

# Annual Progress Report 2009



Sungi Development Foundation

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Progress  
Report  
2009**



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**Sungi**

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# FOREWORD

Early 2009 was probably the most volatile and insecure period of the year. Suicide bombings in retaliation to military operations in Swat, Orackzai, Buner, South Waziristan etc., movement of militants into districts adjacent to Sungi's working districts and their disruptive activities imposed a security clamp down for civil society organizations work. Yet the plight of IDPs streaming in from conflict areas in to Mansehra, Abbottabad and Haripur galvanized Sungi to support them as best possible. Short term projects were quickly developed, funding secured and implemented with an innovation in relief, that of "Cash For Choice" instead of the usual food and non food items. The projects had excellent feedback both from the local government as well as the IDPs themselves.

The year 2009 also posed many challenges for Sungi as the new Strategic plan was launched in July. Selection of new areas, conducting well being surveys and baseline surveys were initiated and Area Opening meetings conducted in 8 new UCs. Initiation of social work in new areas is always faced with many problems such as resistance to change, patriarchal and traditional isolation etc. Sungi's Social Mobilization teams have managed engagement with the vulnerable and marginalized communities very well and are building upon their initial contacts to organize them.

The dangerous security situation could have affected Sungi's work at the grassroots but the fortitude of the field staff and careful management of human resource helped Sungi accomplish all tasks in an efficient and effective manner. The credit for this goes to all the staff.

I wish them Godspeed in their endeavors.

Samina Khan  
Executive Director

# ACRONYMS

ACC	Area Coordination Council
ADP	Area Development Plan
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Program
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHW's	Community Health Workers
CMST	Community Management Skills Trainings
CPI	Community Productive Infrastructure
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DC	District Councils
DHF	District health forum
DHQ	District Head Quarter
DMCs	Disaster Management Committees
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Mitigation
DSC	District Steering Committee
EDO	Executive District Officer
EOF	Expression of Interest
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FCR	Frontier Criminal Regulations
FRM	FATA Reforms Movement
GBHS	Government Boys High School
GLAs	Government Line Agencies
GPS	Government Primary School
HBWWs	Home Based Women Workers
Hhs	House holds
HRAN	Human Rights Advocacy Network
IDP's	Internally Displaced Persons
IHI	Insani Haqooq Itehad
INGO's	International Non-Governmental Organizations
LGs	Local Government

LHWs	Lady Health Workers
LMSTs	Leadership Management Skill Trainings
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MFWE	Micro Finance and Women Empowerment
MLA	Member Legislative Assembly
MVC	Men Village Committee
NDMA	National Development Authority
NFC	National Finance Commission
NGOs	Non government Organizations
NR	Natural Resource
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OACKD	Omer Asghar Khan Center for Development
PACV	Pothohari Art and Craft Village
PA	Political Agent
PNRDP	Pakistan Network Rivers Dams and People
PTC's	Parents Teacher Association
PWA	People's Water Alliance
SAFI	Sarhad Awami Forestry Itihad
SEWA	Self Employed Women Association
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SMC's	School Management Committee
SOPT	Social Organization Primary Training
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Program
SSP	Sungi Strategic Plan
SWD	Social Welfare Department
TC	Tehsil Councils
TDF	Tribal Development Forum
TDN	Tribal Development Network
UC	Union Council
VC	Village Committee
VAW	Violence Against Women
VDPs	Village Development Plans
WVC	Women Village Committee

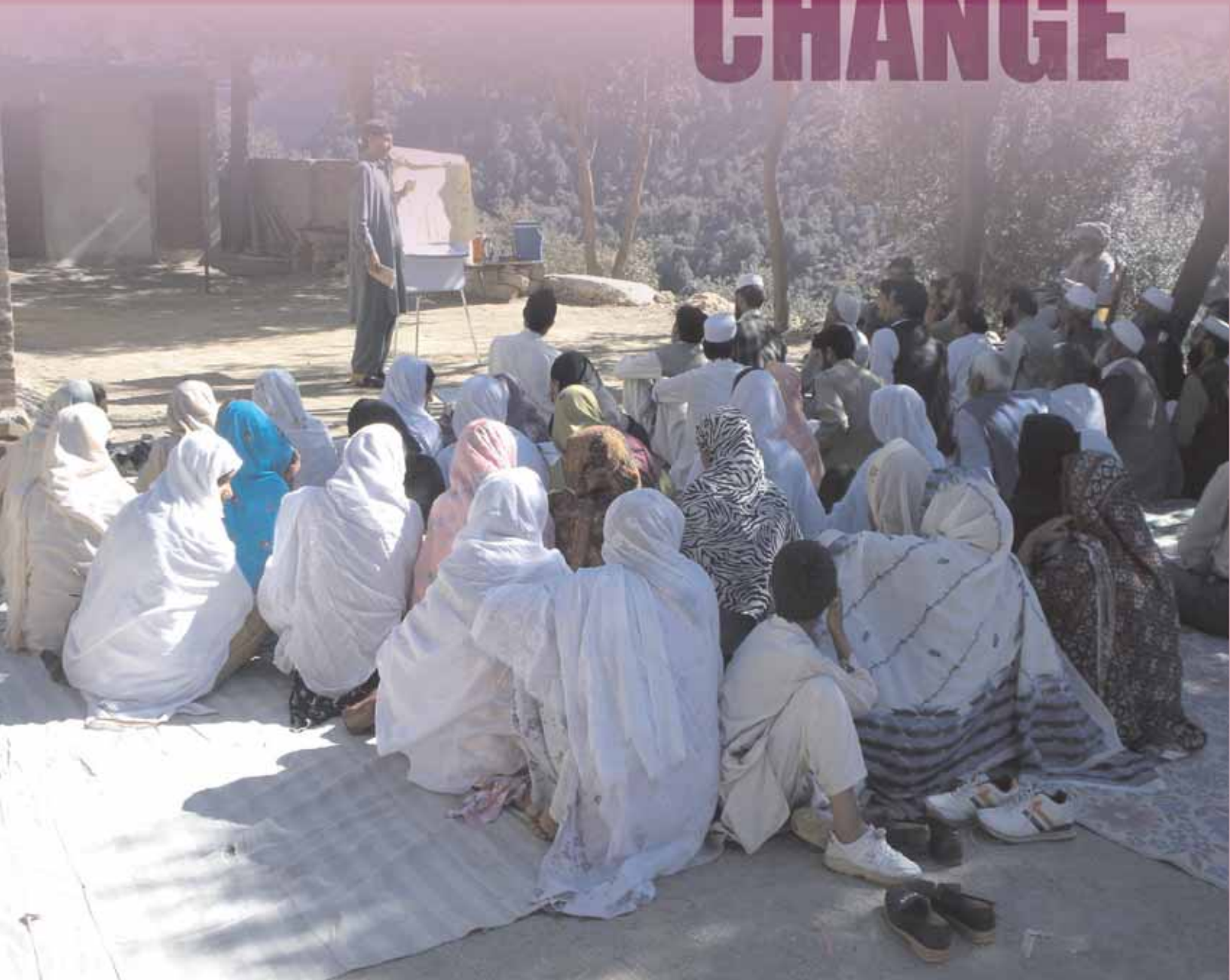
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1

# WORKING FOR CHANGE



# INTRODUCTION

Sungi Development Foundation is a rights-based organization aiming at equal and unbiased distribution of resources to people. Its focus is the ultra poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups of society. Sungi's emphasis is on creating an enabling environment for enhancing human, social and political assets of the communities. There is however, a clear understanding that Sungi's role is to improve good governance for equitable and sustainable development, which it does by: 1) mobilizing people 2) influencing government policies and promoting systems and structures.

Sungi facilitates and empowers the people in acquiring their basic needs, like: education, health, income generation etc. It also trains/educates people towards disaster mitigation and creating a coping environment, without taking on the role of the government.

With the closure of second quarter of 2009, Sungi successfully completed the Earthquake Rehabilitation programme and the Pro-Poor Development programme (July 2006 - June 2009). Sungi Strategic Plan (SSP) II, Earthquake Rehabilitation programme was implemented with the support of Oxfam Novib, while Pro-Poor Development programme was implemented simultaneously, which was supported by Oxfam Novib and Royal Norwegian Embassy.

The reporting year was the transitional period from SSP II to SSP III. The next phase i.e. Sungi Strategic Plan III started with major changes in term of the relocations of Sungi Head office and Zonal offices. Apart from this, findings by the "End Project Evaluation" mission were shared and an orientation on a new Strategic Plan was carried out. In this quarter major emphasis was laid on the graduation plan and preparation for getting the data through the baseline surveys for the next phase. The assessment of the graduated UC's was carried out

through a survey. Its analysis and findings are in the process of compilation.

Sungi programme "**Empowering the Marginalized for Social Change, SSP III**" comprises the following major themes:

- 1) Good Governance and Democratisation.
  - 2) Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment.
  - 3) Social Sector Development.
  - 4) Disaster Management.
  - 5) Human and Institutional Development/HID.
- Gender, communication, RM&E, human rights, advocacy and capacity building are cross related and contribute to all programme interventions.

End of Project Evaluation (SSP II), conducted during the reporting year indicated that the programme SSP II had been implemented satisfactorily. It also identified some gaps and suggested useful strategies to overcome the issues, which are being addressed. The feedback helped Sungi to re-examine some of the programme outcomes and improve its effectiveness and efficiency in relevance to the programme approach.

In comparison to SSP II, SSP III is more challenging as its main focus is on ultra poor, marginalized and vulnerable....the forgotten segment of the society. SSP III has worked with the poor and made them part of the development structures within the community/village so as to achieve the real objective of equitable development.

Sungi enjoys a unique strategic status, due to its rights based approach. Sungi mobilizes and empowers communities to join hands in the struggle for accessing their rights. Through Sungi continuously facilitates civil society and its partners to identify the issues of the poor and marginalized, develop plans, generate and pool resources, develop and strengthen linkages, and where needed challenge the system and policy makers for pro-poor policies and institutional changes.

2

# GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR PEOPLE AND BY PEOPLE





## 2.1 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

The basic essence of Sungi's social mobilization agenda is to facilitate and organizing people in identifying problems and to come up with solutions within available resources in a contextualized manner.

During the year 2009, ACC's of UC's Perhina, Phulra, Sum, Lissan, Ichrian, Chattar, Kathai (Mansehra), Charakpura (Muzaffarabad), Shamlai (Battagram), Namal, Bakot, Beeran Gali (Abbottabad), Rehana, Bandi Sher Khan, Pind Kamal Khan, Garhi Sikandar and Bhalar Jogi (Haripur) were graduated. These UC level ACC's are now able to voice their demands for basic human rights from district Administration and implement infrastructure projects with minimal support from Sungi.

### 2.1.1 Institutional Development:

Twenty eight villages have been covered through well being exercises; as a result a total of 38 ultra poor and

56 poor households became members of VCs whereas 6 of these became members of the executive body. After the process of SOPT, 29 village committees (12 men, 12 women and 5 joint VCs) were established with its outreach to 321 households including 92 poor and 107 ultra poor households. The participants became sensitized with Sungi's philosophy and the importance of being assembled on a single social platform.

VCs are able to share the overall social and development issues of the village along with the self initiatives and productive linkages they made with GLA's and NGO's. ACC's being a broad-based platform at grassroots level appeared to be more prominent and strategic and have developed linkages with regional NGOs and GLAs. Certain linkages at regional level were evident in the reporting period like Fatima- tuz-Zahra (ACC women of Kai Manja (Muzaffarabad) has resolved a serious problem regarding lack of health facility i.e. ambulance in BHU Dachore

Meran. Considering the issue crucial, regular meetings in the ACC were held and later and as a result of consecutive meetings with the Director General Health, the BHU was provided with an Ambulance . Women were benefited most with this facility and are now less vulnerable. Trained members of VC's are now able to develop linkages with other organizations, resolve their local issues and update VC records. Through such trainings of VC's men and women, many became sector specific (Social Mobilization, Enterprise development and Micro Finance) resource persons in their respective villages. Indeed the women folk in ACCs and VCs become more vocal to express their concerns about diverse issues in the village or in the WVC's. The VC activists are also managing the community conflicts within the VC and village.



### 2.1.2 Consolidation/graduation/maturity:

Graduation strategic meetings/sessions with an objective to develop understanding of community partners about the future working strategies between Sungi and community partner organizations were conducted. These session's immediate reflections according to the participants *“reduces their fear about Sungi's future intervention with their structure of graduated ACCs”*. Secondly they *“realize the importance of self-dependency and accountability”*. After the graduation meeting and sessions, ACCs developed future work plan taking into consideration the inclusion of ultra poor in the VCs and ACCs.

### 2.1.3 Community development planning:

Sixty six VDP's (4 women, 8 men and 43 joint) were developed. The members of local elected assemblies and selected public departments' officials took part in

### Success story:

Upper Jageer is a village in UC Kernol at a distance of 15 kilometers from Balakot city having a total population of 1100 individuals. People are from different ethnic groups like Khankhail, Awan, Syed, Tanoli, Gujar, and Kashmiri. Khankhail are the influential ethnic group as they are holding political power within the village. Community of Upper Jageer is engaged with Sungi Development since June 2006 by establishing Village committees. Sungi is mainly engaging this community in social mobilization and human rights activities, to evident behavioral and attitudinal change.

In November 2009, well being analysis of the village upper Jageer was conducted and it was revealed that the positions in executive body were held by influential people. Knowing this the marginalized people raised their voice for giving them representation in the executive body of VC. Elections were held in both men and women VC's. The influentials (from Khankhail) were replaced by ordinary village persons as president and general secretary of the men VC. Afterwards the general council of the VC made the previous influential office bearer accountable (including expenses, savings) and was asked to give details of all projects and other initiatives.

Likewise in women VC elections were held despite refusal of the general secretary, in which poor households were given representation in the VC executive body.

The influential Khankhail former president didn't accept the elections so to avoid any potential conflict, re-election in presence of ACC and Sungi representatives was held. This time the influential ethnic group/family (Khankhail) blocked foot tracks/pavement so that women were not able to attend the VC meeting/elections but again majority of the members elected the same executive council (of first election where ordinary people from the villages were elected)

Majority of the VC members said that *“they will continue their efforts to bring change in the society by empowering marginalized and ignored people not the influential ones”*



the preparation of the VDP document which has been used for transparent planning and development of their areas. It is evident from the ADP/ VDP review process that written detailed planning of ADP and VDP, many villages have developed linkages with Government Line Agencies; NGO's and even the prominent elected representatives of the concerned vicinity for solving village level issues of infrastructure, schools, health facilities and women enterprise provisions. Certain area/village level issues were solved and others are in process whereas emerging issues/problems are becoming part of the ADP/VDP.

#### **2.1.4 Accountability:**

Three UC level Accountability forums were held by the ACCs where the main focus of the forums was to review the performance of ACCs and its future strategy. At the end of the meeting a work plan was premeditated by keeping in view the problems of the area and by dividing

responsibilities among the community members and defining suitable time line for solving those issues affably.

#### **2.1.5 Linkages:**

Sungi partner organizations (ACCs/VCs) are taking self developmental initiatives on regular basis resulting in



the strengthening of grass root institutions. From the initiatives taken by ACCs of different UCs, it is revealed that one of the ACCs (Garhi Habibullah) was able to develop linkages with an NGO. As a result 10 WVC benefited through entrepreneurship development. VCs/ACCs succeeded through linkages with project/GLAs for physical and social infrastructure development, (VC Pakshai, ACC Kai Manja, VC Kakarshand, VC Sangal Kot, VC Takia, VC lower Bhuraj, VC Chulandrian, VC patina, VC Shahkot), Natural Resource Management initiatives (ACC Langar Pura, VC Kakarshang, VC Sangal Kot, VC Gali Banian) and women enterprise development and credit for agri- and non-agri micro-businesses (Parchala, WVC Noshera, WVC upper Kiyan and Dachor Meeran, Chutta Kaimanja). These infrastructure (physical and social) developments have increased access & mobility, facilitated girls and boys to get education, improved health, sanitation and drinking water problem. Unemployment issues were addressed through social infrastructure linkage development (school teachers and other supporting mechanisms)

It was observed that ACCs through linkages benefit poor members of the VC's, like one of the VC (Shaheen Welfare Society Chota Kai Manja) developed linkages with World Food Programme (WFP) through matching grant (equal to WVC savings) to facilitate the VC in getting the grant. A poor widow availed credit from the VC and purchased a sewing machine. Prior to this the women's livelihood situation had deteriorated. She was dependent on her relatives but now after this linkage and getting credit from the WVC, her daughter is stitching clothes and earning approximately RS.300/- per week. It is apparent that self initiatives and linkages by ACC's and VC's have an overall affect on the collective as well as household level development.

### **2.1.6 Registration:**

Sungi zonal teams facilitated 10 ACCs in preparation of documents for registration with Social Welfare Department (SWD). In result one VC of Thakar Mera, RDSO Kernol and ACC Garhi Habib Ullah has been registered as CCB.

### **Success Story: ACC Perhina's linkages**

Abdul Hakeem was a resident of village Thakar Mera of UC Perhina which is situated in District Manshera. He is a member of Dehi Tarqati Tanzeem, Thakar Mera. He is the only bread winner of 10. In one of the ACC meeting Abdul Hakeem requested the ACC to write an application/resolution for his kidneys treatment, as he is on dialysis and was not able to afford this treatment. Due to the strong linkages ACC Perhina was able to pressurize the Zakat committee, to provide the treatment free of cost. Another patient of Hepatitis B and dog bites are also being treated free.

ACC Perhina general secretary expressed *“although Zakat committee was there in the area before but due to lack of awareness about our collective roles and responsibilities we could not approach it”*. He further added *“Sungi gave us awareness about leadership and roles and responsibilities and linkage development with government and non government departments and organizations due to which we made our linkages with Zakat committee”*

Due to this coordination/linkage awareness now 10-15 patients on monthly basis are getting free of cost treatment from Islamabad, Abbottabad, and Mansehra.



## 2.2 HUMAN RIHGTS

### 2.2.1 Promoting Good Governance

During 2009, Sungi's annual partner assembly named "Omar Asghar Khan Awami Assembly" was organized. The theme for the assembly was "*Unheard Voices Peace and Governance*". Justice (R) Wajiuddin was the main speaker at the event. Dr Ishaque Balouch, Ms. Najma Sadiq, Nisar Shah, Mohammad Tehseen and Sheikh Asad Rahman were among the resource persons. At the end of the assembly a resolution was passed with the consensus of all the participants. The event was covered by public and private media channels. 400 participants attended the assembly.

For the promotion of good governance and democratization , Sungi on the request of District Nazim Abbottabad facilitated National Convention of LG representatives in Abbottabad. The three tiers Nazmeens, councilors, leaders of PMLQ, Danial Aziz

ex-chairman National Reconstruction Bureau, Sungi's men and women activists and media were part of the convention. Objective of the convention was to hear the voices of general masses about the future of LG system another objective were to condemn the Federal Government decision to abolish the Local Government 2001 system and reinforce the 1979 Local Body system. Among the speakers who supported the continuation of the present LG system were District Nazim Abbottabad, Mansehra, Kohistan, Kohlu, Quetta, MNA, NA 20 Sardar Shahjehan, MPA NWFP Oghi Wajeeuzaman and MNA Marvi Memon. In the end a unanimous resolution was passed to support the present LG system. Following this a national level committee was formed headed by former-district Haripur Nazim which is actively pursuing the issue.

### 2.2.2 Campaigning/Capacity Building on Rights:

HR programme launched Sungi's first ever Human Rights

monitor in the annual conference of Human rights activists on Nov 22, 2009 with the participation of 200 women and men participants. On demand of Minister of Human Rights Mumtaz Gilani HR program shared the monitor with Federal Secretary of Human Rights in another seminar arranged on Dec 17, 2009. Through this monitor people came to know about types and intensity of violation of human rights in their areas. Federal Secretary of Human Rights acknowledged Sungi's work and promised to write a letter to the district department supporting Sungi in data collection and jointly working on HR issues.



Political education based on right to national identity has been initiated by Sungi since 2008 in Gilgit-Baltistan. Further seminars and workshops were carried out, on demand from the communities, in four districts of GB in October 2009 where pre-election political education was the main issue. The philosophy of Right-Based development (RBD) and educating the participant about the constitutional package was effective. In result of seminars / workshops, a 'rights and advocacy network' was formed. Joining the White Ribbon Campaign on Violence against women and mobilizing 81 men and 152 women, who voluntarily tagged badges of white ribbon and showed their resolve to raise voices on violence against women was indeed another prominent success/awareness in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Sessions on 'Gender and Good Governance' to Union Council Nazmeen, Naib Nazmeen & Councilors enabled them to understand the role of women in economic and political development. As well as LG representatives capacity building sessions/training on 'proposal writing', 'pre-budget consultation with LG representative', ACC, CBO's, CSO's ,EDO's and theater performances for rights sensitization were conducted

and certain level of sensitization and awareness were evident as the immediate effects.

Launching ceremony of Urdu policy (of devolved district departments) was another major event where Nazim Abbottabad district Sardar Haidar Zaman chaired the ceremony while district Nazim Haripur Yousaf Ayub Khan was the chief guest. Government Line Agencies (GLAs), local government elected representatives, journalist and activists of civil society organization and member of district political parties attended the ceremony.



#### 2.2.4 Networking and Linkages Development:

Sungi builds linkages of proactive elected representatives who play a vital role in encouraging and promoting good governance at local level. A capacity building session in UC Bakot and a consultative session in UC Phallah with LG representatives were arranged in district Abbottabad. As a result, a district level dialogue was organized in which 500 people from civil society groups, district administration line departments, representatives of partner organization participated. The theme of this event was "**Women's Socio-Economic Rights**". Linkages of VCs members were established with Education, Health, Local Government, Forest, Agricultural, Livestock and water shed department.





## 2.3 POLICY ADVOCACY

### 2.3.1 Dialogue for Political Empowerment:

A dialogue on “Provincial Autonomy” was jointly organized by Sungi and the Citizen Rights and Sustainable Development (CRSD) at Peshawar and Balochistan. Speakers expressed that “*provincial autonomy was the only way to remove the sense of deprivation and alienation of smaller federating units of the country*”. In the Peshawar dialogue the speakers covered critical areas like provincial financial and administrative autonomy with reference to the constitution of Pakistan, President ship in rotation from each province, postings on all the important seats including judges of superior courts, services chief through the Senate, NWFP fight against terrorism and its effect on the province, public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and private sector investment in the NWFP was less as compare to Punjab and Sindh.

A seminar on “Proposed Balochistan Package & NFC:

What People Want?” was jointly organized by Sungi Development Foundation, Action Aid Pakistan and NFC Action Committee Sindh at Quetta, Balochistan. The objective of the seminar was to advocate for smaller provinces getting appropriate and justifiable portion from National Financial Award (NFC) and acquiring more financial autonomy. The proposed Balochistan Package was also discussed and recommendations made to advocate provincial autonomy instead of peace meal packages.

### 2.3.2 FATA Reforms:

Sungi Development Foundation in collaboration with Tribal Development Forum arranged a joint consultation on “Development in FATA: Opportunities and Challenges” in Islamabad. Besides parliamentarians from FATA, prominent tribal elders, civil society representatives and government and non-government organizations and institutions working on tribal areas participated in

consultation. Through this seminar a level of sensitization and awareness was evident.

Taking the agenda of FATA reforms forward and to develop a draft Reform Package for FATA, Sungi hired a leading tribal intellectual and right activist Mr. Zahir Shah Safi Advocate who developed a comprehensive draft reform package for political, legal and administrative reforms in tribal areas. After consultation and taking all the stakeholders into confidence a full-fledged advocacy campaign would be launched for its approval.



Sungi and FATA Reforms Movement (FRM) jointly organized a consultation on “FATA Draft Reform Package” on December 30, 2009 at Peshawar. Mr. Asad Afridi, President FRM, gave a brief comment on the efforts for bringing radical changes in the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) 1901, and said that despite several announcements by responsible officials, including the Prime Minister, no change has been made in the FCR. He added that these consultations are carried on in connection with the finalization of a proposal on FATA Reforms Package titled “Right Step in Right Direction: Recommendations for Reforms in the Power-Structure of FATA”. General Secretary FRM while acknowledging the role and efforts of FATA Reforms Committee in preparing the document which was a comprehensive document and lead their efforts for demanding reforms in FCR. He then presented the salient features of the newly proposed Draft Reform Package (which shall be finalized after these extensive consultation processes) which includes FATA Reforms Package including the FATA's Constitutional status, Role of Political Agent and FCR. Recommendation was added that the local Government system can be very effective tool for democratization and decentralization in FATA. The issue of reforms was aggressively advocated

through two forums Tribal Development Forum (TDF) a network of more than 25 NGOs/CBOs from FATA, and FATA Reforms Movement, a network of tribal activists and intelligentsia. Sungi is working with these forums and trying to strengthen them. After several networking meeting with activists, intelligentsia and tribal elders, the FATA reforms movement was formed along with the steering committee consisting of one representative from each tribal agency (seven agencies) and two from Frontier Regions (FRs) and an advisor. The forum was formally announced in a press conference held at Peshawar in September 2009.

FATA Reforms Movement (FRM) and Tribal Development Network (TDN) are two active partners in these initiatives in Federally Administered Tribal Areas, whereby, Sungi has carried out extensive advocacy work through these networks. A brief detail of these efforts is presented below:



FRM and Sungi jointly organized a consultative meeting at Ghallanai Press Club, Mohmand Agency on October 13, 2009. The meeting developed consensus on constitutional reforms in FATA and the Presidential authority diversion to the Parliament, establishment of FATA Council as like provincial assemblies, extension and implementation of local Government System, as per Local Government in FATA 2002, Separate (from executive) judicial system for FATA (separate FATA bench for FATA in Peshawar High court or FATA Tribunal should be accepted equivalent to the High Court) and special Development Packages for FATA.

FRM and Sungi jointly organized a consultative meeting at Jamrud, Khyber Agency on October 18, 2009. The meeting emphasized on the right of forming and extending Political Parties Act, independent judiciary with free and fair political system & democracy,

representation in assemblies, political, legal, administrative & economic reforms, abolishing FCR, local governance structure establishment, abolishing 'tribalism', extension of devolution plan and many others.



FRM and Sungi jointly organized a consultation meeting at Peshawar on October 20, 2009. The important points of the discussion were Funds allocation/linkage for the FATA reforms in the present scenario where the tribal areas are directly affected by terrorism, political reforms and abolishing present political agent/FCR system, establishment and extension of Local Government system, good governance and development of women's right-based reforms for abolishing the existing patriarchal and in human customary practices, extension of publication Act in FATA and many others.

Sungi and TDN jointly organized a two-day training workshop for FATA activists on December 29-30, 2009 at Peshawar. More than 50 activists from FATA, including seven women and five minorities' representatives, representing more than 33 CSOs from all the seven FATA agencies and six Frontier Regions participated in the training.

At the end of the training, two separate talks were organized to reinforce the Human Rights and Women Rights issues in FATA. Mr. Zarteef Khan highlighted the prevailing Human Rights situation in FATA while Samina Afridi spoke on the issues of Women Rights with a focus on the violations of Women Rights in FATA in conflict situation. A good level of sensitization has been achieved.

Sungi under the umbrella of Aman Tehrik (Peace Movement) organized a political dialogue on "Terrorism for how long?" on November 24, 2009 at Peshawar

Press Club. Civil society members and representatives of the political parties expressed concern over rising terrorist activities in the Kyber Paktoonkhwa province. The participants also expressed their dissatisfaction at the ongoing military operation in South Waziristan and mentioned the implication of terrorism and military operations. The participants demanded to end the military operation and to bring peace, prosperity and development in the affected area.



### 2.3.3 Gilgit-Baltistan Issues:

With the start of working in Gilgit-Baltistan, Sungi held a seminar "Proposed Constitutional Package: What the People Want?" was organized in April 2008 where prominent leaders of Gilgit Baltistan participated. The speakers elaborated the different aspects and implications of not giving the political and constitutional rights to people of Gilgit-Baltistan. Later on SDPI-Sungi Joint Seminar on "Gilgit-Baltistan



(Empowerment and Self-Governance) order 2009: Stakeholders' Perspective" was held in September at Islamabad. The political leaders and nationalist movements' leadership of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) were part of the seminar. It was emphasized and reiterated that the political leadership has not taken into

confidence the people of GB. Some of the speakers considered the order as “a step forward” in attaining the longstanding demand of the two million people of GB. Others have pointed out that though Gilgit-Baltistan being a disputed region has a link with the Kashmir issue, yet historically, culturally and geographically, Gilgit-Baltistan had never been the part of Kashmir.



To brief and sensitize the media about the empowerment order 2009, an orientation session was arranged at Gilgit where Human Right Advocacy Network (HRAN) briefed the media persons about the salient features of the Order. HRAN partially accepted the Order as some of the public demands were accepted such as naming Northern Areas as Gilgit-Baltistan, Public Service Commission, and Judicial Reforms. Some reservation such as Gilgit-Baltistan council being more powerful than the Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly, appointment of non-local person as Governor etc were contentious issues. The network specifically pointed out that according to the order council has all powers including water reservoirs and minerals, amendment in existing laws and enforcement of new laws (authority of the council to reconsider or amend any law made by the GB Legislative assembly), Non-establishment of free courts and indeed the decision of Governor, who could be a local or non-local.

#### **2.3.4 Balochistan Package:**

In collaboration with Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) a joint seminar on “Provincial Autonomy: A View from Balochistan” was held in Islamabad. The speakers urged government to address the Balochistan issue on priority basis for rectifying the 60-year mishandling of Baloch demands for rights resulting in grievances and injustices, which have brought Pakistan to the edge another civil war.

Realizing the gravity of the situation and silence of CSOs

over the developments in Balochistan, a solidarity campaign was launched in mid 2009 under the umbrella of Insani Huqooq Itihad based in Islamabad. Main objectives of the campaign was not only to highlight the issue of provincial autonomy of Balochistan but also to aware and mobilize people about the deteriorating situation in Balochistan and to express Civil Society Organizations solidarity with the people of Balochistan. The campaign was formally launched in a press conference at Quetta with certain demands including immediate withdrawal of Army, Frontier Constabulary and intelligence agencies from Balochistan, to stop division of tribes into rival groups, to end the torture, harassment, abduction and murders of the people of Balochistan, to release all the activists unconditionally and declare total amnesty for those who took up arms to defend their rights and honor, to find 1300 'disappeared' people of Balochistan and present in court as per the directives of the Supreme Court and judicial inquiry made into their 'disappearances', to allow national and international media access to information regarding Balochistan, to allow national and international organizations to help internally displaced people in all parts of the province, to build comprehensive public infrastructure including schools, colleges, hospitals, water supply systems, roads, etc, to ensure control of the people of Balochistan on their natural resources and to compensate them for the economic exploitation that they have been subject to for the past 60 years. Sungi extended its efforts through Insani Huqooq Ittehad (IHI) platform, launched a countrywide signature campaign to express solidarity with the people of Balochistan

The Government, on Tuesday Nov 24, 2009, unfolded a five-tier multi-dimensional special package titled “Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan” which covers the constitutional, political, administrative, economic and monitoring mechanism. The package includes the withdrawal of Army from Sui, investigation into murder of Nawab Akbar Bugti and political leaders, release of imprisoned political workers, constitutional amendments for more provincial autonomy, role of federal agencies, missing persons issue, special quota/scholarships, rehabilitation and resettlement of Dera Bugti displaced people and many other related clauses. The immediate outcome of the package were that government realized and incorporated some of the demands for example the ownership of mineral resources, role of provincial government in mega

project, release of gas royalty, release/ production of the missing persons, stopping construction of cantonments etc.

To air civil society perspective on the government announced Balochistan Package named as Aghaz-e-Huqooq Balochistan , a press conference was arranged by IHI on November 26, 2009 at National Press Club, Islamabad. The missing element of the package were expressed like not granting provincial autonomy, lack of inclusive consultation with all the stakeholders of Balochistan about the package, reflection of state security concerns rather than political accommodation, inadequate recommendations about missing persons and many other relevant considerations.

### **2.3.5 Advocacy on Humanitarian issues:**

Realizing the need for advocacy on humanitarian issues of the internally displaced persons (IDPs), displaced due to the militancy and operations in conflict-hit areas of the Malakand Division, more than 20 CSOs got together at Peshawar on May 13, 2009 in a consultative workshop and decided to form the network for highlighting the humanitarian issues of IDPs and coordinating the relief activities. The consultative meeting was attended by representatives of the civil society organizations from Swat, Shangla, Dir, Malakand, Hazara, Mardan, Buner, Swabi and tribal areas. The objectives of the meeting were to discuss the relief situation, raising humanitarian issues, form a network, chalk out a joint action plan for coping with emerging situation and plan for coping with the emerging situation. Committee representing all the districts was formed to carry forward the Network. Shangla Development Society (SDS) was given the role of coordinator of the Humanitarian Network (HN), while Manager Advocacy from Sungi will act as joint coordinator. The HN will meet regularly and coordinate with government and relief agencies to facilitate the swift and effective relief activities and raise the issues faced by the displaced community of different forms. Later on a press conference was held to highlight the problems faced by the IDPs, in front of the national press.

### **2.3.6 National Advocacy:**

Due to advocacy efforts of Peoples Water Alliance (PWA), a civil alliance of right-based organizations working for water rights was technically facilitated by Sungi and later on the National Drinking Policy which

was pending before the cabinet was finally approved. The Policy, formulated by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with UNICEF, and civil society organizations (Sungi was one of these organizations) after extensive consultations with stakeholders, was approved on September 28, 2009. The main goal of the water policy is to ensure safe drinking water to all “at an affordable cost in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner” and to reduce mortality and morbidity caused by water-borne diseases.

The Pakistan Network for Rivers, Dams and People (PNRDP), a network of CSOs working on water rights and affectees of mega dams, was re-activated. A re-activation meeting of PNRDP was held at Sungi Development Foundation, Islamabad on November 13, 2009 with the agenda of reviewing the Network's previous activities, reports from different chapters and way forward. The NWFP, PNRDP Coordinator in close coordinator with Sungi organized meetings with the affected people and are in close coordination with Secretary Water and Power. The secretary for Sindh Chapter highlighted social issues of people who are living on river banks. Other participants mentioned about the implication of construction of dams, the depletion of sea species (fishes), mangroves and Lotus etc. After the meeting it was decided that the National Resettlement Policy campaign will be held from January to March with activities like Consultation meetings, media campaigning, lobbying with legislators, PNRDP Sindh along with Shirkat Gah to organize four seminars in different affected places (PNRDP Sindh chapter in collaboration with Shirkat Gah, Karachi on “Pakistan's Water Sector Strategy and Alternative strategy to Resolve Critical Water Issues” organized a seminar on Nov 7, 2009), PNRDP NWFP along with Sungi to organize a seminar on Diamer-Basha and Ghazi Barotha and exposure visit for media to observe and analyze the movements.

To emphasize and reiterate the government for approving the National Resettlement Policy, developed by the Ministry of Environment Pakistan in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders, Pakistan Network for Rivers, Dams and People (PNRDP), planned an advocacy campaign starting from Jan, 2010. During the campaign the people, particularly of mega dams/project affected areas will be mobilized in support of National Resettlement Policy campaign.

### 2.3.7 Rights of HBWs:

Sungi was approached by representative of **All Hyderabad Bangle workers Union** to support and take up the issues faced by the Choori workers in Hyderabad. In this regard an EDP team visited Hyderabad to have meetings with Choori workers and to assess their physical environment to build a campaign on their issues. The team visited five Union councils where women Choori workers were working in very poor conditions and are being exploited by the middle men who provide them work. As a continuation of their effort Sungi supported the **All Hyderabad Bangle workers Union** to hold a seminar. In the seminar, Survey Report on Choori workers (conducted by the Union), was shared and the issues and problems faced by home based women choori workers was highlighted. The seminar served as a platform to form joint committee of CSO, Trade Union, and Political party representative of labor wing to work together as pressure group for the rights of Choori workers.

### 2.3.8 Forestry:

**District Peoples Forest Assembly:** Sungi Development Foundation in close collaboration with SAFI has initiated a process of organizing District Forest Assemblies in Hazara and AJK. These assemblies provided a forum to key stakeholders for discussing current forestry issues, initiate discourse reviewing implementation of NWFP Forest policy, discuss international agreements related to Forests, mobilizing people's support about national



year of Environment and strengthening SAFI and other people's movements. The first Assembly in this connection was organized in District Mansehra. Almost

250 people from 12 Union Councils of Mansehra, who were linked with forest, representatives of Forest Department, Ministry of Environment, and local government participated in the Assembly to express deep concern over fast depletion of forests and poor implementation of Forest policy and urged government to empower forest people for ensuring sustainable forest management in the province. After the Assembly, almost all participants also planted forest trees in Union council Bihali of Mansehra to launch SAFI mass forestation campaign.

### 2.3.9 Consultative Workshop on National Forest Policy, 2009

The Ministry of Environment has formulated the National Forest Policy 2009 to provide a broad framework for addressing issues of forests and renewable natural resources of Pakistan and their sustainable development for the maintenance and rehabilitation of environment and enhancement of sustainable livelihoods. The Policy is supposed to provide broad guidelines to the Federal Government, Provincial Governments, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Local Governments for ensuring the sustainable management of their forests and renewable natural resources. The respective tiers of government shall devise their strategies, plans and programs in consonance with the policy.

Final Consultation workshop on National Forest Policy was held on 08-12-2009. Sungi participated in the consultation process and like other Civil Society representatives gave their input on various issues, however, the inputs were not incorporated to the desired extent. Later on Sungi and SDPI met on December 18, 2009 to discuss possibilities of future action plan and how the voice of the civil society and stakeholders at large can be effectively raised to the policy formulation circles/ responsible. It was decided that a full-day workshop/conference shall be organized in Islamabad in the last week of January 2010 where all stakeholders including the policy makers, politicians, community representatives and donor organizations will participate. It will be a joint venture of Sungi and SDPI. However, Inter Cooperation (IC) and WWF will also be contacted for joining as organizing partners. During the event, a working group of CSOs shall be formed to ensure follow-up of the policy as well as decisions taken in the conference.

3

# SUPPORTING LIVELIHOODS





## 3.1 ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.1.1 Capacity Building:

Twenty partner women from five districts of NWFP, Punjab and Sindh were selected for one month skill up gradation training in Ahmadabad India organized by Self Employed Women Association (SEWA) Trade Facilitation Center. It was an opportunity for these women to have an exposure of and learn about the different stages of success and progress experienced by the members of SEWA. The fact that these women were allowed by their families to go out of the country is reflective of the social change that has come because of Sungi's work in the area. In an effort to promote and link skilled marginalized women to other marketing channels, 60 partner women were linked with SABAH-Pakistan to get work on regular basis. To promote and preserve the traditional Crafts and skills Sungi in collaboration with Capital

Development Authority (CDA) organized a three weeks training on Pottery for the students who were interested to learn the traditional way of making pottery PACV.

A group of differently able persons were formed who had no personal source of income and 12 days joint skill training on Gaba Sazi (a traditional embroidery of AJK) was organized, in which 6 men and 4 women participated. The purpose of this training was to enhance the skills of these people so that they could earn a decent living by utilizing their own capabilities and skills. Like-wise 5 differently-able women in union council Battamohri, district Battagram were trained in tailoring. These trainees are now a productive member of the society.

### 3.1.2 Networking and Linkages:

EDP's major focus remains to help partner women to

produce quality products and link them with profitable market (Sabah Pakistan and Potohari Arts and Craft Village) thus paving the way for their economic empowerment. The 'Cotton Connection' from Lahore, a buying house for Macys and other US department stores, approached Sungi; they shared their business proposal to market traditional embroideries of Pakistan in US market and asked the program to be part of this venture by linking the marginalized women with them as producers. Partner HBWs from Mansehra and Haripur districts made samples for Cotton Connection and all the samples were approved because of the quality work and resulted in ensuring profitable orders and recognition of their skill at the international level.

The impact of Sungi's work also crossed the borders and Sungi was approached by Home Net South Asia in August, 2008 to be the focal organization to establish a Trade Facilitation Center by the name of SAARC Business Association of Home based Workers (*Sabah*



Pakistan) in Pakistan. *Sabah*-Pakistan is a facilitating organization, working with several organizations involved in organizing home-based workers to produce craft and other home-based products. 160 EDP partner Home-based workers, mostly belonging to rural areas of Hazara division of Pakistan have become members of Sabah-Pakistan. The Fair at Art and Craft Village was inaugurated by Ela R. Bhatt Founder and President SEWA India, Imtiaz Inayat Elahi, Chairman CDA and Samina Khan, Executive Director Sungi Development Foundation. Another objective of establishing the facility is to revive and conserve the crafts of Pakistan. South Asian Fair of Home based women workers was organized, as a

continuation of the Sabah-Launch activities. Delegates of Home-based workers from Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan participated in the three day fair. Partner women from Haripur, Muzaffarabad, and Mansehra, Bahawalpur, Sukkur and Multan put up their stalls. This was the first time they came in contact with national and international customers.

Identification and registration of craft-persons living in the remote parts of Pakistan, in an effort to link



them with Potohari Arts and Crafts Bazaar continues. During the year 2009, a special visit to Gilgit & Baltistan was organized in order to identify craft persons and meet other organization involved in the promotion of traditional craft. Agha Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP), Karakorum Area Development Organization (KADO) and Baltistan

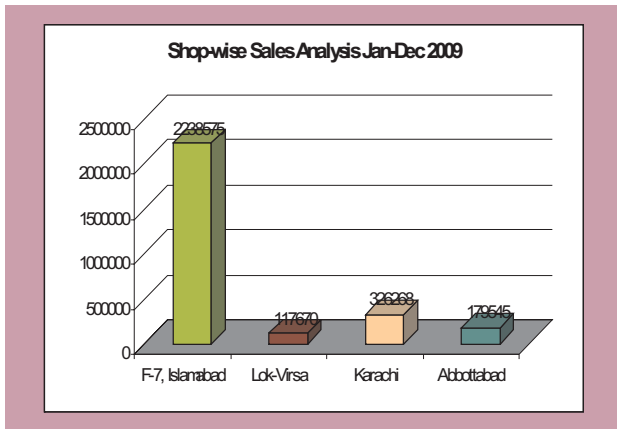


Cultural Development Foundation (BCDF) coordinated meetings with artisans present in Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu. 57 craft persons have been

identified from Gilgit & Baltistan residing in Hunza, Skardu and Gilgit. In response Baltistan Cultural Development Foundation (BCDF) is willing to support the artisans coming from the area and is ready to rent a shop for them. Overall 54 craft persons, from Gilgit-Baltistan, were registered with the *Potohari Arts and Crafts Village*.

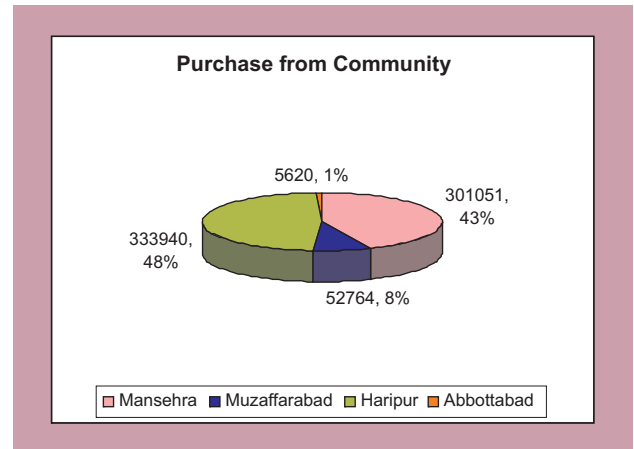
### 3.1.3 Marketing:

Partner women and men are trained/linked in marketing their products through various marketing



channels as well as through EDP outlets in Abbottabad, Islamabad and Karachi. The main purpose to set up shops is to provide an avenue for

through the Sungi Shop earned Rs. 1,697,525/- whereas External Business Groups (other craft-persons/organizations selling their products through



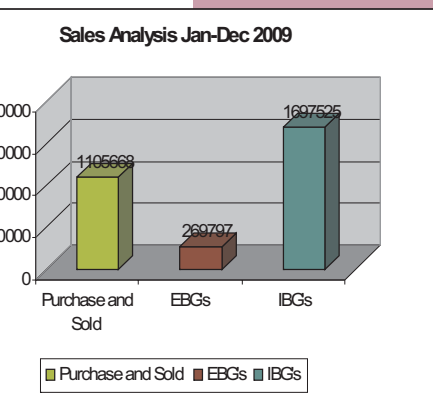
Sungi Shop) earned Rs. 269,797/-. The major purchase from the community partners were from Haripur and Manshera, whereas product orders have been placed in Abbottabad and Muzaffarabad, They are in the production phase.

### 3.1.4 Advocacy Initiatives:

EDP facilitated the translation of the book *"We are Poor but so Many"* in Urdu language. The purpose to increase the access to this book in Pakistan and raise awareness of issues faced with the women labour force of our region. The issues and challenges faced



across the border are very similar in nature. The book *"Itney Ziyada phir bhi Greeb"* the Urdu version of *"We Are Poor, But So Many"* by Ela R. Bhatt, and the Pakistan Chapter of SAARC Business Association of Home Based Workers (Sabah-Pakistan) were



(those trained by Sungi) selling their products



launched in one ceremony organized by Sungi. “We Are Poor but So Many” is a first-hand account of the vision, rise, and success of Self Employed Women Association (SEWA), in India as well as internationally. The author of the book Ela Bhatt is widely recognized as one of the world's most remarkable pioneers and entrepreneurial forces in grassroots development. Witnessing the plight and working conditions faced by women working as weavers, stitchers, cigarette rollers, and waste collectors in India, Ela Bhatt began helping these women to organize themselves. Started with 7000 female members now SEWA has over 700,000 women members; making it the single largest trade union for women in India. Ela R. Bhatt has dedicated the book to Pakistani sisters. She announced it while addressing the launching ceremony in Islamabad Club. *'The book depicts the real freedom and it reunites us'* she maintained. The launch is good beginning of friendly relations among people of Pakistan, India and other SAARC Countries.

Ela Bhatt Founder SEWA India, Renana Jhabvala President HomeNet South Asia, Samina Khan, Executive Director Sungi Development Foundation, Sitara Ayaz, -Provincial Minister for Social Welfare and



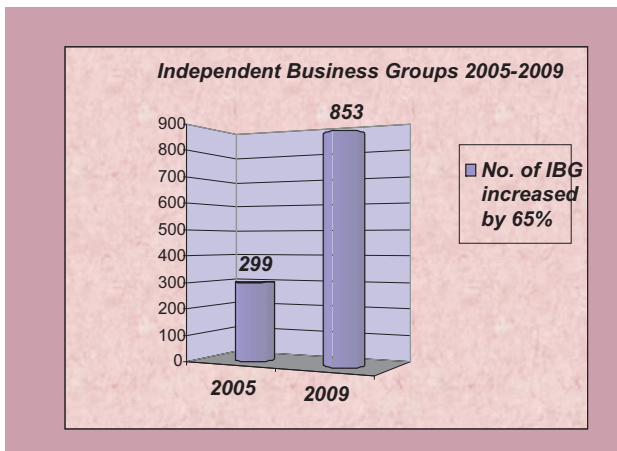
Women Development, Bushra Gohar, Member National Assembly (MNA), Nigar Ahmad, Executive

Director Aurat Foundation, Fashion Designer, Home Based workers from Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan and Jan Muhammad Jamali, Deputy Chairman Senate addressed the ceremony.

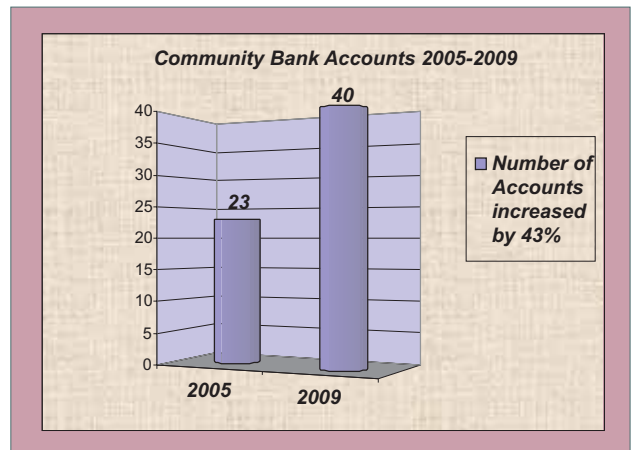
On the basis of Sungi's commitment to this cause and their direct experiences in the field, the Ministry of Women Development in collaboration with UNIFEM, requested Sungi to take up the coordination role and prepare a draft National policy on Home Based Women Workers. The consultation meetings were conducted all over Pakistan to take recommendations to draft the National Policy. The draft policy focuses on the rights, needs, and demands of home based workers. This Policy is considered to be a draft of government's commitment to legislate laws and regulations to protect the rights of some 8.52 million home-based workers in Pakistan. The draft policy has been handed over to Ministry of Women Development where as in continuation with its efforts, Sungi has started lobbying on implementation of the policy.

**3.1.5 Results/Gender Impacts:**

Women's control over their earnings leads to their economic independence but it also impacts and paves the way for their enhanced roles in decision making at household and community levels and ensures increased mobility. For this purpose women are trained to become Independent Business Groups and are facilitated to market their products. The graph below shows increase in the number of Independent Business Groups formed by 65% over last four years; indicating enhanced women capacity



to manage their income independently. The graph 2 shows the number of women who have their own bank accounts; this number has also increased by 43% in last four years. EDP continues to face challenges in convincing women to open their own account to deposit their income earned through Sungi Craft Shops. The partner women feel hesitant in opening account; as account opening requires paper work, and signing of documents which they do not understand. Another issue for women who have just started earning money; is keeping minimum amount of money (i-e Rs. 1000-2000) in their



accounts all the time (a condition enforced by State Bank) . They prefer to have their money deposited in the account of group leader or in the account of woman from their village whom they trust. Sungi is working towards sensitizing Bank management who are insisting on over Rs. 5000 minimum deposit in an account.

The second major benefit of the programme has been that it has brought about a social change in the area and a perception of the population where Jisti Craft has been revived has undergone a change vis-à-vis the role and status of women. As described by the craftswomen and their male family members, women of the area have been empowered to take major decisions about their day to day living, reduction of violence against women, increased mobility for women, increased awareness in women and a positive change in the attitude of men about women.



## 3.2 MICRO FINANCE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

### Regulations

Approval of Microfinance Policy and Procedures 2008 marked the commencement of expansion phase of MFWE operations and there were visible signs of Sungi staff getting fully conversant with the newly drafted policies and procedures, resulting into increased efficiency. With new policy and procedures and diversification in products base (Micro credit) and provision of new products and services (social loans, health and life insurance), there has been witnessed increased acceptability of newly designed and diversified microfinance products on the part of the community.

### 3.2.1 Funds Disbursed:

During the year 2009, total amount disbursed rose to Rs.31.85 Million as compare to 2008 which was

Rs.7.41 Million, representing a robust growth rate of 329%. Continued focus of the organization on gender equality and equity helped the program maintain funds allocation more for the women, particularly widows. In terms of numbers, 3026 credit cases were disbursed to female participants which is 100%. Desegregated analysis further reveals that 1689 credit cases were approved for livestock purchase while 1316 cases were granted for enterprise development while 21 cases were approved for agricultural inputs.

One of the most prominent achievements is the robust increase in active beneficiaries' base, improved productivity ratios and consistent improvement in funds recovered. It was also evident that there is an increased acceptability from the community of the newly designed

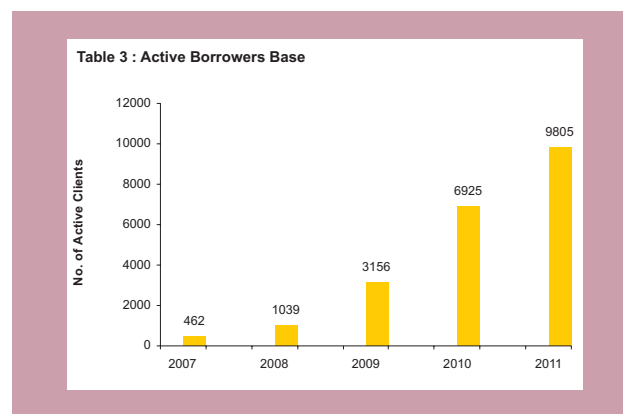
microfinance products and services i.e. social loans, health and life insurance. In terms of operations management, the MF program has successfully aligned itself with the evolving microfinance landscape in the country. It has made discernable changes within its operations management strategies according to the requirements of the partner communities. Sungi has made massive disbursements to the partner communities and is supporting hundreds of micro-enterprises in the working area.

### 3.2.2 Funds Recovered:

Funds reduced considerably as poor recovery has been the major challenge for the organization during the last several years of operations; however, since 2008 increased focus on recovery has reversed the regressive trends of recovery and has recorded remarkable developments in this regard. During 2009, Sungi Development Foundation has recovered PKR 23.23 Million which is 100%.

### 3.2.3 Capacity Building:

FMC and village accountant training in order to enhance capacity of office bearers was delivered. Due to certain initiative the village bank UC Pind Kamal Khan Haripur has disbursed Rs.1400, 000/- loan amount to 70 community partners in different villages. To strengthen and increase the liquidity, Sungi has rolled forward Rs. 200,000/- for further two years to the above mention village bank.



Enterprises like grocery shops, boutiques, beauty parlors and medical stores have been established through capacity building and micro financing. This will certainly help these poor households lift their socio-economic status and income earned from these

ventures and shall contribute in fulfilling their household needs. Like Bakhtan Bibi of village Karvali got loan of Rs. 30,000 from Sungi and purchased a Buffalo from this money. After a year Buffalo gave birth to a healthy calf, she sold the calf for Rs. 70,000 and earned handsome profit. She refunded all her loan amount. She has purchased another Buffalo. She is also selling milk and earns RS. 3,000per month. Due to the availability of free fodder in her village, milking and rearing of livestock has proved to be a highly profitable business.

### 3.2.4 Micro Life & Health Insurance:

To encourage the rural poor to get benefits from financial services and enter into the financial mainstream to actively kick-start and expand their enterprises, Sungi has designed the micro-credit product and also introduced micro insurance as a part of its core program. All such interventions have resulted in total beneficiaries with insurance “yes both health & life” cover standing at 3025 for the year 2009 while 1,150 women have been added with health insurance cover in the last quarter of the year. Of the total beneficiaries with insurance cover, around 61 women have utilized free medical facility from assigned hospitals. In addition, the families of two diseased women were given life insurance of RS. 10,000/- each so that their children can continue their education. The remaining amount was waived off. Outstanding loans against these deceased women were waived off under the life insurance policy.

### 3.2.5 Advocacy and linkages:

Sungi is regular member of Pakistan Micro-Finance Network (PMN), whose role is in policy advocacy, ensuring regulations and progress sharing through “Micro-Watch”----an information dissemination note. In this connection MF section has participated in two meeting in which the progress and future outlook was shared. As a result of these meetings, MF program is regularly sharing the required information/progress to PMN.

Sungi in its role as a Micro Finance provider has been awarded with ‘Silver Award 2009’ on social performance reporting to the “Social performance Task Force (SPTF)”. This internationally recognized award comes from CGAP, Michael & Susan Dell Foundation and Ford Foundation. This award has been given to Sungi for transparency in social performance reporting.



## 3.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### 3.3.1 NRM Planning:

NRM planning is a key for better management of the available natural resources. NRM planning has enhanced the management options of natural resources. Forty Three NRM plans at village level were developed in Sungi's working areas. A total of 1707 community partners participated. Through these plans the community partners were able to develop linkages with GLA's and benefited their vicinity.

### 3.3.2 Plantation:

To strengthen sustainable livelihood practices, forest block plantation over 123 kanals, direct seed sowing and establishing 6 bed nurseries and 214 fruit orchards were carried out with the partner communities. NRM program distributed 2405 poultry birds and organized 11 livestock and poultry field days for community partners for better live stock management at village level. Moreover 77 vegetable

gardens were established which helped community partners meet immediate food security needs at household level directly benefiting 96 men and 160 women in target communities.

One of the prominent and distinct initiatives was taken by women from Battagram; who have been involved in 'Hashar plantation' activities where they went to other villages to help with the annual plantation. This shows a major cultural tolerance within these communities for this non-traditional tasks performed by women. Sungi received 25000 different forest plants species from the Forest Department and assisted the community to bring maximum area under forest cover.

During the follow up visit to few villages, it was observed that more women are involved in kitchen gardening and are growing seasonal vegetables. Now these women are confident and feeling empowered as they are

contributing in their family income. This contribution results in improved gender relations as men start to view them as productive member of the family who can generate income for the family besides performing their conventional reproductive role.



### 3.3.3 Capacity building:

Sungi has built the capacity of men and women communities through organizing 53 training events in compost formation, vegetable production, forest management, nursery raising, poultry management, livestock management and orchard management and sensitizing communities on NRM issues. Direct



beneficiaries of these trainings are 634 men and 877 women. Sungi has also led NRM awareness sessions through exposure visits, seminars, strengthening linkages with GLAs, and launching campaigns on sustainable agriculture practices. Kissan Committees (KCs) are formed both at VC and ACC levels. Through the above mention initiatives, certain level of awareness has been achieved.

### 3.3.4 Advocacy, Linkages and Networking:

4 Green Sector Farms were established in four districts in collaboration with the Agriculture Department, where organizations working in the field of agriculture in the district and the communities interact with the District Agriculture Department, share their plans and progress, and to access to the services of these Departments. In the graduating areas, where the ACCs have matured, through networking, a project of FAO, ACCs (Men/Women) Beeran Gali has received a livestock project. In women ACC, two village committees (Ochaar, Dand bazaar) are registered with IDEAL (NGO) and 24 women got Buffaloes from the project.

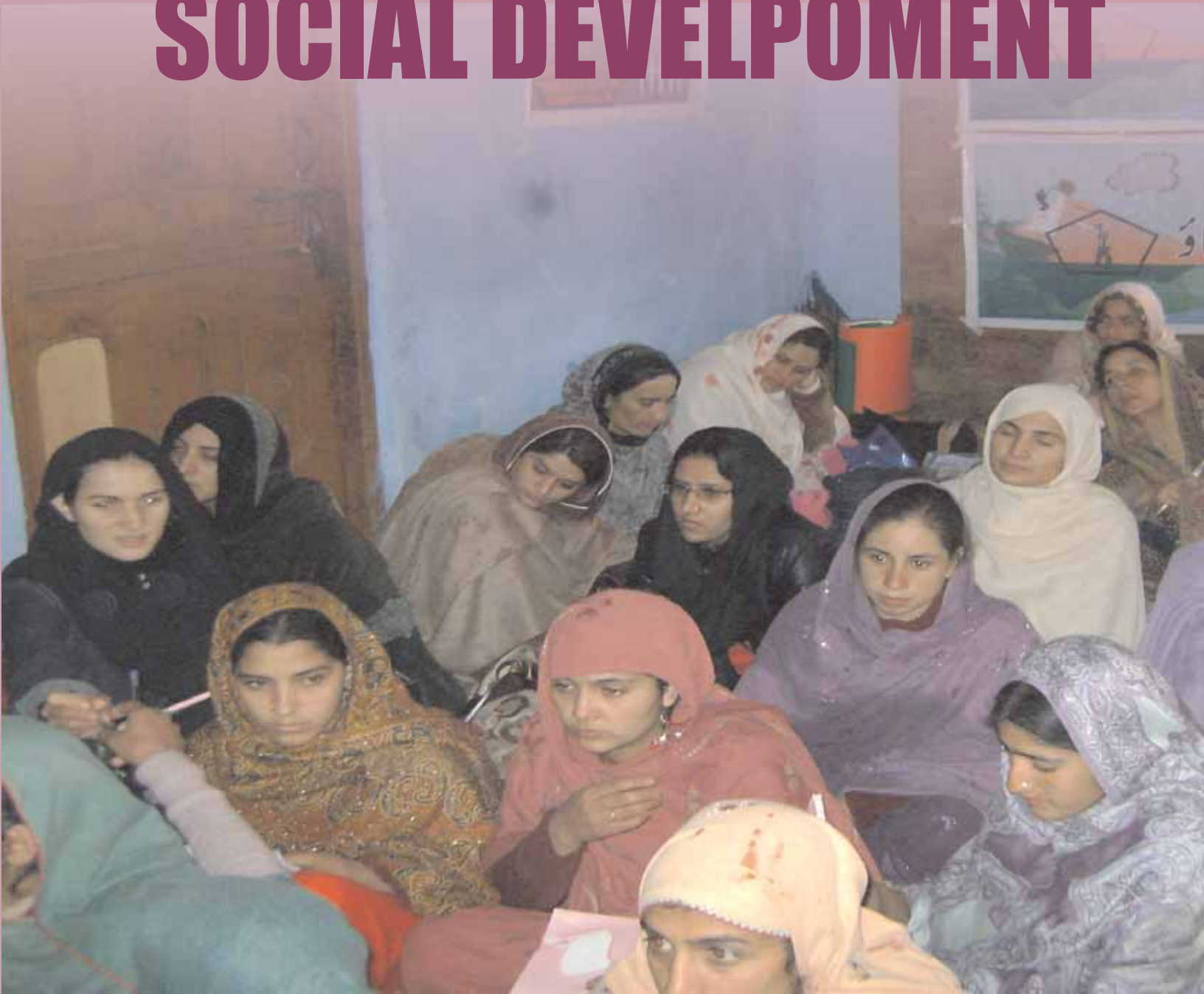


Two members of ACC Muslimabad have received the training of extension workers through DDS (a local CBO which is registered). In the same union council, 30 members (15 men and 15 women) received poultry management training from the same organization.

As always linkages development with concerned organizations especially with the green sector line department remained prime focus throughout the working areas. So in District Abbottabad Hum Qadam Welfare Society developed linkages with IDEAL Foundation for poultry farm construction for which the organization allocated funds for construction and management of two poultry farms. Whereas in Village Ghorian, UC Phallah NRM committee & VC activists reported to the Divisional Forest Officer, about the illegal cutting of forest trees from areas adjoining to their villages. In response to this complaint a legal action has been issued by concerned department against illicit actions of the persons involved in this environmental threat.

4

# ACKNOWLEDGING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT





## 4.1 HEALTH

### 4.1.1 Raising awareness:

In order to ensure behavioural changes among children regarding health, Sungi carried out 90 health education sessions among school children benefiting 2820 boys and 3688 girls. As a result of school based sessions, immediate behavior changes were observed as children have begun avoiding open defecation and have started hand washing after using the wash rooms. It was further observed that the children were now regularly taking bath before going to school with trimmed nails. In addition, the bathrooms of the schools which were never used before were made functional. Apart from this school based health awareness sessions on HIV and AIDS, Hepatitis C, TB, basic health and hygiene were conducted. The students acquired knowledge and were sensitized. Sessions on personal hygiene, primary health care,

first aid, RTI, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and antenatal/postnatal care were conducted where community expressed their satisfaction on usefulness of these sessions, which was also reflected through their changed behaviors and practices adopted after benefiting from Sungi's health initiatives.

Women's health has improved and now the women are going regularly for the checkup in BHU, especially during pregnancy, women nutrition level has been improved. Women and girls have started to take care of personal hygiene during menstruation period. The health committees have started their efficient role and sensitization on ACC level meeting. The Community health workers are participating and discuss health related issues in routine meetings. 2 medical camps were organized in Mansehra and Abbottabad zones in which 450 men and 6454 women were benefited with

facilities of free medical check-up and medicines provision Community based health sessions on Mother Child Health, Hygiene, water and sanitation, importance of a balanced diet; especially during pregnancy, HIV and AIDS, reproductive and sexual health, Hepatitis C and TB were conducted. As reflected by the target groups, it was concluded that they became sensitized about the diseases, its root cause and how to proceed further in the reduction of such diseases. They further expressed that they would inform other community partners about the disease.



#### 4.1.2 Linkages & advocacy:

To strengthen the communities by developing their linkages with the government/ NGOs health care system, 2 MOUs were signed; one MOU in District Battagram and the other in District Abbottabad between the ACC's and District Health Department. These forums are an avenue for raising and solving health related issues at district level. As the government representative is also present in the

meetings, the action planning has ownership of all and further actions are taken accordingly. Apart from BHU strengthening, sanitation, vaccination campaigns, Women-specific health issues are also highlighted in such meetings.

To advocate for improved health care policies and provision of services, Sungi established District Health Forum (DHF). Sungi has been regularly



conducting the consultative meetings, in which District Nazim, representatives from health departments and NGOs participated. The participants used this forum as an opportunity to share their plans, get the information regarding health issues of men, women and children. Their acknowledgement through regular participation in it is evidence of ownership. From these forums future planning by all the organizations is chalked out with reference to the health issues of their respective area.





## 4.2 EDUCATION

### 4.2.1 Awareness Raising/capacity building:

Women do not get access to basic government services because of the poor literacy rate prevailing in women which in turn is the direct consequence of lack of school facilities for girls, poverty, cultural restriction, absence of schools for girls. The literacy rate among men and women is 52.82% and 21.14% respectively. Sungi established five Women Friendly Spaces at Muzaffarabad in AJ&K, and four in Mansehra at the door steps of village women for different activities like conducting adult literacy course. In this connection adult literacy centers were established in Battagram, Manshera and Muzaffarabad. Women in the Hattian Bala, Muzaffarabad showed their sentiments by expressing that *“We are happy because now we can sign in attendance register of village committee meeting register, we can read sign boards and among them one newly married woman said with*

*excessive pleasure that she signed her Nikahnama very recently instead of thumb impression”* Village committees and Area Coordinating Councils work for mobilization and advocacy of educational issues. Sungi field staff organized sessions in monthly meetings on the importance of education and elimination of gender disparities in this sector. Sessions with schools students reflected by students that *“they were sensitized and learnt how to improve the school and how they could contribute towards its betterment”*

Apart from the community, education related capacity building workshop was organized, where 40 staff was capacitated. Training on *“orientation to education policy”* was organized where 22 staff benefited.

### 4.2.2 Strengthening Educational set-ups:

In order to capacitate and strengthen PTCs/ SMCs, sessions were conducted to form or reactivate PTCs/

SMCs in working districts of Sungi. In this connection 34 new PTCs/SMCs were formed whereas in disaster hit districts 14 Parents Teachers councils were strengthened. Each PTC was responsible to develop and implement School Management and Improvement Plans. Problem listing was followed by developing work-plans for school management and improvement activities, with clear roles and responsibilities of PTC members and relevant stake holders. A total of 48 School Improvement plans have been developed in 5 districts.



Literacy issues were discussed in a review meeting of the Area Development Plan (ADP) in Union Council Beeran Galli, District Abbottabad. The teachers' absenteeism was also discussed. ACC took responsibility and with their continued effort the teachers are now regular in schools. Similarly PTCs functionality issues were highlighted in the work plans of VDPs and ADPs in district Haripur. In Beetgali, Haripur ACC invited the Union Council Nazim to resolve the issues of government girl's schools. They highlighted the schools where the PTCs were non-functional and the schools were partially functional. They also discussed the issue of non-functional schools in the union council. The union council Nazim referred these concerns to the district administration; as a result of which action was taken against the teachers who remained absent.

#### 4.2.3 Linkages, coordination and advocacy:

During the month of April 2009, PTC of Girls Primary School Upper Bandi, Pattan Kalan Abbottabad developed a linkage with Mountain Institute of Educational Development (MIED) for school

improvement. In response MIED visited the school and carried out situational analysis and planned to make it a Model School.

Sungi enhanced coordination with partner organizations (Khowndokor, Saiban, and NRSP), district



and provincial education department and with governmental institutions working on education, non-governmental organizations for better working relationship. Coordination link was developed with 'Literacy for All' (LFA). Due to this strong coordination in Battagram LFA department facilitated Sungi and provided free of cost literacy center course books for 5 adult literacy centers established by Sungi. 'Literacy for All' department also offered their help for the monitoring teachers' training for the centers in district Battagram. In all three districts, district authorities, education department, media representatives and community members came face to face with each other for accountability purpose and to discuss the literacy issues in their respective districts.

Sungi joined network Child rights advocacy network (CRAN) facilitated by Save the Children Sweden, Mansehra to address Child protection issues mainly educational issues of children in Mansehra District.

Through linkages in Muzaffarabad and Abbottabad PTC's/SMC got school construction projects, addressed issues of out of school children especially girls, provision of furniture to schools along with construction of washrooms in schools.



Following are some of the effective linkages made by PTC's;

- ▶ In UC Lora village Narhotar Abbottabad Women and men VCs in coordination consulted ERRA for school construction and succeeded to initiate construction work. In UC Goreeni the Village Committee Suma got funds for Primary school construction through the support of MPA and its inauguration ceremony was held in the reporting period. Village Desra district Abbottabad succeed to get PTCs fund of Rs. 26000 and PTC initiated school restoration work with this amount.
- ▶ In district Muzaffarabad Baseera SMC has constructed school shelter for the children on self help basis to continue the school activities.
- ▶ In district Muzaffarabad Zareena Bibi of Khairian village shared that she did not register her daughters with the reason to get their help in house hold chores but in monthly meeting education session and SMC of relevant area motivated her to send her daughters to school. Currently both her daughters are enrolled in village school.
- ▶ SMC of Dachor faqeeran UC Kaimanja

Muzaffarabad SMC contacted NRSP-RISE and got grant of Rs. 50,000 and they have purchased furniture for the school & school kits for students.

- ▶ In District Muzaffarabad Harryiala Kaimanja SMC played a vital role in enrolment of girls in school. 6 girls have been enrolled during the reporting period by the efforts of SMC
- ▶ In district Harippur PTC Kangrucha was successful in generating Rs. 150,000 for construction of additional room and bathrooms in the school through PTC funds

In Union Council Muslimabad, VC Pakshai has started a non-formal school for NFE, through the support of DDS (it is a local CBO which is registered as an NGO) in the livelihood project. The village committee has selected women teachers from the same village at an honorarium of Rs. 6000. This teacher has been capacitated prior to the start of the project. A total of 36 children have enrolled in this school. A similar project has been started in 4 villages in the same Union Council. The DDS also supported in providing furniture for these schools.



## 4.3 COMMUNITY PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

### 4.3.1 Safe constructions:

One of the major factors why such a large number of people died during the 2005 Earthquake was the poor housing structure employed in most communities which were due to the inefficient construction techniques being used since centuries. Sungi felt the need to train local masons and artisans at village level, to ensure better housing in compliance with ERRA EQ code.

To raise the awareness on this issue, Sungi facilitated 564 one day awareness raising sessions on hazard resistant construction standards; whereas 39 trainings have been given in which 829 civil masons, 264 carpenters, 98 steel fixers and 479 self builders in 16 UC of the affected area have been capacitated with the ERRA approved construction techniques. Moreover, 211 One Day Sessions have been

conducted so far in which 11038 self-builders have been trained. This enables the builders to keep in mind the steps for safe construction and to practice it for safely.

### 4.3.2 Safe drinking Water

Access to the safe drinking water is the primary concern of the rural community. Sungi is contributing a major share in providing safe drinking water considering this as a priority area. Hence, Sungi initiated 15 drinking water supply schemes in disaster-hit area which were initially identified by women organizations. About 270 households are getting benefits from these projects out of which, 880 are men and 1010 are women. Sungi initiated 54 hand pumps by providing financial and technical support to the community. The community also contributed by making financial contribution and serving as a productive human resource. Through the provision of

such schemes, it was observed that the incidence of diseases were lower whereas reduced work load on women was evident.



#### 4.3.3 Improved Sanitation and Hygiene

Due to common practice of open defecation in the rural areas, water borne diseases like malaria, typhoid and hepatitis are very much prevalent among rural communities. 53 demo latrines to meet community's hygiene needs in the disaster hit working area benefiting 6556 people. In designing the latrines, special care was given to meet the sphere standards. In follow up visits, it is revealed that the incidence of diseases were low which in terms of saved money previously spent on medication could be used for other productive work. Meanwhile 4 Street Pavements have also been completed in Sungi working area where 1966 men and 2140 women were benefited. In all these villages cleanliness is very visible.

#### 4.3.4 Community linkages & self initiative:

- ▶ Sungi conducted 5 meetings with GLAs and ACC members for improving community linkages to address their infrastructure needs. As a result of these meetings six projects were started, 3 in Muzaffarabad, 1 in Mansehra and 2 in Haripur.
- ▶ Construction of 4 women friendly spaces (WFS) has been completed. In the WFS, community women are conducting meetings and some vocational training activities are in progress.
- ▶ The Village committee of Kaneri U/C Langla contacted AJKCDP & got the link road scheme for their village approved and 250 households

benefited from this scheme.

- ▶ VC of Bandi U/C Langla built their linkages and got approval for a road project from the Local Government. 180 households benefited from this scheme.
- ▶ Kaimanja ACC contacted the health department & the prime minister to get approval for one more dispensary for the UC as the existing BHU was located on the other side of the UC & was not sufficient for the population of 28966. The ACC constructed a road on self help basis so that the ambulance could reach the existing BHU.
- ▶ The ACC (RDF) in Union Council Kohala Paian Haripur got their road project from the MPA fund... Three villages and 650 house hold have benefited directly.
- ▶ Village Khokhreyala U/C Pattan got their road project from the Government department which benefited 120 households.



#### 4.3.5 Community planning & Review:

Eight villages VDP were reviewed in Haripur, Muzaffarabad, Abbottabad and Battagram. Five meetings were conducted with GLAs and local communities to bridge the gap between GLAs and local communities and to develop linkages. As a result five projects were obtained by local communities. Ten sessions were conducted with VC's (women and men) about project operations and maintenance.

As a result of these linkages the community/ACC got the following projects.

S#	Village	Type of Project	Total cost in Million	Beneficiaries				
				Men	Women	Children	Disable	Ultra poor
1	Kanari	Road	0.43	240	465	245	13	16
2	Bandi	Road	0.64	375	648	352	8	7
3	Kakaerwara	Furniture	0.12	71	124	23	2	9
4	Kimania	BHU	Negotiation in process for up gradation of BHU					
5	Kohala	Road	8	2370	4690	540	12	32
6	Khokhreala	Road	0.2	270	360	327	2	21
<b>Total</b>			<b>9.39</b>	<b>3326</b>	<b>6287</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>

Due to the above projects, reduction of distances, community time has been saved. The projects immediate effect was the creation of employment at the village level.



5

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM





# DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

## 5.1.1 Raising awareness:

For a systematic approach towards Disaster Risk Mitigation the participation of youth is imperative. In this regard Disaster Management Program designed an activity to raise awareness among the boys and girls of the targeted communities about Disaster Preparedness (to prepare and equip them for any emergency situation). Four disaster preparedness sessions were conducted in high schools. The students were sensitized and they marked these session successful and effective.

Apart from sessions, development of information, education and communication materials for dissemination of information is one of the effective means of communication to awareness raising. In this regard Disaster Management Program made deliberate efforts in conducting a study on the current

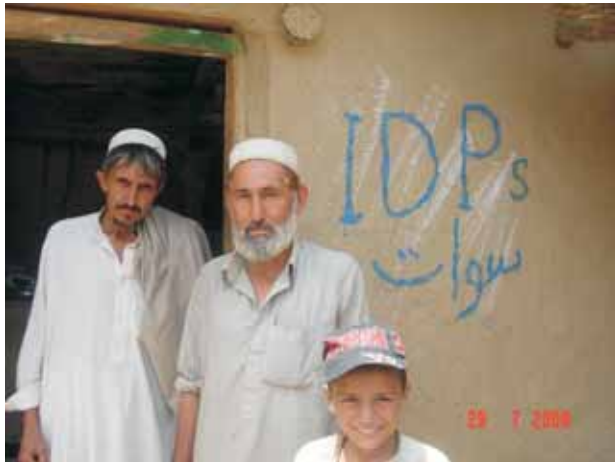
issues and challenges of Pakistan and Earthquake 2005 affected communities. Further a booklet on this study under the title of “They Deserve to be served” has been published for the Community Partners, Partner organizations, Key Players in DRM in Abbottabad, Mansehra, Battagram, Muzaffarabad and Haripur district, Govt. Line Agencies, etc. The purpose of publishing this booklet is to highlight the current issues of Pakistan and the earthquake 2005 affected communities.

## 5.1.2 Planning and strengthening:

Twenty One Disaster Management Committees have been formed. During formation of these committees the role of a disaster management committee was defined to the DMC members. DMC members realized the importance of DMC and showed keen interest and commitment in rehabilitation of their areas. These DMCs

have been playing their role in sensitization and involvement of other people in the region in DRM activities. These DMCs are also guiding people in taking mitigation steps against existing hazards.

During the year Sungi remained in contact with National Disaster Management Authority and reviewed the national emergency response plan prepared by NDMA and gave recommendations to improve it. Sungi also



participated in the national level consultation workshop organized by NDMA to finalize the National emergency response plan.

Disaster Management Program intended to implement its Community Based Disaster Management and made deliberate efforts in developing, modifying and implementing Disaster Risk Management Plans of model union councils UC Battamori (Battagram) UC Beran Gali (Abbottabad), UC Sum Ellai Mang (Mansehra), UC Lanlga (Muzaffarabad) and UC Muslimabad (Haripur) with the primary objectives of saving lives, infrastructures and properties. Through these exercises the vulnerabilities, capacities and potential existing risks in the areas were identified; which were very useful in developing Disaster Risk Management Plans. At the end of each village level DRM plan development exercise Search & Rescue and Health & Hygiene committees were formed and registered. Program has made women a special focus area of its contingency planning exercises giving them due importance through their role in these Search & Rescue and Health and Hygiene Committees.

In the reporting year 16 village level disaster risk management plans were developed and during village

plans development exercises have been incorporated. These DRR planning exercises were conducted with the village committees and disaster management committees ensuring the maximum participation of the communities both men and women.

### 5.1.3 Capacity building:

Trainings for the communities of Langla (Muzaffarabad), Beran Gali (Abbottabad) and Sum Ellai Mang (Mansehra) have been organized on Search & Rescue and First Aid. While 94 men and 44 women of the Hygiene Promotion and Search & Rescue Committees have been equipped with First Aid and search and rescue skills through trainings. These committees would be able to respond such kind of emergency situations in their respective areas. Disaster Management Committees, Government line agencies, health workers and other relevant stakeholders' trainings developed a level of sensitization and awareness about disaster management and mitigation.

### 5.1.4 Enhanced Contingency Planning document NWFP & AJK

The Devastating Earthquake of October 2005 brought about a keen awareness among Government and Non government Institutions and communities of critical need for Disaster Risk Management. In this regard Sungi



is engaged in the implementation of OXFAM NOVIB funded project to enhance contingency planning NWFP & AJK. Sungi made concerted efforts in the implementation of this project and prepared comprehensive contingency planning documents for NWFP & AJK with the primary objectives of saving lives, infrastructures and properties. These documents contain all disaster relevant information on ground in all

the districts of NWFP and AJK. Moreover the information regarding district capacities in Disaster Risk Management and resources for emergency response also reflects in these contingency planning documents. Primarily program prepared draft documents for both NWFP & AJK after gathering the information from all the districts of NWFP and AJK. Draft sharing meetings with stakeholders from all districts of AJK and NWFP. The stakeholders gave their feed back regarding document and they also prioritized the identified hazards in the group work exercises. After having the valuable inputs from the stakeholders through these draft sharing meetings the program modified both documents accordingly. Later on these drafts were shared with the technical experts and Oxfam Novib Consortium members.

### 5.1.5 Media Coverage

Disaster related issues are key areas where the Program focused its advocacy initiatives and are launched to highlight the local level issues. Sungi took initiative in organizing advocacy campaign regarding Reconstruction and Rehabilitation with the collaboration of Mansehra zone in union council Mahandri, 72 community members participated in this rally. The rally highlighted the existing local issues regarding reconstruction & rehabilitation and sensitized the concerned authorities towards the existing problems. Coverage of the event by print media was very useful for achieving the desired purpose. As a result of Sungi's efforts ERRA, agreed to hold meetings with the community members regarding the issues. Due to continued advocacy ERRA called the community in Islamabad for a meeting where they further advocated for their rights regarding compensation. Moreover Muzaffarabad zone established Disaster Management forum in union council Langla and conducted rally against PERRA's policies and procedures regarding reconstruction and rehabilitation of the 2005 earthquake affected communities. ACC Langerpura highlighted the issues of earth quake affected communities that if the District Authorities and high ups of ERRA & SERRA did not focus to solve the issue of suspended cases of earth quake effected people then they will hold" hunger strike". As a result DG SERRA held a meeting with the ACC and briefed about appealed cases. Sungi, UN-Habitat, DRU, ERRA also participated. It was decided that, particulars of beneficiaries suffering from No-record and suspended cases will be re-

collected by DRC and will be forwarded to the relevant sections on priority basis.

The DM program developed a documentary on "Sungi's Emergency Response Journey". It included Sungi's response history including the details of Sungi's response to the devastating earth quake of October 2005. On October 2009 Sungi launched two publications "They deserve to be served" and "Rang de" reflecting the needs and aspirations and met and unmet since the October 8th 2005 earthquake.

### 5.1.6 Relief/Aid:

Sungi has responded efficiently in a human induced disaster in the areas of Mardan and district Dir Lower by providing effective relief assistance to FATA IDPs; after providing timely and efficient relief assistance to IDP families residing at Mardan and district Dir Lower in the shape of food distribution. Sungi took initiative to provide Non Food Items to FATA IDPs after conducting the assessments to analyze the needs of targeted communities. Sungi successfully provided non food items assistance to 680 IDP families in Mardan and 320 IDP families in district Dir Lower. In Mardan 16 union councils were covered in this distribution. As the coordination mechanism was already established and strengthened through the establishment of district disaster management cells in Abbottabad and Mansehra districts, district governments were supported taking on the leading role in registration of IDPs in Abbottabad and Mansehra districts. Meanwhile Program successfully provided timely and efficient relief assistance to IDPs residing at Mardan and Swabi districts in shape of food distributions and distributed 229 shelter kits and 300 food packages. In Mardan the program made efforts in organizing camp for 60 widows and women headed house holds at Sheikh Yaseen Town camp Mardan.



# INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS





## 6.1 HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Omar Asghar Khan Centre for Development (OAKCD) is a capacity building institution catering to capacity building needs of Sungi, development of professionals of civil society organizations, community partners and public sector departments to contribute to the efficient and effective system development and to encourage youth from all over Pakistan to learn and broaden their knowledge of different development disciplines.

During the year 2009, 102 trainings for the capacity development of men and women professionals and community partners were organized. Out of 102 trainings, 30 customized trainings, and 72 in-house trainings were conducted. Of these, 72 in house trainings 35 were for the community partners & stakeholders and 37 were for the Sungi staff. A total of 2229 (692 women and 1537 Men) were trained while

54 Staff members (16 women and 38 men) were sent on 27 invitational events. In case of young professionals, 33 paid interns (22Men and 11Women) were attached with different sections and 13 volunteers



(5Woman & 8 Man) provided their voluntary services in the reporting year. 19 Student interns (9Men and 10Women) completed their internship with Sungi. Gender corner at Resource Centre was established. Organizational Management and Writing Skills Training manuals were developed. Annual Staff Retreat was organized. Exposure visits were facilitated for different organizations during the year.



A big chunk of OAKCD's earning goes in paying rent of building and surplus accommodation arrangements for

trainees; as it can only accommodate two trainings simultaneously; the training halls cannot accommodate outsized gatherings. Therefore OAKCD desperately needs to construct its own specialized building. In order to work towards sustainability of the organization,

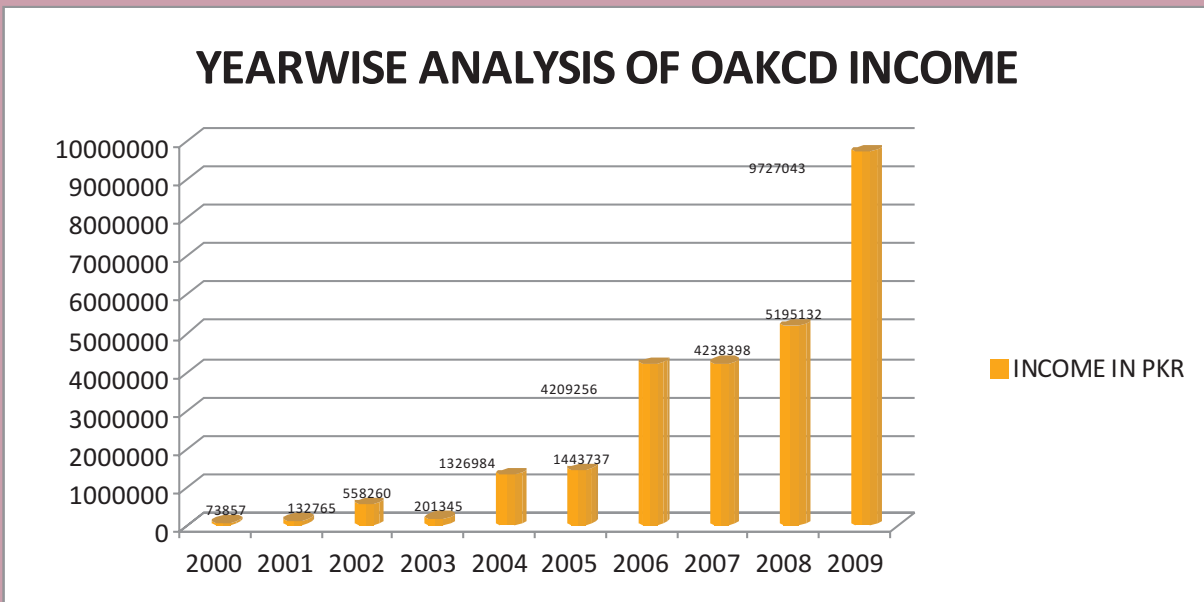


Sungi has recently acquired land for its training centre, head office and zonal office in the vicinity of Abbottabad on Shimla Hill.

HAP certification is in process.

### Income Analysis:

Following graph shows the net income comparison (in Rupees from year 2000 to 2009).





## 6.2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

During the year, performance Appraisal system was being strengthened with a start of mid-year performance appraisals of Sungi staff. This gives an avenue for the regular feedback from supervisors for effective and efficient implementation at program/operational level. This also provides an opportunity to staff for improvements in their work. Sungi also reviewed the Annual Performance Appraisal system for effective analysis and evaluation of feedback to staff.

Existing Sungi policies were reviewed by the Policy Review Committee whose aim was to give inputs and update systems as per requirement of Sungi. Certain loop holes in implementing the policy have been identified along with suggested changes to fulfill Sungi's needs.

Hiring of Human Resource for emergency responses/short term projects is another contribution of HR system.

Sungi also reviewed staff orientation system and developed tool kit for orientations of individual staff

and their placement in the relevant sections/projects which helped in knowing the organizational culture.

Existing policies has been circulated among Sungi offices so that staff have common understanding on the policies and procedures.

Gender equality at organizational level (staffing & recruitment) has been maximized. On the other hand women's retention rate is reported to be comparatively high. Along with this, parents' friendly spaces at each office have been created.

Job analysis with job descriptions and specification was prepared so that every staff member would understand their specific role/tasks along with equal distribution of work among staff. This has helped Sungi in competent and capable professionals' induction in the organization.

To make the system more gender sensitive and responsive, TOR's of Gender Core Group (GCG) has been developed. This has been incorporated in the Job Descriptions of GCG members.



## 6.3 GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Sungi aims at integrating the gender perspective in its entire development cycle namely: Planning and programming, Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation. For this purpose Sungi, has specifically identified the following, as enabling elements in: gender data collection, capacity building, advocacy, resources, and gender balance to integrate in its organizational structure. Gender integration into mainstream development of Sungi is a constant challenge which requires continuous effort and strong mechanisms at the organizational level. Gender section developed a 5 year Strategic Plan, aimed at accelerating the progress of gender mainstreaming in Sungi at the organizational and programmatic levels. Six committees with clear objectives and Terms of Reference have been formed within the gender core group to implement the strategic plan. The TORs have

also been developed and has been incorporated in the Job description of each gender core group member/committee. This step would not only make each committee/member responsible but, would also help in recognizing and appreciating their contributions, efforts, interest, and time towards gender mainstreaming at all levels. Section has ensured the integration of gender strategic plan into the organization's over all five year plan.

As a participatory and rights-based organization, the key focus area of Sungi is for women's empowerment and gender equality. During the year the gender program had a proactive participation in the National and provincial level consultations of the Planning Commission for the development of the five year plan. A celebration of 16 days of activism on Violence against Women and the

revision of gender and Anti Sexual Harassment policies was carried out by involving Sungi staff. This Section also disseminated the SM study to all programs and incorporated the points into the final planning of SSP III of the SM Program. Participation in the process of Beijing +15 and CEDAW related consultative meetings by CS. Section has contributed in the series of National



as well as a Provincial consultative meeting by the Planning Commission of Pakistan for developing a five year plan, by MoWD and GRAP for the revision of the National Plan of Action. Section has actively been involved to highlight the gender related issues at the external forums, like Insani Haqooq Itihad (IHI), Elimination of Violence Against Women, (EVAW), SAARC Development Goals, Planning commission, Council of Islamic Ideology through press conferences, meetings, workshops, rallies etc. Two of the female staff members attended an international workshop on Gender Action Learning Systems from Uganda and now they have developed a work plan with the help of the SM section to bring their learning into practice at the field level.

At the organization's policy and mechanism level section has a continuous role in facilitating the RME section for the incorporation of gender perspectives in its planning cycle. Section has particularly facilitated the RM&E in incorporating the gender strategic plan in SSP III.

Celebration of 16 days activism on violence against women is a commitment of Sungi. During the year section prepared a flyer on the introduction of white

ribbon campaign for the purpose of awareness and distributed it among Sungi's various networks. Section also developed a poster on VAW. Besides this, section actively participated and registered Sungi's point of view on the events organized by DFID, World Population Foundation, UNIFEM, and EVAW.



*A gender-response monitoring, evaluating, research and financial management system is functional throughout the whole project management cycle to enhance effectiveness of GAD initiatives, which is one of the main objectives of the section. To ensure accountability, the program has initiated certain steps like adding gender indicators in the appraisal forms, which will give unbiased feedback to all the relevant supervisors of Gender core group members regarding their level of sensitization and understanding. Owning and implementing the gender empowerment agenda in the work and at personal level whenever needed will be an ongoing process. A family day was initiated where the staff brought their families to interact with their colleagues and with their families.*





## 6.4 RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In 2009 Research, Monitoring and Evaluation focus was on the consolidation of SPP II and planning of SSP III. In this regard EOP mission facilitation, Planning and initiation of SSP III, programs staff orientation about final approved outcomes of SSP III, fine tuning the M&E reporting format and compilation of the final reports, were the major highlights.

The Research Monitoring and Evaluation, keeps updating Sungi's management and donors about Sungi's performance and achievements on a regular basis. Programs are encouraged to share understanding of the development process for greater accountability and transparency to build organizational reputation.

In the start of July 2009 RME took the lead role to plan the Sungi Strategic Program III. In this regard a

planning workshop was organized for the Programs where approaches and strategies were chalked out against the committed outcomes of the SPP III Program. This workshop enhanced the staff's level of understanding about the core philosophy of the programme, outcomes and intervention strategy.

The Work plan of Sungi's Programme was fine tuned in accordance with the signed Project commitments of Oxfam-Novib and the Royal Norwegian Embassy. Three years planning was done for this, ensuring integration and coordination of all the Sungi Programme areas with each other. RME facilitated the programs in bi-annual, annual, zonal, central, gender and beneficiary's wise distribution of targets.

RME section laid the foundation for all the Programs to initiate the process of the SSP III Program. A different kind of reporting and a progress mechanism system was

mutually decided by all the programs' zonal heads and senior management.

RME updated the MIS according to the Program needs. New reporting and progress formats were designed to help the Programs and zonal field staff. Sungi used monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions towards streamlining and improving the “review and planning” systems at all levels. It ensured integration between the various project components, developed program planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) systems. In this context monthly, quarterly and half-yearly reviews at zonal and head office level were regularly facilitated. During these workshops, gaps and issues were highlighted by the field staff. Sectoral and Zonal monthly statistical zonal reports were also regularly maintained and often shared with management, programs and zonal staff.

Apart from Sungi SSP III, RME is also involved with different projects e.g. EOP/MTR evaluation visits of Disability, UNDP-GEF. PRDA Projects were coordinated and they demonstrated the project interventions and results at field level. Further more field monitoring visits

were carried out to observe the process and to identify gaps. These visits were useful in exploring the challenges and opportunities for Sungi's various programs.

### ***EOP Evaluation visit of SSP II:***

The end term review of Sungi was undertaken in July 2009. The purpose of the End of Project review was to assess Sungi's systems and processes in the context of its growth and existing ground situation.

The EOP mission recommended that a conscious effort is required to debate the pros and cons within Sungi about multi-dimensional programming. Out of this, a programme strategy should evolve, which would absorb the concept of rights-based integrated rural development. Sungi has already initiated this dialogue within the organization. This needs to be expedited. Secondly, the Programme expansion in the disaster-prone areas was an opportunity as well as a challenge for Sungi. Now Sungi has to capitalize on this whole input of social mobilization by developing a comprehensive consolidation strategy for SSP-III.



7

# PROJECT'S ACHIEVEMENTS



# PROJECT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

## Partnership for Recovery and Development of Allai (PRDA)

Partnership for Recovery and Development of Allai (PRDA) is a response of October 2005 Earthquake in Allai with the main goal of uplifting the wellbeing of women, men and children. October 2005 earthquake caused severe environmental devastation in Allai valley. Along with landslides, deforestation, soil erosion, destruction of local infrastructure, water pollution, devastated housing and shelters destroyed the livelihood of the people of Allai. This destruction has caused an increase in poverty and deprivation. Sungi Development Foundation is a partner of the consortium implementing this project and focusing on Environment, Livelihood and Sanitation components of the project.

Sungi is working in 196 villages of six union councils with 196 men and 169 women Village Committees. Total 15,451 women and men are organized in these 365 Village Committees working for environmental rehabilitation and wellbeing of the people. Women Village Committees were formed in the areas where women involvement in development remained a challenge since the inception of project. Village Development planning process has been completed in 130 villages since the inception of the project (2007).

During year 2009, 100% of the planned activities have been accomplished. Local institutions building and strengthening was focused and four ACCs and TCC have been facilitated in institutional building process. A total of 54 village infrastructure facilities have been constructed, three vulnerable road banks have been stabilized, and four Micro Hydro Power Generators have been installed. A total of 6,292 men, 6,871 women, 11,796 boys and 10,333 girls benefited from these infrastructure, environment rehabilitation, food security and power generation projects.

## Glimpses of work done:

- ▶ *Household Latrines constructed:* 1670 latrines in 41 villages. Total 11,312 beneficiaries ( Men 2,293, women 2,775, boys 3,054 and girls 3,190).
- ▶ *Schools/madrassa latrines constructed:* Total 64 latrines constructed in 24 Madrassas and five schools. Total 3,767 people benefited (men 77, women 684, boys 2,257 and girls 749)
- ▶ *Fish Farm:* one farm having 3,300 trout fishes
- ▶ *Block Plantation:* 1,085 acres area planted with 326,175 plants. 730 acres land planted with 12,750 plants of soil binding species.

## Alternate Food and Livelihood Initiatives:

- ▶ Honey bee keeping revived , 826 women and 150 men trained and are practicing honey bee keeping. 30% of the total bee boxes housed by local bees.
- ▶ Vegetable production trainings coupled with demonstration plots resulted in change of cropping pattern. Farmers interest increased in cash crops, market oriented vegetable cultivation and floriculture activities. A total of 2,455 farmers cultivated vegetables on 3,374 kanal (422 acres) land and marketed the surplus produce
- ▶ One of the early adopter of Gladiolus cultivated 35,000 bulbs of gladiolus and marketed at Tariq Road Karachi.
- ▶ Horticultural activities promoted and motivation influenced farmers to adopt it as major livelihood source. People are protecting/managing orchards and in near future they will be able to get income from orchards. Fruit plants provided in 2007 bears fruit now.
- ▶ NRM based enterprises motivated farmers for floriculture and commercial scale off season vegetable growing. In 2009 total 17 farmers earned Rs.1.62 million net income.
- ▶ Veterinary shop owner (enterprise supported by Sungi-RPDA) is earning on average Rs. 12,000/month.
- ▶ Poultry farming introduced as an enterprise. Three

owners earned Rs.370,000/-. 2,900 families facilitated in household poultry keeping.

- ▶ Forest nursery raising introduced as an enterprise. One owner (Batkht Mareen) earned more than Rs. 600,000/- during 2009.

### Impacts/ Effectiveness of program interventions

- ▶ In 2007 a grand Jirga was held who decided that women staff of NGOs should go to schools and BHUs to teach the children and treat the patients. They were not allowing women to interact with their women. The government agencies (army) were also of the same opinion. Now Sungi is working with 169 Women Village Committees. The PRDA created an amicable environment for women to participate in development process. A viable social infrastructure built in the area to facilitate the future development process.
- ▶ Before the project people were more self-centered and less attentive towards collective development. Now their behavior is changing and they have started give preference to the collective development issues on their personal interests.
- ▶ In past the vulnerable segments of society including women were not involved in any decision making/development process. Sungi-PRDA provided Village Committee platform in order to give opportunity to the marginalized and deprived groups in the decision making and development process. Sungi-PRDA three year's efforts is a great beginning of Poor's empowerment process.
- ▶ Involvement of majority people in decision making process promoted the democratic behaviors among people and an environment of mutual accountability promoted.
- ▶ The communities are now having capacity to analyze and plan for economic utilization of natural resources. They are now more organized for development. They started visiting the government departments, development agencies and elected representatives for their developmental needs.
- ▶ Before PRDA the people were unaware about environmental issues. Now they are having knowledge of environment, environmental issues and more attentive towards environment protection as compared to past. Particularly communities have given high attention to the water pollution and forest preservation activities.
- ▶ Communities raised successful nurseries, and facilitated the plantation campaigns. The gap between communities and Forest Department reduced due to coordinated efforts. Joint Forest Management Committees and Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad is revitalizing at Allai level to advocate the forestry issues of the area.
- ▶ Local journalists are now using print media to advocate for their rights and resolving their problems. They have registered a local newspaper to raise Allai people voices.
- ▶ School children knowledge on environmental related issues raised and now they are contributing in environmental protection activities.
- ▶ People started disposing solid wastes properly to protect the environment of the area.
- ▶ Women restarted taking part in NRM activities due to successful interventions and mobilization. Their participation in home based agro economic, apiculture and vocational skills enhancement events is making them empowered and now they have access to cash.
- ▶ People are now more interested in horticultural activities and cash crops instead of being busy in cutting forest. The trend of market oriented vegetable growing increased among farmers. They grew orchards/vegetables and if project supported them in future it would be a major livelihood source of Allai communities in coming years.
- ▶ Floriculture is adopted by the farmers as high value income earning cash crop. This will contribute in boosting the local people economy.
- ▶ Fresh, pesticides-free and locally grown vegetables are available in Allai market at reasonable prices.
- ▶ People access to latrines increased. Trend of latrine use increased among people and open defecation reduced.

- ▶ People became more attentive to resolve their sanitation issues. They prepared action plans to improve the sanitation conditions in the area.
- ▶ General working environment of the area became highly volatile after initiation of Swat operation and security agencies actions against extremists. Village Committee/ACC members were kept engaged in development activities and dialogue process. It was debated among the people on what they choose and prefer “the development process in their area and showing resistance to extremists' or indiscriminate/unjust system of innocents killings, looting and mass violation of human rights”
- ▶ Village Committee members and ACC formed a Jerga for peace and stability of the area. They build a strong pressure group to influence the Khans and Mulas to support peace in the area. Khans and VC/ACC members hold several Jergas to give strapping message to the terrorist to keep their activities restricted. The communities practically facilitated the security agencies in identification and arrest of persons spreading extremist feelings in the area.
- ▶ Village Committees and Area Coordination Councils took strong position and stand against the extremist feeling spread in the area. The community members continuously monitored the extremist movements from Swat/Kala Dahaka, and IDPs in the shape of terrorist to Allai.
- ▶ Majority of the people choose and preferred to develop their area instead to be part of extremist movement. People showed high confidence on Sungi-PRDA project implementation strategies and the process of development.

Overall project is well on track and contributing in the rehabilitation of environment, livelihood systems and sanitation facilities. As compared to last two years the working environment was good and activities are producing desired results. Communities' confidence built on Sungi due to project interventions and by addressing the genuine needs. Village Committees, Area Coordination Councils and Green Sector Forums are gradually moving towards maturity and in future these would be capable to work for environment, livelihood and sanitation problems of the area on their own.

## Sustainable Livelihoods Reconstruction of Infrastructure Project:

In a continued effort to build back better areas devastated by the 2005 earthquake, Canadian Hunger Foundation and Sungi Development Foundation have begun to implement *Building Long-term, Sustainable Livelihoods and Reconstruction of Infrastructure in Four Earthquake Affected Union Councils in District Abbottabad, Pakistan*. Started in January 2008, this is the third of three projects implemented by the same partners. Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the project provides communities with infrastructure that is designed and managed so that the poor benefit first and foremost. Complementary community based natural resource management, disaster management and livelihoods initiatives for men and women from ultra-poor households provide a structure through which infrastructure is maintained and supported. The project is due to be completed in March, 2012. It benefits men and women in 5,010 ultra-poor households and the 70 communities in which they live.

This is the completion of a smooth transition from the previous Rehabilitation project to current reconstruction project, including the hiring of new staff, the reorganization of the project area into new service groupings, the formation of sustainable livelihoods committees and additional training for field teams. Project is working in 93 villages of union councils Pattan Kalan, Boi, Kukmong and Kukmong in which 3,624 men and 1,386 women 5,010 HH are benefitting directly while 6,732 men, 6,768 women, 8,917 children; a total of 22,417 indirectly.

During 2009, the project remained adversely affected by ongoing military action and insecurity. Technical assistance missions and monitoring and support missions from both CHF headquarters and from CIDA were postponed. The capacity building events were postponed until the next quarter of the 2010 work year. In addition, drought and similar tough climactic conditions hampered the results of tree planting activities. During 2009, the focus of project interventions remained more on the implementation of capacity building of partners and team, bridging the gap between communities and government responsible agencies through the forum of DPAC, work on Graduation Process, components of health & hygiene

and implementation of community productive infrastructure.

Project is covering Natural Resource Management, Community Productive Infrastructure and Disaster Management activities. These include training, tool kits, block forest plantation to control soil erosion, fuel wood and fodder trees plantation, maize and wheat seed for crop enhancement, Kitchen garden establishment, nursery raising, establishment of fruit orchards, and training on fodder production.

### **Pilot Project Pakistan (Institutional Support to Pakistani Partner NGOs)**

Pilot Project Pakistan is an initiative of the Norwegian Government, to encourage Norwegian Pakistani communities to send privately collected money, matched with public funding to support sustainable development initiatives in Pakistan. This endeavors to help in improving lives of the poor and deprived men and women in Pakistan, and to recognize Diaspora organizations. The project aims at establishing an entirely new mechanism for channeling funds from civil society in Norway to Civil Society in Pakistan; to benefit the poor communities in Pakistan. The incentive is supported by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Norway through its development wing NORAD. NORAD has again, outsourced this work to Norwegian NGO (Development Fund) that is in direct contact and contributing to capacity building and project development with Norwegian Pakistani NGOs.

Sungi Development Foundation has been assigned to work as resource NGO in Pakistan in coordination with Development Fund Norway. Sungi supported Pakistani Organizations at the grassroots level, which had been selected by Norwegian-Pakistani NGOs to work as implementing partners in Pakistan in human and institutional development on need basis. Sungi facilitated Pakistani NGOs in building their capacity; in areas such as, NGO Management, proposal development, project planning, organizational management, systems development/improvement, developing and supporting transparency and accountability mechanisms, human resource management, participatory development, monitoring and evaluation systems, and registration process etc.

The development goal of the project is “to empower

civil society organizations (CSOs) for sustainable development initiatives in Pakistan”, while the project purpose is “to institutionally support Pakistani implementing NGOs working in partnership with Norwegian Pakistani NGOs by addressing their capacity needs as a way forward towards long term sustainable right based development in Pakistan.”

Project activities included identification and capacity need assessment of potential project partners, institutional support to partner NGOs in strategic planning, annual work plan and project implementation preparation, capacity building in financial management and administrative operations. institutional support in organizational planning to lead partners towards sustainability, strengthening governing structures of potential partner NGOs and enhancement of partners understanding on gender mainstreaming and Rights Based Development

During the year 2009, Sungi being a resource organization not only accomplished the establishment of the basic essentials for the smooth progress of the project but also executed meaningful collaboration with potential Pakistani NGOs, initially short listed during 2008-09 by Development Fund/NORAD. As during the initial quarter of the year the project was still in the mobilization stage and main activities were being carried out directly by Norwegian NGOs being the lead organizations and new applications were in process of review, short listing and award by the DF, the secretariat of the project; however Sungi had initiated to support project partners, but this role was mainly linked with the approval of projects, and signing of the contract which normally takes long time, left Sungi with relatively limited time to plan and act during first two quarters. Consequently, it was challenging to plan and implement, reasonable need based support and capacity building initiatives during 2009. Despite scattered geography, diversified programs and varying level of the partners' capacity; vital efforts were exhibited by Sungi to achieve maximum results out of the available time and resources.

### **Women Friendly Spaces:**

Women community centers started during earthquake response became meeting points for the women of many villages. Later on these centers were run as skill development centers in which women gained skills in

sewing, embroidery, paper mache, and jewelry making that was used to earn a small income within their own communities. Sungi Development Foundation and DKH have joined hands to run these skill development centers as Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) initially for six months i.e. October 2008 to March 2009, and later for nine months (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) in order to give these women additional knowledge, skills and opportunities in reaching higher personal targets, improving their self-esteem, and to link their enterprise groups with market ensuring the sustainability of these centers. These centers are situated at Dharian, Kaiser Kot, Battangi in UC Chikar and Mohatar, Panopindi, Andre Seri in UC Salmia.

Goal of the project was contributing to empowerment of women in Azad Jammu & Kashmir. Project Purpose was strengthening the capacity of women to sustainable income generation and increase the level of welfare at six villages of Chakar & Salmia Union councils in AJ&K. Project is addressing women from 527 households. Women involved in entrepreneurship generated revenues of about 0.264 million in the last quarter of the project.

Outcomes of the project are organized community, enhanced trust level on outside organizations, saving trends developed, availability of local funds for centers' development, capacitated women with enhanced confidence, awareness has risen about "women role in development", good governance and fair election process and, linkages development with markets.

### **Revitalizing Innovating and Strengthening Education (RISE) :**

RISE (USAID supported project) is a consortium to work for post-earthquake education recovery programme in Mansehra District of Kyber Pakhtoonkhws and Bagh, Rawlakot and Muzaffarabad Districts in Azad Jammu Kashmir namely and one district Mansehra in NWFP since year 2006 as the 2005 earthquake destroyed approximately 7,700 institutions, killed more than 850 Teachers & 18,000 Students in these areas badly damaging the education system. Comprehensive, integrated support to communities, teachers and education officials is necessary to substantially improve the quality of classroom instruction and student learning. The aim of the project was to *build back better* education system. Sungi Development Foundation as

an implementing partner focused 400 (252 Boys & 148 Girls) schools in thirteen union councils of District Mansehra. RISE project was a unique initiative to ensure improved classroom practices and student learning. To ensure constructive learning environment, RISE organized three sets of goals: responsive educational management at district level, Teachers trained in educational content & effective instructional practices and supportive, engaged community. That required collaborative efforts of all possible stakeholders to bring constructive changes in education system through participatory approach, for this purpose project was designed, following three objectives:

- ▶ *To increase the capacity of four hundred Parents Teachers Councils (PTC).*
- ▶ *Support Parents Teachers Councils (PTC) to acquire effective advocacy skills.*
- ▶ *To establish and implement a small grants program to support Parents Teachers Councils (PTC).*

### **Key results of the project**

- ▶ *Sungi RISE has been able to form/strengthen and train 100% targeted Parents Teachers Councils (PTCs) in 400 hundred schools.*
- ▶ *100% PTCs were trained through USAID RISE module having well maintained PTCs records*
- ▶ *100% PTCs successfully developed their School Improvement Plans. Out of these 400 PTCs 75% PTCs implemented at least one activity from their SIP on self help basis.*
- ▶ *Through regular monthly meeting school related issues were highlighted & resolved e.g. 20% of out of school children were again enrolled in schools through the efforts of PTC members.*
- ▶ *Teacher absenteeism decreased to 1 in 8 teachers (2009) as compared to 1 in 4 teachers (2007) in Mansehra district*
- ▶ *82% of PTCs advocated their school related issues to education department and resolved.*
- ▶ *47% of PTCs developed their linkages to other organizations after training and successfully generated funds for school development.*
- ▶ *270 PTCs developed proposals for RISE Small Grant and 244 received grant and successfully implemented these project.*

- ▶ *PTCs formed their clusters to make the joint efforts in school development for effective advocacy.*
- ▶ *PTC members who capacitated through CCB workshops advocated school related issues in village development plans and 6 PTCs registered as CCB institution*
- ▶ *Harmonization to address literacy issues have been developed among PTCs. Education department and learning centers (department responsiveness to school needs)*
- ▶ *Local theater group was established for mass awareness to responsive to education issues even after project closure.*
- ▶ *93690 Men & 56094 Women were the direct beneficiaries of RISE project component three.*

Project strengthened existing PTCs and formed new PTCs in district Mansehra through well thought out and tested strategy. In formation and Reactivation process USAID RISE ensured transparency and merit in election or selection process of these PTC members through implementing Partner Sungi Development Foundation in 13 union councils of District Mansehra. PTCs lent a hand to raise enrolment as currently 40,195 enrollments occurred in schools including 20,373 boys and 19,822 girls, while 881 drop out school children were brought back to schools including 402 boys and 479 girls students. PTC's regularly conduct their monthly meeting according to set criteria of participation. PTC regularly monitors their SIP and develops linkages with other organizations and line departments to achieve their need. Few PTCs developed as CCBs institution and incorporated school needs in CCBs proposals. Project also supported PTC through small grant implementation in 244 schools (160 Men and 84 Women PTCs) along with supporting 23 PTCs through linkages development with IRC.

### **Nai Basti :**

In response to the losses of livelihood, Sungi implemented a livelihood support project through the financial support of SAP-PK in district Battagram. This project supported 120 vulnerable families especially women headed households to recover and rehabilitate their livelihood system.

Towards Sustainable Livelihoods project fulfilled its

objectives by providing men and women in 5 villages of UC Shamlai in first phase, with a comprehensive package of services designed to increase their range of livelihood options. In order to utilize the remaining funds project got an extension of 08 months from May 2009 to December 2009. Sungi team strategically selected 5 villages of union council Battamori in the extension phase. The key stakeholders are ultra poor including women headed households, widows.

The goal of this project was to contribute to the rehabilitation of earthquake-affected communities in selected UCs of Battagram. Its purpose is to assist, support and enable poor, rural households in these areas to attain sustainable livelihoods and, thereby, to reduce their economic and social vulnerability.

Components of the Project:

- i. *It provides an organizational structure, in the form of community based organizations and producers' groups, marketing and knowledge centers, that links men and women with the opportunities, information and market they need to manage productive and profitable enterprises.*
- ii. *Livelihood support includes, livestock rearing, enterprise development, grain and seed bank.*
- iii. *Human and institutional development like training of village committees training in agriculture, employable skills and income generation designed to increase men's and women's real incomes.*

### **Outcomes:**

1. Increase real incomes by at least 30% through enhanced and sustainable livelihoods for the extreme and ultra poor, rural households;
2. Youth leadership
3. Strengthened capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) and local governments to support and sustain gender-sensitive, sustainable livelihood development;
4. Increase productivity and profitability of private sector medium and small micro-enterprises; and
5. Increase dialogue and cooperation among targeted communities to prevent and mitigate conflict.

### **IDPs Response Projects**

Sungi responded swiftly to natural & human made disasters since 1992 including crisis of IDPs 2009

(Internally Displaced Pakistani's) by supporting 24,670 households for relief and early recovery.

The IDPs crisis caused large scale displacement for 2.2 million people from Swat, Buner and Dir. These people faced enormous problems either in camps, or with host families. To fulfill the needs of IDPs from Swat, Buner, Dir & Shangla living with host families or rented houses; Sungi implemented a number of projects in districts Mardan, Swabi, Lower Dir, Abbottabad, Mansehra and Haripur. Sungi has been one of the major respondents to the IDPs crisis.

In May 2009 on the basis of initial assessment, Sungi provided 229 tents, 200 food packages & 916 blankets to the most vulnerable, where special focus was on women, children and minorities.

Sungi took initiative to facilitate district government & social welfare department to register the IDPs living with host families in district Abbottabad. Sungi conducted detailed assessments in Mardan, Swabi, Abbottabad & Haripur with its partner organizations that enabled Sungi to implement **Cash for Choice Project** by which 3,060 families benefitted in Phase-I during month of May-June 2009. Cash grants of Rs.8,000 and Rs.12,000 were provided to beneficiaries having family size 1-5 and more than five respectively. In Phase-II of this project starting from July till September 2009, Mansehra district was also included and 9,257 families benefitted in five districts.

While working with the departments in districts Sungi realized that there was a capacity gap and on the request of the department and the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women Development, Government of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Sungi with financial assistance of Oxfam Novib initiated a capacity building initiative including human capital and equipment for the five district offices and directorate of SWD.

Sungi with the support of **Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe** implemented a project "Humanitarian Assistance to Conflict Affected (IDPs) outside the Camps". This project supported 2880 IDPs families with Health & Hygiene (H&H) kits; awareness raising sessions on health & hygiene; jerry cans; and food packages. The project was implemented in District Mardan. Support was provided to IDPs after detailed assessment with the help of local residents, by teams comprising of trained volunteer women and men who visited each family in their place of refuge.

Food aid was provided to 200 families in Mardan during the month of June 2009 with the in kind support of **CWS (Church World Service)**. Additionally, Food and NFIs were provided to 2,200 & 4,500 families respectively in Mardan, Swabi during the reporting period.

## **Citizen's Action for Democratic Governance in Pakistan**

Sungi Development Foundation is implementing this project through the financial assistance of The Asia Foundation in 6 constituencies of 4 districts in Hazara Division. This project is a follow-on program based on the success of the Program "Support for Free and Fair Elections in Pakistan-2006-08" to capitalize on the gains of the 2008 Pakistan General Elections and consolidate progress towards transparent, accountable governance under civilian rule.

The goal of the project "Citizen Action for Electoral and Democratic Progress in Pakistan" program is to enhance the effectiveness of government in addressing the critical challenges now facing Pakistan by increasing citizens' participation in ensuring transparency and accountability.

Pakistani citizens and civil society, broadly defined, brought about unexpected positive change through their unprecedented activism and voter turnout during the 2008 General Election process. This project addresses long-standing weaknesses in the nation's democratic environment.

The five objectives of the "supporting transparency, accountability and electoral processes" program in Pakistan are:

**Objective 1:** To improve the responsiveness of elected representatives to their constituents

**Objective 2:** To enhance electoral reforms and citizen's participation in democratic processes

**Objective 3:** To improve civic education on democratic rights and responsibilities

**Objective 4:** To build media capacity to report on democracy and governance themes

**Objective 5:** To enhance FAFEN's capacity to operate as an independent civil society network

Consequent upon the signing of agreement between TAF and SUNGI, for implementation of citizens' action for Democratic Governance Program in 6 constituencies

naming NA-17, NA-18, NA-19, NA-20, NA-21 and NA-22 the first assignment given to staff was the identification and formation of Constituency Relations Groups (CRG's). The process of data collection started in the month of October, 09. The first month worked as an eye opener for the field staff. They were familiarized with the formats and came to know about the concern offices from where the required data can be gathered. One of the astonishing facts highlighted after the analysis of forms is that not a solitary vote has been registered by the election commission in the 4 Districts i.e. Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra and Battagram. This replicates the unawareness / ignorance of the masses and the magnitude of efforts needed to instruct the community regarding voter education.

The forms clearly portray the level of governance. There is mismanagement, negligence, laxity on part of the Govt Officials having lack of planning and coordination too. These reflects lucid violation of the prices fixed by the Govt, the police stations are in miserable conditions, they have very limited budgets for operations, the education institutions are in most vulnerable condition, they are neither properly maintained nor they have basic facilities for the students. All the data collected through the forms was shared with the CRG to start advocacy campaign at the local level. The campaign will be facts oriented and this data can be coated in the public forums before the elected representatives for bring about positive policy change. By this way the responsiveness of the elected representatives can be improved by many folds.

The members of CRG were sensitized to take a lead role in their respective constituencies to underline the most important issues of collective nature of the constituents and at the same time be able to put forward those demands before the elected representatives, to open a new chapter of vigorous participation by a common man in the governance system, to keep an eye on the effectiveness of the state machinery, to stir the people to make their ID cards and register their votes, to be able to bring about a positive change by the most suitable democratic process i.e. by casting their votes in the elections, to work for the concord and uprightness of the political workers, to create an ambiance of reconciliation, to finish the politics of individuals and start the politics of issues, to awaken the civil society to know their political rights, to bring about political awareness and respect for democratic institutions, to

compel the public representatives to work for the most vulnerable and needy sects of the society and to give away the developmental schemes on need basis, not on political affiliation basis. Monitoring Political & Electoral Violence is also a part of activities.

As the constitutional fortification to the Local Government system expired on 31st December, 2009 and the Government had been silent about its plans with regard to the future of the LG system as well the LG elections. Sungi as per direction of FAFEN organized two Citizen Assemblies in District Haripur and District Mansehra on 18th & 21st December, respectively. The specific purpose of the assemblies was to advocate the Local Government system. To give a message to the Legislators to make laws to give protection to the Local Government system as it is the system which represents the real essence of democracy and has made the monopoly of the bureaucrats finished in the decision making at the grass root level. The Citizen Assemblies were attended by 250 citizens including LG representatives, members of civil society organizations, media, lawyers and students; they advocated the current local government system. They termed it a system for the depressed / marginalized of the society due to its representative nature in which seats are reserved for minorities, women, and peasants. Each Assembly conceded a resolution in support of the LG system and early LG elections. They demanded timely elections of the LG and opposed all efforts to scrap the system.

### **Innovative Project on HIV and AIDS**

The project is implemented with joint collaboration of four partner organizations including Rozan, Sungi, Thardeep Rural Development Programme and Aahung, where Ahung and Rozan are providing technical assistance to TRDP and Sungi to implement the project in their field areas Tharparkar and Haripur respectively. Sungi is performing a dual role i.e. leading the consortium and implementing the project in its working area. TRDP is implementing the project in district Tharparkar with the community based adolescents groups of boys and girls whereas Sungi is implementing the project activities in district Haripur with the school going adolescents (girls and boys).

The main and direct target groups of the project are In school and Out of school adolescents of District Haripur

(N.W.F.P) and District Tharparker (Sindh), from the age of 12 to 18years. The indirect beneficiaries will include staff of TRDP and Sungi, parents, officials of education and health departments, local community leaders, elected representatives, basic health providers and general community.

*The overall goal of the project is:*

“Empower Youth through gender sensitive Life Skills Based Education programme that leads to prevention of HIV and AIDS in Districts of Tharparker and Haripur”.

*The project aims to:*

- ▶ Strengthen partner organizations to integrate SRHR with gender mainstreaming in their Rural Development Programmes.
- ▶ Educate girls and boys in their adolescent age on issues of SRHR including HIV and AIDS and Gender through Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) Programme.
- ▶ Create SRH and gender sensitive enabling environment for SRHR in project area.

*Major Outputs of the Innovative Project are;*

1. Tools for working with non-literate populations of young people:
  - ▶ Training manuals for facilitators
  - ▶ Audio tools and IEC materials for training non-literate adolescent boys and girls
  - ▶ Radio programs based on SRHR topics for youth, parents and stakeholders.
2. Tools for literate populations of young people:
  - ▶ Training manuals for facilitators as well as for young people
  - ▶ IEC materials based on SRHR needs of young people
  - ▶ IEC materials based on needs of key stakeholders for sensitization on SRHR issues
3. Situation analysis Reports:
  - ▶ Baseline analysis: KAP survey of District Tharparker and Haripur regions with regards to SRHR needs of young people; focus group discussion to develop need based materials and interventions
4. Integration and prioritization of SRHR in large rural development organizations
  - ▶ Analysis of two large Rural Development Programmes to integrate SRHR in health, education and micro credit programmes

5. Enhancing effectiveness of resource organizations Aahung and Rozan by expanding their programmes and materials for diverse adolescents.

The planned activities of the projet include Baseline KAP Survey, project and baseline launch, Capacity building of Sungi's and TRDP Field Staff, Teachers, Lady health workers (LHWs), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), Adolescents' group formation (out of school), delivering Life Skill Based Education sessions with in school and out of school adolescents, Radio Programs for parents and adolescents, learning forums, Monitoring and an impact assessment after completion of the project.

### **The Innovation in this proposed project:**

- ▶ Collaboration of four organizations working in different socio economic backgrounds; every organization is working in different districts and areas. With this project lessons can be drawn of working on HIV education programmes in desert areas like District Tharparker, where minimum local infrastructure is in place as well as District Haripur currently facing the religious conservatism.
- ▶ Integration of SRHR into Rural Development Programmes; No one in Pakistan has ever in past explored incorporating the SRHR with HIV & AIDS issues in the Rural Development Programmes. Pakistan has one of the largest rural support programmes in South Asia. This project will result in strategies and findings to integrate SRHR for the sustainable development of the respective communities and overall society. Thus providing an opportunity to integrate SRH/HIV into rural support programmes in Pakistan having significant out reach in all Provinces and Northern Areas of Pakistan.
- ▶ HIV education Tools for Non literate Young people; in Pakistan many organizations are working with young people through Life Skills Based Education but so far no materials are available for non literate young people and community workers. Development of these tools will help facilitate the future work of other organizations.

# LESSONS LEARNT & CHALLENGES

## LESSONS LEARNT

The year 2009 with its turbulent situation within the country and the overall recession, Sungi is contributing in development of Hazara division and is expanding out of NWFP. This is an indication for its strengthening and progress. During the year with the start of SSP III and concentration on poor segment of the society and working for their betterment, this will be a unique learning for Sungi and other NGO working for empowering the marginalized for real social change. With years of experience and lessons learnt, Sungi's overall assessment is that inclusive and equitable development can be achieved only through approaching the poor through a broader ownership by community and making them part of the social structure within the village. Strengthening of Village Committee networks is crucial for taking self-development initiatives.

Advocacy remains the powerful tool for reaching those who are unheard. Advocacy network and forums (health, education, disaster management etc.) are more productive and proactive in attaining their rights and solving their issues at local, regional and national level. The role of GLA's is highlighted and their ownership in forum is more prominent as compared to previous years.

Sungi's right-based advocacy approach is progressing. After the earthquake, the dependency syndrome had increased and level of poverty is evident and more prominent. In this situation, Sungi's approach to make aware the community about getting their rights and basic needs from Government line agencies will be a unique learning for Sungi in this project period.

Some other Lessons Learnt are;

- ▶ Volunteerism is lacking among community partners due to economic instability and increasing poverty ratio, community cannot give time for collective efforts.
- ▶ To improve the quality of work, so that it is marketable EDP activities require renewed attention and ample time.
- ▶ To bring about collective economic change, further integration and close co-ordination amongst Micro Finance for women Empowerment (MFWE), Natural Resource Management (NRM) Enterprise Development Program (EDP) is essential.
- ▶ Need to work harder as compared to our current

strategy with men at the organizational and community level to end violence against women and for gender equality.

- ▶ Putting the indicators in the appraisal form has motivated staff to bring more seriousness and commitment in their work.
- ▶ Budget allocation within the programs for gender related activities brought more ownership, sense of responsibility and commitment towards gender mainstreaming.
- ▶ Organization should involve the staff in gathering information which has to be shared at the external level as it develops ownership and interest.
- ▶ Integrating principles of quality and accountability in both emergency response and regular activities is helpful to achieve the organizational goal of empowering the marginalized.
- ▶ Advocacy initiatives at national level are key steps of Disaster Management Program which improved the organizational visibility regarding Disaster Risk Management among civil society and Government institutions.

## CHALLENGES:

- ▶ Political turbulence and lawlessness in Sungi working area has heightened the operational risk. Since the organization is in expansion mode, therefore, movement of funds from and to the institution stands at higher risk. Efforts are being made to hedge this type of operational risk associated with operations of Microfinance program.
- ▶ Organization in the days ahead will face shortage of equity or seed money. Since, organization has limited capacity and cannot cater to all the poor; therefore, this has created restlessness in some poor communities.
- ▶ Efficient surveillance of operations to ensure transparency.
- ▶ Hurdles in giving representation to 50% poor household in executive positions by power holders
- ▶ Staff turn over
- ▶ Restricted women mobility because of current deteriorating security situation.
- ▶ Safety of staff in insecure and conflict hit working area

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

		31 December 2009	31 December 2008
	Note	Rupees	Rupees
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Fixed assets			
Property and equipment	4	93,421,068	59,148,980
Intangibles	5	819,046	106,739
		<u>94,240,114</u>	<u>59,255,719</u>
Long-term investment	6	8,497,225	6,559,015
		<u>102,737,339</u>	<u>65,814,734</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventories	7	1,850,625	1,493,402
Micro credit loans	8	20,581,578	8,457,028
Advances, deposits, prepayment - and other receivables	9	5,079,427	3,448,518
Short-term investments	10	63,738,036	92,669,666
Receivable from donors	11	14,252,973	47,216,626
Interest accrued		1,696,600	1,784,130
Bank balances	12	126,411,379	77,895,902
		<u>233,410,618</u>	<u>232,965,272</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>336,147,957</u>	<u>298,780,006</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUNDS</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Deferred grants	13	(202,476,324)	(165,800,211)
Accrued and other liabilities	14	(10,768,263)	(41,741,381)
		<u>(213,244,587)</u>	<u>(207,541,592)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>122,903,370</u>	<u>91,238,414</u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>			
<b>FUNDS</b>			
General fund	15	85,972,006	60,364,959
Deficit on revaluation of investment		(1,502,815)	(3,441,025)
		84,469,191	56,923,934
Revolving funds	16	38,434,179	34,314,480
		<u>122,903,370</u>	<u>91,238,414</u>

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

Er P. M.

*Karamat Ali*  
CHAIRPERSON

*[Signature]*  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	Note	31 December 2009 Rupees	31 December 2008 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Grants	17	699,033,615	631,841,936
Transport program (net)	18	581,515	443,662
Credit program (net)	19	2,418,890	2,436,054
Craft program (net)	20	(281,363)	152,532
Income on investments		4,441,988	7,360,860
Other income/project income	21	23,181,443	7,585,902
		729,376,088	649,820,946
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Program activities	22	663,332,949	587,626,836
Operating costs	23	35,253,618	44,054,006
Other expenditure	24	1,062,775	236,641
		699,649,342	631,917,483
<b>OPERATING INCOME/SURPLUS BEFORE APPROPRIATIONS</b>		29,726,746	17,903,463
<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>			
Transfer to transport revolving fund	16.1	(581,515)	909,091
Transfer to credit revolving fund	16.2	(2,418,890)	(2,436,054)
Transfer from/(to) craft revolving fund	16.3	281,363	(152,532)
		(2,719,042)	(1,679,495)
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND</b>		27,007,704	16,223,968

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

*BPR*

Karamat Ali  
CHAIRPERSON

  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	31 December 2009 Rupees	31 December 2008 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus for the year	29,726,746	17,903,463
Adjustments for non cash items :		
Depreciation	9,783,641	8,570,479
Amortization	268,953	52,572
Loss / (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	399,272	(311,647)
Provision for doubtful loans	710,784	282,087
Amortization of deferred grants	(9,946,461)	(8,423,149)
Miscellaneous income	-	-
Interest income	(9,459,740)	(8,904,605)
Surplus before working capital changes	(8,243,551)	(8,734,263)
Changes in working capital	21,483,195	9,169,200
(Increase)/decrease in current assets		
Micro credit disbursements	(31,850,000)	(7,410,000)
Micro credit recoveries	19,014,665	3,513,817
Inventories	(157,223)	272,819
Receivable from donors	32,963,653	(30,226,830)
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,630,909)	2,902,841
	18,340,186	(30,947,353)
(Decrease)/increase in accrued and other liabilities	(30,973,118)	14,901,412
Cash generated from operations	8,850,263	(6,876,741)
Deferred grants	46,622,574	10,332,679
Net cash inflow from operating activities	55,472,837	3,455,938
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of owned assets	(45,486,760)	(33,420,299)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	50,500	472,740
Investments made	(28,000,000)	(32,000,000)
Proceeds from sale of investments	60,502,394	25,498,356
Interest income received	5,976,506	2,192,277
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,957,360)	(37,256,915)
<b>NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	48,515,477	(33,800,977)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	77,895,902	111,696,879
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	126,411,379	77,895,902

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

E/PM

*Karamat Ali*  
CHAIRPERSON

*[Signature]*  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR