-committees in select working areas. In follow-ups, Nazims initiated this process in select union councils.

Sungi in partnership with National Democratic Institute (NDI) continued its activities in district Mansehra. The ultimate objective was to create awareness and enhance the capacities



of political parties for their more effective role at the district level. It organized various capacity building events for local leadership of the political parties. As a result, 128 political workers (31 women) of different political parties acquired essential skills required for political leaders/workers. Key output of the initiative is that all the six political parties had formulated 'party reforms agenda' and adopted an unconventional, tolerant and friendly attitude towards each other. Almost all the parties realized the importance of capacity building for political leaders and workers.

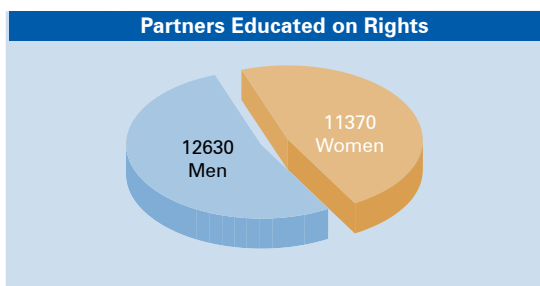
Furthermore, a national network for Fair and Free Election (FAFEN) was launched on Nov 21, 2006 in Islamabad. The network is an elected representative body from four provinces. The objective of the network is to work towards holding free and fair elections in the near future. Sungi was elected as a member of Executive Council on North West Frontier Province (NWFP) seat.

Realizing the importance of press in building public opinion, five orientation sessions were organized, benefitting 156 local journalists. In follow-ups, it was learnt that the local press has proactively highlighted the rights violation/denial cases in daily newspapers. Furthermore, in August, the program organized a one-day training workshop for journalists. The outcome of the training was formation of a network comprising Sungi partner ACC's press secretaries, local journalists and electronic media professionals.

To create awareness among a multicultural society about peace, harmony and tolerance, four seminars were organized in the working districts attended by 310 people (20 percent women). The participants included the community members, minorities and representatives of public departments and local elected assemblies. A renowned Islamic scholar Professor Dr. Qayum delivered session on the attributes of peace, tolerance and harmony as promulgated by Islam. In districts Abbottabad and Battagram, four fathers of churches also presented their views. In district Battagram, the elected local representatives promised to ensure a functional peace committee at the district and union council levels.

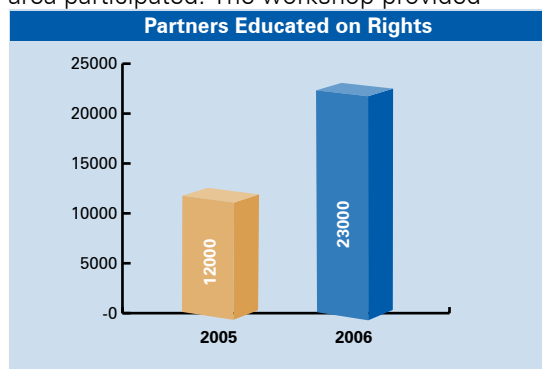


different sets of rights including civic, political, livelihood, culture etc.



Incorporation of gender concerns remained the essential part of Sungi's approach, policy and practice. Concerted efforts were made to involve men and women through various interventions in the decision-making processes. The program significantly contributed in women's empowerment in the conservative society of Haraza region. Sungi's community development work enhanced women participation and decision making in local affairs at the grassroots level. On the eve of international women's day on March 8, 2006, Sungi organized a workshop titled 'Role of women in disaster' in which more than three hundred people belonging to different walks of life from select districts participated. The participants emphasized the need to promote democratic practices in the society which would help the deprived including women community to secure their rights. A community women theater group staged a performance on the theme 'Role of women in reconstruction.'

In the year 2006, Sungi focused on the capacity building of its community members, Sungi staff and development professionals, especially on rights issues. National training on Rights Based Development was a major event in which 27 participants from Gujranwala, AJK and other parts of Sungi's working area participated. The workshop provided



an ample opportunity to the participants to share and learn about rights based approach to development and enhance their skills/ knowledge to relate these ideals with their work and experiences. At the village level, over 23,000 people were oriented about





Sungi also carried out its post local government elections activities in district Battagram. The major focus was meetings with women councilors and capacity building initiatives. Through 'Gender Equity Project', ten awareness raising sessions were organized in select union councils. This idea helped in initiating debate on role of elected representatives (both men and women) in governance at local level. A total of 220 elected representatives (60 female) took part in the sessions. Furthermore, the program organized twelve training workshop titled 'role

of elected councilors in development', 'women empowerment' and 'disaster management' in districts Abbottabad and Battagram. A total of 300 elected councilors (40 percent women) participated in the events. These training were a part of awareness program for elected female councilors.

A one-day experience sharing workshop was another event held at Jalal Baba Auditorium in Abbottabad on May 9 2006. The objective of the conference was to highlight 'women political empowerment' initiatives. A total of 300 people (45 percent women) attended the event. The elected women from district Battagram and Abbottabad, renowned religious scholar Fareeq Muhammad Hazarvi and District Khateeb of Battagram delivered speeches.

At the policy level, the most controversial subjects were Women's Protection Bill (WBP) and Hasba Act. There was a dire need for the civil society to raise a collective voice. Sungi organized different events such as seminars, protests, rallies, talk shows, press conferences etc. for the civil society which argued for a repeal of discriminatory laws. The government's strategic move was aimed at amending the existing ordinance. The government managed to create a major

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// In September'06, the program facilitated the local communities to organize a rally in front of Saadi Cement Factory located at Hattar Industrial Estate, District Haripur. The objective of the rally was to highlight the issue of water and air pollution to the concerned authorities. About two-hundred people participated in the rally. After the rally, the district administration realized the severity of the issue and gave notices to industrialists to bring an end to pollution within three months. //

dent by proposing amendments in rape and adultery ordinance.

Sungi convened national level meetings on ERRAs Social Protection Policy and gathered, developed and compiled the critique to present to the respective authorities. Sungi organized a panel discussion on “The vulnerable groups” of October 8, 2006. In the event, women and children’s related issues of ownership rights, tenant’s rights, issues in compensation, etc were highlighted.

Gender sensitization was another priority. Sungi organized various events including sensitization sessions, training workshops etc. benefiting 80 staff members (men & women). Sungi also worked towards establishment of gender resource centre. For this purpose, 56 books related to gender issues and posters on women’s rights were collected from various organizations to educate its staff and partners.

After earthquake 2005, a number of national and international organizations started relief and rehabilitation operations in the affected areas. In order to ensure transparency in the relief services delivery, Sungi undertook several initiatives to build capacities of local partners in inculcating a culture of accountability and transparency in the rehabilitation and development work at the grassroots. Together with partner community organizations, thirteen

In union council Lorra – district Abbottabad – elections for executive body of joint ACC (male and female) were planned in the third quarter of 2006. There were two parties contesting the election. Men, being less in number, started pressurizing the women to postpone the elections but the women did not agree and election was held on the due date. As a result, a woman was elected as a president of ACC.

accountability meetings were held at the union council level. It helped promote public discussion on socio-economic and political issues, and building campaign and lobbying with public sector departments.



Furthermore, the establishment/strengthening of various forums at the district level provided a healthy environment for all stakeholders to contribute and strengthen good governance at the district level.

Sungi continued its extensive role in promoting policy advocacy initiatives on issues related to sustainable forest development, people-centered water management, promoting democracy and human rights etc. In year 2006, Sungi continued to provide its thematic and program support to various local, regional and national level movements, alliances and coalitions to address deprivation of citizens' rights and stigmatization and colonization of their resources against their will. New alliances and groups were created to address the issues arising in the wake of current geopolitical instabilities and globalization scenarios including water and energy crises, privatization of public services, increasing poverty and degradation of natural resources.

Sungi initiated a countrywide multi-stakeholder dialogue process to identify and propagate economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound options to combat current dearth of energy and water. In this regard, public & private sectors, medium & large investors and research institutions were brought on one table to share their experiences.

In order to achieve intended outcomes of advocacy campaign on 'Forest and Environmental Issues', Sungi carried out various initiatives. The Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan, invited Sungi to become a member of its team to assess the

“Sungi initiated a countrywide multi-stakeholder dialogue process to identify and propagate economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound options to combat current dearth of energy and water.”

extent of forest damage caused by the earthquake. The team visited the earthquake hit areas in Hazara and AJK. The findings of the rapid assessment were shared in the meeting, attended by the Minister of Environment and representatives of Food Agriculture Organization (FAO). Sungi, in collaboration with other partners, conducted research on various themes of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the forestry sector in Pakistan. Four discussion papers were developed on PPP and presented in the consultative workshops.

Sungi's campaign on 'Water Resources and Rights' put its prime focus on some mega projects including Kalabagh Dam, New Murree City Project and Taunsa Barrage Remodeling Project. The program played an instrumental role in bringing the social and environmental issues linked with these mega projects into public domain and policy arena simultaneously. Local groups were formed, supported and facilitated to exploit all possible means to protect and promote their rights through public actions, media involvement and lobbying with legislature.

Sungi organized a seminar in Jhang on 'Sectarian Harmony, Peace and Social Justice' to address the institutional and constitutional discrimination against religious minorities and some minor factions of the Muslims. Democratization and inculcation of human rights were the key messages of the proceedings where representatives of Christians, Shia and Sunni factions of Islam and some representatives of Ahmedia Community also expressed their views. Posters, pamphlets and the concept paper were widely circulated within Jhang and nearby cities.



In the same spirit – of promoting peaceful and democratic mode of existence – a training was organized in Swat in mid-July'06 for the representatives of small Christian organizations to interpret diversity and mutual harmony along with an emphasis on 'how can effective campaigning and organized action help to change the situation?' The participants were moved, motivated and pledged to disseminate the message widely and vehemently.

As a step to decipher the vision of democracy and peace in accordance with the school curriculum and environment, a seminar was organized in Faisalabad district. Sungi emphasized the revision of curriculum, true depiction of historical facts, democracy, peace, and justice and human rights. This was the broader outline of this seminar, much welcomed by the media, public at large, teachers and students who actively participated in the seminar.

On December 11 2006, Sungi along with Action Aid and other leading non-governmental organizations in Islamabad called on prominent government and opposition leaders to find a democratic solution for the crisis in Balochistan through dialogue among genuine stakeholders. During the dialogue, almost all speakers agreed that autonomy should be granted to the province and other provinces must be strengthened against the central government, to place Pakistan on the path of true democracy. The speakers arrived at a consensus that the objective of a political solution of the Balochistan crisis could be achieved only by terminating the military operations in Balochistan. PML secretary-general Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed acknowledged: "Encouraging change in political affairs is now inevitable and it is because of civil society organizations like Sungi, Action Aid and others that proposed change can be anticipated in near future".

International Humanist Movement (IHM) is striving to promote universal brotherhood and inculcate the attributes of forbearance and tolerance on the earth. Keeping noble vision of peace and universality of humanity in mind, Sungi arranged a lecture of Luigi D'Aria, representative of International Humanist Movement on December 10 2006 in Sungi



speakers agreed that autonomy should be granted to the province and other provinces must be strengthened against the central government, to place Pakistan on the path of true democracy.

office Islamabad. Luigi D'Aria maintained that nuclear arms are a major hurdle in maintaining world peace which cannot be established without complete nuclear disarmament. On the same day, Sungi arranged Luigi D'Aria's interview on Power99 FM Radio. During his interview, he talked about the grim situation of human rights in Pakistan and appreciated Sungi's efforts in proclaiming notions of peace, democracy and human rights.

Sungi launched an extended campaign for promoting human/women rights, peace, equality and justice. With collaboration of Power99 FM, Sungi broadcast five radio

programs to help peace, democracy and human rights to thrive in Pakistani society. Titles of these programs were:

- Sufism: Message of Peace, Tolerance, Harmony and Love
- War on Terrorism and its Impact on Common Social Life
- The Issue of Federalism and Provincial Autonomy
- How does a Common Man Look at Democracy?
- The Issue of Ethno-lingual Identity in Pakistan and Proposed Solutions

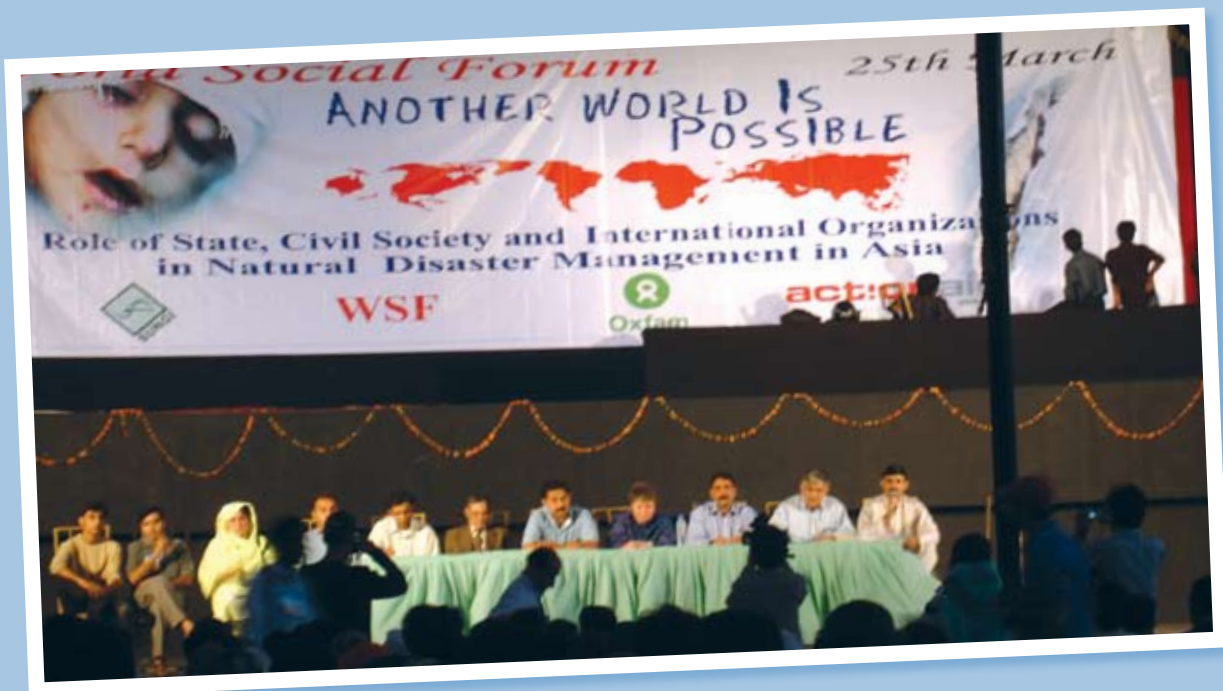
In collaboration with partners, Sungi organized three Public Private Partnership consultative workshops in Peshawar, AJK, and Quetta. The key objective of the workshops was to develop better understanding of the concept and key aspects of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the forestry sector with key stakeholders and develop a PPP implementation strategy. The workshops generated critical but useful debate on the PPP concept and provided a fairly good basis for developing the national PPP strategy. The workshop identified the key issues, preconditions, concerns of different stakeholders, potential areas for PPP and broad guidelines of the strategy.

In the year 2006, Sungi successfully completed research studies on Dir Kohistan Forest

Royalty Issue (DKFRI) and Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad (SAFI). The purpose of conducting both the studies was enhancing the understanding about the dynamics of people's movements and studying their achievements and weaknesses as well as developing future action plan for taking such movements forward. Therefore for taking the process ahead, Sungi Development Foundation organized a two-day workshop on 'Peoples' Forest Rights Movements' in NWFP and launched both the studies in Press Club, Peshawar.

The advocacy program in collaboration with Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) organized a seminar on 'Trade Off between Defence and Environment Budget' to highlight the need of increasing budgetary allocation on environment. The idea was well received by the participants and the journalist community and the issue was widely circulated in the major dailies of Pakistan, particularly those in English language.

In March 2006, Sungi facilitated participation of over 150 Sungi staff and partner community members at World Social Forum held in Karachi. As a follow-up, a numbers of events were organized at regional and national level to promote the rights and assert the elimination of discrimination against politically and socially





marginalized communities. In this connection, Sungi conducted processions and rallies and adopted other legal and political means – such as dialogue and lobbying with concerned institutions and departments. Mobilizing and empowering people to challenge anti-people policies have been our strongest and most effective tools for long.

In the post earthquake scenario, Sungi maintained coordination with national and international aid agencies working in disaster hit area and had liaison with ERRA for lobbying on policies related to victims and vulnerable groups. Sungi also facilitated international

visitors who conducted research and captured the ground situation for media projection including photo and prints journalists – national and international professors, philanthropists and several activists.

In the year 2006, Sungi represented, contributed and facilitated strategic alliances and networks by providing them institutional facilitation, thematic input and functional support. In this regard, CORIN strategic planning workshop was held and elections were conducted. As a result, CORIN secretariat has now been shifted to Aurat Foundation but Sungi would continue its support. Subsequently, PNF also passed through a

transition phase and its secretariat has been shifted to Balochistan NGOs Federation (BINGOF).

“ The idea was well received by the participants and the journalist community and the issue was widely circulated in the major dailies of Pakistan, particularly those in English language. ”

Sungi, along with other strategic partners, created alliances for effective lobbying with state agencies, local and national activists and international environmental bodies to highlight the adverse impacts of mega projects. In this connection, alliance on Taunsa Barrage Remodelling Project, local groups on New Murree project, alliance of affected population of Kalabagh dam and action committee against Hattar Industrial pollution have been strengthened. ◆

## Chapter 2

# Sustainable Livelihoods



**R**ebuilding livelihood sources for people in the earthquake affected and poverty stricken areas was the key focus of Sungi's livelihood approach. Increasing inflation rate, fragile natural resources, low entrepreneurship opportunities,

loss of physical assets and government's weak social security were identified as major causes pushing people towards economic deprivation. In order to restore people's confidence, Sungi followed a multi-pronged strategy to reduce vulnerabilities of the target population regarding livelihood.

Shifting from emergency food aid assistance to income generation support activities was the first step through which local people were encouraged to initiate or re-start their lives. The process of needs assessment of households helped in exploring potential solutions for ultra poor. Secondly, synergies were developed amongst humanitarian assistance organizations, government functionaries and community organizations ensuring better services delivered at the grassroots level. At the policy level, people







were made aware and supported about their labor rights (fair wages), livelihoods rights (land entitlements, fair royalty of citizens' resources colonized against their will) and mediated a civil society stance over corporate farming and implications of the WTO on small farmers and the rural economy.

Establishing improved livelihood systems of partner communities at the local level was the core essence of all program interventions. The rural people were mobilized to organize themselves in the form of informal institutions or groups depending upon their sources of livelihoods. For this purpose, possible assistance was provided to village and union council level partner organizations in establishing home-based work, business groups, peasants groups, committees on financial and natural resources management etc across the working areas. It was followed by capacity building events through which knowledge and skills were imparted to the members of these groups. It helped in enhancing their management capacities. Subsequently, role and responsibilities were

delegated to partner organizations which created local ownership and ensured equitable distribution of benefits.

In the urban areas, Sungi regularly convened and attended meetings of networks/forums such as labor rights committee (district Haripur) to pursue partner communities' livelihoods issues and concerns with respective government line agencies/ departments.

“Sungi commissioned a comprehensive livelihood assessment study in over 750 villages of the earthquake affected areas. The purpose was to set benchmarks for improving people's livelihood and entrepreneurial options.”

Sungi commissioned a comprehensive livelihood assessment study in the earthquake affected areas. The purpose was to set benchmarks for improving people's livelihood and entrepreneurial options. Sungi's field teams visited over 750 villages across the affected districts. Later on, based on the findings of the assessment study, operational plans were updated in line with current scenario. Rehabilitation of natural resources as a source of rural income, access to micro finance assistance and revival of entrepreneurial activities were identified as three major areas of intervention.

Winter in mountainous areas was severe and majority of local farmers lost their livestock and their sheds in the aftermath of the earthquake. The shortage of perishable and non-perishable items in the local market increased the price of daily commodities. As a result, symptoms of low nutritional status were obvious in the disaster hit communities, especially affecting mother and child health.

In response, Sungi decided to help communities by investing in their livestock restocking, provision of sheds and veterinary services. Through mobilizing resources from Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF) and Care Pakistan, 560 goats were distributed amongst 680 destitute and vulnerable women in select villages in union councils Boi, Kokmung and Shankiari located in districts Abbottabad and Mansehra. In addition, four hundred livestock sheds were constructed to affected farmers along with animal feed supplement. This was coupled with support for animal care and livestock management by carrying out livestock and poultry vaccination and treatment.

In partnership with Oxfam-GB, Sungi designed a transitional livestock shelter including eight CGI sheets, a tool kit including nails and basic equipment. A total of 6,663 farmers were provided these shelters and Rs 5.45 million (US\$ 90,833) were distributed as cash for work under this package.

The issue of non-availability of ploughing animals/machines was raised by partner farmers in union council Mahandari, District Mansehra. Responding to their

For the development of their area, the partner Area Coordination Council (Saiban Development Foundation located in union council Charakpura –AJK) had made good progress in developing productive linkages with respective public departments and NGOs. As a result, they had mobilized external technical & financial assistance for twenty-seven projects including sewing schools, hospital, safe play areas, youth learning centers, water supply schemes etc. They also carried out monsoon plantation with 0.1 million plants and a good wage was generated as cash for work program through this activity.

genuine demands, four bulls for breeding and twenty-eight bulls for ploughing were provided to them through support of Swiss Humanitarian Assistance (SHA) unit. This enabled farmers to plough their fifty acres of mono crop agriculture traces in the hilly areas of Himalayas. Agriculture tools such as wheel barrow, sledge hammer etc. were also provided to five hundred farming households. In village Kakarwarra, located in union council Langa (AJK), the local farmers were facing issue of non-availability of seeds due to the earthquake. The VC members met with the officials of agriculture department and persuaded them to address their genuine needs. The agriculture department provided



Amrezan Bibi, a 45 year old widow, is a resident of Village Runkot. Her village is at about 20 km drive from the main road in Union Council Boi, District Abbottabad. She has only one buffalo and 2 goats and was much concerned about their low milk production and less weight gain. Sungi's livestock experts' team conducted de-worming of her animals, and after 15 days she reported that the animal health has improved remarkably with a gradual increase in milk production by 0.25 litres. She was thankful to the Sungi team, who provided her the services of de-worming and vaccination. She has also committed to carry out de-worming and vaccination of her animals regularly

seeds for the whole village benefiting 300 households.

Poultry is one of the significant means of livelihood for rural women. Besides distribution of 5,368 poultry birds amongst female members, Sungi organized 13 livestock and poultry management field days. Thus most of the partner communities timely vaccinated their poultry and livestock as protection against seasonal illnesses.

To increase livestock extension services in the target areas, eighteen livestock extension workers were trained. In follow-ups, it was observed that they have started building synergies between the local farmers and livestock department in their areas.

Rehabilitation of environmental assets was another priority area of focus. In select working areas, land stabilization measures were taken to mitigate large scale land degradation in the form of landslides. A total of fifteen block plantations of multi purpose fast growing soil binding species were carried out over an area of 335 kanals. Moreover, seed sowing was carried out over landslide prone areas to increase vegetable cover and stabilize the soil. Support was provided to partner farmers in improved planning and management practices

In village Kakarwarra, located in union council Langa (AJK), the local farmers were facing issue of non-availability of seeds due to the earthquake. The VC members met with the officials of agriculture department and persuaded them to address their genuine needs. The agriculture department provided seeds for the whole village benefiting 300 households.



of their fruit plants to get optimum benefits. The partner farmers raised 54 orchards. Furthermore, Sungi facilitated farmers in grafting 3,600 buds over wild olive plants in select working areas of district Abbottabad and Haripur.

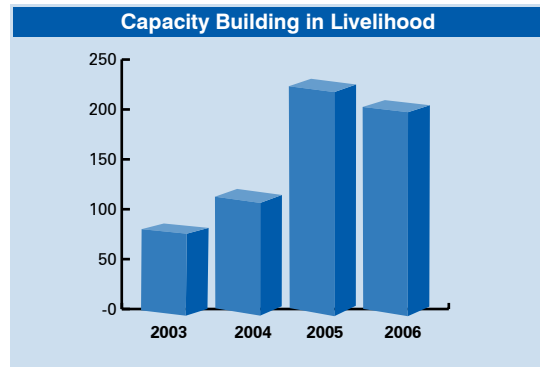
The local communities were mobilized to adopt energy efficient technologies to reduce deforestation in their areas. Through partnership with partners, a total of 4,535 energy efficient stoves were distributed amongst people mostly in the earthquake affected areas. Blacksmiths were also trained in union councils Jaraid and Nathiagali to promote manufacturing of fuel efficient stoves at local level. In follow-ups, it was observed that a trained blacksmith had opened his shop in Nathiagali area and is serving the local communities. Youth were also mobilized to nature resource conservation initiatives through formation of 12 nature clubs at school level. 862 school children (25 percent girls) were educated on importance of natural resource management through organizing nature clubs competition and quizzes.

In agriculture, the main interventions were capacity building, promotion of organic farming, dissemination of high yielding cultivars, seed club promotion, establishing demonstration plots and promoting links with Government Line Agencies, research institutes and markets. A marketing Interest Group on Walnut was formed in Union Council Jaraid, district Mansehra. Members were trained in marketing skills. In December '06, their exposure visit was arranged to Gilgit. They learnt about walnut production and marketing



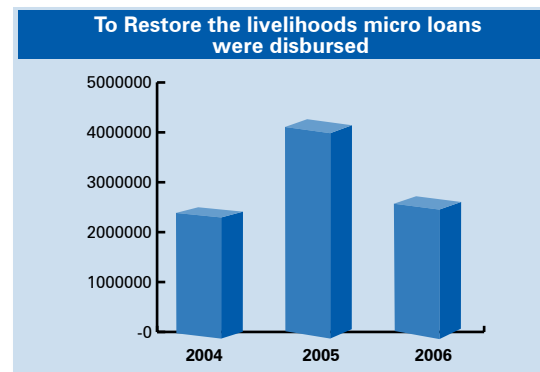
Ms. Akhter Jan, female member at village Dartian, district Haripur, got a credit amount of Rs. 20,000 for goat farming. She had an experience of goat rearing and wanted to adopt goat farming for increasing her household income. After getting loan, she bought goats and now she is selling their milk. She is paying her credit instalments regularly.

techniques used by Mountain Fruits (Pvt) limited, a subsidiary of AKRSP. Similarly, Sungi facilitated visit of twenty-one potato growers from eight villages of union council Jaraid to Potato Research Station Battakundi. This was aimed to make local growers aware of modern techniques and benefits of improved varieties. In order to attract the people towards agricultural activities and to promote high yield varieties among partner communities, 15 plots were established. High quality seed was provided to community without cost in disaster hit areas of Mansehra. In select working areas, seasonal vegetables seeds were provided to women in establishing vegetable plots to meet their household consumption.



In District Muzaffarabad (AJK) a network for promoting sustainable livelihood was established. Sungi Development Foundation, UNDP, Local Government of AJK and Agriculture Extension Department are members of this network. All the partners had decided to strengthen the community based organizations through their common efforts and pooling of all possible resources for the livelihood improvement. As a first step towards practical implementation of the coordinated efforts, Village Development Plans of three villages were developed in union councils Langerpura, Muzaffarabad and Chinal Bang.

To reduce income poverty at the village level, micro finance of worth Rs 2.10 million was disbursed amongst 121 men and women. The micro finance assistance was extended for promoting on-farm and off-farm enterprise development, livestock and social sector development. Follow-up reports revealed a number of success stories of micro entrepreneurship and specialized skills' diversification initiatives, which led to increased household income and assets base. The partner members were encouraged to deposit their savings in their Village



Committee's bank account – which proves valuable in case of emergency or urgent need. An amount of Rs. 1.18 million (52 percent women) were saved and deposited in the banks by partner members. Through 'internal lending' process in two working villages i.e. Qutba and Bandi Sher Khan (District Haripur), the partner VCs disbursed an amount of Rs 0.85 million to eleven members. In working areas of Muzaffarabad (AJK), twenty-eight widows were facilitated to get grants from Khushali Bank of Rs 15,000 each.

Sungi is working in one of the most remote and culturally difficult areas where social role and position do not allow women a free mobility. Similarly, women are economically dependent on their family men. Women's economic growth and freedom of mobility were the two key areas for which Sungi designed various interventions to promote local entrepreneurs and home based workers in the working areas. This was done through capacity building, exposure to other organizations etc. A total of 803 Home Based Workers (HBWs) were trained and promoted as entrepreneurs. In follow-ups, it was learnt that 130 HBWs have started producing items for sale and have started earning. Three Community Partners went to Johi Dadu district in interior Sindh to participate in a Mela (exhibition) organized by Women Skill Development Organization (WSDO) – a local CBO. Sungi community partners participated to motivate, orient and educate local community on enterprise development and rights of HBW.

In 2006, the total sale of Sungi's craft shops was Pak Rs 2.53 million. To promote products made by the craft persons/home based workers, Sungi extensively worked on the



Ms. Begum Jan is a resident of village Dheri Kiyala (District Haripur) and has eight family members. Her three sons are doing different jobs and yet before buying the buffalo, her household income was not sufficient to meet the expenses. She got loan of Rs.30,000 and bought a buffalo. Now she is getting 8 liters milk daily and the rate per liter is Rs.30. She sells six litres of milk and uses two litres for own consumption. Thus her daily income from milk selling is Rs.180 and her monthly income reaches to Rs.5400. Besides, she also sells the ghee from milk which is sold at a price of Rs.400 per kilogram. Monthly, she earns Rs. 6200, and spends Rs.700 on Wanda for buffalo. She is paying her credit instalments regularly.

publicity and advertisement. Lahore being the metropolitan city of Punjab has always been considered a potential market for the Craft Products. Sungi received invitations to participate in women Expo in Lahore organized by Fourth Dimensions, a private firm in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Development. The partner home based workers participated in the event and launched their products. The response was good and the total sale was Rs 700,000.

In Sungi's program areas, there are still a lot of villages where there is lack of communication services and provision of telecommunication facilities is a priority development agenda.

In union council Najafpur (district Haripur) the partner Area Coordination Committee (ACC) identified and raised this issue in their area development planning exercise. Responding to the genuine need, Sungi contacted O&R communication – a company that deals with village phones where the mobile or ground line systems do not work. Sungi provided credit amount of Rs 10,000 to one of the members to install this technology at commercial basis in village Choi. It is basically a Public Call Office (PCO). This is a significant accomplishment and Sungi is working towards replicating it in other areas.



Direct linkages of the craft persons were also facilitated with the markets. For this purpose, they were facilitated to exhibit their products at International Women's Day exhibition, World Social Forum-Karachi, Home Net Pakistan stall, APWA Meena Bazar, Expo 2006 and SAARC Trade Fair in Karachi. Participation of Sungi in international events such as Expo 2006 and SAARC to showcase Pakistani products for export was an achievement. These events were organized by Export Promotion Bureau. It was recognition of quality work which led to the selection of Sungi's craft products for Expo 2006. In addition, to further increase marketing linkages of partner home based workers Sungi became the member of Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI).

Being a rights-based organization, Sungi also focused on awareness among home based workers regarding their rights – fair wages, and formation of associations. One community Home Based worker from Haripur District participated in General Assembly organized by Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) in South Africa Durban along with the Executive Director of Sungi. WIEGO is a global research policy network that seeks to improve the status of the poor working class, especially women, in the informal economy through research on informal economy, policies, regulations and law and representation of informal workers. In the workshop, tools for advocacy for social protection of informal workers were shared. Sungi translated the document in Urdu which is also available on WIEGO website.

A survey regarding skill enhancement for income generation was conducted in Sungi's working area in a relief camp located at Garhi Habibullah, district Mansehra. Sixty women were interested in taking this up. Sungi started four trainings on 'cutting and stitching' and traditional embroidery skills for them. At the end of the training, the products prepared by the trainees were purchased by the program for sale. These trainings were conducted in a community center, which at the end of the training was taken up by the community partners. Similarly, one month training in Cutting and Stitching and Embroidery were imparted to 120 earthquake affected women in Mansehra District in union council Behali. These women were trained in stitching of 6 different items and different motifs of embroidery and its placement /design.

In the closing ceremony, more than 250 women participated from the area along with the Nazim and ACC members. They appreciated Sungi's efforts and promised their support to make these units useful for the rest of the area. At the end of the training the program purchased quality products prepared by the trainees. The trainees received Rs 15,000 for 480 quality products. These products were exhibited and sold at the Sungi Craft Shop on the first anniversary of the earthquake.

In district Battagram, Sungi developed linkages with an association of disabled persons. The field team identified interested and potential disabled persons for skill enhancement training through this association. Subsequently, seven disabled persons got 15-days training on tailoring in village Shimalai. Similarly in village Killa Chatgran, located in district Muzaffarabad (AJK), a women village committee has established a community center. Sungi donated three sewing machines for this center. The women village committee receives Rs 50 from each student to bear the center's expenses. So far, 43 women have been enrolled in the center. ◆

## Chapter 3

# Social Sector Development



In the aftermath of October 8 earthquake, the rehabilitation of social sector services was among the major concerns of Sungi's development approach. The natural disaster caused heavy losses to public and private education and health facilities. Sungi fostered partnerships with various public and private health institutions, funding agencies and NGOs/INGO to expedite its humanitarian response in the earthquake affected areas.

Various interventions were carried out to save the lives of thousands of injured people. Sungi arranged 17 medical camps in selected areas. General medical services and medicines were provided free of cost to about 5,000 people. A free max fax plastic surgery camp for disaster victims was also set up. A team of volunteer plastic surgeons from Germany attended an eight days plastic surgery medical camp in

Abbottabad. Free consultation was provided to over 96 patients. Twenty operations were performed during the camp. Overall, the operations were a great success.

Capacity building remained an integral part of the health interventions. Sungi focused on planning, orienting and sensitizing people from different walks of life on health issues. Contemporary and innovative techniques were used to disseminate awareness about health education. About 25,000 people were oriented about primary health care practices through health sessions covering the subjects such as child and adolescent health, personal & environmental hygiene, prevention from water-borne, communicable & non-communicable diseases. Nine three-day trainings on 'Health and Hygiene' were conducted in which 200 community partners from select working areas

دجون  
2006

# واک برائے تحفظ ماحولیات



عالمی ماحولیاتی دن / سنگی ڈیولپمنٹ فاؤنڈیشن ڈونل آفس ایبٹ آباد

درخت لگائیں  
موت روک لیں

کوڑا کرکٹ  
جلد نہ پھیلانیں

درخت زمین کا  
شہر زمین

آسمان کا

درخت  
ماں کا دوسرا روپ ہے



درخت لگائیں  
پہاڑیاں

گندگی نہ پھیلائیں

پانی زبردستی



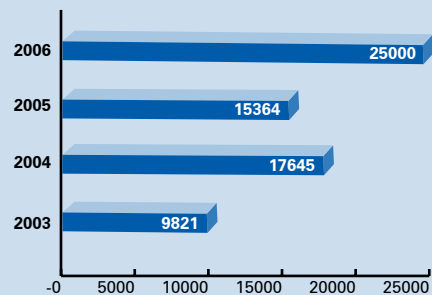
In follow-ups, it was learnt that the village health committees were promoting better coverage of vaccination, cleanliness of water springs and solid waste management, importance of balanced diet, prevention of seasonal diseases and better services in local hospitals and BHUs. Sungi also organized eight first aid trainings. The need for such trainings was felt after the earthquake specifically. The direct beneficiaries of the trainings were 93 men and 123 women.

Sungi conducted three trainings on 'Basic traumatology and psychosocial skills' level 1 and 2 for its field and health staff. The training enables lay-people and local organizations in the community to identify Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms, provided support in an empathetic manner, normalized symptoms and provided specific treatment using a specialized mode of therapy. The training was conducted by Psychological Relief South Africa and financially supported by Sungi Development Foundation.

In district Mansehra, curative and preventive services were provided to a total of 23,222 people (13,328 women and 9,894 men) through 'Community Integrated Support Project' financed by Care-Pakistan. The primary beneficiaries were; widows, single women, women-headed households, orphans and children spread in five union councils of Siran valley, three Union Councils of Kounsh Valley, and Tanda Bajna Union Council with Union Council Shinkiari in District Mansehra. The project has identified and trained 182 community health volunteers including 100 men and 82 women. The feedback from

community showed active participation of volunteers and involvement in their work. The project has also trained 76 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) at the local level on safe delivery. The project has also established 41 tent clinics in which these volunteers provided basic health care while regular medical camps were also arranged by paramedic team including women doctors.

**Local Community partners were educated in primary health care practices**



Sungi had established three women friendly spaces (WFS) in three union councils of district Muzaffarabad (AJK). This initiative was supported by Shirkatgah with the financial assistance from UNFPA. The objective was to provide a space for women to come together around organized activities, to drop in, find information on health, reproductive health and other gender specific matters. These centers were supplemented by some activities such as crafts, natural resource management and health trainings. Libraries were also established for the benefit of women from 28 villages. On an average, 25 women from different villages visited the spaces in a single day. The trained staff of all the three WFS organized 39 community health sessions in the far-flung villages of their union councils benefitting 1,365 women.

Sungi also pursued local health advocacy issues such as non-functioning of public health facilities/services, environmental pollution, issue of shelter less population in winter etc.



Community Health Center was established in Konkan Village, District Muzafarabad. The Royal Norwegian Embassy provided financial assistance for this initiative. The area has a population of around 8000 and earlier did not have a single dispensary due to which people were often forced to travel to Patika or Muzafarabad for even minor health problems. The community health center was made from a large shipping container brought in from Scotland. This container was provided and recycled into an office unit for use as a clinic by Edinburgh Direct Aid. By end of year 2006, the center was handed over to AJK Health Department.

Sungi also pursued local health advocacy issues such as non-functioning of public health facilities/services, environmental pollution, issue of shelter less population in winter etc. The health issues identified by the local communities were brought forward and discussed at larger open forums where all stakeholders including the government officials were invited and relevant decisions were made. In the wake of the situation arising from Bird Flu outbreak, Sungi organized seminars on this topic in Mansehra and Abbottabad. About 70 active community members attended the seminar at each location and were given the

responsibility to share the information with their local communities.

Severe cold weather caused a lot of health issues, especially in cases where people were living in transitional shelters. Sungi launched a campaign on 'Health issues of shelter-less community in winter'. A seminar was also organized on the said issue which was attended by 85 community activists (representatives of 53 VCs) participated. They were made aware of precautionary measures for winter and safe housing techniques. The community demanded a 'winter strategy' from the government. International and national media gave extensive coverage to this event.

Many positive cases of Dengue Fever were reported in Karachi, Punjab and Rawalpindi. In response to the prevailing situation, Sungi organized a one day seminar on "Dengue Fever" both in Haripur and Ghazi in which government officials, civil society organizations, NGOs and community partners participated in large number. The handout and booklets were distributed amongst the participants. Keeping in view the rising need arising from community to enhance coordination meetings with line departments and partner organizations, a seminar was

arranged on 'Tuberculosis' at Garhi Habibullah in district Mansehra. Members of village committees, ACCs and partner organizations participated in the seminar. One hundred men and 96 women from 22 VCs were the beneficiaries.

At Dongagali (district Abbottabad), a walk was organized on the Environment Day in context to environment and health. School children were invited and educated on the effects of the changing environmental conditions on people's health. This was followed by a poster competition, after which the children explained the concept behind their posters and were given gifts. A walk was conducted on the issue after these activities. Some of the environmental problems discussed with the children included air, water, soil and food pollution and use of natural resources. The cement factories in Hattar Industrial Estate, district Haripur, are continuously contributing towards environmental and water pollution and through this about 70 thousand people of three UCs at Hattar, Dingi and Bareela are directly affected. As a result, the Respiratory Tract Infection diseases are increasing day by day. The crop yield is also decreasing due to water pollution. To cope with this situation, Sungi facilitated and negotiations were held with owners regarding treatment plants, information was disseminated to all concerned MNAs, MPAs, UCs, Nazims and EDO health. Appropriate timeframe was given to factory owners to fulfil the genuine demands of the communities.

In order to meet the genuine demands for rehabilitation of physical infrastructure projects in working areas, over the year, Sungi completed a total of 36 infrastructure schemes. These benefited 44,620 (52



percent women). Sungi invested Rs 7.12 million and the community contributed Rs 1.9 million. It is worthwhile to notice that the local population was oriented about sphere standards in designing and implementation of all the infrastructure projects. A total of 1,050 people benefited from this initiative. At the implementation level, the water tap was ensured within 100 meter from a household and for a disabled person water was provided at household. Water quality tests were conducted prior to initiating water supply schemes. Vector controls were also promoted in water and road projects. Plantations have been made necessary along newly constructed road sides.

In the year 2006, Sungi formally launched its education program focusing towards girls child initiatives. Sungi initiated its advocacy campaigns on 'Activating Parents Teacher Associations (PTAs)', 'Girls Education' and establishing safe spaces of women and children in the earthquake affected areas. Need based training was imparted to teachers in select areas in all working districts. 131 teachers of primary schools were oriented on various subjects covering child psychology, teaching methodology, group work/ competitive learning and lesson planning. The field teams held meetings with community partners regarding revitalization/strengthening of Parent Teacher Association in the program area. During the reporting period, thirty PTAs were revitalized.

A walk was organized in Battagram to raise awareness regarding the present condition faced by the population. The slogan of this walk was 'Education is a basic right of children'. 150 people including school



going children, young people, social workers participated in this event. Similarly, the program organized two competitions on this subject in select schools in districts Muzaffarabad and Abbottabad. Over five hundred people (school children, teachers and parents) took part in these events.

Sungi organized a seminar at village Dhartian, District Haripur. The title of the seminar was 'The importance of girl's education'. The main purpose of the seminar was to create awareness about girl's education among parents and community and to increase enrolment of girls' with improved quality of education. The participants of the seminar were 50 ACC men members, 32 ACC women members, 10 women teachers, EDO Education, local representatives and Sungi staff. The problems of the local schools were discussed and strategy was proposed to solve these problems.

Similarly, in district Battagram, a seminar on importance of girls' education was conducted on June 20, 2006 in which Education Department, local government representatives, teachers, women councillors and social activists participated and highlighted the importance of girls' education and its current alarming situation. It was the first time that males and females participated together in

“ It was the first time that men and women participated together in Battagram. The event served as an eye opener as the women attendance was more than men, thus mainstreaming gender element in program activities. ”

Battagram. The event served as an eye opener as the female attendance was more than males, thus mainstreaming gender element in program activities.

Sungi gave full support to The Citizens Foundation (TCF) – a non profit organization building schools – to construct schools in the earthquake hit areas. Sungi's partner communities were motivated to extend their support to TCF. The partner communities donated land for the construction of private schools' select program areas. ◆

## Chapter 4

# Disaster Management Program



In the year 2006, Sungi gradually shifted its focus from relief operations towards rehabilitation work. In this regard, as a first step, several detailed damage needs assessments were carried in select areas affected by earthquake 2005. These assessments covered various aspects of the disaster affects on livelihood, education, water & sanitation, households' damages etc. In collaboration with UNICEF, Sungi surveyed 4,405 government educational facilities through a 'rapid assessment' project. The survey results were shared with the government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK). In addition, the program focused towards households' damage assessment in select parts of the affected areas. Sungi's field teams reached out to the rural communities in far flung areas and expedited the process of their damage claims from the government of

### Advocacy Initiatives

- Highlighted the issues of vulnerable groups, landless, winter planning in different forums and meeting with ERRA and relief agencies
- Special meetings were held to increase the coordination between zones and DRU.
- Coordinated seminars on the issues of land tenancy in disaster hit areas
- Participated and gave inputs in coordination with UN agencies.





Pakistan. As a result of these initiatives, the respective government functionaries started disbursement to the affected people for reconstruction of their households.

Due to heavy monsoon rainfall, inundations set in District Mansehra and Muzaffarabad causing heavy loss of lives. Sungi provided various relief goods to 200 affected households. The relief goods comprised tents, drinking water and some basic food items such as rice, pulses, sugar, flour etc. These shelter goods were distributed among the affectees living in the vicinity of River Kunhar and some high altitude villages specifically Village Mang, Kotgali, Jalora and Kanshian. The beneficiaries appreciated the endeavors of Sungi in their difficult time. In addition, Sungi highlighted various issues – vulnerable groups, landless people, winter planning – in different forums and meetings with ERRA and relief agencies.

Conference on 'Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation in Developing Countries' was held on February 25, 2006 in Islamabad. Sungi helped HRDN (Human Resource Development Network) in organizing this event. The conference sessions focussed on four areas including disaster preparedness, role of stakeholders & risk reduction, gender issues and post earthquake issues and challenges. Prior to this conference, a series of district dialogues were organized to distill real issues and challenges in the post earthquake scenario. The civil society leaders, policy makers, senior government officials and representatives of the donor agencies and community members representing disaster-hit areas of AJK and NWFP attended the conference.

In partnership with Oxfam-GB, Sungi implemented capacity building project regarding disaster management. The ultimate objective was to reduce the impact of recurring natural disasters on people and improve the quality of humanitarian response. The organizational capacity building remained an important aspect of all capacity building events. National level training workshop on 'need assessment in emergencies' was organized benefiting twenty-seven development professionals from selected organizations. The training helped in creating general understanding of need assessment in emergencies, communication in field, assessment of health and hygiene and psychological needs in emergency.

Similarly, a training course on the same subject was held for eighteen staff members. The training helped in developing the relevant knowledge and technical skills for assessing the needs. In addition, a training workshop on 'safe housing construction' was held at Abbottabad in which twenty participants including select elected representatives, community partners and staff took part. The training created a general awareness regarding safe housing techniques and various flaws in the previous designs to avert the hazards in future.

Sungi also organized training on sphere standards. It was aimed at providing guidelines to the emergency response team that was recently formed in order to build up an effective response during a disaster

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Members of Disaster Management Committee (DMCs) of village Jalo Ariolla visited the Army camp and forwarded the case of 15 poor families, who were neglected by Army Inspection Teams in damaged houses compensation survey. Initially, the Major of the camp did not respond positively, however, the members continued their efforts through visiting him repeatedly and managed to solve the problems in favor of deprived members. In this process, Sungi field staff facilitated them in preparing resolution and establishing liaison with concerned authorities.

situation. In addition, a two-day training on Community based Disaster Management was organized for staff. In the training, the focus was to equip and update the staff with latest tools and techniques employed in humanitarian assistance and disaster situation.

Sungi procured ten emergency kits for staff to utilize in conducting field visits in disaster prone areas during emergencies. The provision of kits helped in speedy and safety disaster response. An emergency response team was constituted in Sungi comprising representation from all field offices as well as from thematic programs. A community based disaster management manual was designed in order to create awareness and understanding among people to counter the impact of disaster situation effectively. This manual aimed to help the staff and the communities to maintain and strengthen their own safety and security during emergency and natural disaster situation.

After completion of a year since earthquake hit the program area, a study was conducted in order to review the conditions of people in the earthquake zone mainly focusing upon the problems of women. It covered Muzaffarabad and partially the ravaged city of Balakot to exclusively review the present turmoil of the earthquake-affected women and children. The study was based upon oral testimonies of women affected by the earthquake and provides an insight into their turmoil. It took into account the series of events happening to individual women from the October 8 onwards up till now, taking account of the progress in the humanitarian assistance campaign.

In collaboration with ERRRA (Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority), Sungi has been implementing capacity building events for reconstruction workers in sixteen union councils of select districts. Through this initiative, 1,033 people (masons, carpenters) were trained for safe housing construction and 1,529 self builders were also trained. Furthermore, in tehsil Allai (District Battagram) Sungi has become member of a consortium to implement a mega project. Sungi would focus towards social mobilization and improving environmental conditions.

Sungi undertook several other initiatives for rehabilitation of earthquake affected people.



Sungi facilitated the community of village Sultan Pur in union council Langarpura (AJK) to advocate their issue of alternate place of residence as they were being neglected in the 'Relocation Plan'. A hamlet of this village named Kheitan was at risk of heavy landslides and was not suitable for residence purpose. But the village was not included in 'Relocation Plan'. The village committee passed a resolution as a solution to this issue. Sungi staff forwarded their resolution to the concerned official keeping a close link with district housing coordinator. The coordinator ensured that the matter be resolved as soon as possible.

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The overview is given as below:

- Enhanced people's access to civil rights by providing simplified administrative procedures.
- 50,000 (45 percent) women were encouraged in decision making and monitoring of recovery and rehabilitation operations through conducting monthly meetings at hamlet/village level.
- Facilitated transparent distribution of cash grants/income support to affected communities. For this purpose accountability forums/meetings were convened in the affected areas.
- Increased people's access to information at grassroots level through formation of 500 Disaster Management Committee at the grassroots level. ◆

## Chapter 5

# Human and Institutional Development

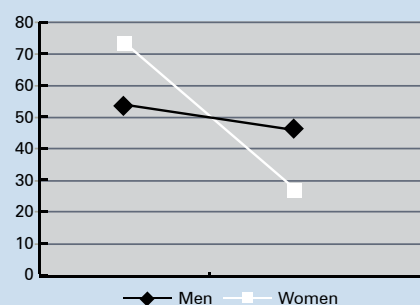


To ensure more efficient, effective, and sustainable delivery of services to the people affected by natural hazards, Sungi focused on enhancing the skills and competencies of community activists, its staff and development professionals. Providing opportunities for learning was another distinguished aspect of Sungi through which humanitarian response was set in line with the actual demands of the local people. In the year 2006, Sungi organized 117 capacity building events such as workshops, exposure visits, seminars and trainings at its exclusive training center called Omer Asghar Centre for Development (OACD). About 2,925 people including Sungi staff, community members and development professionals benefited from these skill enhancement initiatives.

In order to meet the skill enhancement requirements of development professionals,

many external organizations reached out to OACD and established partnership for capacity building of their staff. In response, OACD provided training/facilitation services which not only strengthened its networking with the development partners, but also generated financial resources for center's sustainability.

Gender-wise Participation Comparison  
(in percentage)





Advocacy

Advocacy is to raise the rights of advocacy by advocating to reach groups by facilitating and facilitating a possible change

- 1. To voice
- 2. To advocate
- 3. To mediate
- 4. To facilitate
- 5. To empower

Advocacy





“Shahrukh Zeb Khan, Training Officer-HID, was nominated as a participant in the study tour and training workshop on “Volunteer Management” in India. She said, “OACD nominated me as a participant in ‘Volunteer Management’ workshop to equip me with the skills to manage volunteers in future. Bringing in diverse group of volunteers will inevitably have an impact on the organization and its mechanism. Dealing with volunteers means that organization will have to be flexible, conscious of diversity, and respond to different outlook and experiences. Many issues come up when an organization starts taking volunteers. There maybe suspicion among the staff who feel intimidated by the immense knowledge and experience of the volunteers. Managing volunteers is a different experience from managing regular staff, yet it requires time and skills which I learned from this workshop.”

A multi-program approach was used to create a demand for human and institutional development as well as to respond to the needs of Sungi staff and the local communities. Needs assessment at both levels was comprehensively conducted for imparting focused training. To address the capacity development needs of Sungi community partners, OACD organized training workshops on leadership and management skills, gender sensitization, joint forest management, disaster management & preparedness, community based disaster management, sphere standards, rights based approach for development, political education and women participation in local government systems, theater performance for community for preparation of theater activists within the community, TOT (Training of Trainer) for masons on safe housing and reconstruction etc.

OACD played a pivotal role in carrying out capacity building of local elected representatives e.g. Nazims, Naib Nazims & secretaries for Universal Birth Registration (UBR) by Plan Pakistan. OACD organized sixteen training workshops for UBR. OACD also formed four district Children Forums and organized training workshop for them on Child Rights in four districts. In context of disaster management, ten additional training workshops for GEP Project were facilitated on different issues related to local government capacity building in elections as well as in disaster.

During this period, interns were recruited in different programs. In addition, the services of four volunteers were also acquired which helped in expediting the progress of monitoring & evaluation, gender, health and capacity building functions.



For marketing of its services, Sungi developed a number of proposals focussing on capacity building of national and international NGOs staff and their community partners. As far as financial sustainability was concerned, in year 2006, OACD earned Rs 8.4 million of which Rs. 4.4 million covered the expenses.

As Sungi is already managing volunteers but in disaster-2005 the organization came up with issues and challenges one of which was volunteers' management, Sungi was managing a large group of volunteers – by exploiting their skills in diverting this valuable human resource to a place where they could serve best. Select staff is equipped with skills to manage volunteers. Now many volunteers are applying from national and international universities to work in different program of Sungi. It is now easy to deal with and complete all the formalities for the volunteers. ◆

## Chapter 6

# Organizational Development



**S**ungi used monitoring and evaluation (M&E) function towards streamlining and improving the review and planning systems at all levels. It ensured integration among the various project components, developed program planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) systems. It also met the institutional documentation and shared information associated with the institutional reporting. In addition, work on development of Sungi Monitoring and Information (MIS) database was also initiated.

Sungi focused on providing institutional support to enhance the efficiency of the relief operations in the earthquake affected areas. More than fifty funding proposals were developed and submitted to various donors and funding agencies. In follow-ups, encouraging response was received from a

number of donors. Subsequently a number of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects covering households' construction capacity building, improving livelihood & health etc were initiated to help the affected people. In partnership with NOVIB, the program facilitated a two-day meeting to assess the legitimacy and effectiveness of 'rights based' approach in Sungi's strategic plan.

In response to setting a benchmark for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of people's livelihood in the program area, as a first step, the program carried out livelihood assessment study. The Oxfam-GB supported this activity. Sungi's field teams visited over fifty union councils in the earthquake affected areas and collected the data. However, over 750 villages were covered with the support of community activists. Later on, the survey's findings were



shared with all concerned stakeholders. The program kept updating Sungi's management and donors about Sungi's performance and achievements on a regular basis. The program regularly collected and updated Sungi's relief work progress. For sharing purposes, the progress updates, field diaries, contributions, local people feedback etc were regularly uploaded on the Sungi's site.

In January'06, the section organized central review and planning workshop held at Dreamland Motel Islamabad. Based upon the needs identified through VDPs/ADPs, the programs and zonal offices finalized and presented their annual plans for year 2006.

The staff carried out a number of M&E and community follow-up visits to observe the outcome of the Sungi interventions visibility and replication. These visits were useful in exploring the challenges and opportunities for Sungi's various programs. Furthermore, RME 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 were forwarded to the concerned quarters. In addition, a five-

“ The staff carried out a number of M&E and community follow-up visits to observe the outcome of the Sungi interventions visibility and replication. These visits were useful in exploring the challenges and opportunities for Sungi's various programs. ”

month progress report, covering 'Sungi's humanitarian response in earthquake affected areas' was prepared and circulated to all concerned.

Fostering the PME culture at the organizational and community level was another initiative. For this purpose, the staff carried out a number of sessions on 'participatory PME' for community activists. At the field level, the zonal staff introduced the PME concept amongst fifty village committees. ◆

## A Bird's Eye View on

# Sungi's Projects

### **CHIP (Community Health Improvement Project)**

The provision of basic health facilities is a primary concern of Sungi's rural partner community. The CHIP project is exclusively designed to cater for the health needs providing preventive as well as curative health facilities to its partner communities. In this backdrop well equipped outreach teams have been diverted by Sungi into working villages to provide basic health facilities in a respective community including men and women OPD, MCH services, labor room, pharmacy, laboratory at the household level. The outreach team consists of men and women community health workers and TBAs. In the past the communities have been much distressed at high frequency of fatalities owing to epidemic diseases and child birth whereas basic medical care was inaccessible. CHIP project has brought favourable changes in its working sphere regarding health related interventions.

The project was initiated in 1st July 06 and is operative to date supported by PPAF. UC Kathawal, Abbottabad and Jabri are the key areas of project.

The CHIP project is running outpatient department successfully examining men, women and children on a daily basis while their attendance is on the rise indicating a successful outreach. Sungi's outreach teams have ensured anti natal and post natal checkups leading to safe deliveries at CHCs.

Health education sessions are a regular feature of Projects agenda hence in the recent quarter 159 health awareness sessions were conducted in field area by outreach teams, in which various issues such as abuses of injections, EPI, oral hygiene, breast feeding, antenatal and post natal care were addressed. The school sessions focused on health and hygiene issues where children were encouraged to upkeep personal hygiene, diarrhoea and learned the importance of ORS. All field staff (men and women CHWs, TBAs ) were provided a refresher training on health interventions such as maternal care, immunization, growth monitoring, importance of iodized salt, child spacing, water & sanitation, breast feeding, ORS etc to build their capacity at each centre. The TBAs were also delivered a three day TBA refresher training was organized to serve the purpose for ensuring safe deliveries.

As a result of these useful information dissemination improved health practices by men and women in partner communities was ensured making them more attentive to primary health care, improved health, hygiene and sanitation. Health care services especially for women are facilitated besides capacitating indigenous skill/potential.

### **Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project**

The earthquake 2005 caused a colossal scale of damage to the houses and physical infrastructure affecting the lives of millions of people. In the light of arising situation in the post

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earthquake scenario Sungi gave top priority to providing an appropriate housing facility to the people, hence Earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation project in the quake torn areas of Boi and Kukmung was initiated. The project primarily aims to provide housing subsidy to earthquake affectees, allowing them to lead their lives with dignity. The project has its operations in three tracks. Initially a damage assessment was carried out in Boi and Kukmung. In the second phase trainings for self builders and skilled labour was delivered to community in affected area as they were familiarised with the concept of Earthquake Resistant Housing. The last component of the project was the reconstruction of physical infrastructure schemes.

The project was initiated, on 1st March 2007 in collaboration and financial support of PPAF to date. District Abbottabad is the main working area of the project.

By Dec 2007, a total of Rs 234.35 million housing subsidy was disbursed to 3534 homeless cases. Besides the provision of housing subsidy formation of new village reconstruction committees remained a major focus of the project. By December 2006, 115 new VCs (59 men and 56 women) were formed having a total membership of 7905 (4633 men and 3272 women). The project also facilitates the disbursement of second and third instalments for housing reconstruction to the deserving community members.

Sungi is firmly committed to strengthening advocacy initiatives in order to build back better for the affected people and restore their livelihoods providing them with improved housing and reconstruction.

## Women Friendly Spaces

Women folk were among the most badly affected people in the aftermath of the earthquake 2005. Hence the mobilization of womenfolk as an efficient human resource in development process arose as a propitious option in the post earthquake scenario.

Sungi Development Foundation through The Women Friendly spaces project contributed towards women uplift and welfare activities. The main objective of this project is to provide a space to women in earthquake areas where they can sit together in a protected and perform social activities. These activities included collective reading, recreation, dissemination of knowledge on reproductive health and nutrition. It also aims at enhancing women's capacity to participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation in the project area. Health issues and adult education are discussed through community meetings, ensuring tuition of girls, and documentation of women issues. Various trainings were also imparted in enterprise development including promotion of traditional skills, beautician and cooking courses to set up small businesses. In NRM (Natural Resource Management) sector, kitchen gardening, compost formation and livestock management trainings were delivered to womenfolk as a step toward their success.

The project was initiated on the 1st of August 2006 in Muzaffarabad through the financial assistance of Shirkatgah and has been completed by March 2007. The project was operative in particular, in Chakarpura, Hattian Dupatta and Gojra union councils of district Muzaffarabad.

About 95 students have joined in three women friendly spaces for tuition so far. A library has also been established in each of the three centers. Workshops have been organized by Sungi for sharing the concept of the project with the stakeholders and come up with mechanisms for efficient linkages and networking with organizations operating in the working areas and their services.

The community women have been provided with 31 health sessions in which 553 women were oriented about the basic health education and hygiene, which have contributed towards their improved health and sanitation practices having wide beneficial implications.

## Capacity Building Project Oxfam International

Sungi has made viable contributing in escalating a network of disaster management activities in the mainstream development and planning throughout NWFP, the province most vulnerable to natural disasters.

Due to the recurrence of floods and droughts in remote villages in DI Khan, Sungi escalated a network in these areas in order to identify and address issues through forming disaster management committees. In this regard the capacity building project of Sungi deals with CBO network in DI Khan and implementation of DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in Mansehra. The CBO network provides reliable information and support, if any disaster occurs in the area of respective target area (DI Khan). The network has also established disaster information bank to share contact persons information in case of an emergency in addition to disaster related reports, and updates.

Sungi in collaboration with UNDP jointly reviewed the process of DRR plan development in District Mansehra and identified some areas of improvement to ensure smooth implementation of this plan. In this respect Sungi has held meetings with various government and non government stakeholders to mainstream the ideas and recommendations which are necessary for the implementation of the DRR plan and point out issues for policy advocacy inclusion.

The project was initiated in Jan 2006 to date and has been implemented through the financial assistance of Oxfam International.

Sungi has catered to meet the needs of the community through stockpiling through which 300 families would benefit in case of an emergency. In order to raise awareness raising about the concept of disaster responsive development among the organizations, people, government bodies and communities, training on "Disaster Responsive Development (Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy & Practice)" was designed by Sungi to avert and mitigate the effects of a potential disaster in future.

## Promoting Energy Efficiency and Conservation of Forests

The preservation and upkeep of nation's natural resources has never been the top priority planning and policy making in Pakistan. Sungi is working its way in order to break the past traditions through promoting energy efficiency advocacy initiatives and Conservation of Forests project.

The Energy efficiency and conservation of forests project focuses on community awareness and mobilization activities towards effective exploitation of indigenous natural resources whereas to enhance their capacity to participate in sustainable natural resource management practices. The project also contributes to developing linkages of the community partners with the respective GLAs officials in the working area to streamline efforts for resource preservation as well as their efficient exploitation.

This project initiated in October 2005 focuses on promoting energy efficiency and conservation of forests in Nathiagali in Abbottabad District which is the key working area in collaboration with PTF/UNDP the major partners in preservation and protection of natural resources. The project was successfully implemented by 15 June 2007.

This project focuses on promoting energy efficiency and conservation of forests in Abbottabad District. It has played a vital role in formation of nature clubs, conducting NR sessions in VCs, training on nursery raising, joint forest management, seed sowing, planting of forest and fruit trees, kitchen gardening, poultry farming, apiculture, manufacturing of energy efficient stoves, community seed wealth centre, landslide control, facilitation of advocacy dialogues, and natural

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resource management activities. The project through its intensive social mobilization program has increased the VC membership to over 3,000 beneficiaries working in sundry NRM activities.

The project has facilitated NRM activities in ACC in the working area. Extracts from statistical figures indicate achievement of gender equality as twelve women representatives from four women organizations have received membership of ACC hence ready for conducting joint ventures in NRM exercises. The project has encouraged use of energy efficient stoves which were distributed in three villages. The trainings delivered have played an important role in organizational and institutional development of the community.

## **Humanitarian assistance to affectees of Rains and Snowfall in NWFP and AJK (NOVIB)**

As rains and snowfall had a cascading effect on the quake torn areas of NWFP province, the issue of food security and shelter was an alarming concern among the affectees having realization of the severity of consequences. Sungi rising to the situation initiated its humanitarian assistance project and engaged in quick damage assessment with support of its community partner organizations. On the basis of these assessments a supply of relief goods including blankets, sweaters, food cartons, bags, health kits and tents were distributed in selected parts of the affected areas. The relief campaign has been implemented through adopting a participatory approach, thus involving the local communities, district government line agencies, civil society organizations and public representatives.

The project was originally initiated before October 2005 by Sungi Development Foundation through support of Norwegian Embassy and NOVIB to provide relief assistance to the affectees of rains and snowfall in Mansehra, Abbottabad, Batagram, Kaghan and Naran valley. The project was concluded by the 25th August 2006.

Through this project, Sungi was able to provide food assistance to 6,000 households benefiting about 46200 affected populations whereas five medical camps were arranged in the affected union councils providing affectees access to the basic health facilities at their nearest point; six links roads were cleared and 170 houses were rehabilitated which lay in their proximity communities. Various trainings were organized and rehabilitation of drinking water schemes was launched. Due to earthquake 2005 funds of this project were utilized in the emergency response. This support helped the affectees to recover from initial shock hence enabling them to revitalise from the past misery.

## **Community Organization for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**

The advocacy for equitable and sustainable utilization of natural assets has been a regular feature of Sungi Development Foundation mission and vision. To follow its commitment Sungi has worked its way towards strengthening of Community Organization for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. Hence to build the capacities of the local stake holders especially community womenfolk is the main centre piece natural resource management project.

The Project of Equitable and Sustainable Utilization of Natural Assets in Village Narhotar, District Abbottabad is a joint venture of Sungi Development Foundation and IUCN-PSNP for improving the livelihood of village community especially the womenfolk and the marginalized groups. The project was initiated in December 2005 and was implemented by December 2006.

Sungi has worked towards strengthening of Community Organization for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. As a result of mobilization and project activities around 20 percent increase in membership of NRM committees formation has taken place which is clear indicator of first step towards successful implementation of NRM advocacy initiatives in the working area.

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Among the main agenda of the project enhancing farmers' capacities to manage available natural resources in a better way was a main centrepiece which has been achieved so far. Likewise the capacity building of women folk for better NR management is another important accomplishment indicating the success of the project.

According to a statistical preview project has designed training events where improved vegetable growing techniques were imparted to 42 women participants, followed by 35 female participants establishing vegetable plots along with two demo plots for maize cereal crops. Efforts for mobilization of womenfolk have been successful as joint ACC/VC meetings are being regularly conducted unlike past practices. Women community partners take interest in all the activities and play their part in plantation, vegetable gardening, and compost formation, training exercises and implementation of physical infrastructure schemes.

As a result of this project women and men partner communities have equally participated for sustainable NRM practices at the local level.

## **Management Support**

Sungi's management felt the need of hiring high level professionals to fine tune its policies and act as catalysts in incorporating the village level experiences of Sungi into the policies of government. It was agreed that the funds will be used in five different areas which included, volunteer's management, human resources, improving data collection and management, re- invigoration of Sungi's Advocacy and improved donations management. ◆

# Statistical Programme Summary

December' 2006

S.No	Description	Unit	Year 2006	Cumulative Achievements
<b>1</b>	<b>Good Governance and Democratization</b>			
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Good Governance Program</b>			
1.1.1	Provinces intervened	Provinces	-	2 + AJK
1.1.2	Districts intervened	Districts	-	8
1.1.3	Union Councils intervened	UCs	4	69
1.1.4	Villages intervened	Villages	488	1,015
1.1.5	Village Committees (VCs) organized	VCs	550	1,574
1.1.6	Membership of VCs	Members	22,187	55,365
1.1.7	Area Coordination Councils (ACCs) formed	ACCs	13	77
1.1.8	Village Development Plans (VDPs) formulated	VDPs	94	364
1.1.9	Accountability forums organized	Forums	13	73
1.1.10	Area Development Plans (ADPs) prepared	ADP	5	22
1.1.11	Capacity building events organized	Events	72	767
1.1.12	Rights based activists trained at local level	Activists	0	327
1.1.13	Community Citizens Boards (CCBs) established	CCBs	0	64
1.1.14	Public assembly/conference organized at district level	Events	4	6
1.1.15	Partner local/district networks established	Networks	0	10
1.1.16	Sungri's partners assembly organized at national level	Assemblies	1	8
1.1.17	Theatre performances organized on rights issues	Performances	1	46
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Advocacy Program</b>			
1.2.1	Policy advocacy campaigns promoted	Campaigns	Ongoing	7
1.2.2	Establish new advocacy networks at International level	Networks	6	6
1.2.3	Establish new advocacy networks at National level	Networks	1	7
<b>2</b>	<b>Sustainable Livelihood</b>			
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Natural Resource Management</b>			
2.1.1	Forest saplings planted (in million)	Plants	0.04	2.57
2.1.2	Orchards established	Orchards	54	187
2.1.3	Community nurseries raised	Nursery	1	42
2.1.4	Poultry distributed amongst females	Birds	5,237	26,971
2.1.5	Beetle goats distributed	Goats	560	709
2.1.6	New varieties of Maize and Wheat crops introduced	No.	0	10
2.1.7	Fuel efficient stoves introduced	Stoves	69	143
2.1.8	Agriculture trial plots established	Demo plots	35	790
2.1.9	Livestock extension workers trained	LEWs	18	63
2.1.10	Livestock field days organized	Field days	13	182
2.1.11	Community training events on NRM disciplines	Events	223	852
2.1.12	Farmers' festivals organized	Events	0	10
2.1.13	Community seeds banks established	Seed banks	5	46
2.1.14	NRM committees organized at village level	Committees	313	593
2.1.15	Nature club established	Club	4	17
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Micro Finance</b>			
2.2.1	Community savings done	Rs. in million	1.18	12.07
2.2.2	Internal lending initiated	VCs	2	75
	Amount disbursed	Rs. in million	0.04	0.74
	VCs covered through micro finance assistance	VCs	45	343
2.2.3	Credit disbursed	Rs. in million	2.10	37.91
	Beneficiary base	Cases	121	3,239
2.2.4	Total Principal amount recovered	Rs. in million	2.81	31.75
2.2.5	Enterprises established at local level	Enterprises	37	616

S.No	Description	Unit	Year 2006	Cumulative Achievements
<b>2.3 Enterprise Development</b>				
2.3.1	Home Based Workers (HBW) trained and promoted as entrepreneurs	HBWs	918	3,348
2.3.2	Set-up and maintained sale point	Sale points	1	3
2.3.3	Entreprise promotional events (exhibitions, advertisement etc) organized	Events	21	125
2.3.4	Community marketing linkages promoted	Linkages	17	85
2.3.5	Skills development training/sessions organized of HBWs	Events	59	181
2.3.6	Community craft finishing units established	Units	2	6
2.3.7	Total Sale	Rs. in million	2.53	12.44
<b>3 Social Sector Development</b>				
<b>3.1 Health</b>				
3.1.1	Community health workers trained	CHWs	0	458
3.1.2	Primary health care practices promoted at community and government primary schools levels	Events	412	1,166
3.1.3	Medical camps organized	Camps	17	82
3.1.4	Consultations on health policy issues held at UC, Tehsil and District levels	Seminars	21	41
3.1.5	Health policy advocacy initiatives carried out at local and regional level	Nos.	1	11
3.1.6	Awareness raising events organized on RH/ARH/PHC for masses	Events	5	15
3.1.7	Establish Community Health Centers (CHCs)	CHCs	1	2
<b>3.2 Community Productive Infrastructure</b>				
3.2.1	Infrastructure schemes completed	Schemes	36	689
3.2.2	Beneficiary base	People	44,620	505,552
3.2.3	Investments in infrastructure schemes	Rs. in million	9.07	115.25
3.2.4	Community share in PVIs	Rs. in million	1.89	23.77
<b>4 Human and Institutional Development</b>				
<b>4.1 Human Resource Development</b>				
<b>Staff Capacity Building</b>				
4.1.1	Staff training/workshops organized	Events	37	536
4.1.2	Participants	Staff members	925	3,218
4.1.3	Internal training conducted for community partners/external organizations	Events	80	-
4.1.4	Participants	No.	2,000	-
<b>Community Capacity Building at Field Level</b>				
4.1.3	Members educated on social organization/mobilization	No.	22,187	58,229
4.1.4	Members educated on rights issues	No.	23,000	33,814
4.1.5	Members educated on NRM	No.	3,968	17,178
4.1.6	Members educated in MF&ED	No.	345	9,405
4.1.7	Members imparted skills regarding entrepreneurship	No.	1,238	4,669
4.1.8	Members/children educated on PHC components	No.	16,853	26,112
	<b>Total members educated</b>	No.	65,282	149,407
<b>5 Organizational Development</b>				
<b>5.1 Program Coordination Development</b>				
5.1.1	Annual work plans developed	Plans	1	9
5.1.2	Monthly plans developed at zonal and field offices	Plans	60	181
5.1.3	Institutional progress reports (quarterly, six monthly and annual) prepared	Nos.	3	57
5.1.4	Proposals prepared	Nos.	80	183
5.1.5	Participatory monitoring and evaluation sessions/training organized	Events	32	40

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2006**

	Note	2006 Rupees	2005 Rupees
FIXED ASSETS	3	14,222,833	7,956,797
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	4	226,259	-
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Short term investments	5	31,000,040	28,443,987
Micro credit loans	6	2,861,026	3,668,366
Inventories	7	1,992,393	1,946,203
Receivable from donors	8	13,003,579	13,006,430
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	9	5,319,416	5,047,741
Cash and bank balances	10	67,172,319	59,540,461
		<u>121,348,773</u>	<u>111,653,188</u>
Accrued and other liabilities	11	(10,131,882)	(17,246,673)
		111,216,891	94,406,515
DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS	12	(6,599,024)	(10,966,298)
DEFERRED GRANTS	13	(57,051,802)	(41,295,211)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>62,015,157</u></u>	<u><u>50,101,803</u></u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>			
GENERAL FUND	14	30,595,654	20,912,301
REVOLVING FUNDS	15	31,419,503	29,189,502
		<u><u>62,015,157</u></u>	<u><u>50,101,803</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements



  
Chairperson



Executive Director

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006**

	Note	2006 Rupees	2005 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Deferred grants	13	4,507,632	2,842,236
Current grants	16	547,772,323	115,935,799
Credit program (net)	17	599,382	1,500,605
Craft program (net)	18	283,355	677,459
Other income/project income	19	13,747,513	3,616,623
		<u>566,910,205</u>	<u>124,572,722</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Operating costs	20	31,868,068	22,115,349
Program activities	21	522,374,314	112,689,633
Others	22	754,469	905,534
		<u>554,996,851</u>	<u>135,710,516</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR BEFORE APPROPRIATION</b>		<u>11,913,354</u>	<u>(11,137,794)</u>
<b>APPROPRIATION</b>			
Transfer to transport revolving fund	15.1	(1,347,264)	-
Transfer to credit revolving fund	15.2	(599,382)	-
Transfer to craft revolving fund	15.3	(283,355)	-
		<u>(2,230,001)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND</b>	14	<u>9,683,353</u>	<u>(11,137,794)</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements



  
Chairperson

  
Executive Director

شروع کیا۔ قدرتی وسائل کی بہتر انتظام کاری کیلئے 42 خواتین شرکاء کیلئے سبزیاں اگانے سے متعلق تربیتوں کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔

#### انتظامی مدد

انتظامی اور پالیسیوں کی بہتری کیلئے اعلیٰ پائے کے پیشرو لوگوں کی خدمات حاصل کی گئیں۔ اس سال دورضا کاروں نے سنگی میں شمولیت اختیار کی۔ سال 2006 میں صنف سے متعلق پالیسی کو بہتر اور سہل بنایا گیا۔

بے گھر اور مزارعین لوگوں کے مسائل سے متعلق انسانی و جمہوری حقوق پروگرام نے باقاعدہ مہم چلائی تاکہ صوبائی حکومت پر بے گھر لوگوں کیلئے زمین مختص کرنے کیلئے زور دیا جاسکے۔

آفات کی انتظام کاری میں حکومتی کامیابیوں اور ناکامیوں کا جائزہ لینے اور ڈونرز کانفرنس کا دوسرا رخ دکھانے کیلئے متاثرین کی ایک کانفرنس بلائی گئی جنہوں نے ایرا کی پالیسیوں پر عدم اطمینان کا اظہار کیا۔

گئیں (59 مردوں کی اور 56 خواتین کی) جس میں کل ممبر شپ 7905 (4633 مرد اور 3272 خواتین) تھی۔ مستحق کمیونٹی ممبران میں اس منصوبے کے تحت رعایتی رقوم کی دوسری اور تیسری اقسام بھی تقسیم کی جائیں گی۔

### خواتین کیلئے محفوظ جگہیں

شرکت گاہ کے مالی تعاون سے سگی نے خواتین کی ترقی و بحالی کیلئے ضلع مظفر آباد کی یونین کونسلوں چڑھ پورہ، پٹیاں دوپٹہ اور گوجرہ میں محفوظ جگہیں بنائیں جن کا بنیادی مقصد زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں خواتین کو مل بیٹھنے اور سماجی سرگرمیوں کیلئے جگہ فراہم کرنا ہے۔ ان خواتین کیلئے چھوٹے پیمانے پر کاروبار کے اجراء کیلئے مختلف تربیتیں بھی فراہم کی گئیں۔ اب تک ان جگہوں پر 45 خواتین تعلیم حاصل کر رہی ہیں۔ ان تین سنٹروں میں تقریباً 95 طالبات نے ٹیوشن کیلئے رابطہ کیا۔ بنیادی صحت معلومات اور صفائی سے متعلق 31 سیشنز کے ذریعے 553 خواتین مستفید ہوئیں۔

### استعداد کار میں اضافے کا منصوبہ (آکسفیم انٹرنیشنل)

اس منصوبے کا تعلق ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں مقامی تنظیموں کے نیٹ ورک اور ضلع مانسہرہ میں آفات کی صورت میں کم سے کم نقصانات والی حکمت عملی کو رائج کرنا ہے۔ سگی اور یو این ڈی پی نے کم سے کم نقصان والی حکمت عملی کو ضلع مانسہرہ میں رائج کرنے پر غور کیا اور بہتری کیلئے اقدامات کی نشاندہی کی۔ سگی نے سامان ذخیرہ کرنے کا عمل شروع کیا جس سے کسی بھی ہنگامی صورتحال میں تین سو خاندان مستفید ہو سکتے تھے۔ اس سلسلے میں ”آفات سے نمٹنے والی ترقی“ کے عنوان سے تربیت کا انعقاد بھی کیا گیا۔

### توانائی کے بہتر استعمال اور جنگلات کے تحفظ کا منصوبہ

اس منصوبے کا مقصد ضلع ایبٹ آباد میں توانائی کے بہتر استعمال کو فروغ دینا اور جنگلات کو تحفظ دینا ہے۔ منصوبے نے اپنے سماجی بیداری پروگرام کے ذریعے دیہی کمیٹیوں کی رکنیت میں تین ہزار تک کا اضافہ کر دیا ہے۔ صنفی برابری کے اصولوں پر چلتے ہوئے بارہ خواتین تنظیموں کی نمائندہ خواتین کو علاقائی رابطہ کونسل کی رکنیت حاصل ہوئی۔ اس منصوبے کے تحت توانائی بچاؤ چولہوں کے استعمال کو فروغ دیا جا رہا ہے۔ جو کہ تین گاؤں میں تقسیم کئے گئے ہیں۔

### صوبہ سرحد اور آزاد کشمیر میں بارشوں اور برفباری کے متاثرین کی امداد (NOVIB)

یہ منصوبہ 2005 سے قبل سگی نے نارویجن ایسیسی اور نوب کے تعاون سے مانسہرہ، ایبٹ آباد، بگلر ام، کافان اور وادی ناران کی بارشوں اور برفباری کے متاثرین کی مدد کیلئے شروع کیا گیا۔ اس منصوبے کے تحت چھ ہزار گھرانوں کے 46200 افراد میں خوراک تقسیم کی گئی۔ پانچ میڈیکل کمپ قائم کئے گئے چھ سڑکیں صاف کرائی گئیں اور 170 گھرانوں کی بحالی میں مدد کی گئی۔

### قدرتی وسائل کے پائیدار استعمال کیلئے مقامی تنظیمیں

دیہی آبادیوں کے ذرائع روزگار کی ترقی کیلئے سگی نے آئی یو سی این۔ پی ایس این پی کے تعاون سے گاؤں نہ ہوتے ضلع ایبٹ آباد میں یہ منصوبہ

## 7- نگرانی اور جائزہ

نگلی نے نگرانی و جائزہ کے عمل کو تمام سطحوں پر جائزہ اور منصوبہ بندی کے نظام کی بہتری کیلئے استعمال کیا۔ نووب کے تعاون سے پروگرام نے نگی کے سٹرٹیجک پلان میں حقوق پر مبنی سوچ کی افادیت کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے ایک دوروزہ میٹنگ بھی منعقد کی۔ پروگرام نے اپنے دائرہ کار میں آکسفیم جی بی کے تعاون سے لوگوں کے ذرائع روزگار سے متعلق ایک مطالعاتی جائزہ بھی کیا۔ نگی کی فیلڈ ٹیموں نے زلزلے سے متاثرہ پچاس گاؤں کا دورہ کر کے اعداد و شمار اکٹھے کئے۔

جنوری 2006 میں پی سی ڈی نے ڈریم لینڈ موٹل اسلام آباد میں اپنی جائزہ اور منصوبہ بندی ورکشاپ کا اہتمام کیا جس میں دیہی ترقیاتی منصوبے/علاقائی ترقیاتی منصوبے پروگرام، زول آفس کی نشان کردہ ضروریات پر مبنی سال 2006 کے سالانہ منصوبے کو حتمی شکل دی گئی۔

آرایم ای نے پی سی ڈی کی دو ماہی میٹنگز کو یقینی بنایا جس میں ترقیاتی اہداف کے حصول میں چیلنجز پر بات کرنے کے علاوہ سفارشات متعلقہ لوگوں تک پہنچائی گئیں۔ اس کے علاوہ زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں نگی کی پانچ ماہ کی کارکردگی پر مبنی رپورٹ تیار کر کے متعلقہ لوگوں تک پہنچائی گئی۔

تنظیمی اور مقامی اشتراکی نگرانی و جائزہ کلچر کو فروغ دینے کیلئے فیلڈ کی سطح پر زول سٹاف نے پچاس دیہی کمیٹیوں کو مختلف سیشنز دیئے۔

### نگلی کے منصوبوں کی تفصیلات

#### CHIP منصوبہ

اس منصوبے کے تحت مقامی لوگوں کو بیماریوں کے بچاؤ اور علاج کی سہولیات مہیا کی جاتی ہیں۔

PPAF کے تعاون سے نگی نے گذشتہ دو سالوں میں ہری پور اور ایبٹ آباد کے ضلع میں کیونٹی ہیلتھ سنٹرز قائم کر رکھے ہیں۔ گھر گھر علاج کی سہولتیں پہنچانا اس پروگرام کا حصہ ہیں۔ خواتین و مرد کیونٹی ہیلتھ ورکرز اور دائیاں اس ٹیم کا حصہ ہیں۔ جس نے اب تک مقامی اور سکولوں کی سطح پر 159 ہیلتھ سیشنز کا میا پی سے مکمل کئے ہیں جس سے 1411 لوگ (50 فیصد خواتین) مستفید ہوئے۔ او پی ڈی میں 1460 مریضوں کا معائنہ کیا گیا جس میں 952 خواتین اور 508 مرد شامل ہیں۔

#### بحالی اور تعمیر نو منصوبہ (R&R)

پی اے ایف کے مالی تعاون سے جاری اس منصوبے کا بنیادی مقصد متاثرین زلزلہ میں مکانات کی تعمیر کیلئے رعایتی رقم تقسیم کرنا ہے۔ ضلع ایبٹ آباد کی یونین کونسل بوئی اور کنگمگ میں نقصان کا تخمینہ لگانے کیلئے ایک انتہائی مشکل مشق کی گئی۔ مقامی بنیادی ڈھانچوں کی تعمیر اس پروگرام کا مقصد ہے۔ دسمبر 2006 تک 3534 کیمز میں 234.35 ملین روپے تقسیم کئے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ 115 نئی دیہی کمیٹیاں بنائی

- سنگی نے زلزلے سے متاثرہ لوگوں کی بحالی کیلئے بہت سے دوسرے اقدامات بھی کئے جن میں:
  - لوگوں کے شہری حقوق تک رسائی کیلئے آسان انتظامی پروسیجر بنائے گئے۔
  - گاؤں کی سطح پر 50,000 خواتین (45 فیصد) کو بحالی اور تعمیر نو کے منصوبوں کی نگرانی اور فیصلہ سازی میں شامل کیا گیا۔
  - شفافیت کے عمل کیلئے احتسابی فورم اور میٹنگز کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔
  - تخلیقی سطح پر معلومات کی فراہمی کیلئے 500 ڈزاسٹر منجمنٹ کمیٹیاں بنائی گئیں۔

## 6- انسانی اور اداراتی ترقی

قدرتی آفات سے متاثرہ لوگوں کو زیادہ موثر، کارآمد اور پائیدار خدمات کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کیلئے مقامی سرگرم کارکنان، سنگی سٹاف اور ترقیاتی ماہرین کی مہارتوں میں اضافے کیلئے تربیتوں کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔ سنگی نے سال 2007 میں لوگوں کی استعداد کار میں اضافے کیلئے عمر اصغر سنٹر برائے ترقی میں 117 کے قریب ورکشاپس، ایکسپوژرز، سیمینارز اور تربیتوں کا اہتمام کیا جس سے تقریباً 2925 لوگوں جن میں سنگی سٹاف، مقامی لوگ اور ترقیاتی ماہرین شامل ہیں، نے استفادہ حاصل کیا۔

ترقیاتی ماہرین کی مہارتوں میں اضافے کی ضروریات کو دیکھتے ہوئے بہت سے دوسرے اداروں نے اپنے سٹاف کی استعداد کار میں اضافے کیلئے سنگی کے ساتھ رابطہ کیا چنانچہ سنگی نے ان کیلئے تربیتوں کا اہتمام کیا جس نے نہ صرف ترقیاتی اداروں سے روابط کو مضبوط کیا سنٹر کے مالی استحکام کیلئے بھی اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

سنگی کے کمیونٹی پارٹنرز کی ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے عمر اصغر سنٹر برائے ترقی نے بہت سی تربیتی ورکشاپوں کا اہتمام کیا جن میں قائدانہ اور انتظامی صلاحیتیں، صنفی حساسیت، جنگلات کی مشترکہ انتظام کاری، ڈزاسٹر منجمنٹ، سفیر سینڈرز، پولیٹیکل ایجوکیشن، اور مقامی حکومت میں خواتین کی شراکت، تھیٹر، اور محفوظ گھروں کی تعمیر وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

عمر اصغر سنٹر برائے ترقی نے پلان پاکستان کے تعاون سے مقامی منتخب نمائندوں جن میں ناظمین، نائب ناظمین اور یونیورسل برتھ رجسٹریشن کے سیکرٹریز کی استعداد کار میں اضافے کیلئے اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ سنٹر نے یونیورسل برتھ رجسٹریشن پر سولہ تربیتی ورکشاپوں کا اہتمام کیا۔ سنٹر نے چار ڈسٹرکٹ چلڈرن فورمز بھی بنائے اور ان چار اضلاع میں بچوں کے حقوق پر تربیتی ورکشاپوں کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔ ہنگامی حالات کی انتظام کاری کے تناظر میں GEP پراجیکٹ کیلئے ایکشن میں مقامی حکومت کی استعداد کار اور ہنگامی حالات پر درس اضافی تربیتیں دی گئیں۔

اس سال نگرانی و جائزہ، ہیلتھ اور استعداد کار میں اضافہ کے کاموں میں بہتری لانے کیلئے چار رضا کاروں کی خدمات بھی حاصل کی گئیں۔ سنگی نے قومی اور بین الاقوامی این جی او اور ان کے کمیونٹی پارٹنرز کی استعداد کار میں اضافہ کیلئے بہت سی پروپوزل تیار کیں۔ سال 2006 میں عمر اصغر سنٹر برائے ترقی نے 8.4 ملین روپے کمائے جس میں 14.4 اخراجات کی مد میں چلے گئے۔

سلسلہ شروع کیا گیا تاکہ آفات سے قبل مشکلات اور حقیقی مسائل سے نمٹا جاسکے۔ مفاد عامہ کی تنظیموں، پالیسی سازوں، سینئر سرکاری افسران، امداد دینے والے اداروں، آزاد کشمیر اور صوبہ سرحد کے زلزلہ سے متاثرہ علاقوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے نمائندوں نے کانفرنس میں شرکت کی۔

نگلی نے آکسفیم جی بی کی شراکت سے آفات کی انتظام کاری کیلئے استعداد کار میں اضافے کے منصوبے پر عملدرآمد کیا۔ ان تربیتوں کا بنیادی مقصد قدرتی آفات کے لوگوں پر پڑنے والے اثرات کو کم کرنا اور بحالی کے کاموں میں بہتری لانا تھا۔ تمام سرگرمیوں میں تنظیمی کارکنان کی تربیتیں بھی ایک اہم عنصر رہا۔ ”ہنگامی حالات میں ضروریات“ کے موضوع پر ایک قومی سطح کی تربیتی ورکشاپ کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس میں منتخب تنظیموں کے 25 تربیتی ماہرین نے فائدہ حاصل کیا۔ اسی موضوع پر ایک تربیتی ورکشاپ کروائی گئی جس میں تقریباً اٹھارہ شاف ممبران مستفید ہوئے۔ یہ تربیتی ورکشاپ ہنگامی صورتحال میں لوگوں کی ضروریات کا اندازہ کرنے اور ان سے نمٹنے میں کافی کارآمد رہیں۔ مزید برآں گھروں کی محفوظ تعمیر پر ایک تربیتی ورکشاپ ایبٹ آباد میں منعقد کی گئی جس میں منتخب نمائندوں، ساتھی تنظیموں، اور شاف کے 25 افراد نے شرکت کی۔ اس تربیتی ورکشاپ نے گھروں کی محفوظ تعمیر کی مہارتیں سکھائیں اور پرانے ڈیزائنوں میں پائی جانے والی خامیوں کے بارے میں عام آگاہی پیدا کی تاکہ مستقبل کے نقصانات سے بچا جاسکے۔

نگلی نے متاثرین کی بحالی کے حوالے سے بین الاقوامی معیارات پر ایک تربیتی ورکشاپ کا انعقاد کیا جس کا مقصد ہنگامی حالات سے نمٹنے اور بحالی کیلئے رہنمائی فراہم کرنا تھی۔ اس کے علاوہ نگلی شاف کو مقامی لوگوں سے متعلقہ آفات کی انتظام کاری پر دو روزہ تربیت بھی کروائی گئی جس کا مقصد کارکنوں کو ہنگامی حالات کیلئے تکنیکی مہارتیں مہیا کرنا تھا۔

نگلی نے شاف کیلئے دس ہنگامی کٹس حاصل کیں جنہیں ہنگامی حالات میں تباہی سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں فیلڈ وزٹ کے دوران استعمال کیا گیا۔ ان کٹس نے بحالی کے کام کو احسن اور تیز کرنے کیلئے مدد دی۔ ایک ہنگامی بحالی کی ٹیم نگلی میں تیار کی گئی جو کہ نگلی کے تمام فیلڈ دفاتر اور تمام پروگراموں پر مشتمل تھی۔ مقامی سطح پر تباہی کے اثرات سے موثر طریقے سے نمٹنے اور آگاہی پیدا کرنے کیلئے ایک ڈزاسٹر مینجمنٹ مینوئل ڈیزائن کی گئی۔ اس مینوئل کا مقصد شاف اور مقامی لوگوں کو ہنگامی حالات اور قدرتی آفات کی صورت میں اپنے تحفظ اور حفاظت کو یقینی بنانا تھا۔

زلزلے کی تباہی کے ایک سال مکمل ہونے پر مظفر آباد اور بالا کوٹ کے کچھ علاقوں میں لوگوں خاص کر خواتین اور بچوں کی حالت کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے ایک سٹڈی کی گئی۔ نگلی نے ایرا کی شراکت سے منتخب ضلعوں کی سولہ یونین کونسلوں میں تعمیر نو کے کارکنان کی مہارت میں اضافے کیلئے تربیتوں کا انعقاد کیا۔ اس اقدام کے ذریعے 1033 لوگوں (مستری، ترکھان) کو محفوظ گھر بنانے کی تربیت دی گئی اور 1529 لوگوں کو خود گھر بنانے کی تربیت دی گئی۔

مزید برآں نگلی تحصیل آلائی (ضلع بگلرام) میں ایک بڑے منصوبے پر عملدرآمد کیلئے کنسورشیم کا حصہ بنا۔

اساتذہ، خواتین کونسلرز اور سماجی کارکنان نے شرکت کی اور موجودہ حالات میں لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کی اہمیت پر روشنی ڈالی۔ یہ پہلا موقع تھا کہ بنگرام میں مرد و خواتین نے اکٹھے سیمینار میں شرکت کی جبکہ خواتین کی تعداد مردوں کی نسبت زیادہ پائی گئی۔

سنگی نے حکومت آزاد کشمیر کے تعاون سے چار ضلعوں میں حکومتی تعلیمی اداروں کی تباہی پر ایک تفصیلی سروے کا اہتمام کیا۔

سنگی نے سیودی چلڈرن فنڈ یو کے کی شرکت سے شہری علاقوں میں بچوں کی حفاظت سے متعلق ایک جائزہ رپورٹ بنائی جس نے مظفر آباد شہر کے نو کیپوں میں موجود بے گھر بچوں کے مسائل کا احاطہ کیا۔ اس جائزہ سٹڈی نے کیپوں میں رہنے والے بچوں کے مسائل کی نشاندہی کر کے سفارشات مرتب کیں۔ رہائش کی فوری ضروریات، خوراک اور پانی کے علاوہ یہ بچے بہت سے پیچیدہ مسائل سے دوچار ہیں۔

سنگی نے ایک غیر سرکاری تنظیم ”دی سٹیٹن فاؤنڈیشن (TCF)“ کو زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں سکولوں کی تعمیر کیلئے مکمل تعاون فراہم کیا۔ سنگی کی ساتھی تنظیموں کو اس تنظیم سے تعاون کرنے پر آمادہ کیا گیا۔ ساتھی تنظیموں نے نجی سکولوں کی تعمیر کیلئے زمین عطیہ کی۔

## 5- پروگرام برائے قدرتی آفات کی انتظام کاری

سال 2006 میں سنگی نے اپنی توجہ آہستہ آہستہ ریلیف سے بحالی کی طرف مرکوز کی۔ پہلے قدم کے طور پر منتخب علاقوں میں نقصانات کی جائزہ رپورٹیں تیار کی گئیں۔ ان جائزوں نے روزگار، تعلیم، پانی اور صفائی، گھروں کی تباہی وغیرہ پر زلزلے کے اثرات کا احاطہ کیا۔ سنگی نے یونیٹ کے تعاون سے 4405 سرکاری تعلیمی سہولیات کا ایک سروے کے تحت جائزہ لیا۔ سروے کے نتائج کو آزاد کشمیر گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ شیئر کیا گیا۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ پروگرام نے زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں گھروں کی تباہی کی ایک جائزہ رپورٹ بھی تیار کی۔ اس کے علاوہ سنگی فیلڈ ٹیم زلزلے سے متاثرہ دور دراز کے دیہاتوں تک پہنچی جس نے بحالی کے کام کو تیز کیا۔ نتیجے کے طور پر سرکاری حکام نے متاثرہ لوگوں کے گھروں کی تعمیر کیلئے ادائیگیوں کے عمل کو شروع کر دیا۔

ضلع مانسہرہ اور مظفر آباد میں مون سون کی شدید بارشوں اور سیلاب سے شدید جانی نقصان ہوا۔ سنگی نے مختلف ریلیف کی اشیاء 200 گھرانوں کو پہنچائیں۔ ان ریلیف اشیاء میں ٹینٹ، پینے کا پانی، اور چند بنیادی کھانے پینے کی اشیاء، چاول، دالیں، چینی، آنا وغیرہ شامل تھا۔ یہ ریلیف اشیاء دریائے کنہار کے نزدیکی علاقوں، اور کچھ بالائی دیہات خاص طور پر گاؤں منگ، کوٹ گلی، جلورہ اور کانھیاں شامل ہیں، میں پہنچائی گئیں۔ مستفیدگان نے مشکل کی اس گھڑی میں سنگی کی کوششوں کو سراہا۔ مزید یہ کہ سنگی نے ایرا اور ریلیف ایجنسیوں کے ساتھ مختلف فورمز اور میٹنگز میں متاثرہ اور بے زمین لوگوں اور موسم سرما کی منصوبہ بندی کے حوالے سے مسائل کو اجاگر کیا۔

25 فروری 2006 کو اسلام آباد میں ”ترقی پذیر ممالک میں آفات سے قبل تیاری اور اس سے نمٹنے کے طریقہ کار“ پر ایک کانفرنس منعقد کی گئی۔ سنگی نے ہیومن ریسورس ڈیولپمنٹ نیٹ ورک (HRDN) کو اس سرگرمی کے انعقاد میں مدد کی۔ اس کانفرنس سے قبل ضلعی ڈائریکٹرز کا

ضلع ہری پور میں واقع حطار صنعتی ایریا میں سینٹ فیکٹریوں کی وجہ سے ماحول اور پانی کی آلودگی نے تین یونین کونسلوں جس میں ڈنگی، باریلہ، حطار شامل ہیں کے 70 ہزار لوگوں کو براہ راست متاثر کیا ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے بیماریاں پھیل رہی تھی۔ زمین کی پیداواری صلاحیت پانی کی آلودگی کی وجہ سے کم ہو رہی تھی۔ اس صورتحال سے نمٹنے کیلئے سنگی نے حطار میں پارٹنرز تنظیموں کے ساتھ مل کر حکمت عملی بنائی۔ جس میں ایک ریلی اور مالکان کے ساتھ بات چیت کے علاوہ تمام متعلقہ ایم این اے، ایم پی اے، یونین کونسلز ناظم اور ای ڈی او ہیلتھ کو شامل کیا گیا۔ جس کے بعد فیکٹری مالکان کو مناسب وقت دیا گیا کہ وہ مقامی لوگوں کے اصولی حق کو تسلیم کریں۔

سنگی نے سال 2006 میں مقامی لوگوں کی بحالی کیلئے اپنے دائرہ کار میں 36 تعمیر و ترقی کی سکیمیں مکمل کیں۔ ان سکیموں کے مکمل ہونے سے 44,620 افراد جن میں سے (52 فیصد خواتین) مستفید ہوئیں۔ سنگی نے 7.12 ملین روپے خرچ کئے جبکہ مقامی لوگوں کا حصہ 1.9 ملین تھا۔ مقامی لوگوں کو تربیت دی گئی کہ وہ مقامی تعمیر و ترقی کے منصوبوں اور گھروں کی تعمیر میں طے کئے گئے کم سے کم معیار کو مد نظر رکھیں۔ اس منصوبے سے 1050 افراد مستفید ہوئے۔ منصوبے کے عملدرآمد میں اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ گھروں کے سو میٹر کی حد کے اندر پانی کا نکالنا موجود ہونا چاہئے جبکہ معذور افراد کو گھر کے اندر پانی کی دستیابی ممکن بنائی گئی۔ پانی کی سپلائی سے قبل پانی کا معیار چیک کیا گیا۔ نئے تعمیر شدہ علاقوں میں شجر کاری کو یقینی بنایا گیا۔

بچوں کی تعلیمی ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے سال 2006 میں سنگی نے اپنے تعلیمی پروگرام کا باقاعدہ آغاز کیا۔ سنگی نے اپنی ایڈووکیسی مہم شروع کی جس کا مقصد اساتذہ۔ والدین ایسوسی ایشن کا آغاز، بچوں کی تعلیم، اور زلزلے سے متاثرہ خواتین اور بچوں کیلئے محفوظ مقامات کا قیام تھا۔ سنگی کے دائرہ کار میں اساتذہ کی تربیت کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔ 131 پرائمری اساتذہ کو تربیت دی گئی جن میں بچوں کی نفسیات، پڑھانے کے طریقہ کار، گروپ ورک، سیکھنے اور سکھانے کی منصوبہ بندی کے مضامین شامل تھے۔

بگرام میں لوگوں میں آگاہی پیدا کرنے کیلئے ایک واک کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس کا موضوع ”تعلیم بچوں کا بنیادی حق“ تھا۔ اس واک میں تقریباً 150 لوگوں نے شرکت کی جن میں سکول جانے والے بچے، نوجوان اور سماجی کارکنان شامل تھے۔ اسی طرح ضلع مظفر آباد اور ایٹ آباد کے دو منتخب سکولوں میں بھی اسی طرح کے دو مقابلے کروائے گئے۔ پانچ سو سے زیادہ لوگوں (سکولوں کے بچوں، اساتذہ اور والدین) نے ان سرگرمیوں میں حصہ لیا۔

ضلع ہری پور کے گاؤں دھرتیاں میں ”لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کی اہمیت“ کے موضوع پر ایک سیمینار کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔ سیمینار کا بنیادی مقصد والدین اور مقامی لوگوں میں بچوں کی تعلیم کے حوالے سے آگہی پیدا کرنا تھا۔ اس سیمینار کے شرکاء میں 50 علاقائی رابطہ کونسل کے مرد ممبران، 32 علاقائی رابطہ کونسل کی خواتین ممبران، 10 خواتین اساتذہ، تعلیمی اداروں کے افسران، مقامی نمائندے شامل تھے۔ مقامی سکولوں کے مسائل پر گفتگو کی گئی اور ان مسائل کے حل کیلئے حکمت عملی تیار کی گئی۔

اسی طرح ضلع بگرام میں 20 جون 2006 کو ایک سیمینار لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کی اہمیت پر منعقد کیا گیا جس میں محکمہ تعلیم، مقامی حکومتی نمائندوں،

تھا۔ خواتین کیلئے لائبریریاں کھولی گئیں جہاں 28 گاؤں کی خواتین نے ان سے استفادہ حاصل کیا۔ ایک دن میں اوسطاً مختلف دیہاتوں کی 25 خواتین ان جگہوں کا دورہ کرتی تھیں۔ ان محفوظ جگہوں پر تربیت یافتہ سٹاف نے دور دراز کے گاؤں کی یونین کونسلوں میں صحت کے 39 سیشنز دیئے گئے جس سے 1365 خواتین مستفید ہوئیں۔

ضلع مظفر آباد کے 8000 نفوس پر مشتمل کونکاں گاؤں میں ایک کمیونٹی ہیلتھ سنٹر کا قیام عمل میں لایا گیا ناروے ایسوسی نے اس کام کیلئے مالی معاونت مہیا کی۔ کمیونٹی ہیلتھ سنٹر سکاٹ لینڈ سے ایک کنٹینر کی صورت میں لایا گیا۔ سال 2006 کے آخر میں اس کنٹینر کو محکمہ صحت حکومت آزاد کشمیر کے حوالے کر دیا گیا۔

نگلی نے مقامی صحت کے مسائل پر ایڈووکیسی کی جس میں ناکافی صحت سہولیات، ماحولیاتی آلودگی سے بڑھنے والے صحت کے مسائل، موسم سرما میں لوگوں کیلئے شیلٹر کی کمی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ مقامی لوگوں نے صحت کے مسائل کی نشاندہی کی جسے بڑے فورمز پر زیر بحث لانے کیلئے تمام سرکاری افسران کو مدعو کیا گیا اور مسائل کے حل کیلئے فیصلے کئے گئے۔ برڈفلو سے پیدا ہونے والی صورتحال میں نگلی نے اس موضوع پر مانسہرہ اور ایبٹ آباد میں سیمینار کا اہتمام کیا جس میں دونوں جگہوں سے تقریباً 70 کے لگ بھگ مقامی لوگوں نے شرکت کی۔

سخت سرد موسم نے صحت کے مسائل پیدا کئے خصوصاً وہاں جہاں لوگ شیلٹرز میں رہائش پذیر تھے۔ نگلی نے موسم سرما میں بے گھر لوگوں کی صحت کے مسائل پر مہم چلائی۔ اس مسئلے پر نگلی نے ایک سیمینار کا اہتمام بھی کیا جس میں 53 دیہی کمیٹیوں کے 85 مقامی سرگرم کارکنان نے شرکت کی۔ ان کارکنان کو موسم سرما میں حفاظتی اقدامات سے آگاہ کیا گیا اور محفوظ گھروں کی تکنیک بھی بتائی گئی۔ مقامی لوگوں نے حکومت سے موسم سرما کیلئے مربوط حکمت عملی کا مطالبہ کیا اور اس پروگرام کو قومی اور بین الاقوامی میڈیا نے کور تاج دی۔

کراچی اور پنجاب میں ڈنگی بخار کے بہت سارے مریض دیکھنے میں آئے جس سے آگہی کیلئے نگلی نے ہری پور اور غازی میں ڈنگی بخار پر ایک روزہ سیمینارز کئے جس میں حکومتی افسران، مفاد عامہ غیر سرکاری، مقامی تنظیموں اور مقامی لوگوں کی بڑی تعداد نے شرکت کی۔ شرکاء میں معلوماتی مواد بھی تقسیم کیا گیا۔

ضلع مانسہرہ میں گڑھی حبیب اللہ کے مقام پر آگہی اور لائن ڈیپارٹمنٹ اور پارٹنرز تنظیموں کے ساتھ روابط بڑھانے کیلئے ٹی بی کے موضوع پر ایک سیمینار کا اہتمام کیا گیا جس میں دیہی کمیٹیوں کے ممبران، علاقائی رابطہ کونسلوں اور پارٹنرز تنظیموں نے شرکت کی۔ 22 دیہی کمیٹیوں کے 100 مرد اور 96 خواتین اس سیمینار سے مستفید ہوئے۔

ایبٹ آباد میں ڈونگا گلی کے مقام پر ماحولیات کے عالمی دن کے موقع پر ایک واک کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ سکول کے بچوں کو اس واک میں مدعو کیا گیا اور انہیں ماحول کی بگڑتی ہوئی صورتحال سے صحت پر پڑنے والے اثرات سے آگاہ کیا گیا۔ اس موقع پر پوسٹرز مقابلے کا انعقاد کر کے بچوں میں انعامات بھی تقسیم کئے گئے۔ بچوں کو ہوا، پانی اور خوراک کی آلودگی سے متعلق بھی آگاہ کیا گیا۔

پہنچا۔ سبکی نے متاثرہ علاقوں میں انسانی بحالی کے کام کو بہتر بنانے کیلئے سرکاری و نجی اداروں، غیر سرکاری تنظیموں اور بین الاقوامی امدادی اداروں کے ساتھ روابط بڑھائے۔

ہزاروں زخمی لوگوں کی زندگیاں بچانے کیلئے متاثرہ علاقوں میں منتخب شدہ جگہوں پر طبی امداد کے لئے سترہ میڈیکل کیمپوں میں تقریباً پانچ ہزار افراد کو دوائیاں مفت مہیا کی گئیں۔ جرمنی سے پلاسٹک سرجری کرنے والی رضا کاروں کی ٹیم نے ایٹ آباد میں آٹھ روزہ پلاسٹک سرجری میڈیکل کیمپ میں شمولیت کی جہاں پر تقریباً 96 مریضوں کو مفت طبی مشورے دیئے گئے۔ کیمپ کے دوران میں آپریشن کئے گئے اور یہ آپریشن ایک بڑی کامیابی تھی۔

سبکی نے صحت کے مسائل پر مختلف طبقہ ہائے فکر کے لوگوں کی استعداد کار میں اضافے کیلئے تربیتوں کا اہتمام بھی کیا۔ لوگوں میں صحت کے مسائل پر آگہی کیلئے جدید طریقے استعمال کئے گئے۔ تقریباً 25000 افراد کو بنیادی تحفظ صحت کے مختلف سیشنز کے ذریعے تربیت دی گئی جس میں چھوٹے بچوں اور بالغوں کی صحت، ذاتی اور ماحولیاتی صفائی، آلودہ پانی سے پھیلنے والی بیماریاں اور وبائی امراض شامل ہیں۔ صحت و صفائی کے حوالے سے تین تین دن کی نو تربیتیں دی گئیں جس میں منتخب دائرہ کار سے دو سو مقامی لوگوں نے شرکت کی۔ ان تربیتوں کی وجہ سے دیہی صحت کمیٹیاں، مقامی ہسپتال اور بنیادی مرکز صحت ان بیماریوں سے نمٹنے کیلئے موثر طریقے سے کام کرنے لگے۔ سبکی نے ہنگامی طبی امداد کی آٹھ تربیتوں کا بھی اہتمام کیا اور ان کی ضرورت زلزلے کے بعد خاص طور پر محسوس کی گئی۔ ان تربیتوں سے براہ راست 93 مرد اور 123 خواتین مستفید ہوئیں۔

سبکی نے ذہنی صدموں سے دوچار لوگوں کی مدد کیلئے اپنے سٹاف کیلئے نفسیاتی اور سماجی مہارتوں میں اضافے کیلئے تین تربیتوں کا اہتمام کیا۔ یہ تربیتیں Psychological Relief جنوبی افریقہ کے تعاون سے دی گئیں۔

ضلع ہانسبرہ میں کیرائزیشنل کے مالی تعاون سے کمیونٹی ایڈیٹریٹ سٹیورٹ پراجیکٹ کے ذریعے کل 23,222 افراد (13,328 خواتین اور 9,894 مرد) کو بیماریوں سے بچاؤ اور علاج کی خدمات مہیا کی گئیں۔ ان خدمات سے وادی سرن کی پانچ، وادی کونش کی تین، ضلع ہانسبرہ کی ٹنڈا یونین کونسل کے علاوہ یونین کونسل شکلیاری کی بیوہ، غیر شادی شدہ، گھروں کی سربراہ خواتین اور یتیم بچوں نے استفادہ حاصل کیا۔ اس پراجیکٹ کے ذریعے 182 افراد جن میں 100 مرد اور 82 خواتین شامل ہیں کو کمیونٹی ہیلتھ رضا کاروں کی تربیت کی گئی۔ مقامی سطح پر 76 خواتین کو بھی تربیت دی گئی اور 41 ٹینٹ کلبینس بھی کھولے گئے جن میں ان رضا کاروں نے بنیادی تحفظ صحت کی خدمات سرانجام دیں جبکہ باقاعدہ طبی کیمپ پیرامیڈیکل ٹیم نے لگائے جن میں خواتین ڈاکٹرز بھی شامل تھیں۔

سبکی نے ضلع مظفر آباد کی تین یونین کونسلوں میں شرکت گاہ کی مدد سے خواتین کیلئے محفوظ جگہوں (Women Friendly Spaces) کا بھی انتظام کیا جبکہ UNFPA نے اس میں مالی معاونت کی۔ ان جگہوں کا مقصد خواتین کو صنف اور صحت سے متعلق معاملات پر معلومات فراہم کرنا تھا اس کے علاوہ وہاں دستکاری، قدرتی ذرائع کی انتظام کاری اور صحت سے متعلق سرگرمیوں کا بھی اہتمام کیا گیا

سال 2006 میں سگی کرافٹ شاپ کی کل سیل 2.53 بلین روپے تھی۔ ساتھی گھریلو سطح کے کارکنوں نے لاہور میں منعقدہ ایکسپو میں حصہ لیا اور تقریباً 700,000 کی اشیاء فروخت کی۔ ہنرمندوں کے مارکیٹ سے بالواسطہ روابط کیلئے ان کی مصنوعات کی نمائش عالمی یوم خواتین نمائش، ورلڈ سوشل فورم کراچی، ہوم نیٹ پاکستان شال اپوائینا بازار ایکسپو 2006 اور سارک ٹریڈ میلہ کراچی میں کی گئی۔

سگی کی بین الاقوامی سرگرمیوں جیسے کہ ایکسپو 2006 اور سارک میلے میں پاکستانی مصنوعات کی نمائش ایک بڑی کامیابی تھی۔ یہ سرگرمیاں ایکسپورٹ پرموشن بیورو کے تعاون سے منعقد کی گئیں۔ ساتھی گھریلو سطح کے کارکنوں کے مارکیٹ سے روابط مزید بڑھانے کیلئے سگی فیڈریشن برائے پاکستان چیئیر اور کامرس اور انڈسٹری (FPCCI) کا ممبر بنی۔

حقوق پر کام کرنے والی تنظیم ہونے کی وجہ سے سگی نے اپنی توجہ گھریلو سطح پر کام کرنے والے کارکنوں کے حقوق، جائز معاوضے اور تنظیموں کے قیام پر مبذول رکھی۔ ضلع ہری پور کی ایک کمیونٹی ممبر نے جنوبی افریقہ میں سگی کی ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر کے ساتھ ویگو کی جنرل اسمبلی میں شرکت کی۔ ورکشاپ میں پیش کئے جانے والے عوامی بیرونی کے ٹولز کا سگی نے اردو ترجمہ کروایا جو کہ ویگو کی ویب سائٹ پر موجود ہے۔

گڑھی حبیب اللہ کے ریٹیفیکیشن میں موجود ساٹھ خواتین کیلئے سگی نے سلائی اور کڑھائی سے متعلق چار تربیتوں کا اہتمام کیا اسی طرح ضلع مانسہرہ کی یونین کونسل بیجانی میں زلزلے سے متاثرہ 120 خواتین کو ایک ماہ کی کٹائی اور سلائی کی تربیت دی گئی۔ ان خواتین کو چھ مختلف طرح کی چیزیں سینے اور کڑھائی کے مختلف نمونے سکھائے گئے۔ پروگرام کی اختتامی تقریب میں 250 عورتوں نے شرکت کی۔ تربیت کے بعد پروگرام 480 عمدہ مصنوعات خرید کر 15000 روپے خواتین کو ادا کئے یہ مصنوعات بعد ازاں سگی کرافٹ شاپ پر نمائش اور فروخت کی گئیں۔

گاؤں شمالی ضلع بنگرام میں سات خصوصی افراد کو 15 دن کی کپڑوں کی سلائی اور کٹائی کی تربیت دی گئی۔ ضلع مظفر آباد گاؤں کلاچنگراں میں خواتین کی دیہی کمیٹی نے کمیونٹی سنٹر بنایا جس کے لئے سگی نے تین سلائی مشینیں عطیے کے طور پر دیں ابھی تک 43 خواتین کا اندراج ہو چکا ہے۔

یونین کونسل نجف پور (ضلع ہری پور) میں ذرائع مواصلات کی عدم موجودگی کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے سگی نے گاؤں چوٹی میں PCO لگانے کیلئے 10,000 روپے کا قرضہ دیا۔

CBRM منصوبے اور ساتھی علاقائی رابطہ کونسلوں کے تعاون سے سگی نے وادی منور میں چھوٹے پیمانے پر بجلی کی فراہمی کیلئے مائیکرو ہائیڈرو پاور سٹیشن کی تنصیب کا کام شروع کیا۔ 2006 کے آخر میں منصوبے کی تکمیل پر چار گاؤں کے تقریباً تین سو گھرانے مستفید ہوئے۔

## 4- سماجی شعبے کی ترقی

18 اکتوبر کے زلزلے کے بعد سماجی شعبے کی بحالی سگی کی توجہ کا مرکز رہی۔ زلزلے سے صحت اور تعلیم کے سرکاری اور نجی ڈھانچے کو بہت زیادہ نقصان

کی دیہی کمیٹی کی محکمہ زراعت سے میٹنگ کے بعد تین سو گھرانوں پر مشتمل گاؤں کے لوگوں کو بیج فراہم کئے۔ علاقائی رابطہ کونسل (سائبان ڈیولپمنٹ فاؤنڈیشن) یونین کونسل چرکپورہ نے 27 پراجیکٹ حاصل کئے اس کے علاوہ 0.1 ملین کے پودوں کی شجرکاری کی۔

5368 چوزوں کی خواتین میں تقسیم کے علاوہ سگی نے مویشیوں اور پولٹری کی انتظام کاری کیلئے تیرہ فیلڈ ڈے منعقد کئے۔ اٹھارہ لائیو سٹاک ایکسٹنشن ورکرز کو تربیت دی گئی۔ 335 کنال زمین پر کٹاؤ روکنے کیلئے تیزی سے بڑھنے والے درختوں کی 15 جگہوں پر شجرکاری کی گئی۔ ساتھی کسانوں کو 54 باغات اگانے میں مدد فراہم کی گئی۔ ضلع ایبٹ آباد اور ہری پور میں 3600 زیتون کے پودوں پر بیوند کاری میں مدد فراہم کی گئی۔

سیودی چلڈرن فنڈ یو کے اور سوکس ہیومنٹیرین اسٹنس کے تعاون سے زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں 4535 توانائی بچاؤ چولہے تقسیم کئے گئے۔ یونین کونسل جرید اور تھیا گلی میں توانائی بچاؤ چولہوں کی تیاری کیلئے لوہاروں کو تربیت فراہم کی گئی۔ سکولوں کی سطح پر 12 نیچر کلب بنائے گئے۔ مقابلوں کے ذریعے 862 سکول کے بچوں (25 فیصد لڑکیاں) کو قدرتی وسائل کی انتظام کاری کی اہمیت سے آگاہ کیا گیا۔

یونین کونسل جرید، ضلع مانسہرہ میں اخروٹ کی مارکیٹنگ کیلئے ایک گروپ بنا کر اس کو تربیت دی گئی اور ستمبر 2006 میں اس گروپ کو گلگت کا دورہ کروایا گیا۔ اسی طرح یونین کونسل جرید کے آٹھ گاؤں کے آلو اگانے والے کسانوں کو آلوؤں کے ریسرچ سٹیشن ہٹاکنڈی کا دورہ کروایا گیا تاکہ وہ جدید تکنیک سے فائدہ اٹھاسکیں۔

ضلع مانسہرہ کے زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں زرعی سرگرمیوں کے فروغ کیلئے 15 زمین کے ٹکڑوں پر زراعت کیلئے بیج فراہم کئے گئے۔ منتخب علاقوں میں گھریلو سطح پر بزیوں کے اگاؤ کیلئے خواتین کو موسمی بزیوں کے بیج مفت فراہم کئے گئے۔

ضلع مظفر آباد میں پائیدار ذرائع روزگار کے فروغ کیلئے سگی، یو این ڈی پی، مقامی حکومت اور محکمہ زراعت کے نمائندوں پر مشتمل ایک نیٹ ورک بنایا گیا جس کے پہلے قدم کے طور پر یونین کونسل لنگر پورہ، مظفر آباد اور چنال بنگ کے تین گاؤں کیلئے دیہی ترقیاتی منصوبے بنائے گئے۔

121 لوگوں کو 2.10 ملین روپے کے چھوٹے قرضے فراہم کئے گئے۔ 1.18 ملین روپے (52 فیصد خواتین) کی بچت ساتھی ممبران کی طرف سے بینک میں جمع کروائی گئی۔ آپس کے قرض دینے کے عمل (Internal Lending) کے 0.85 ملین روپے کے قرضے گیارہ ممبران میں تقسیم کئے۔ ضلع مظفر آباد کی 28 بیواؤں کو خوشحالی بینک سے 15000 ہزار کا قرضہ حاصل کرنے میں مدد فراہم کی۔

803 گھریلو سطح کے کارکنوں کو اپنا کاروبار کرنے کیلئے تربیتیں فراہم کی گئیں۔ جس کے بعد 130 گھریلو سطح کے کارکنوں نے مصنوعات کی تیاری اور فروخت سے کماتا شروع کر دیا ہے۔

تنظیم برائے فروغ ہنر خواتین (WSDO) ضلع جوہی دادو سندھ کے میلے میں تین خواتین ممبران نے شرکت کی۔

### 3- پائیدار ذرائع روزگار

زلزلے سے متاثرہ اور غریب علاقوں میں لوگوں کے ذرائع روزگار کی تعمیر نو سبکی کے پائیدار ذرائع روزگار پروگرام کی توجہ کا مرکز رہا۔ بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی، کم ہوتے ہوئے قدرتی وسائل، کاروبار کے مواقع نہ ہونا، مالی نقصانات اور حکومت کی طرف سے کمزور سماجی تحفظ لوگوں کو غربت کی طرف دھکیلنے کے اہم عناصر ہیں۔ ذرائع روزگار کے حوالے سے مخصوص آبادی کی محرومیوں کو دور کرنے کیلئے سبکی نے کئی شاخہ حکمت عملی اپنائی۔

خوراک کی ہنگامی امداد سے آمدنی کے حصول کی سرگرمیوں تک تبدیلی لوگوں کی زندگی کی نئی ابتداء کی طرف پہلا قدم تھا۔ دوسرا انسانی امدادی تنظیموں، حکومتی اداروں اور مقامی تنظیموں کے درمیان چھٹی سطح پر خدمات کی فراہمی کیلئے اتحاد بنائے گئے۔ پالیسی کی سطح پر لوگوں میں ان کے مزدوری کے حقوق، ذرائع روزگار کے حقوق سے متعلق آگہی پھیلائی گئی۔ اس کے علاوہ شہر کہ کھیتی باڑی اور ڈبلیوٹی او کی پیچیدگیوں کے چھوٹے کسانوں اور دیہی اقتصادیات پر اثرات کے بارے میں سول سوسائٹی کے موقف کو واضح کیا گیا۔

گاؤں اور یونین کونسل کی سطح پر ساتھی تنظیموں کو، گھریلو سطح کے کام، کاروباری گروپ، کسان گروپ اور اقتصادی اور قدرتی وسائل کی انتظام کاری کیلئے کمیٹیوں کے قیام میں ہر ممکن مدد فراہم کی گئی۔ اس کے بعد ان کی استعداد کار میں اضافے کیلئے مختلف تربیتی دی گئیں۔

شہری علاقوں میں سبکی نے باقاعدگی سے مزدوروں کے حقوق کی کمیٹیوں (ضلع ہری پور) جیسے دوسرے نیٹ ورک اور فورم کی میٹنگ کا انعقاد اور شرکت کی تاکہ ساتھی مقامی لوگوں کے روزگار کے مسائل کو متعلقہ حکومتی حکموں تک پہنچایا جاسکے۔

آکسفیم جی بی کے تعاون سے سبکی نے زلزلے سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں ذرائع روزگار کے حوالے سے ایک تجزیاتی مطالعہ کیا۔ سبکی فیلڈ ٹیم نے متاثرہ ضلعوں کے پچاس گاؤں کا دورہ کیا جس میں قدرتی وسائل کی بحالی، چھوٹے قرضوں کی سہولت اور کاروباری سرگرمیوں کی بحالی کے فروغ کی ضرورت محسوس کی گئی۔

کینیڈین ہنگر فاؤنڈیشن اور کینٹر پاکستان کے تعاون سے ضلع ایبٹ آباد اور مانسہرہ کی یونین کونسل بوٹی، کوکٹنگ اور شکتیاہری کی 680 بے آسرا اور غریب خواتین میں 990 بکریاں تقسیم کی گئی۔ اس کے علاوہ مویشیوں کیلئے چار سو چھپر اور خوراک بھی مہیا کی گئی اور مویشیوں اور پولٹری کو ٹیکے بھی لگائے گئے۔

آکسفیم جی بی کے تعاون سے سبکی نے مویشیوں کے عارضی چھپر تیار کئے جن میں آٹھ سی جی آئی شیش، بنیادی آلات اور کیلوں سے لیس ٹول کٹ شامل تھی۔ 6663 کسانوں میں یہ چھپر اور 5.45 ملین روپے (US \$ 90,833) نقد تقسیم کئے گئے۔ سوس ہیومینٹری اسسٹنس یونٹ کے تعاون سے ضلع مانسہرہ کی یونین کونسل مہانڈری میں نسل کشی کیلئے چار تیل جبکہ پچاس ایکڑ زمین پر پبل چلانے کیلئے آٹھ تیل مہیا کئے گئے اس کے علاوہ پانچ سو گھرانوں کو زرعی آلات جیسا کہ ریڑھیاں اور پل وغیرہ مہیا کئے گئے۔ گاؤں کارا کروارا، یونین کونسل لانگہ (آزاد کشمیر)

نصاب اور موجودہ صورتحال کے تناظر میں پیش کرنے کیلئے ضلع فیصل آباد میں ایک سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ 11 دسمبر 2006 کو سٹی اور ایکشن ایڈ نے دوسری غیر سرکاری تنظیموں کے ساتھ مل کر اسلام آباد میں نمایاں حکومتی اور حزب اختلاف کے لیڈران سے بات کی کہ وہ بلوچستان کے بحران کا کوئی جمہوری حل نکالیں۔ اس ڈائیلاگ میں تمام شرکاء نے صوبوں کو خود مختاری دینے، مضبوط کرنے اور وفاقی حکومت کے اثر سے نکالنے اور پاکستان کو جمہوریت کی راہ پر ڈالنے پر اتفاق کیا۔ انہوں نے بلوچستان میں فوجی آپریشن بند کرنے کا بھی مطالبہ کیا۔ انٹرنیشنل ہیومنسٹ موومنٹ جو کہ دنیا میں امن اور انسانیت کے فروغ کیلئے کام کر رہی ہے کے نمائندے لوئی ڈی آریا کا ایک لیکچر 10 دسمبر 2006 کو سٹی اسلام آباد آفس میں منعقد کیا گیا۔ سٹی نے ان کا ایک انٹرویو پاور 99 ایف ایم ریڈیو پر بھی نشر کروایا۔

انسانی، خواتین کے حقوق، امن، برابری اور انصاف کے فروغ کی مہم کے سلسلے میں پاور 99 ایف ایم کے تعاون سے سٹی نے پانچ ریڈیو پروگرام منعقد کئے۔ پارٹنرز کے تعاون سے سٹی نے پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ کی تین مشاورتی ورکشاپیں پشاور، آزاد کشمیر، اور کوئٹہ میں منعقد کیں جن کا مقصد پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ کا تصور (concept) جنگلات کے شعبے میں بہتر بنانا اور ایک حکمت عملی تیار کرنا ہے۔

سال 2006 میں سٹی نے دیر کوہستان فارسٹ رائلٹی مسئلے اور سرحد عوامی فاریسٹری اتحاد پر تحقیق مکمل کر لی۔ اسی عمل کو آگے بڑھانے کیلئے سٹی نے ”عوام کے جنگلاتی حقوق کی مہم“ پر دو روزہ ورکشاپ صوبہ سرحد میں منعقد کی۔ ان دونوں تحقیقی مطالعوں کی پریس کلب، پشاور میں رونمائی کی گئی۔ ایڈووکیسی پروگرام نے SDPI کے تعاون سے ماحولیات کیلئے مزید بجٹ مختص کرنے کی اہمیت پر زور دینے کیلئے ایک سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا۔

مارچ 2006 میں سٹی نے تقریباً 150 شاف اور کمیونٹی ممبران کی ورلڈ سوشل فورم کراچی میں شرکت کو ممکن بنایا۔ انسانی حقوق کے فروغ اور سیاسی اور سماجی امتیاز کے خاتمے کیلئے علاقائی اور قومی سطح پر بہت سی سرگرمیوں کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔

زلزلے کے بعد سٹی نے قومی اور بین الاقوامی امدادی اداروں کے ساتھ قریبی روابط رکھے اور متاثرین اور محروم لوگوں کے حقوق کیلئے پالیسیوں میں تبدیلی کے لئے ایرا کے ساتھ بھی قریبی رابطہ رکھا۔ لوگوں کو حقیقی صورتحال سے باخبر رکھنے کیلئے بین الاقوامی وزٹرز کو بھی معاونت کی۔

سال 2006 میں سٹی نے اتحادیوں اور نیٹ ورک کو اداراتی مدد فراہم کی۔ اس سلسلے میں کورن (CORIN) کا لائحہ عمل طے کرنے کیلئے ورکشاپ ہوئی اور ایکشن کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ CORIN کا سیکرٹریٹ بلوچستان این جی اوز فیڈریشن میں منتقل ہو گیا۔ بڑے منصوبوں کے شدید اثرات کو واضح کرنے کیلئے سٹی نے اپنے پارٹنرز کے ساتھ حکومتی اداروں، مقامی، قومی سرگرم کارکنوں اور بین الاقوامی ماحولیاتی اداروں سے موثر لا بنگ کیلئے اتحاد بنائے۔ اسی سلسلے میں تونہ بیراج ری ماڈلنگ پراجیکٹ کیلئے اتحاد نیومری پراجیکٹ پر مقامی گروپ، کالا باغ ڈیم کی متاثرہ آبادیوں کا اتحاد اور حطار کی صنعتی آلودگی کے خلاف ایکشن کمیٹیوں کو مضبوط کیا گیا۔

تقریباً دو سو لوگوں نے پانی اور ہوا کی آلودگی کے خلاف اس ریلی میں شرکت کی جس کے بعد ضلعی انتظامیہ نے صورتحال کی نزاکت کو سمجھتے ہوئے صنعت کاروں کو تین مہینے کے اندر آلودگی ختم کرنے کیلئے نوٹس جاری کئے۔ تعمیر نو کے حوالے سے سگی کے خواتین کی تربیتوں کے انتظام کو ورلڈ بینک مشن کی طرف سے سراہا گیا۔ پالیسی کی سطح پر خواتین کے تحفظ کا بل اور حسب بل سب سے متنازعہ موضوعات رہے۔ سگی نے ان امتیازی قوانین کی مکمل منسوخی کیلئے احتجاجی ریلیاں، سیمینارز، ٹاک شوز اور پریس کانفرنسوں کا اہتمام کیا۔ اگرچہ حکومت اس بل میں مکمل ترمیم کرنا چاہتی تھی لیکن زنا اور زنا الجبر جیسی اہم شقوں میں ترمیم کر کے حکومت نے ایک اہم فیصلہ کیا۔

سگی نے ایرا کی سماجی تحفظ کی پالیسیوں پر قومی سطح پر میٹنگز کا اہتمام کیا۔ اس پر ایک تنقیدی جائزہ تیار کر کے متعلقہ حکام تک پہنچایا گیا۔ سگی نے اکتوبر 8، 2006 کے متاثرہ گروپوں پر ایک پینل ڈسکشن کا انعقاد کیا جس میں خواتین اور بچوں کے مالکانہ حقوق، مزارعین کے حقوق اور مراعات سے متعلق مسائل پر روشنی ڈالی گئی۔ صنفی حساسیت کے موضوع پر سگی نے سیشنز اور تربیتی ورکشاپوں کا اہتمام کیا جس سے 80 سٹاف ممبران (خواتین و مرد) مستفید ہوئے۔ سگی نے جینڈر ریورس سنٹر کے قیام کیلئے بھی کام کیا۔ اس مقصد کیلئے صنف کے مسائل پر 56 کتابیں اور خواتین کے حقوق پر پوسٹرز مختلف تنظیموں سے سٹاف ممبران اور کمیونٹی پارٹنرز کی صنفی حساسیت سے آگاہی کیلئے حاصل کئے گئے۔ 2005 کے زلزلے کے بعد سگی نے بحالی اور تعمیر نو کے عمل میں مقامی کمیونٹی پارٹنرز کی استعداد کار میں اضافے، خود احتسابی اور شفافیت کیلئے بہت سارے اقدامات کئے۔ یونین کونسل کی سطح پر پارٹنرز کمیونٹی تنظیموں کے ساتھ مل کر تیرہ احتسابی میٹنگز کی گئیں۔

## 2- پالیسی پیروکاری

سگی نے جنگلات کی پائیدار ترقی، پانی کے وسائل، جمہوریت کے فروغ اور انسانی حقوق سے متعلق عوامی بیرونی کا سلسلہ جاری رکھا۔ موجودہ پانی اور توانائی کی کمی کے مسائل کو حل کرنے کیلئے اقتصادی، ماحولیاتی، اور سماجی طور پر قابل قبول ذرائع کی نشاندہی کیلئے پورے ملک میں مختلف شعبوں کے لوگوں پر مشتمل ڈائیلاگ کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔

وزارت ماحولیات، حکومت پاکستان نے سگی کو زلزلے سے ہونے والی جنگلات کی تباہی کا اندازہ لگانے کیلئے اپنی ٹیم کا رکن بننے کی دعوت دی۔ سگی نے جنگلات کے شعبہ میں پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ کے مختلف موضوعات پر تحقیق کی۔ پبلک و پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ پر چار ڈسکشن پیپر تیار کئے گئے اور انہیں مشاورتی ورکشاپوں میں پیش کیا گیا۔ سگی کی پانی کے وسائل اور حقوق مہم کی خاص توجہ بڑے منصوبوں جن میں کالا باغ ڈیم، نیو مری ٹی پراجیکٹ، تونسہ بیراج، ری ماڈلنگ پراجیکٹ منصوبہ شامل ہیں، پر رہی۔

جھنگ میں مذہبی ہم آہنگی، امن اور سماجی انصاف کے موضوع پر اقلیتوں اور کچھ مسلمان فرقوں کے ساتھ اداراتی اور آئینی امتیاز کے خلاف ایک سیمینار کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔ اسی سلسلے میں جھنگ اور اس کے گرد و نواح کے علاقوں میں تشہیری مواد تقسیم کیا گیا۔ پُر امن اور جمہوری طریقہ زندگی کے فروغ پر چھوٹی عیسائی تنظیموں کے نمائندوں کیلئے جولائی 2006 میں سوات میں ایک تربیت کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ جمہوریت اور امن کو سکول کے

نے ضروری مہارتیں سیکھیں۔ اس سرگرمی کا اہم حاصل چھ سیاسی پارٹیوں کی طرف سے ایک اصلاحاتی ایجنڈے کی تیاری اور ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ دوستانہ رویہ اختیار کرنا تھا۔

مزید یہ کہ فری اینڈ فیئر ایکشن نیٹ ورک (FAFEN) کا افتتاح 21 نومبر 2006 کو کیا گیا۔ یہ نیٹ ورک چاروں صوبوں سے منتخب شدہ نمائندوں پر مشتمل ہے اور جس کا مقصد آزاد اور شفاف انتخابات منعقد کرنا ہے۔ سٹی کو صوبہ سرحد کی سیٹ پرائیگزیٹو کونسل کا ممبر چنا گیا۔ رائے عامہ کی ہمواری میں پریس کے کردار کی اہمیت کے مد نظر پانچ سیشنز کا اہتمام کیا گیا جس سے 156 مقامی صحافی مستفید ہوئے۔ مزید برآں اگست میں سٹی نے صحافیوں کیلئے ایک روزہ تربیتی ورکشاپ کا اہتمام بھی کیا۔ جس کے نتیجے میں سٹی پائرنٹز علاقائی رابطہ کونسلوں کے پریس سیکرٹریز، مقامی صحافیوں اور الیکٹرانک میڈیا کے نمائندوں پر مشتمل ایک نیٹ ورک بنایا گیا۔

کثیر ثقافتی معاشرے میں امن، برداشت اور رواداری پر آگہی پیدا کرنے کیلئے سٹی نے اپنے دائرہ کار میں چار سیمینار منعقد کئے جس میں 310 لوگوں (20 فیصد خواتین) نے شرکت کی۔ اس سیمینار کے شرکاء میں مقامی لوگ، اقلیتیں، سرکاری محکموں کے نمائندوں اور مقامی منتخب نمائندوں نے شرکت کی۔ ضلع ایبٹ آباد اور بگلرام میں چرچ کے چار فادرز نے بھی شرکت کی۔ ضلع بگلرام میں منتخب مقامی نمائندوں نے ضلعی اور یونین کونسل کی سطح پر ایک فعال امن کمیٹی کے قیام کا یقین دلایا۔ سال 2006 میں سٹی نے مقامی لوگوں، سٹاف اور تربیتی ماہرین کی استعداد کار جس میں خاص طور پر حقوق کے حوالے سے مسائل شامل ہیں، میں اضافے پر توجہ دی۔ قومی سطح پر رائٹ بیسڈ ڈویلپمنٹ کے موضوع پر ایک تربیت کا اہتمام کیا گیا جس میں گوجرانوالہ، آزاد کشمیر اور سٹی کے دائرہ کار سے 27 لوگوں نے شرکت کی۔ گاؤں کی سطح پر تقریباً 23 ہزار لوگوں کو شہری، سیاسی، روزگار اور ثقافت سے متعلق حقوق پر آگہی دی گئی۔

فیصلہ سازی میں اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ خواتین اور مرد دونوں کی رائے شامل رہے۔ ہزارہ کے قدامت پسند معاشرے میں خواتین کو بااختیار بنانے کیلئے پروگرام نے بہت کوششیں کیں۔ سٹی کے مقامی ترقی کے کاموں کی وجہ سے فیصلہ سازی میں خواتین کی شمولیت میں اضافہ ہوا۔ عالمی یوم خواتین 8 مارچ 2006 کے موقع پر سٹی نے ”آفات میں خواتین کا کردار“ کے موضوع پر ایک ورکشاپ کا اہتمام کیا جس میں منتخب ضلعوں کے تقریباً تین سو لوگوں نے شرکت کی۔ شرکاء نے معاشرے میں جمہوری روایات کے فروغ پر زور دیا۔ مقامی خواتین کے ایک تھیمز گروپ نے تعمیر نو کے عمل میں خواتین کے کردار کے موضوع پر سٹیج پر فارمنس دی۔ ضلع بگلرام میں مقامی حکومتوں کے چناؤ کے بعد مقامی خواتین کونسلوں کے ساتھ میٹنگ اور استعداد کار میں اضافے کا عمل شروع کیا گیا۔ صنفی برابری کے منصوبے کے تحت منتخب کردہ یونین کونسلوں میں آگہی پھیلانے کیلئے دس سیشنز کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔ 220 منتخب نمائندوں (60 خواتین) نے ان سیشنز میں حصہ لیا۔ مزید برآں ”منتخب کونسلوں کا ترقی میں کردار“ ”خواتین کو بااختیار بنانا“ اور ”ضلع ایبٹ آباد اور بگلرام میں آفات کی انتظام کاری“ کے موضوع پر 12 تربیتی ورکشاپوں کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ تقریباً 300 منتخب کونسلوں (40 فیصد خواتین) نے ان سرگرمیوں میں شرکت کی۔ 9 مئی 2006 کو جلال بابا آڈیٹوریم میں ایک روزہ ورکشاپ کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس کا مقصد خواتین کی سیاسی خود مختاری پر روشنی ڈالنا تھا جس میں تقریباً تین سو لوگوں (45 فیصد خواتین) نے شرکت کی۔ ستمبر 2006 میں پروگرام نے مقامی لوگوں کو سعدی سینٹ فیکٹری ہٹار انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ ہری پور کے سامنے ایک ریلی کے انعقاد میں معاونت کی۔

## 1- اچھی طرز حکمرانی

سال 2006 میں بحالی کے عمل میں اچھی طرز حکمرانی سبکی کی اولین ترجیح رہی۔ سبکی ترقیاتی فاؤنڈیشن نے 1574 دیہی کمیٹیوں اور 77 علاقائی رابطہ کونسلوں کی شراکت سے لوگوں کے مسائل کو متعلقہ حکام تک پہنچایا۔ جولائی 2006 میں قومی سطح پر ”قدرتی آفات کی انتظام کاری میں ریاست اور سول سوسائٹی کا کردار“ کے عنوان پر ایک پارٹنرز کانفرنس ایبٹ آباد میں منعقد کی گئی جس میں تعمیر نو اور بحالی کے عمل میں سرکاری اور نجی شعبے کی شمولیت کی اہمیت کو واضح کیا گیا۔ اسی طرح ضلعی سطح پر ایبٹ آباد، بنگلہ ام، مانسہرہ اور مظفر آباد میں چار اسمبلیاں منعقد کی گئیں جن کا مقصد زلزلے سے بچاؤ کی حکمت عملی سے متعلق رائے عامہ ہموار کرنا تھا۔

اکتوبر 2006 میں سبکی نے اسلام آباد میں زلزلے سے متاثرہ لوگوں کیلئے ایک کانفرنس کا انعقاد کیا جس میں قدرتی آفات کی انتظام کاری میں حکومت کے کردار کا جائزہ لیا گیا اور بحالی اور تعمیر نو کے عمل میں بے گھر اور بے زمین لوگوں کی مشکلات اور ان کی فوری آباد کاری کیلئے حکمت عملی اپنانے پر زور دیا گیا۔ ایس ڈی پی آئی کے تعاون سے سبکی نے زلزلے سے متاثرہ بے زمین لوگوں اور مزارعین کے مسائل پر ایک سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا۔ سبکی فیلڈ سٹاف نے نقصانات کے تخمینے سے متعلق لوگوں کے خدشات کو متعلقہ محکموں تک پہنچانے کیلئے دیہی اور علاقائی رابطہ کونسل کی سطح پر مشاورتی میٹنگز کیں۔

سبکی نے قدرتی آفات کی انتظام کاری میں مقامی حکومتوں کے کردار پر ایک رپورٹ بھی شائع کی۔ یہ دستاویز زلزلے سے متاثرہ ضلع مانسہرہ، ایبٹ آباد اور مظفر آباد میں منعقدہ ڈائلاگ پر مبنی تھی جس میں مقامی حکومتوں کے کردار اور ان کی آفات سے نمٹنے کی صلاحیتوں پر روشنی ڈالی گئی تھی۔ سرکاری حکام اور بین الاقوامی غیر سرکاری تنظیموں کی توجہ زلزلے سے متاثرہ لوگوں کے مسائل اور تعمیر نو کے سست عمل کی طرف دلانے کیلئے پاور 99 ریڈیو ایبٹ آباد اور مانسہرہ سے دو ٹاک شوز پیش کئے گئے۔ اسی سلسلے میں ضلع مانسہرہ اور بنگلہ ام میں دو سیمینار منعقد کئے گئے۔ اس مشاورت کے نتیجے میں مسائل کو صوبائی سطح پر پہنچانے کیلئے دو کمیٹیاں بھی بنائی گئیں۔

مزید برآں ریڈیو براق سے ”طلوع سحر“ کے نام سے پروگراموں کا ایک سلسلہ شروع کیا گیا جو کہ ہزارہ ڈویژن اور آزاد کشمیر کے ضلع مظفر آباد تک سنا جاتا تھا۔ اس میں مقامی حکومتوں کے کردار، تعمیر نو کے حوالے سے ایرا کی پالیسی، صحت، تعلیم، خواتین کو با اختیار بنانے، زمین کی ملکیت اور مزارعین کے مسائل سے متعلق پروگرام پیش کئے گئے۔ سبکی نے مقامی نظام حکومت کے فعال کردار اور منتخب خواتین کی مقامی اسمبلیوں میں شمولیت کی اہمیت پر ناظموں اور نائب ناظموں میں صنفی حساسیت پیدا کرنے کیلئے ڈائلاگ کا اہتمام کیا۔ ضلع بنگلہ ام میں مقامی نظام حکومت پر ایک سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس میں سو منتخب نمائندوں (بیس خواتین) نے شرکت کی جس میں ریلیف کے دوران منتخب کونسلروں کو درپیش مسائل پر بحث کی گئی۔ اس کی سب سے اہم بات مردوں کے ساتھ ساتھ خواتین کی شمولیت بھی تھی۔ مقامی حکومت میں خواتین کا واضح کردار سبکی کی ترجیحات میں شامل تھا۔ اس سلسلے میں تین سیمینارز ضلع ایبٹ آباد اور ہری پور میں منعقد کئے گئے جس سے 181 لوگ (60 فیصد خواتین) مستفید ہوئے۔

سبکی نے نیشنل ڈیموکریٹک انسٹیٹیوٹ (NDI) کی شراکت سے ضلع مانسہرہ میں سیاسی جماعتوں کی استعداد کار میں اضافے، آگہی پیدا کرنے اور مزید فعال کردار ادا کرنے کیلئے اپنی سرگرمیاں جاری رکھیں جس کے نتیجے میں مختلف سیاسی پارٹیوں کے 128 سیاسی کارکنوں (31 خواتین)



# 2006 سالانہ رپورٹ



سنگی ڈویلپمنٹ فاؤنڈیشن





Sungi

2006

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