

SIX MONTHLY REPORT (PRDA)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environment, Livelihood and Sanitation are the sectors in which Sungi Development Foundation is providing its services in PRDA consortium project. The Partnership for Recovery and Development of Allai (PRDA) completed its second implementation year with remarkable achievements in environment rehabilitation, improving the livelihood systems of Allai people and rebuilding the sanitation infrastructure.

With the goal of increasing wellbeing of Allai women, men and children, Sungi implemented the planned activities and 100% completed the activities under Environment, Livelihood and sanitation components of PRDA.

Sungi is working in 196 villages with 196 MVCs and 169 WVCs in six union councils of Allai. Total 15,451 women and men are having membership in 365 Village Committees and organized to highlight their Environment, Livelihood, Sanitation and other development needs. Sungi successfully ensured women involvement in development process in the areas where interaction with women remained a challenge for development workers.

During the second half of 2009, almost 100% of the activities have been accomplished. Significant progress has been made in local institutions building, rehabilitation/construction of village infrastructure facilities, stabilization of vulnerable land sites and Hydro Power Projects. Bee keeping skills of women enhanced and they got access to cash. Vegetable production trainings and demonstration plots motivated farmers towards market oriented vegetable production. Floriculture has been promoted as high value source of income. Facilitation in marketing of local fruits (persimmon) remained a good experience and communities motivated to market their local products.

Journalists organized their forum and initiated to print a local newspaper for highlighting Allai issues.

In Sanitation sector 1,670 households facilitated in constructing latrines. Five schools and 27 religious seminaries (Madrassas) have been facilitated in latrines construction. The communities have been capacitated in safe disposal of human excreta, hygiene promotion, monitoring skills and Community Led Total Sanitation concepts. Children have been focused for hygiene promotion and adoption of hygienic practices.

Two villages have been selected for CLTS concept implementation on pilot basis. The communities have been capacitated, motivated and given exposures to other Open Defecation villages. They constructed their latrines by self to make their villages ODF.

Local institutions building process have been completed and Tehsil Coordination Council (United Movement for Environment, Education and Development-UMEED) has been established. A socially viable and locally acceptable network of 365 VCs, six ACCs and UMEED is established in Allai to carry on and facilitate the development process in future.

Overall the project contributed in the rehabilitation of environment, livelihood systems and sanitation facilities. As compared to last two years, Allai environment remained peaceful. Sungi addressed the genuine needs of the communities resulted in communities confidence building on Sungi.

ENVIRONMENT & LIVELIHOOD COMPONENT

OUTPUT-1

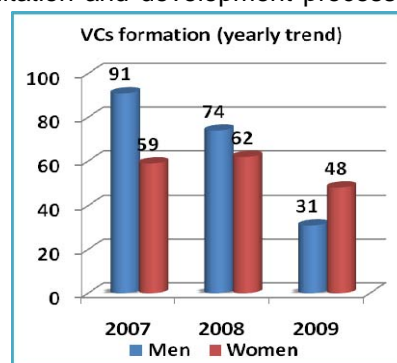
Society ignored segments involved in environmental rehabilitation

Output-1 aims to engage environment for vulnerable groups in development process by creating an enabling environment for them. Social mobilization, organizing communities, awareness raising, capacity building are the mainly focused areas. A socially viable and locally acceptable network of 365 VCs (46% women VCs), six Area Coordination Councils and Tehsil Coordination Council (United Movement for Environment, Education and Development-UMEED) built in Allai to facilitate vulnerable groups in participating in environmental rehabilitation and development.

Activities accomplished under output-1 (Jul-Dec 2009)	
Activities	Completed
Individual contacts/group meetings with stakeholders	02
Establishment of Village Committees	49
Tehsil Coordination Council (TCC) formation and strengthening	01
Formation of women NRM groups and seed banks	06
Environment awareness raising sessions	35
Articles wrote by communities on environment issues	12
Environment IEC material designed, printed and disseminated	12

1.1 Stakeholders Meetings

The orthodox society of Allai always showed resistance to women involvement in development activities. Sungi tried to involve both women and men in environmental rehabilitation and development process. Clerics and religious clergy was engaged in dialogue process for gender responsive implementation of project activities. During reporting six months, total five successful dialogues/meetings were held with them and their resistance minimized. Total 666 women of 28 villages organized in WVCs and women participation ensured in environment/NRM activities. Compared to men VCs, WVCs formation ratio significantly increased as shown in the chart. Furthermore, the activity contributed in resolution of social issues raised during activities implementation in Amanabad, Asharban, Bojri, Kanai and Lohani villages. In Aman Abad village there was a severe conflict on land donation for main street pavement. After holding dialogues with key stakeholders, the issue resolved and project has been completed.



1.2 Social Capital Formation and Social Integration

In total 365 organized village committees (46% women VCs) form a basis of social capital in order to integrate and implement all project activities. VCs played a key role in decision making, identification, implementation and monitoring of environment activities. Total 15,451 women and men participatory efforts strengthen social voices to claim their rights from project and elected representatives. Successful implementation of project activities and their results became possible due to organized communities. Women and vulnerable groups participation increased in development and decision making process and communities mind changed from self centeredness to collective thinking. During reporting six months, 49 VCs were organized (57% women VCs) and 1,501 people (44% women) are now participating in environmental rehabilitation and development activities. Through communities involvement in development activities, project ownership increased, transparency, accountability and democratic behaviours promoted. Further, VCs started struggle to fulfil their development needs through elected representatives. People of Jan bag village contacted MNA to address their access road issue. Their organized efforts resulted in construction of link road to their village. During construction process they strictly monitored the work and ensured good quality work.

1.3 Tehsil Coordination Council formation/strengthening

In order to ensure the sustainability of the organizational interventions in post project/consolidation scenario, formation and strengthening of Tehsil level organization is part of Sungi exit strategy and Social Mobilization policy. Sungi institutionalized an umbrella organization at Tehsil level (United Movement for Environment, Education and Development "UMEED"). The organization is newly born and

submitted documents for registration as NGO and is drafting constitution, program and organizational policies. In 2010 Sungi would further capacitate this organization to carry on the environment, education and development activities after PRDA and other projects working in Allai.

1.4 Seeds Preservation and Women Access to Seed

Earthquake 2005 deprived women from agriculture practices and destroyed their seed storage systems. Since the inception of PRDA, Sungi facilitated about 1,200 women in 28 villages in accessing seeds and established seed banks in these villages. Home based women focused agriculture practices revived in these villages and contributed in food security. Each seed bank produced Rs.3,000/- net income per annum for seed bank owner women. During the reporting six months, Sungi responded seed banks demands of women from six villages. A total of 163 women of six villages got access to seeds and cultivated season/off season vegetables. Furthermore, six women got facilitated in home based entrepreneurs and they earned Rs. 26,630/- by selling seeds. In 2009 Sungi-PRDA facilitated Ms Bakht Zareena of village Chota Banna in seed bank establishment. She sold seeds to village women and earned net profit of Rs. 1,950/-. She refilled the seed bank and opened a small toffees shop at home for village children.

1.5 Environmental Education

Allai is a land locked area with very low literacy rate and communication facilities. The people were not aware of environment issues and its negative impacts. To aware and educate the people on key environmental issues, Sungi launched an awareness raising campaign comprising sessions, dissemination of IEC material and dialogues. During reporting period, total 47 environment awareness raising sessions were conducted with communities and total 1,314 people (30% women) have been educated on local environmental issues. The communities' awareness raised, they prioritized environmental problems in Village Development Plans and demand/participation in block plantation, orchards, nurseries, organic vegetable growing, and other forestation activities increased. People also motivated to reduce water pollution.

1.6 Community articles on environmental issues

Allai people have potential of expression through print media but they were hesitating due to lack of encouragement and capacity building. Sungi identified motivated and capacitated potential community writers to highlight their local environment, livelihood and development issues through media. During second half of 2009, total 20 potential writhers have been identified and capacitated in basic journalism. They have written 24 articles on various environmental issues. Few have been published in local newspapers and Sungi magazine. These articles have been edited and are under publication process in shape of booklet. Further, these community writers accompanied the local journalists and organized journalist forum at Allai level. They struggled for a local newspaper "Sada-e-Allai", have taken NOC and completed other documentation process. First audition would be printed by end of January 2010.

In short term the activity resulted in bringing mind change among people to use media for resolving their problems.

1.7 Environmental education through IEC material

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material printing and dissemination was focused for environmental awareness raising. During second half of 2009, Sungi developed IEC material on environmental education, natural assets preservation, organic farming, livestock vaccination, and vegetable production etc. These pamphlets/posters increased awareness among people on environment and capacity built in agriculture. Interest of communities increased in seasonal/off season vegetable cultivation for commercial purposes and other agro economic activities.

The output has generated tremendous results in creating amicable environment for ignored segments of society particularly women to involve in environment activities and development process. Men are now receptive towards women focused development activities and their involvement in

IEC material description	Types	No. of copies printed
Stickers, banners, pana flex etc	7	6,000
Pamphlets (olive, dareek, onion, maize, tomato, okra, mot grass, strawberry, gladiolus and local seeds)	10	29,000
Booklet (organic farming)	1	1,000
Livestock vaccination calendar	1	2,000
Posters having environment messages	5	5,000

decision making process. Strong, democratic gender sensitive and socially viable network of Village Committees, Area Coordination Councils and Tehsil Coordination Council (UMEED) developed in Allai to facilitate the development process after PRDA project consolidation from the area.

OUTPUT-2

Communities capacitated to plan and implement SLA

Output-2 aims to capacitate the locally organized communities/institutions in planning and implementing gender sensitive Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA). The activities accomplished under this output capacitated VCs/ACCs members in analyzing their available resources and planning for their sustainable use and development. ACCs further strengthened as institutions. Bazaar associations organized in all key bazaars of Allai. These associations started addressing their environment, sanitation and other issues through Tehsil Municipal Administration and NGOs/INGOs.

Activities accomplished under output-2 July-Dec 2009	
Activities	Completed
Preparation of Village Development Plans through participatory approach	29
Establish/strengthen partnership with ACCs using participatory methodologies and preparation/review of environment focused Area Development Plans	03
Institutional development of ACCs/CBOs/TCC in self sustainability/ self governance for environmental protection	05
Environment improvement practices adopted in partnership with the bazaar associations and local government	06
Awards for best environmental management practices to VC/school/BHU/Bazar and holding of ceremony	01

2.1 Capacity building and preparation of Village Development Plans

During the reporting period Village Development Planning process completed in 29 villages. Total 2,063 Women and men community partners capacitated in planning and implementation of SLA. They were capacitated in planning for better utilization of resources, prioritization of village level issues and how to coordinate with departments, NGOs/INGOs and elected representatives to address their issues. They prepared their Village Development Plans through participatory approach. The people have started adopting land utilization practices and changed their single cropping pattern. The communities are now struggling for their collective development needs and regularly reviewing their progress on VDP action plans. Participation of women in VDP action planning ensured their involvement in decision making and development process. Men acknowledged and valued women recommendations during VDPs which is a step towards women empowerment.

The people of Jan bag prioritized link road need. In VDP work plan they planned to contact with MNA to address their need. They hold successful dialogues with MNA and a link road has been constructed to their village.

2.2 Capacity building and preparation of Area Development Plans

Sungi built social capital at union council level in shape of Area Coordination Councils. These ACCs have been capacitated in planning for SLA programming. During reporting period, three ACCs have prepared their Area Development Plans through participatory approach and are developing linkages with government departments and NGOs/INGOs to address area level issues. Area Coordination Councils of Biari, Rashang and Banna addressed the area level infrastructure needs through PRDA facilitation. Area Coordination Council of Biari coordinated with journalist forum and struggled for inclusion of GGPS karg in ERRA reconstruction strategy.

2.3 Institutional building of ACCs/TCC

Purpose of the activity is to transform ACCs and TCC on the way of self dependency and to continue the development process after phase out of PRDA. All six ACCs and TCC have been capacitated in self governance and to work as civil society institutions through a trainings and exposure visits. The institutional building process of TCC and four ACCs have been completed in last quarter of 2009. Through PRDA facilitation four ACCs and TCC have opened their offices and facilitating the development activities. TCC have started hiring of staff/volunteers for implementation of program activities and is registering itself as NGO.

2.4 Environment improvement in bazaars

Improvement of environment, sanitation and hygienic conditions in bazaars is the main objective of this activity. Sungi have organized shopkeepers in bazaar association almost in all bazaars of six union councils. They have been educated and made aware to improve the environment conditions in bazaars. Sungi-PRDA facilitated sanitation campaigns, garbage disposal campaigns and installation of waste bins in bazaars. During the reporting period total six activities have been completed with six bazaars. The environment conditions improved in bazaars and shopkeepers dispose their wastes properly. Bazaar association of Diswal bazaar constructed a combine site for solid wastes disposal. They clean the bazaar on weekly basis and dispose the wastes properly. Similarly bazaar association of Gantar clean their bazaar area on weekly basis. The bazaar association of karg bazaar highlighted their solid and liquid wastes disposal issues. Save the children implemented wastes disposal project in this bazaar. There is a behavioural change among shopkeeper about environment.

2.5 Encouragement of best environment practices

The activity aims to create a competitive environment among communities to participate in environment activities. Sungi identified the communities and individuals who completed various environment activities successfully and on this base they were awarded with small shields, trophies and nominal cash prizes. Award distribution created a competition among communities and they took greater interest to make their relevant activities successful. Detail of awards is as below:

S #	Award types	Awarded for activities
1	Cash Awards amounting Rs. 3,000 (8 awards)	Sanitation activities, Environment focused enterprises, ODF village, Nurseries, Orchards, Seed banks, Best plantation block.
2	Cash Awards amounting Rs. 2,000 (8 awards)	Sanitation activities, Environment focused enterprises, ODF village, Nurseries, Orchards, Seed banks, Best plantation block
3	Special prize amounting Rs. 5,000 (one award)	Early adopter of gladiolus.
4	Shields (total 15 shields)	Best activists, doctors, teachers, bazaar associations, social worker

OUTPUT-3

VCs/ACCs Capacitated to plan and implement Livelihood linked Environment/NRM plans

The output contributed in capacitating VCs, ACCs and local government in planning and implementation of livelihood focused NRM plans. Community based NRM management, disaster management, strengthening of Joint Forest Management Committees and environment awareness raising among school children/health facilities staff were the main focus of this output.

NRM committees facilitated the NRM needs addressing, DMCs responded disastrous situations, school children and health facilities staff made aware of environment. The environmental conditions improved in schools and BHUs. Communities capacities have been built in NRM focused livelihood activities and majority of people adopted NRM focused environment friendly livelihood activities.

Activities accomplished under output-3 July to Dec 2009	
Activities	Completed
Formation of NRM committees	49
Formation of environment focus Disaster Management Committees	49
Establish/strengthen Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)	1
Carry out environmental education activities in schools and provision of environment friendly material to students/schools	8
Extend outreach to BHUs/RHCs of Allai Tehsil health staff, including dissemination of environmental education material	3

3.1 NRM Committees

The NRM committees of all VCs highlighted, prioritized and facilitated the NRM related needs of their villages. They motivated the communities for NRM activities and facilitated these from need identification to implementation and post completion monitoring stages. Capacity building and Involvement of NRM committees in plantation, orchards establishment, vegetable growing and other NRM activities resulted in good results.

3.2 Disaster Management Committees

To cope with any disastrous situation, Sungi organized DMCs as sub committee of VC in each village. The DMCs have been capacitated to mitigate disastrous situations. IN VDPs these DMCs identified the potential disasters to their villages and planned to cope with them. During the reporting period, a flash flood disaster occurred in Bateela union council and caused damages to village infrastructure, hydro power generators, land erosion and affected some families as well. The DMCs of those villages contacted Sungi, Save the Children and district administration for early response. These DMCs facilitated the initial assessments, emergency response activities and coordinated for rehabilitation of infrastructures.

3.4 Joint Forest Management Committees strengthened

Allai is forest abundant area and Forest Department organized Joint Forest Management Committees to manage this asset. The capacity building of JFMCs has been always ignored and even JFMCs were not aware of their role in forest management. These remained active only in forest harvesting activities. Sungi organized capacity building events for JMFCs and they have been made aware about their role, forest ordinance, and forest management system. The VDCs/JFMCs have been made aware of Community Participation Rule (CPR 2004) and responsibilities of Forest Department and JFMCs. After training on CPR 2004, the VDC of Gantar area decided to establish JFMCs for their compartments. The communities/JFMCs of Bateela area highlighted the need of Community Barrier on their road to reduce timber smuggling. Sungi contacted Forest Department to facilitate the community in barrier installation.

3.5 School children educated on environment

Environment sessions at schools capacitated the children on environment. They got aware of basics of environment, its components and their interdependence. They are now more sensitive towards environment issues. During reporting period a total of 450 children in 10 schools have been educated on environment. In GPS Satto the school children stopped uprooting the forest plants and kept their school clean. Similarly the school children of GPS Tailoos stopped damaging plants in the newly planted block of Morren Cheena after the session. An attitudinal change has been observed among children towards environment protection.

3.6 Health facilities' staff educated on environment

Environment sessions with BHUs staff resulted in their awareness raising. During reporting period About 41 staff members/communities of three BHUs have been educated on environmental issues. Wastes bins have been installed for disposal of hospital wastes and BHU staff started proper disposal of hospital wastes.

OUTPUT-4

Livelihood strengthened through ecologically sound NR interventions

The fourth output is mainly focusing to create environment friendly livelihood opportunities for partner communities. Project has facilitated the communities in accessing livelihood opportunities through environment friendly interventions. Communities have been facilitated financially/technically in building their village infrastructures and employment opportunities were created at local level. Vulnerable land has been stabilized through mechanical inputs. Micro level hydro power generators reduced burden of torchwood on forests and provided opportunities for children to study at night. Smoke pollution reduced in houses and water resource has been efficiently utilized. Women capacitated and involved in apiculture, organic vegetable production and poultry rearing and they earned livelihood. Vegetable production has been scaled up to commercial level and concept of market oriented vegetable production increased among people. Demonstration of environment friendly livelihood systems brought a mind shift among some people to stop anti environment practices. Floriculture, poultry farming orchards growing and off season vegetable production has been introduced and promoted in the area. The communities adopted multi cropping pattern along with traditional cereal crops.

Activities accomplished under output-4 July to Dec 2009	
Activities	Completed
Identification, implementation and completion of small infrastructure projects for environmental rehabilitation and supporting livelihood of the communities through income generation activities	40
Stabilize selected landslide areas	2
Rehabilitation/ construction of environment friendly hydro power generator/water mills	3
Honey bee keeping	22
Identification and collection of medicinal herbs	1
Impart trainings on plantation techniques, nursery raising and orchards management and joint forest management	2
Organize field crops training and establishment of demonstration plots	15
Vegetable production training	16
Organize trainings on livestock management & poultry management/vaccination	4
Livestock field days for deworming and vaccination of livestock	2
Poultry distribution (3 birds unit)	600
Establish poultry farms	3
Promotion and development of communities capacity in fruit/vegetable marketing and establishment of a fruit and vegetable market for livelihood promotion	1
Environment related enterprise development initiatives	11
Distribution of fruit plants	1,079

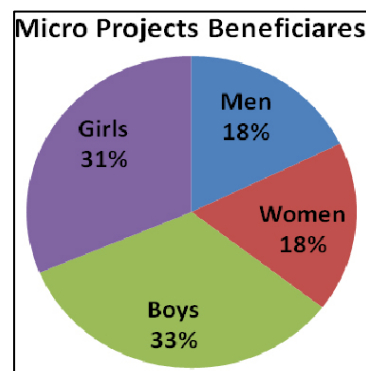
4.1 Community Infrastructure built

During the reporting period, Sungi-PRDA addressed the prioritized infrastructure needs of 38 villages. Total 40 micro projects have been initiated and completed. The infrastructure contributed in local employment generation for skilled and unskilled labours. These infrastructures contributed in reducing vulnerabilities of local communities.

In Biari Bar Killay village the communities were facing problems in irrigating their lands. About 10 acres of land was barren due to lack of irrigation water. Sungi constructed an irrigation channel and uncultivable land is now under use. About 250 acres of land is now properly irrigated by constructing this channel. Furthermore, the community installed two hydro power generators and two water mills on the same channel.

S #	Type of Micro Projects	No of Projects completed	Beneficiaries				
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Irrigation channels	1	88	76	97	78	339
2	Link roads	1	41	43	66	75	225
3	Micro Hydro Power projects	1	72	78	201	165	516
4	Retaining walls/breast walls	4	345	349	651	619	1,964
5	Pavement of streets, main streets and foot tracks	25	1,955	1,921	3,734	3,741	11,351
6	Water Channels for micro hydro power projects	5	462	471	751	623	2,307
7	Water conservation projects	3	227	232	445	321	1,225
Total		40	3,190	3,170	5,945	5,622	17,927

The people of village Dheri Muzamil Shah were facing problems in accessing health facilities, market, education facilities and transportation of goods due to non availability of link road to their village. Sungi facilitated this community in construction of link road. Now they are easily accessing hospitals, schools, main market and their transportation expenses reduced.



Tibat is hardly accessible village of Rashang union council. The people were mostly dependant on torchwood for lightening in homes at night. They were consuming about 470 Kg of torchwood in a single night. The community prioritized hydro power generator need for their villages and in response Sungi facilitated them in purchasing of machinery and installation. About 60 houses now have electricity facility and stopped use of torchwood. Children not have facility to study in night and women are performing their domestic responsibilities comfortably.

The people of Konai, Faizabad, Nala Barsa and Reen Amlook identified some vulnerable sites on their village roads/main streets and requested Sungi-PRDA for support in stabilization. Sungi responded their prioritized need and constructed retaining walls, breast walls, culverts etc. Now their roads/main streets are safe and communities accessibility increased to market, hospitals and other facilities.

During the reporting period, Sungi addressed 23 villages' needs of foot tracks, village streets and main streets pavement. A total of 11,351 people (50% women and girls) directly benefited from these projects. Environment and sanitation conditions improved in these villages, and sanitation water is now flowing in proper drains. Intra and inter village mobility of aged people, women and children became easy. The main streets pavement ensured communities access to health, education market and other facilities. One of the examples is Shagai village where the rent of vehicle became less by Rs.200/- (50%). The communities were paying Rs. 100/- per bag of cement, flour etc but after pavement of main street, the transportation charges reduced to Rs. 40/- per bag (60% reduced).

Communities from five villages prioritized their need of rehabilitation/construction of water channels for already installed micro hydro power generators. Sungi responded their needs through micro projects and rehabilitated/constructed water channels. The flow of water increased to generators resulted in improved efficiency of generators. About 340 households now have locally generated electricity facility at very low cost. In Hawaii village after constructing the water channel the hydro power generator is now providing quality light to 120 houses. The beneficiary households increased from 40 to 120 in this village.

Springs are the social gathering spots for women in Allai culture. The women communities of three villages highlighted their issue of uneasiness at springs due to lack of proper curtain system. Sungi responded women needs and constructed washing pads, curtain-walls (*Parda Wall*) at springs and properly drained out the spring water to reduce soil erosion. Total 553 women and girls of three villages facilitated in comfortable social gathering, water fetching and washing of utensils/clothes.

4.2 Vulnerable land/road banks stabilized

Due to heavy rain falls in 2008 a heavy land sliding took place in Yakh Koway village. Major portion of land eroded and main road to the village completely blocked/demolished. The communities requested for stabilization of this slide to stop further land erosion and to open the road. Sungi facilitated the communities in stabilization of slide through mechanical inputs. The land owner is now cultivating crops in his land and further risks to sliding of houses have been minimized. The road is now opened for traffic and the people for five villages linked with market and other facilities.

Villages/ area	Beneficiaries				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Yakh khoy	168	164	291	263	886
Momen Abad	288	868	631	263	2,050
Seri Karapa	616	647	1,027	822	3,112
Total	1,072	1,679	1,949	1,348	6,048

In Monin Abad/Ashar Ban area there is a link road but was gradually sliding down due to non availability of retention walls/breast walls. It is the only source for three villages to access facilities and market in main Allai. The communities prioritized the need of road banks stabilization and requested Sungi for facilitation. Retention/breast walls have been constructed on critical portion and further land erosion stopped. The road is now safe for transportation.

In Gantar area a link road eroded due to sliding and about 3,100 people of four villages cut off from rest of Allai parts. They were walking on foot for half an hour to access the main Gantar road. People were facing severe problems in transportation of goods for daily use and carrying of patients to hospitals. Sungi facilitated the communities in stabilization of slide and opened road for transportation. The people are now easily accessing main Ganter road and their vulnerabilities decreased.

4.3 Hydro power generation at micro level

To cope with energy crises, hydro power generation is one of the alternate solutions with its highly positive impacts on environment and reduction of burden on forests. The communities of Budha road, Nalla Rashang and Kalastani Gangwal prioritized the need of micro hydro power generators to meet the electricity demand

Villages/ area	Beneficiaries				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Budha road	120	117	244	180	661
Nalla Rashang	320	341	704	750	2,115
Kalastani Gangwal	90	93	132	124	439
Total	530	551	1,080	1,054	3,215

and to reduce the use of torchwood. Sungi facilitated the communities technically and financially in installation of micro hydro power generators. These generators are producing the electricity of worth Rs. 250,000/- (PESCO rates) in only Rs. 42,000/- in a month. Children are now studying in night and women are performing their responsibilities more comfortably. Use of torchwood stopped in these villages and burden on forests reduced.

4.4.a Apiculture promoted for women income

Allai women showed interest in revival of bee keeping based on their past experiences. A total of 426 people (80% women) of 22 villages have been trained in traditional bee keeping skills. Trained women and men have been provided bee boxes to install at homes and extraction kits. About 28% of the bee boxes have been housed by local honey bees. The activity promoted women involvement in economic activities and their access to cash. In village Shami Kass total 20 women were trained in bee keeping skills and they installed bee boxes at homes. During 2009 these women earned Rs 21,600 by selling 18 kg honey in local market.

4.4.b Communities capacitated in identification/collection of medicinal herbs

Medicinal herb training aims to capacitate the local communities in identification of local wild medicinal herb species and their collection mechanisms. Allai forests are abundant with medicinal herbs but due to lack of knowledge and technical skills, the people can not get benefits from them. During reporting period a cedar of 21 interested community members have been trained in these skills. The event has been completed in last month of 2009. Sungi will establish demonstration plots of medicinal herbs with these trained persons in 2010.

4.5 Communities capacitated in orchards management/plantation

In monsoon season Sungi established/replenished fruit orchards in Allai. The owners of the orchards have been properly trained in joint forest management and orchards management skills. Total 42 community members have been trained in two events. The trainings resulted in ensuring quality plantation and proper management of orchards.

4.6 Demonstration plots established

Demonstration of floriculture vegetable growing motivated the farmers towards market oriented vegetable production. A total of 15 demonstration plots of Reddish, Turnip, Akram and Spinach have been established in working. The farmers have marketed the surplus produce and earned cash. Fresh and organic vegetables were available in Allai at reasonable price during season and relatively less quantity have been imported from down parts of country. There is a mind shift among communities towards market oriented cash crops growing due to PRDA inputs and capacity building. Mr. Hidayat

Rehman of Gantar area was smuggling timber for his livelihood earning. Due to Sungi motivation and facilitation he cultivated tomato on his land and earned Rs. 50,000/- within three month. He stopped timber work and is now taking interest in cash crops growing.

4.7 Vegetable production promoted

Vegetable production trainings and demonstration plots motivated the men communities and they demanded for capacity building in seasonal/off season vegetable growing. During the reporting period total 16 vegetable production trainings have been imparted and Total 1,082 people (22% women) have been trained in market oriented and organic vegetable production skills.

4.8 Communities capacitated in livestock management

Livestock is one of the major contributors in Allai livelihood system. In order to capacitate the livestock owners in management skills, four trainings have been imparted and total 109 men have been trained. Trainings resulted in improved livestock management practices, awareness of vaccinating livestock and have positive impacts on livestock health.

4.10 Field Days organized for livestock vaccination

During the reporting period two field days were organized. The purpose was to vaccinate and deworm the livestock and mobilize the people to avail livestock facilities and treat their livestock. Total 688 animals (69% buffalos and cows) have been vaccinated and dewormed. Trend of livestock treatment is increasing among communities as compared to past.

4.11 Backyard poultry keeping promoted

During reporting period the women communities demanded for support in backyard poultry keeping. Sungi responded their needs and provided high production breeds of poultry. A total of 600 women have been facilitated in poultry keeping. The women have been properly capacitated in poultry management practices. Domestic source of protein have been promoted and people were able to save money with the production of eggs. In village Amanabad women explained that after receiving poultry birds their domestic egg demand have been fulfilled and they sold the eggs in local market. They also hatched the eggs through local hens and produced more poultry.

4.12 Poultry farms established

Sungi-PRDA facilitated community members in establishing three poultry farms during July to December 2009. These farms comprise total 3,300 birds of broiler breed. The activity contributed in strengthening the livelihood systems of three families. Trend of small poultry farming is increasing among Allai people. In 2007 Sungi facilitated Bais khan of Qalasar village in poultry farming. He adopted this activity as permanent livelihood source and earning about Rs. 80,000/- in each flock. The people of Qalasar, Karakar and other surrounding villages explained that they got sufficient facilitation from this poultry farm. Previously they were bringing chicken from Thakot bazaar and had to pay Rs.100/- as taxi rent along with poultry price. But now the taxi rent is saved and they are easily accessing poultry farm for chicken.

4.13a Fruit plants distributed

Community interest is significantly increased in horticultural activities. In monsoon season Sungi distributed 1,079 fruit plants among communities. The orchards owners have replenished the dried plants with new plants in monsoon. Due to long drought in 2009 overall the survival of plants have been affected but the community showed keen interest in replenishment of fruit plants. Fruit plants distribution resulted in use of fallow lands and would be a major livelihood source in coming three or four years.

4.14 Marketing of local products supported

In Allai there are varieties of local fruits like persimmon, wild persimmon, pear, walnut etc but the community was not aware of their market values. Every year the middle man purchased these fruits at very low prices and marketed with Swat brands. Along with this lot of fruits spoiled at trees due to lack of marketing awareness. Sungi capacitated the farmers in picking, grading and packing skills of fruits and tried to market the persimmon fruit which was spoiling at trees. A total of 6,822 Kg persimmon fruit have been collected, packed and marketed with Allai name brand. The results of experiment were highly

encouraging. The product was highly appreciated in market due to good quality and packing. Sungi is going to organize and train marketing groups for marketing of all Allai products in cities and a fruit/vegetable market and processing unit would be established in Allai.

4.15 Environment focused enterprises established

Environment focuses enterprises focuses to strengthen livelihood system of Allai people through technical facilitation, financial assistance and demonstration. The farmers/entrepreneurs followed environment friendly practices and earned handsome amount. During the second half of 2009 total 11 enterprises have been established. Out of the total enterprises established in 2009, 18 enterprises matured and sold the produce. They earned Rs.1,624,800/- net income from these enterprises. Veterinary shop enterprise is providing services to livestock owners at doorsteps and earning Rs. 12,000/- per month.

Enterprises	No.
Gladiolus (16 kanals)	04
Veterinary shops	02
Peasantries	02
Chair left (for transportation across the river)	01
Weaving of local wools (<i>Lamsai</i>)	01
Poultry Enterprise	01
Total	11

The floriculture enterprises motivated the other communities for replication. One of the early adopter Mr. Bakht Zada of Batkool area cultivated 35,000/- gladiolus on his land on self help basis and established linkages with markets and sold his flowers at Tariq Road Karachi. Four gladiolus enterprises produced good quality flowers.

Sustainable land utilization practices promoted in the area and single cropping pattern is now changing. People are now converting towards market oriented agriculture production.

OUTPUT-5

Reforestation

The output mainly is focusing on reforestation in Allai. Almost all of the targets of this output were planned and accomplished during first half of 2009 except establishment of two nurseries. During the reporting period the remaining targets of this output have been successfully accomplished.

5.1.a Tube nursery established

In order to facilitate the communities in availability of acclimatized plants locally, Sungi motivated a farmer in Kaar village of Jumbera UC and facilitated him in establishment of fruit plants nursery. The nursery germinated with high success. At current there are total 4,000 plants of orange, 6,000 of Guava and 3,000 plants of loquat. Total area of the nursery is one and half kanals.

5.1.b Bed nursery established

This year Sungi received onion nurseries demand from women communities. In order to encourage women in NRM activities, Sungi facilitated 18 women to establish small nurseries of onion seedlings. The nurseries germinated and seedlings are ready for transplantation. The activity encouraged women to participate in NRM activities and have good results.

The reforestation activities accomplished in first half of 2009 were highly successful. The communities protected the plantation blocks from grazing. The prolonged drought and low rain fall badly affected the survival of plants. Similarly the seed sown also germinated but due to drought its survival affected. Overall the survival rate decreased from 70% to 45%-50% approximately.

OUTPUT-6

Advocacy of environmental issues

The output emphasis on local and policy level advocacy of Allai environmental issues. Identification of key issues, capacitating communities, campaign building and highlighting of issues are the main focus areas. Green Sector Forums, SAFI, ACCs, UMEED and local Journalists are closely coordinating to advocate for and address Allai environment issues. Sada-e-Allai (local newspaper) is the initiative of local journalists and ACCs to highlight local issues in print media. Overall the Allai people are now more sensitive towards environmental issues and using media for advocating these issues.

Activities accomplished under output-4 July to Dec 2009	
Activities	Completed
Facilitate establishment/strengthening of Green Sector Forums in each Union Council (as committee of Area Coordination Council ACC)	1
Strengthening of Sarhad Awami Forestry Ithad (SAFI) and preparation of campaign to highlight environment and forestry issues	2
Exposure visit of the stakeholders (communities, activists and staff national/international)	2

6.1 Green Sector Forums strengthened

Green Sector Forums are organized at UC level as sub committee of Area Coordination Council. During the reporting period, green sector forums have been capacitated to highlight environment/NRM issues and struggle for resolving these. Total 26 members of three GSFs attended this capacity building event. Green Sector Forums started highlighting their issues. Area Coordination Councils, UMEED and Green Sector Forums are in close coordination with SAFI to address forestry issues of Allai.

6.3 SAFI forum strengthened

Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad (SAFI) is an organized forum at provincial level to advocate policy level issues of forests. Allai is forest abundant area and deforestation is a major threat to Allai environment. In order to address the issue and improve government responsiveness on this issue, ACCs, UMEED and GSFs coordinated with SAFI and highlighted the issue. Provincial representatives of SAFI visited Allai and hold dialogues and meetings with Allai SAFI members, communities and ACCs/UMEED.

6.4 Exposure visits organized

During the reporting period Sungi organized an exposure visit for staff to observe various environment related interventions in Gilgit Baltistan area. Staff visited various NGOs and CBOs and got enough knowledge for replication. Due to this visit, staff motivated and capacitated for organic village concept and institutional building of ACCs/TCC. On their recommendations, ACCs/TCC have been capacitated and facilitated to transform their self as independent institutions. For 2010 work plan Sungi planned to capacitate and motivate the communities for declaration of one village as organic.

The communities members have been facilitated to observe various NRM/environment activities in Kaghan, Batakundi research station etc. They were also facilitated to visit PRDA successful NRM activities in Allai. A competition has been created among communities for NRM activities. The Batkool/Jumbera area people took interest in vegetable growing after visiting Mominabad and Jan bag villages.

SANITATION COMPONENT

OUTPUT-2

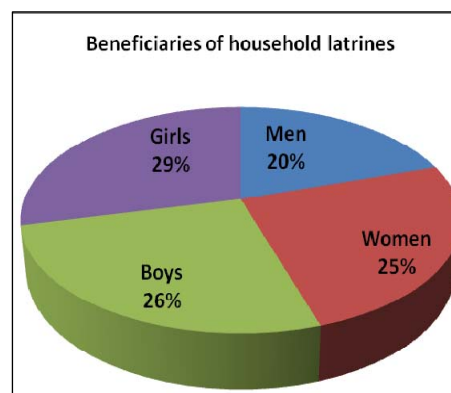
Sanitation facilities constructed/rehabilitated

The output is mainly focusing on facilitating the communities and educational facilities in construction of latrines to reduce open defecation. There are two main activities contributing in this output.

Activities accomplished under output-1 July to December 2009	
Activities	Completed
Construct household latrines/washrooms for the poorest	1,369
Construct latrines in schools	30

2.7 Household Latrines constructed

During the reporting period, Sungi constructed total 1,369 latrines in 33 villages of Allai. These latrines benefitted total 9,464 people (54% women and girls) of 33 villages. Natural streams, agriculture fields and village streets became safe from human excreta. The people are now free from seasonal, rough weather, snakes, dog bits etc fears and access latrines within homes. Women and adult girls are now feel more comfortable and safe as before they were having only two time options to go for defecation i.e. early morning and late evening. Overall the village environment became clean, water resources pollution reduced and women and girls vulnerabilities reduced. About 99% of latrines are fully functional, accessible and under use of men, women, boys and girls.



In village Moreen Khaliji 56 latrines have been constructed. The community formed committee and monitoring the open defecation. They established punishment, shock/shame system to make their village ODF. In village Dheri Kanai 45 latrines constructed fully functional. In Punjool and Nogram villages 95% of the latrines are in use. In villages Prot Killay and Bojri 90% of the open defecation reduced. Sewerage pipe lines are now connected with soakage pits instead of water streams.

Summary of Household Latrines (Jul-Dec 2009)

Union council	No. of Villages	No. of HH Latrines
Banna	4	188
Bateela	2	65
Batkool	2	71
Biari	13	510
Jambera	5	223
Rashang	7	312
Grand Total	33	1,369

2.9 Latrines constructed in schools/madrassas

In order to facilitate school children in accessing latrines, Sungi planned to construct latrines in 30 schools. In most of School BOQ the latrines are already planned. Due to this reason the activity has been re-shaped and latrines construction has been initiated in residential religious seminaries (Madrassas). A total of 27 Madrassas and three schools have been facilitated in latrines construction. Total 3,401 students and teachers (77 men, 544 adult girls/women, 2,097 boys and 683 girls) have are now accessing latrines comfortable and stopped to go for open defecation. The surrounding environment, water resources and natural streams became safe from human excreta.

In all 27 Madrassas, the latrines are in use of students and teachers for 24 hours. Madrassa students (residential) totally stopped OD after latrines construction. Trend of latrine use increased and personal hygiene practices adopted. In Madrassa Fiazul Quraan Bara Banna there are total 160 boys and 40 girls with two men and two women teachers. There was

Union council	No. of Madrassas	No. of Latrines	No. of Schools	No. of Latrines
Banna	7	14	-	-
Bateela	4	8	-	-
Batkool	2	4	2	4
Biari	6	12	-	-
Jumbera	3	6	-	-
Pashto	1	2	-	-
Rashang	4	8	1	2
Total	27	54	3	6

no latrine facility within madrassa. The madrassa is situated in densely populated area and small Kids were going for open defecation where as the grown up children use to go home for defecation. Due to this their attendance in classes was not regular. After constructing latrines all the kids and girls and teachers

are accessing latrines in socially acceptable way within madrasa. Open defecation stopped and attendance improved.

OUTPUT-3

Communities capacitated in sanitation and hygiene promotion

The third output of Sanitation component is mainly focusing on capacity building of communities (women and men) in CLTS, safe excreta disposal, and hygiene promotion. The activities accomplished contributed in the output and produced desired results.

Activities accomplished under output-1 (Jul-Dec 2009)	
Activities	Completed
Train community volunteers/masons for construction of safe excreta disposal facilities	4
Train community volunteers in health and hygiene education	4
Community monitoring skills development in health and hygiene sector interventions	2
Conduct children's' hygiene promotion activities in target communities	17
Conduct periodic events of mosque sermons for promotion of health-hygiene and generation of health and hygiene message	17
Distribution of hygiene kits	1,500
Development of participatory community led total sanitation plan and capacity building of the stakeholders	16
Capacity building/trainings of two specific village's communities in community led total sanitation (CLST)	6
Designing and printing of information, education and communication resource kit for hygiene promotion (sanitation messages, pamphlets, stickers, banners, boards etc)	2
Exposure visit for communities	1

3.2 Masons/volunteers capacitated in latrines construction

During the reporting period total four capacity building events organized and 166 masons/volunteers trained. They further utilized their skills and constructed latrines in their areas as per specifications. The activity enhanced communities' skills in construction techniques and earned income. They also constructed their own latrines by themselves and saved labour charges. The human excreta of 1670 households and 32 madrassas/schools have been disposed properly by these masons/volunteers by constructing latrines. In village Moreen Khilji, Badar khait, and many other villages the people constructed their latrines by self after training.

3.3 Volunteers capacitated in health and hygiene education

In order to raise health and hygiene awareness among communities and to motivate them for hygienic practices, Sungi organized four trainings. Total 100 volunteers have been trained in hygiene promotion. These volunteers started awareness raising among people about latrine use, solid and liquid wastes disposal and adoption of personal hygiene practices.

Mr. Bahadar Khan of village Cheeran Bala trained as hygiene promotion volunteer. He is conducting sessions on hygiene promotion in his village. The use of latrines increased among people due to his motivation. He dug a pit for solid wastes/animal wastes disposal near to his home.

Fayaz ur Rehman of village Nogram dug a pit for disposal of animal wastes and solid wastes. He is making compost from these wastes. Other people also showed intentions to follow him and dig pits for disposal of their animal and solid wastes.

Shereen Kaka of village Bojri dug a pit for disposal of animal/solid wastes. He has intended to contribute in making his village in Open Defecation Free. He is also motivating other community members to dig pits for disposal of animal/solid wastes.

3.4 Community monitoring skills developed

The activity aims to enhance communities monitoring skills in health and hygiene sector. Two trainings have been organized and a cedar of 30 volunteer monitors has been trained. These volunteers have been made aware of national/provincial Watsan policies, TMA roles and responsibilities and how to monitor

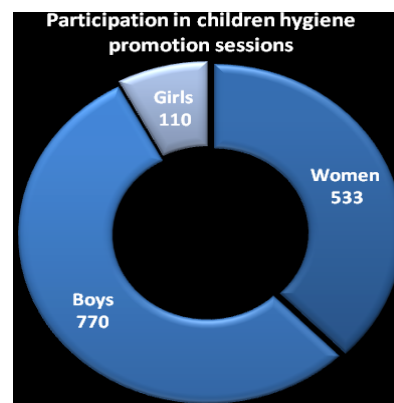
health, hygiene and Watsan related activities in their areas. The trainings have been completed in last quarter of 2009 and would generate results in 2010.

3.5 Children hygiene promoted

The activity aims to promote hygienic practices among children. For this purpose children and mothers have been made aware on hygiene. A total of 1,413 children and mothers (38%) of 17 villages have been education on children hygiene. In most of the villages where hygiene promotion activities were carried out, children started cutting their nails regularly and washing hands before taking food and after latrines.

In GPS Sarkhelo Sar there are 40 children adopted hygiene practices after session. During follow up visits, the children told that they demanded soap from their mothers to wash hands. One of the girls named Saima class-III fully adopted personal hygiene practices. She is cutting nails, using tooth brush and paste, washing hands with soap in her day to day routine life.

Hanif Ullah of class-II of same school explained that after sessions he went to home and demanded soap from his mother but she refused. Hanif explained to her mother about the session and importance of hygienic practices. After that her mother gave her soap for washing hands.



3.6 Mosque sermons conducted on health and hygiene

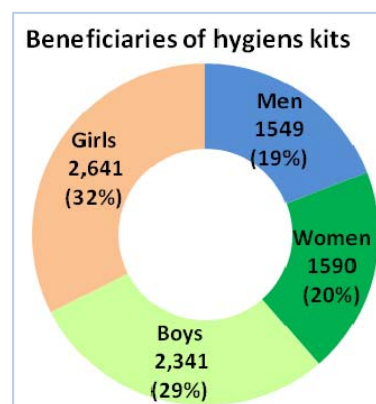
Involvement of religious leaders resulted in increased adaptation of hygienic practices among communities. During reporting period religious leaders of 17 villages delivered sermons on health and hygiene after prayers. The message was socially more acceptable as delivered from mosque. Religious leaders are now more aware of Sungi interventions. Religious touch to hygienic practices increased communities' interest in hygienic practices. The religious leaders also submitted these sermons as articles. These are in process of editing and would be printed as IEC material in 2010. Interaction with religious leaders minimized the gaps between Sungi and them and misconceptions diluted.

3.7 Hygiene kits distribution

Distribution of hygiene kits supplemented the hygienic practices. During reporting period total 1,500 kits have been distributed (one per family) in Allai. The people are using these kits and hygienic practices promoted. They are regularly using soap, tooth paste, tooth brush etc and personal hygiene promoted.

3.8 Participatory CLTS plans developed

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is a new concept incorporated in work plan in 2009. During second half of 2009, participatory CLTS planning process completed in 16 villages. The activity focused on capacitating communities to analyze their village sanitation issues in totality and to plan for resolving these issues. People are now more sensitive towards sanitation issues of their villages and struggling to overcome these issues. The analysis of plans shows that almost 100% of the villages have household latrines and garbage pit issues ad 62% of villages have animal excreta disposal issues. The latrines construction need of the deserving households have been addressed by Sungi-PRDA. The communities started digging pits for animal/solid wastes disposal in few villages. Further capacity building, motivation and facilitation would be extended to deserving people in 2010.



3.9 Communities capacitated to in CLTS approach

Community Led Total Sanitation concept introduced in Allai during 2009. On pilot basis two villages have been identified to implement this concept. Capacity building, awareness raising and exposure visits were the main component of this activity. During the reporting period total six capacity building events have been organized for communities of two villages. Exposure visits have been organized for community mobilization. The communities of Bojri and Amanabad constructed 68 latrines on self help basis to stop open defecation in their villages. The open defecation has significantly reduced in these villages. The people are now more attentive towards latrine use. The impact assessment study has been initiated in these villages and detail report would be submitted by end of February 2010.

3.10 IEC material developed

Information, education and communication material is essential part of awareness raising particularly in the area have low literacy rate like Allai. A total of 10 types of posters, pamphlets and story books have been designed and printed. The material is under dissemination process and its results would be reported in 2010.

3.11 Exposure visits organized

Exposure visits to ODF villages and discussion with those communities accelerated the process of ODF in Allai two villages. The communities have been facilitated to interact with those communities who have made their villages ODF. This interaction, exposure and discussions motivated the Allai two village communities to adopt and implement CLTS concept.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Staff and Management Changes

Staff left the Project

During the period following positions became vacant due to staff resignation and transfers.

1. One Driver resigned from Sungi-PRDA
2. One Field Coordinator resigned for Sungi-PRDA
3. Assistant Finance Officer transferred to Other Sungi working area

New Recruitment

HR department advertised the vacant positions of PRDA (Environment, Livelihood and Sanitation) and following positions were filled.

1. Assistant Communication Officer
2. Assistant IT Officer
3. Two Field Coordinators
4. HR Assistant
5. NRM Assistant
6. Office Attendant
7. Assistant Admin & Finance Officer
8. Assistant Finance Officer
9. Finance Officer

Internal Decision Making Structure

In Sungi-PRDA project there are two levels of decision making system.

At project office level there is a Sungi-PRDA management team comprising sector heads. This team meet regularly at the start of each bi-weekly and discuss issues related to field and implementation of

PRDA activities. Based on the team recommendation the field implementation strategies are devised and targets are planned.

At organizational level there is Sungi Management Team comprising ED, Directors, Regional Coordinators and Program Managers. At this forum the organizational, programmatic, thematic and operational issues/problems are discussed and decisions are taken. At this forum Director Program is representing PRDA project.

B. Staff Trainings

A total of seven external trainings and one Sungi orientation workshop organized for PRDA staff. The trainings focused on CLTS, computer skills, financial management, photography, project manager, organic farming, administration and child abuse. Trainings resulted in enhancement of staff capacities and improvement in work.

Trainings	Staff trained	Explanation/Results
CLTS Training	02	Two staff members trained in CLTS. The training organized by Save the Children. Staff skills enhanced in CLTS concept.
Basic Computer & MIS	01	One staff member participated in the training organized by Save the Children. Computer skills enhanced
Financial Management	01	One staff member participated in the training organized by Save the Children.
Photography	08	The training was organized by CWS. Photography skills, use of cameras and photo making skills enhanced. Staff are now taking quality pictures in a professional manner.
Project Management	06	The training was organized by CWS. Six staff members participated in this training. Project management skills, understanding to project cycle etc enhanced.
Organic Farming	26	The training was organized at National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) Islamabad. Staff capacity in organic farming and compost formation enhanced. They started capacitating communities in organic manure farming and organic farming.
Skills in Administration	02	Pakistan Institute of Management organized this training. Two Assistant Admin Officers have attended this training. Their administrative skills enhanced and quality of work improved
ToT on Child Abuse	03	The training was organized by Sahil Organization. Staff capacity built in child protection and child abuse issues. They incorporated this training as component in trainings for communities.
Sungi Orientation Workshop	12	Newly hired staff members have been oriented on Sungi policies, procedures, mission, vision, programs, implementation strategies and overall organization profile. They are now fully aware of Sungi approaches, policies and procedures.

C. Beneficiaries Trainings

During the reporting six months total 107 capacity building events have been organized for partner communities and 3,482 people (36% women) have been trained. The trained communities participated in activities and produced results.

VCs executive body members are now managing their VCs, organizing/conducting their monthly meetings and discussing their agenda of development. They are regularly updating and maintaining their records.

Honey bee keeping provided an opportunity to women for income generation. Women involvement in livelihood earning and contribution in domestic expenses increased.

The reforestation and forest management and orchards management capacities of the communities enhanced.

People started managing their livestock. Animal health care promoted and linkages established with livestock department.

The peasantry establishment training resulted in capacity building of communities and Wild Life department staff (Watchers). Two communities established peasantries through PRDA facilitation. Project Implementation Committees training and Rain Water Harvesting training resulted in community capacity building. They implemented micro projects and ensured quality work. People also got sensitive towards water harvesting from rain.

Social Organization Primary trainings resulted in establishment of socially viable VCs organized for their collective development.

Vegetable production trainings resulted in mind shift of farmers towards market oriented seasonal and off season vegetables growing.

Overall the community capacity building caused result oriented implementation of project activities and generated desired results.

In Sanitation component, the output-3 is mainly focusing on capacity building of communities. A total of 16 capacity building events have been organized and 468 community members have been trained. The concept of CLTS introduced in two villages and they constructed latrines by them self. Monitoring skills of communities enhanced. Masons/volunteers constructed latrines as per specified standards after trainings. Trained hygiene promoters are educating their communities on health and hygiene promotion.

Training Title	No. of trainings	Men	Women
Community Management Skill Training	2	26	16
Honey Bee keeping training	22	83	343
Institutional Building Training	1	28	
Joint Forest Management Training	1	16	
Livestock, Poultry Management and Vaccination Training	4	109	
Medicinal herbs training	1	21	
Orchard management training	1	26	
Peasantry training	1	19	
Project Implementation Committees Training	1	35	
Plantation Technique Training	1	27	
Rain Harvesting Training	1	40	
Record Keeping Trainings	6	141	32
Social organization Primary Training	49	835	666
Vegetable Production Training	16	837	182
Grand Total	107	2243	1239

Training Title	No. of trainings	Community members trained
Community Led Total Sanitation Training	6	162
Community monitoring Skill training	2	34
Train community volunteers/masons for construction of safe excreta disposal facilities	4	166
Training of community volunteers in health and hygiene education	4	106
Grand Total	16	468

COORDINATION EFFORTS/EXTERNAL CONTACTS

Sungi kept close coordination with all PRDA partners, Government Departments, Security Agencies and other NGOs.

Regular participation ensured in PRDA monthly coordination meetings. Sungi coordinated with CWS for preparation of hoardings and project documentary film both at office and field level. While addressing the latrine construction need in schools/madrassas, Sungi remained in coordination with Save the Children education and Watsan teams both at office and field level. Sungi women and men staff coordinated with Save the Children M&E staff and facilitated them in field monitoring visits as per their schedule. Save the Children implemented solid/liquid wastes disposal project in Karg bazaar. Sungi coordinated with Save field teams and mobilized social structures for better implementation.

Externally Sungi coordinated with Forest Department, Tehsil Municipal Administration, District Reconstruction Unit (DRU), Agriculture Department, Livestock Department, District Government/administration, Wild Life Department, Agriculture Research Stations etc during implementation of PRDA activities. Joint visits with Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) Battagram were carried out to monitor the PRDA plantation blocks, nurseries, Agro Forestry, Seed Sowing and other reforestation activities. They appreciated Sungi-PRDA contribution in reforestation of Allai. DG-Watsan (ERRA) visited Allai and Sungi coordinated with him for project visibility. Sungi organized training session on Rain Water Harvesting for communities through facilitation of DG-Watsan (ERRA). He appreciated Sungi mobilization, contribution in environment and sanitation facilities construction. The PRDA project progress reports have been regularly shared with all government departments, elected representatives and DRU.

Beside this during the livestock vaccination and de-worming activities the Livestock Department have been involved in the activity and they ensured technical inputs. In coordination of Wild Life Department, Sungi trained community members and Watchers (Department staff) in peasantry establishment and management skills through the department technical facilitation. Sungi involved NARC and Agriculture Department and extension workers for capacity building of communities and staff.

PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

a) M&E system

Sungi-PRDA M&E system functioned effectively and monitored the quality, quantity, process, and implementation of project activities. Project management has been regularly informed about gaps with recommendations for improvement. The management has been regularly updated on project performance and progress.

Review and Planning

Review and planning workshops have been organized at the end of each moth. Project performance during the month has been discussed and based on the ground realities, targets/field activities have been planned. Monthly thematic discussions were facilitated during which the targets, implementation strategies, problems and constraints were discussed. Activities were re-distributed and implementation strategies were formulated to achieve the targets.

At the beginning of July, Six monthly review and planning workshop has been organized. Six months progress of each unit office has been evaluated and results documented. Based on staff capacities, communities needs and weather conditions, remaining targets were reallocated to Unit Office for July to December period.

Progress Reporting

Sungi -PRDA internal reporting formats were developed to capture and report interventions in each union council. Separate reports were generated for each union council, Unit office and cumulative PRDA project performance reports/progress monitors has been circulated to all timely.

Each Unit Office was supported and capacitated in monthly progress report compilation. Sungi-PRDA monthly reports generated and submitted timely
The first six months report of 2009 prepared and submitted to Save the Children.
Sungi-PRDA overall progress summary has been developed and shared with all departments and elected representatives in the district.

Data Management

Recording Information System further strengthened. Each of the project activity has been punched in Recording Information System (RIS) with full details. An MIS has been finalized in MS Access for Sungi-PRDA. MIS is fully functional and generates variety of analytical reports when required.

Field Monitoring

Regular field monitoring visits were carried out to monitor and facilitate the implementation of activities. Gaps in quality, quantity and process have been identified and reported to management with recommendations for improvement. Regular feedback mechanism strengthened to ensure the quality of work. Sungi closely coordinated Save M&E staff and facilitated their field monitoring visits as well. Management took notice of M&E reports resulted improvement in quality of work.

Office Level Audit of VCs files

M&E conducted audit of VCs records in office and identified gaps in records. The concerned person was informed timely to fill the identified gaps and was supported in this process. The quality of VCs records improved at office level and majority of information are now available in VCs files.

Results of M&E System

- Each unit office is having its monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual targets. They are regularly monitoring their progress against plans.
- Each field staff is having his monthly and daily plans along with field agenda.
- Critical and seasonal targets have been chased and accomplished.
- The quality of work improved on micro project sites.
- Plantation quality improved
- Village Committees started records updating.
- Due to regular feedback mechanism, the gaps were identified and remedy measures were taken timely.
- New staff members have been capacitated on Sungi-PRDA approach, strategies during regular thematic discussions.
- Efficient and user friendly MIS is available
- VCs files status and record improved
- Progress reporting mechanism functionalized and regular and timely reports generated and submitted to management.

b) Impacts/ Effectiveness of program interventions

Sungi-PRDA interventions in Environment, Livelihood and Sanitation sectors contributed in improving the livelihood system and environmental rehabilitation. Since the inception of the project, large number of activities has been accomplished. These activities generated extra ordinary results, remained very effective and impacted the Allai people lives.

- 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-centred and less attentive towards collective development. Now their behaviour 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 behaviours 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.

c) Lesson Learnt

1. Addressing genuine needs, timely initiation, regular and strong follow up and capacity building of communities ensured the initiation of all infrastructure schemes.
2. Engagement of political/local power structures in dialogues created an amicable environment for vulnerable communities to participate in project activities.
3. Representation of majority population in VCs ensured transparency and minimized the resistance to project activities in the area.
4. Only matures, organized and capacitated communities can give good results while working with them.
5. Strengthening of ACCs and UMEED would provide a broader base to facilitate future development initiatives in Allai.
6. Without neutralizing the local power structures, the project activities couldn't be successful.
7. Active involvement of communities in project activities built communities' confidence on Sungi-PRDA. They are demanding for extension of the project.
8. If local norms and values are respected, and work with low profile, people accept the project activities even on women side interventions.
9. While implementing any activity focusing women involvement, men communities and religious leaders need to be taken in confidence. This reduces the negative propaganda and failure chances.
10. Interaction with religious people and their involvement in project activities increased the acceptance of Sungi-PRDA among communities.
11. Motivation coupled with micro level support can bring mind shift among farmers for market oriented vegetable and pulses production from their lands.
12. Allai people have marketing skills but need facilitation. By minimum support they can market their surplus produces.
13. Water is abundantly available in Allai in shape of natural streams. The gravity flow of this water could be harvested for energy generation at local level.
14. Hydro power generators contributed in reducing deforestation and improved the living standard of people.
15. Involvement of government departments in project activities produced good results and gaps among communities and departments minimized.

CHALLENGES FACED WITH SOLUTIONS

Challenges	Coping mechanism adopted
Volatile Sawat situation and all time security alerts in project area	Security situation regularly analyzed and on the basis of that field implementation strategies devised. Strong linkages with communities and security/law enforcement agencies and religious leaders helped out in understanding the ground realities.
Influence of local power structure and religious leaders	Power structures and religious leaders engaged in dialogue process. Involvement of majority population in development process helped in balancing the power structures at in each village.
Drought condition affected plantation blocks