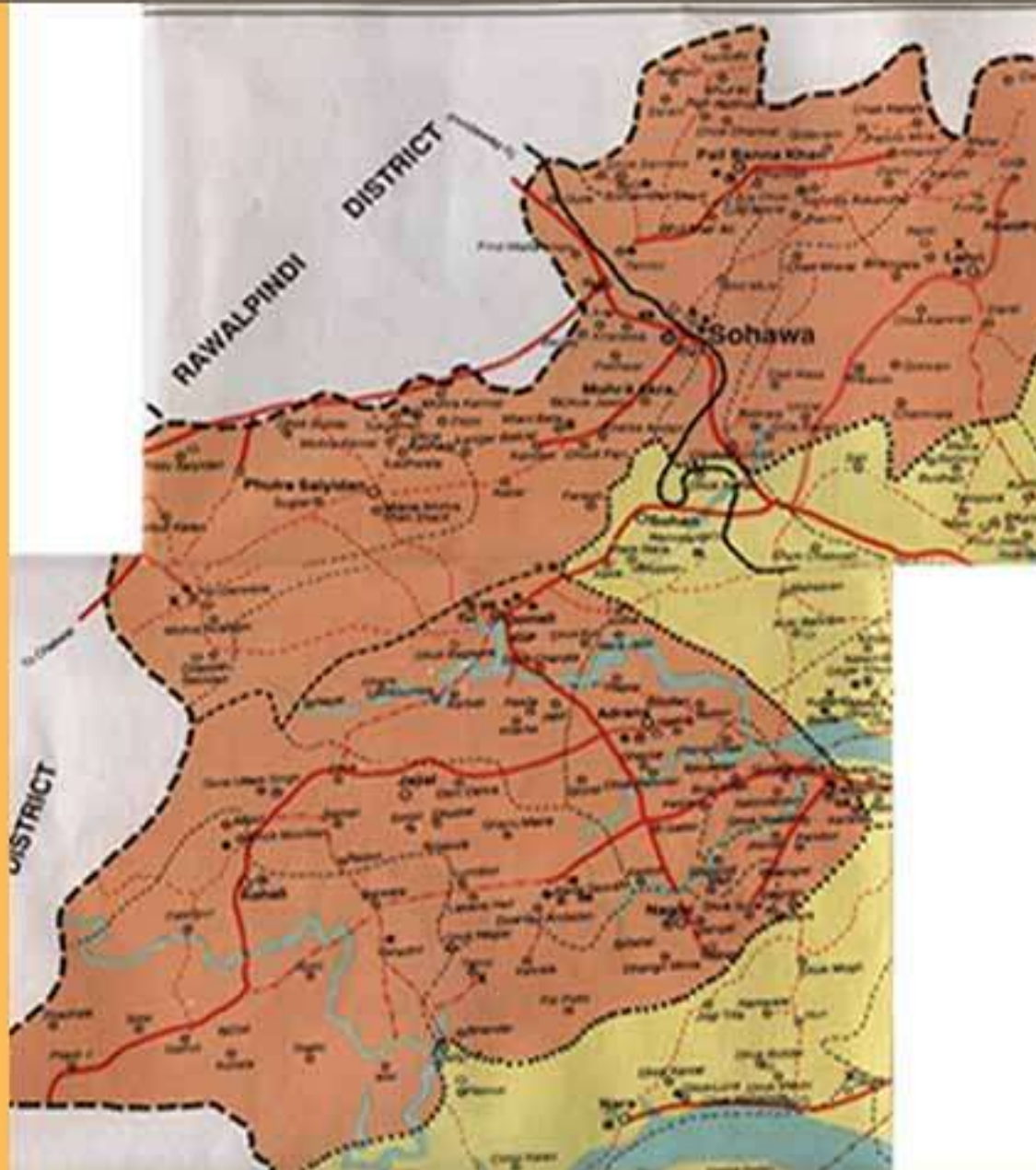


Participatory Situation Analysis (PSA)

Report

Sohawa Tehsil, District Jehlum, Punjab

June 25 to July 06, 2004



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1. Introduction

1.1 Study Background:

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Program (CHIP), through its program wishes to strengthen civil society and enhance their program quality, effectiveness and impact in the areas of Human and Institutional Development, Human Rights and Non-Formal Education, National Resource Management (NRM), Micro and Small Enterprise. In pursuance of the above, CHIP plans to extend support to the communities of Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum. In this regard an extensive participatory situation analysis was undertaken at Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA), Union Council, Villages and House hold levels

1.2 Over all purpose & Objectives:

To assess the development scene in Tehsil Sohawa (comprising 10 Union Councils) through participatory situational analysis exercises and to assess possible development interventions.

Specific Objectives of the Study:

- To identify and asses existing socio economic conditions and developmental problems/issues, their causes and effects.
- To identify external development actors such as government, NGOs, donors, support organizations, private sector organizations etc. and their interventions in the selected union councils of Tehsil Sohawa.
- To identify and assess potential for future development interventions in the area.

To achieve the specific objectives of the study PSA Team carried out situational analysis exercises in the following 6 Union Councils of Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum.

- ✓ Union Council Sohawa
- ✓ Union Council Pind Matay Khan
- ✓ Union Council Domaili
- ✓ Union Council Nagial
- ✓ Union Council Kohali
- ✓ Union Council Jajjal

1.3 Process for the PSA analysis exercise;

- Team formation
- Initial meeting with team members for developing common understanding of ToRs, field questionnaires, schedule and methodology;
- Field work as per plan;
- Daily reflection meetings and documentation of field reports;
- Conclusion of field work and consolidation of filed findings;
- Joint validation exercises with community;
- Final report writing;

1.4 Methodology and Time Schedule:

1.4.1 Methodology

- Orientation and sharing of collected information with Team members;
- In a team process preparation of questionnaires
- Finalization of questionnaire
- Finalization of survey schedule with TMA and selected Union Council members;
- Meetings with TMO at Sohawa & District Social & Population Welfare Officers at Jehlum
- Identification and selection of Union Council as per following criteria;
 - Adjacent to at least 3 union councils
 - Deprived and poor area
 - Community willing to mobilize and form associations/organizations
 - Community members are willing to initiate new ideas and developmental interventions
 - Having functional CBO or Citizen Community Board (CCB)
 - CCB has successfully implemented developmental initiatives and has taken over O&M responsibility;
 - CCBs has improved set of rules & regulations with clear mission statement;
 - CCB has developed their own developmental plans based on their needs assessment;
- Tasks identification and assignment to team members;
- Conducting survey at the field level;
- Cross Check and verification of collected information with secondary data;
- Evaluation, Compilation and documentation of collected data in Word Processor;
- Preparation of survey report
- Finalization of Survey report

1.4.2 Time Schedule

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Jun 24, 2004: | Departure to Sohawa |
| Jun 25, 2004: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Tehsil Nazim & TMO regarding PSA activities • Pre Testing of House Hold Questionnaire and assessment of Village Committee at Village Khabal Awan, Union Council Pind Matay Khan. • Reflection and finalization of questionnaires |
| Jun 26, 2004: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Union Council Elected representatives at Sohawa Union Council (Male & Female) and CCB members for data collection: • Village meeting & House Hold Survey at Nai Abadi Ward No.5 & Madina Masjid Mohallah; |
| Jun 27, 2004: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRA exercises continues with UC elected representatives at Sohawa UC; • Village level meeting & House Hold Survey at Bhit Mast & Bhit Sher Ali; |

Jun 28, 2004:

- Meeting with Union Council Elected representatives at Pind Matay Khan (Male & Female) and CCB members for data collection;
- House Hold Survey at Village Surgdhan
- Meeting with Social & Population Welfare Officers at Jehlum for information gathering

Jun 29, 2004:

- Meeting with Union Council Elected representatives at Pind Matay Khan Union Council (Male & Female) and CCB members for data collection;
- House Hold Survey at Village Dhok Mian Jivan & Dhihara Durgamal
- Meeting with General Secretary Potohar Women & Children Welfare Society Pind Matay Khan
- Meeting with District Education Officers (DEO Male & Female) at Jehlum for Schools Data Collection

Jun 30, 2004:

- Meeting with Union Council Elected representatives at Domaili & Nagial Union Councils for data collection;
- Village Level meeting & House Hold Survey at Village Nagial
- Meeting with District Health Officer (DHO) at Jehlum for Health related Data Collection

Jul 01, 2004:

- Meeting with Union Council Elected representatives at Nagial Union Council for data collection;
- House Hold Survey at Village Nagial

Jul 02, 2004:

- Visit to TEVTA Center and meeting for institutional analysis;
- Detailed meeting with Sohawa TMA for institutional analysis;

Jul 03, 2004

- Meeting with Union Council Elected representatives at Kohali Union Council for data collection
- House Hold Survey at Village Kohali

Jul 04, 2004:

- Village level meeting and house hold survey at Village Sambli Rajgan Union Council Kohali;

Jul 05, 2004:

- Meetings with Union Council elected representatives and community members at Jajjal and Nakkah Chowdrian Villages
- House Hold Survey at Village Jajjal & Nakkah

Jul 06, 2004:

- Visit to Government Technical Training Institute (GTTI) Sohawa;
- Visit to Sahara Welfare Society
- Wrap up meeting with TMA staff members
- Departure to Peshawar

Jul 07, 2004:

- Team meeting on findings

Jul 08-15, 2004:

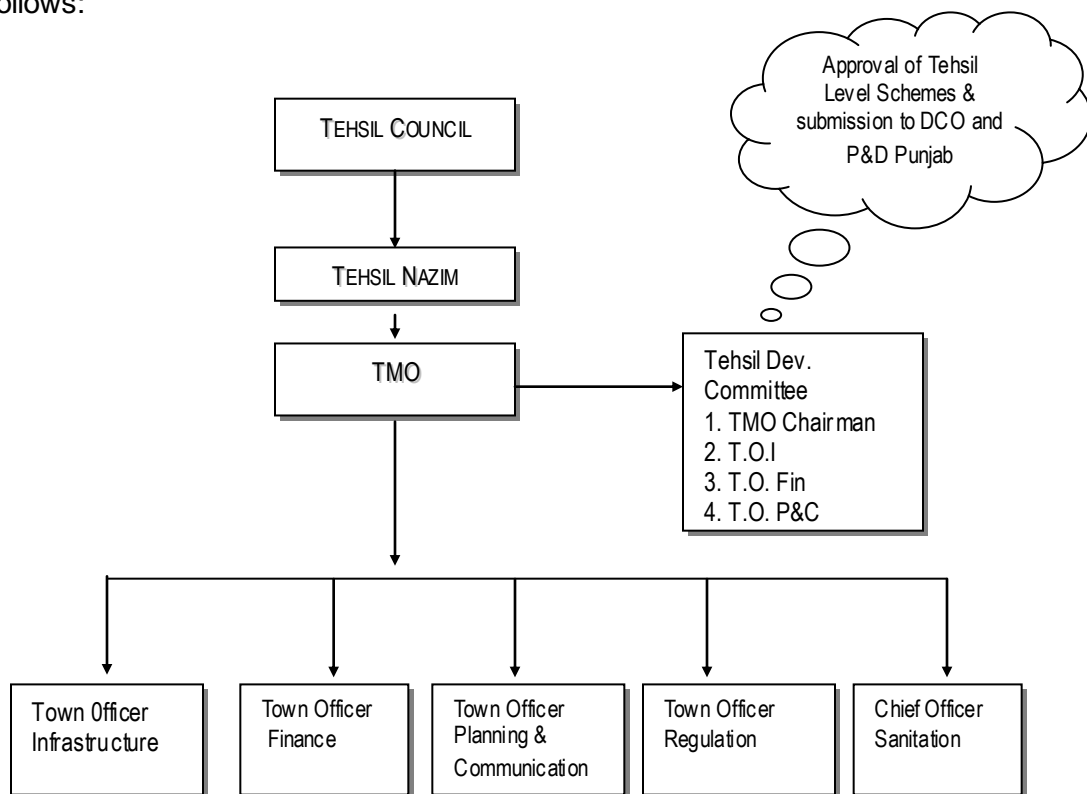
- Reporting & Documentation of the Events
- Submission of Report to CHIP

2. Institutional Analysis TMA Sohawa, District Jehlum

2.1 TMA Composition & Structure:

Currently TMA Sohawa comprises on 60 individuals including Tehsil Nazim, Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO), 4 Tehsil Officers and 2 Female Sanitation promoters. Tehsil Nazim Sohawa is the over all administrative head at Tehsil Level supported by Tehsil Municipal Officer. Tehsil Nazim is an elected representative while the TMO is a government official who assists and helps Tehsil Nazim in all matters. Both Tehsil Nazim and TMO are joint signatories for all kinds of transactions at Tehsil level.

TMO is further assisted by 4 Tehsil Officers (TOs) and one Chief Officer responsible for 4 different sections includes Infrastructure, Finance, Planning & Coordination, Revenue Collection and Sanitation Promotion. Structure of the TMA is presented as follows:



2.2 Development related functions and authorities:

According to TMO Sohawa following are development related functions and authorities of different personnel working at Sohawa TMA;

▪ Tehsil Nazim:

Is over all administrative head of Sohawa Tehsil. Tehsil Nazim approves all the developmental schemes with prior approval of Tehsil Council.

- **Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO):**

Assists and supports Tehsil Nazim for undertaking major decisions and implementing government policies at Tehsil Level.

- **Tehsil Officer Infrastructure (T.O.I):**

Responsible for supervision and monitoring of developmental schemes initiated by Tehsil Government. He also assists TMO regarding designing and approval of new schemes from Tehsil Nazim.

- **Tehsil Officer Finance (T.O. Fin):**

Prepares budgets and allocations for all developmental and non-developmental expenditures of Tehsil Sohawa in consultation with TMO.

- **Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination (T.O P&C):**

Have authority to approve maps of public or private constructions at Sohawa Tehsil Level.

- **Tehsil Officer Regulations (T.O. Reg):**

Responsible for revenue generation through taxations. It is also responsible to pursue Court Cases submitted TMA.

- **Chief Officer** along with two female sanitation promoters is responsible for Sanitation Promotion activities and Health Hygiene awareness sessions at Tehsil Sohawa Level.

As mentioned in the TMA structure Tehsil Development Committee including TMO and 4 TOs are also responsible for developmental initiatives at Sohawa Tehsil Level.

2.3 SWOT analysis

Some of the main strengths and weaknesses as visualized by TMO and other TMA staff members in their SWOT Analysis are summarised below:

Major Strengths:

- Close coordination with District Government (Belong to one political group)
- 199 developmental schemes (Rs. 56.75 million) in last fiscal year due to fewer conflicts with district government
- Experienced and dedicated staff members
- Due to affiliation with UNICEF projects in the past, the staff has enough experience related to projects implementations.
- Collection of Revenue about 7-10 million in the fiscal year (Jul 2003-Jun 2004)
- Approval of Rs. 617 million budget for Jul 2004-Jun 2005.

Major Weaknesses:

- Lack of financial resources for rehabilitation of Drinking water Supply Schemes.
- Only 40% coverage of drinking water supply.
- Due to lack of proper monitoring system only 23% of installed schemes are functional.
- Lack of overhead water tanks increases electricity and O&M expenditures.
- Lack of awareness of Female Councilors regarding their roles and responsibilities.

2.4 Needs assessment (Capacity Building & Service Delivery etc)

Mr. Malik Dad Bhatti TMO briefed the Survey team that the same kind of exercises has already been undertaken by JICA Islamabad for capacity building and skills enhancement of TMA staff BUT once the Training Need Assessment exercises completed they never replied till date. He also quoted some other examples of NRSP and other local NGOs that they as well carried out certain types of surveys and never came back.

Tehsil Nazim Sohawa was also of the same opinion like TMO, BUT during the discussion and brain storming sessions the Survey team assured them that a process of community development can be initiated once the situation analysis exercises are successfully completed and the community members in the selected union councils of Sohawa Tehsil identify their genuine problems.

TMO Sohawa and his companions identified following training programs for TMA staff members to improve the standard of services at the Tehsil and Union Councils Levels.

- i. Monitoring & Evaluation Training for supervisory staff
- ii. Accounts and Book keeping trainings for supporting staff members
- iii. Schemes operation and maintenance training program for operational core
- iv. Role and responsibility of elected representatives in development for elected male and female counselors.

At TMA Sohawa, the participants explained that more than 70% of the drinking water supply schemes are non functional due to lack of financial resources, and keeping in view the need and importance of drinking water TMA's top most priority is to rehabilitate these non functional schemes. Though Punjab Provincial Government through District Administration has approved Rs. 10 million for Sohawa drinking water supply, which is insufficient for the Tehsil Level.

TMA Sohawa also wants to establish Vocational Skills Centers at the Village levels in all 10 Union Councils, BUT due to lack of financial resources and constraints one of the major need of community members could not be addressed.

TMO Sohawa explaining current situation





Glimpses of Rural setup Tehsil Sohawa

2.5 Technical and financial aspects

Regarding Technical and financial aspects of the Water Supply and Sanitation TMA described that only 40% of the total population have drinking water supply facility, while less than 10% of the house holds are having latrines in their premises. Tehsil Sohawa comprising on more than 80% of the rural areas and about 20% urban set up respectively lacks solid waste disposal system.

A total number of 52 Direct Pumping Water Supply Schemes have been installed for Drinking Purpose in Sohawa Tehsil. All the installed schemes lack overhead or storage tanks due to which the operation (Electricity Bills & Repair maintenance) costs are so high that the communities are unable to bear it, therefore most of the communities are reluctant to take over the responsibility of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the schemes.

Further details of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitations at Sohawa Tehsil Level are presented below;

i. Total Water Supply Coverage	40%
ii. Total Sanitation Coverage	7-10%
iii. No of Direct Pumping Schemes	52
iv. No of Overheads	NIL
v. No of Functional Water Supply	12
vi. No of Non-functional Water Supply	40
vii. Total Investment on Water Supply is more than	50%
viii. Budget allocations for sanitation	10%

TMA's annual revenue from total developmental schemes is Rs. 7 to 10 millions.

* Source of information TMA Sohawa

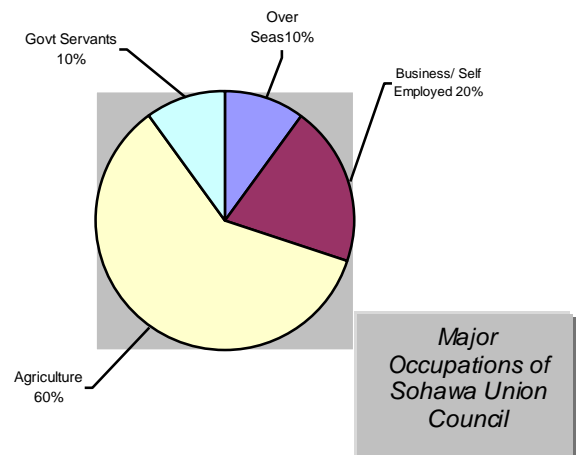
3. Situation Analysis at Union Council and respective Village Levels:

3.1 Union Council Sohawa:

Union Council Sohawa is situated on the south east of Rawalpindi District toward Jehlum City at a distance of 63 Km on Grand Trunk Road. 60% of the population comprises on Urban set up with all facilities of Education, Health and other basic requirements. Union Council Sohawa mainly comprises on 13 Urban and Rural populations with an average of 200 to 280 households.

The elected representatives of Sohawa Union include Union Council Nazim, Naib Nazim, 12 Male Counsellors (One Minority) and 4 female Counsellors. Major Occupations of Sohawa Union Council are;

The communities in Sohawa Tehsil live below the poverty line and can be very easily categorized among the most under privileged with very few exceptions. The most important priority for most of these people is to earn a few rupees for their livelihood and survival. Urban population of Sohawa Union Council has Higher Secondary level facility in education sector, Tehsil Head Quarter Hospital facility in Health and some Governmental and private skills centres facilities in Human Resource Development sector, while the situation in rural areas is quite the opposite. Majority of rural population is deprived of basic facilities including health, education, drinking water supply and sanitation etc. Shortage of drinking Water Supply is the basic problem of Union Council Sohawa. 40% of the total population of have the facility of drinking water, while rest of the population is relying on open dug wells, which also depends on rains. In summer season most of the dug wells become dry and the community members have no other option but to purchase water from TMA that cost Rs. 300 to 500/water tank. During discussion with Union Council Nazim Mr. Nusrat Bukhari the survey team came to know that major proportion of the current fiscal budget is allocated for installation and rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes. 90% of the urban population have flush latrines at the household levels while latrines coverage rate in rural areas is only 10%. Union Council has initiated some solid waste disposal system in urban area in the past by installing polyethylene drums, BUT due to lack of proper cleaning practices the system failed. Union Council staff with the support of TMA has managed to pave about 60% of the total 7000-rft streets and drains that are mainly in urban area whereas rural area drains and streets are found unpaved yet.



Mr. Bukhari Union Council Nazim Sohawa also informed the team that more than 70% of Sohawa Union Council population is related to Agriculture sector and 100 % of the total land of Sohawa Tehsil is rain fed. Talking about other socio economic conditions of the area the union council Nazim explained that because of urban set up in Sohawa Union Council locals are also engaged with some trades and business, BUT per capita income of the area is very low so a layman can not fulfil the requirements and needs of his dependants. Some of data collected regarding Sohawa Union Council from local resources is documented below;

Education Sector Data:

- Total Literacy rate Sohawa U/C	= 60%
- Male Literacy rate	= 40%
- Female Literacy rate	=20%
- GHSS for Boys	= 1
- Degree Collage for Girls	= 1
- GES for Boys	= 1
- GES for Girls	= 1
- Govt. Girls High School	= 1
- Govt Primary Schools for Boys	= 40
- Govt Primary Schools for Girls	= 18
- Maktab Schools	= 2-3

Major problems in Education Sector:

- **Lack of Teachers:** Most of the schools are having this problem. The community has suggested that non local teachers should be appointed in schools as teachers, because local teachers either do not comes regularly or waste students time for their own personal services. Especially girls students are normally engaged to fetch water for teacher's household, therefore parents think twice to send their children (especially girls) to school.
- **Lack of sufficient material and water supply and sanitation** facilities are considered as second major problem in education sector. Government Schools at Sohawa Tehsil lack all the basic facilities. Inadequate provision of physical facilities, socio-cultural factors such as indifference and lack of understanding of communities and parents to education in general and more specifically towards the education of girls.

Health Sector Data:

- One Tehsil Head Quarter Hospital of 150 beds
- 3 Private Hospitals established by local doctors
- One Family Planning Centre established by Health Department Punjab Government
- One BHU having no facility of Doctor at Moza Mohra Lal.
- 12 MBBS Doctors clinics in Sohawa City
- One Female Health Worker for each village of Sohawa Union Council.
- Chemists & Drug Stores on Sohawa-Jehlum Road
- Homeopathic Doctors and Hakeems etc.

Major Problems in Health Sector:

- Non-availability of Medicines in Tehsil Head Quarter (THQ) Hospital.
- Non-availability of facilities and services at THQ Hospital.
- Lack of sufficient staff members at BHU levels.
- Lack of responsible behaviour and attitude of duty staff at THQ Hospital.
- Lack of Lady Doctors at BHUs (General Problem)
- Non-availability of ambulance in emergency cases.

List of Other available facilities at Sohawa Union Council:

- **Banks:** HBL, UBL, NBP, Saving Centre & Cooperative Bank.
- **Electricity Offices:** Sub Divisional Officer (SDO) Sohawa
- **Postal Services:** One Tehsil Level Post Office and 6 Branch Offices
- **Communication:** Telephone and Internet Facility available
- **Forest Department etc:** Tehsil Forest Office
- Government Hospital for Animal Husbandry
- **Agriculture Offices:** *Zari Tarqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL)*
- **Education Department:** Male & Female DEOs & AEOs
- **Vocational & Technical Skills Centers:** Government Technical Training Institute (GTTI), Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) Falahi, and Fauji Foundation Technical Training & Education Center.
- **Others:** Deputy District Revenue Officer (DDRO) and Fisheries Office

List of Problems identified by Sohawa Union Council Members;

- a) Shortage of Drinking Water Supply
- b) Lack of solid & liquid waste disposal system
- c) Unpaved streets and *Kacha* Roads
- d) Lack of Natural Gas Facility.
- e) Lack of basic facilities in Education and Health related institutions
- f) Lack of ambulance for emergencies

Union Council Sohawa has undertaken following steps to resolve these issues;

- Replaced damaged pipes to increase water supply pressure, BUT the situation is unchanged.
- Streets are paved in some mohallahs of Sohawa City, BUT community lack sense of owner ship therefore same streets are found damaged
- NHA has initiated survey regarding roads construction and community is waiting for survey's completion
- To resolve education related issues, meetings have been undertaken and last month Government of Punjab has announced scholarships of Rs. 100-200/month for middle and metric level female students who maintain at least 80% attendances.

3.1.1 Situation Analysis Nai Abadi Ward No.5 & Madina Masjid Mohallah Sohawa Union Council;

Nai Abadi Ward No.5 and Madina Masjid Mohallah are the urban populations of Sohawa Union Council. Nai Abadi is situated on the left side of Grand Trunk road while Madina Masjid Mohallah on the right side. Both populations are also known as proper Sohawa City. These populations are consists on 400 to 700 households with a total number of 2400 to 4200 individuals respectively. 30% of the community

members are unemployed while the rest of 70% are engaged with businesses, overseas and government services. Due to their urban set up both areas have fewer problems as compared to rural areas. The above-mentioned infrastructure facilities are mainly located near to Nai abadi & Madina Masjid Mohallah. Both populations have identified same types of problems currently faced by the community members like;

- Poor Sanitation
- Low Voltage
- Shortage of Drinking Water
- Lack of street lights

Ms. Rizwana Kousar Lady counsellor Sohawa Union has informed that the existing vocational centre established in Sohawa City are getting higher fee and most of the females who are interested to improve their vocational skills can not afford to pay Rs. 200/month. She also suggested establishing a vocational centre for women at Sohawa City where poor females can come and get trained.

Mr. Atteq Ur Rehman Butt Naib Nazim Sohawa Union Council also expressed the need and importance of developmental initiatives for Sohawa Community. Regarding problems of Sohawa Union Council the Naib Nazim said that several measures have been taken to address the issues, BUT still structured efforts are needed.

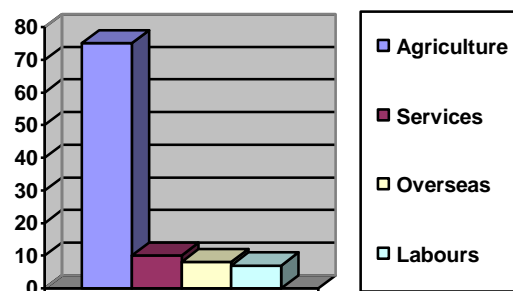
3.1.2 Situation Analysis Village Bhit Sher Ali/Bhit Mast;

Village Bhit Sher Ali is located neighbourhood of Sohawa City on left side of the main road about 6 Kms towards the north of Sohawa. Its topography is characterized by uneven land.

Village Bhit Sher Ali can be regarded as a homogeneous settlement with most of the people linked to each other directly or indirectly. The village mostly occupy migrants from a nearby village of Mohra Lal. Potohari & Punjabi are the widely spoken language of the village. Almost 50% population is living in congested houses while the remaining in scattered hamlets near their fields. In the congested part of the village, the houses are small and mostly occupied by more than one family. Most of the houses are brick built (locally available material), Kacha houses can be seen very rarely. The total population of the village is approximately 200 HH with a population figure of 1560 persons at the rate of 6-7 persons per Household.

The economic condition of the population is generally very poor with agriculture as their main stay of living. 90% of the population depends on agriculture and agricultural products.

Main Occupations of the community Members are presented in the Bar diagram;



As given in the bar chart majority of the population is relying on Agriculture sector BUT of lack of irrigation system 100% of the cultivable land is rain fed and due to scarcity of irrigation water it becomes barren. *Dall, Mong, Bajra* and Wheat are cultivated here at Village Bhit Sher Ali. Bhit Mast is an extended population of the

same village. Both Villages are lying alongside. Average income of a household is less than Rs. 4000/month. The community members during sowing and harvesting seasons have some earning opportunities otherwise mostly remain unemployed. So it is observed that almost 8 months of a year male community does not have any earning opportunities. The household at Village Bhit Sher Ali and Bhit Mast are having no basic facilities like Sohawa City. Female literacy rate is less than 10 percent. Village have two primary schools for girls and boys each with no water, sanitation and other facilities. Local Government has installed AfriDev Hand Pumps at schools, BUT due to lack of proper operation & maintenance system both hand pumps were found non functional.

The local women activists and the male members of the village emphasized the need for education of the rural women. They also intend to establish a Village level Vocational centre, which will be exclusively managed by the local activists especially females.

The community members including male, female and children has identified the prioritised following major problems during the PRA exercises conducted during PSA.

- A) Lack of Vocational Centre for Females at Village Level
- B) Lack of Basic health facilities like BHU or Dispensary
- C) Lack of Middle School for Girls
- D) Lack of Drinking Water Supply
- E) Lack of Sanitation (Latrines & Paved Streets).

Most of the community members were interested to establish a Community Based Organization (CBO) for the development and uplift of the area. They have also requested team members for their guidance and support regarding CBO formation. Community ensured their best possible support for establishing a real community based organization at Village Bhit Sher Ali for its development.

3.2 Union Council Pind Matay Khan, Tehsil Sohawa;

Union Council Pind Matay Khan is on the south west of Sohawa Union Council. It touches the boundary of Gujar Khan Tehsil of Rawal Pindi on one side and on the other side it is linked with Chakwal District. The estimated population of Union Council Pind Matay Khan is about 21000 individuals, which obtain 12700 registered voters. The population ratio indicates that about 35% of the total population consists on children with age group of 0.5 to 18 Years. Union Council Pind Matay Khan is presently comprises on 17 big villages including more than 40 small hamlets with an average size of 50-70 households. Potohari and Punjabi are widely spoken languages of this area.

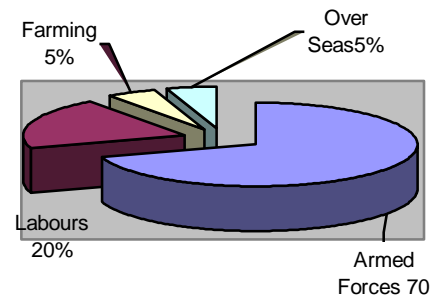
The entire union council has rural set up with no basic living facilities. Education, Health and drinking water supply situations are not different than other union councils of Sohawa Tehsil. Local residents are in deplorable conditions.

Very few families are wealthy while the remaining all population is poor. Most of the people are laborers either working in the fields or outsider in the nearby cities like Sohawa and Gujar Khan etc. About 80% of the population are earning from agriculture sectors. Some people are on Government jobs and about 8% people are running shops and business in different locations of Union Council Pind Matay Khan and Sohawa.

3.2.1 Village Khabal Awan:

This village is situated on Sohawa to Chakwal road 3 Km from Sohawa City on northwest side of Sohawa Union Council. The village is mainly divided in to three portions, consists on 180 to 200 households with a total number of 1500 individuals including male and females. The soil is the mixture of stones and clay. Open fields and some orchards surround houses. The percentage of occupations is slightly different than other localities;

The above diagram clearly indicates that due to uncertainty of rains the community members more dependable on jobs and services rather than agriculture.



During PSA exercises with the Community members, the community identified following problems:

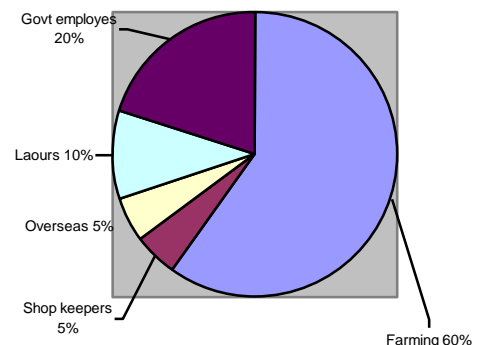
- Lack Medical facilities at Village level
- Lack of Technical Training Centre for male and female community members
- Lack of Drinking water
- Unemployment
- Lack of irrigation system agricultural land
- Lack of enough facilities at the school levels (Shortage of Teachers)

The Community members during a discussion session stated that previously the village has donated 22 *Kannals* of land on roadside with out signing any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to Fauji Foundation, However after the completion of school's building its administration became reluctant to enroll their children.

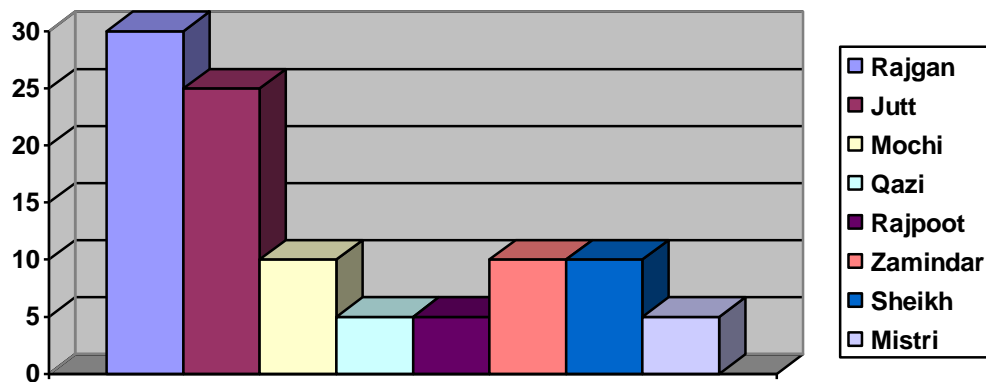
Discussing about Vocational Skills Centers for females the community also stressed on importance and need for boys Technical Training centers. Regarding the efficiency and outcomes of technical training centers at Sohawa City, the community members were not satisfied. They consider it as misuse of resources and funds.

3.2.2 Village Surgdhan, Union Council Pind Matay Khan:

Village Surgdhan is situated 16 Kms on southeast side of Union Council Sohawa. The village comprises on 800 households with approximate population of 6000 individuals. Potohari is the widely spoken language of the Village. Major occupations of the village are shown in diagram;



The community members have pointed out 8 major casts living in the village Surgdhan;



The community members have also listed down the facilities available at Village Surgdhan;

Education Sector:

- One Private School at Middle Level (Ali Public Model School)
- Government Girls High School
- Government High School for Boys
- Government Primary School for Girls

Except one private middle school most of the Government Schools lacks basic facilities like water and sanitation. Provincial Government of Punjab has distributed course books to students of all standards. The educational institutions like other areas have thin a number of teachers and other accessories.

Health Sector:

- One Basic Health Unit at Union Council Level with out lady Doctor and necessary medicines. Female Folk of the area hesitate to go to male doctor at BHU for check up.

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector:

- Water Supply Scheme for 60% of the total population, but not functional at the moment. The remaining 40% of the households normally fetches water from communal or household wells and hand pumps. Women including small girls of the area are mainly responsible for fetching water either from the hand pumps or open wells.
- Most of the streets are paved by TMA. The village topography does not allow waste water to stand and create pollution or stagnant pools;



Water Storage Tank-1 (Out of Order)

- 90% of the population lack latrines facility at their households. Male & Female community members normally go to the fields for defecation, while children, patients and old age community members defecate in their compounds. Due to cultural values the female community has to wait from dusk till dawn for defecation. Only 10% of the community has constructed latrines at their households.



A view of Surgdhan Streets

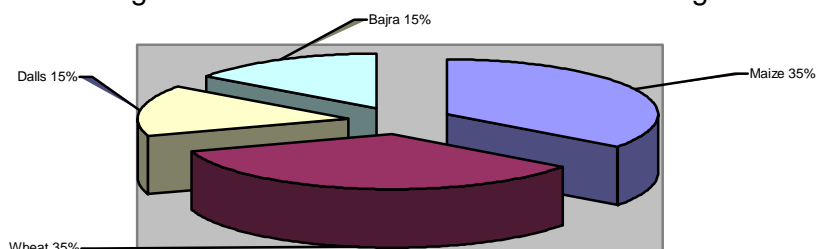
Major Problems Identified by Surgdhan Community;

- Lack of Lady Doctor at BHU
- Lack of Drinking Water Supply
- Lack of Village Level Vocational Skills Centre for Girls
- Lack of Material and other accessories in government schools

Regarding the issues the Lady Counsellor Ms. Amber Gul Naz said that previously TMA has provided 6 sewing machines for Vocational Skills Centre, But due to insufficient salary of the Vocational Teacher it could not sustained and TMA took back the sewing machines. Now the female community planed to establish a Vocational Centre with the help of any external organization.

3.2.3 Village Dhok Mian Jivan;

Village Dhok Mian Jivan is situated 9 Kms on southeast side of Union Council Sohawa. The village comprises on 100 households with approximate population of 800 individuals. Potohari is the widely spoken language of the Village. Majority of the population is related to rain fed agricultural land. Facilities available at Village Dhok Mian Jivan are;



Education Sector:

- The literacy rate is negligible, especially in female and the common man does not understand the concept of "germ theory". There is no school either for boys or girls available in the village. People send their children to schools and college situated at a distance of 1.5 - 3 Km. Great efforts are needed in education sector especially for females.
- One Maktab School for Boy & Girls comprised on 35 boys and 28 Girls students. The School have only a male teacher. The community members do not send their girls after passing 2nd standard due to certain reason. The main reason that the community has explained that 10 or 12 years Girls are adolescents; therefore

we do not send our girls to *Gair Mehrum* for education. They have strongly requested for establishing a school especially for female students.

Health Sector:

- The village does not possess any sort of health facilities. Community members normally take their patients to THQ Sohawa. The biggest cause of morbidity and infant mortality is said to be the absence health facilities at village level.
- The inadequacy of existing health care facilities and access to various services is one of the major problems of the area. Some of the common problems include, High Birth rates, Illness and death from pregnancies, Illness and death from complications of pregnancies, Illness and death from STDs and traditional practices harmful to health.

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector:

- The Village has no water supply scheme for drinking purpose. The community members use open well water for drinking purpose. The hard water available in open wells has negative impacts on community's health. Females are considered as primary responsible for fetching water from open wells.
- Unpaved streets and garbage has also created problems at the community level.

During Problems Identification and ranking exercises following problems based on their priorities are presented below;

Major Problems:

- A) Lack of BHU/Health Facilities at Village
- B) Lack of Vocational Skills Centre for Females
- C) Lack of Drinking Water
- D) *Kacha* Road
- E) Unpaved Streets
- F) Lack of school for female students



Problems Identification & Ranking

3.2.4 Village Dalhar Durgamal:

Dalhar Durgamal is situated about 9 km from main Sohawa City on Chakwal Road. The village is comprises on 80 households with a total of 500 to 600 individuals. As the village is near to Dhok Mian Jivan therefore the socio economic conditions of both villages are same. Potohari and Punjabi are common languages of the village. Like other rural set-ups of the Sohawa Tehsil the community members are economically weak, relying on farming and rain fed land. Some of the community members are also engaged to government services and labours. Agricultural production and crops details are documented here below;

The only difference observed that streets and drains of the village are found constructed. According to the community members' 4400rft drains and 2200rft length of streets are paved by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). Main reason of

the achievement is that one of the General Counsellor (Mr. Irfan Sharif) of Pind Matay Khan Union Council belongs to this village.

The community members during discussion sessions pointed out following basic facilities available at Village Dalhar Durgamal.

Education Sector:

Same like Dhok Mian Jivan the Village have only one Maktab School for Boys and Girls. Middle and Metric level girls students normally goes to Government Girls High School situated in Village Miani Bala about 2.5 to 4 kms from different households. Maktab at Village Dalhar Durgamal also lacks lady teacher. The community has donated land for school building construction.

Health Sector:

No health facilities available at the village level, BUT the community has access to few *Hakeems* and private health clinics near by Dalhar Durgamal. Union Council level BHU is established in village Surgdhan at a distance of 6kms. The community normally goes to *Hakeems* or Medical Health Practitioners. Especially in delivery cases they have only access to THQ Sohawa.

Water Supply & Sanitation:

Though TVO with the support of European Union have installed 4 communal hand pumps, BUT due to extension in population the community has planned to install 4 more hand pumps for its *Nai abadies*. It is observed that AfriDev Hand Pumps are feasible and can provide enough water to community for drinking purpose. The community has listed out following problems on priority basis.

Major Problems of Dalhar Durgamal:

- A) Shortage of Water Supply for Drinking
- B) Lack of Health Facilities (Dispensary/BHU)
- C) Lack of primary school for Girls
- D) Lack of Latrines at the House Hold levels
- E) Lack of Vocational Skills Development Centre.



Group Discussion Session with Dalhar Durgamal

3.3 Union Council Domaili:

During meeting with TMO the Naib Nazim Domaili Mr. Mushtaq requested the survey team members to visit their Union Council Office as well. Thus a quick meeting with Union Council staff members was undertaken. During discussion the Naib Nazim has explained that they have established linkages with CHIP Islamabad, and they have received some books from CHIP as well. The Survey team observed that Domaili is the only union council that have functional Rural Health Centre (RHC) with ambulance facility.

In proper Domaili Village the community have all facilities like RHC, Private Civil Dispensary, Fauji Foundation dispensary, Falhi Markaz (Zacha Bacha), Government

& private High Schools for Boys and Girls, Veterinary Hospital, Police Station, Telephone Exchange, SDO (IESCO), Post Office, Agriculture Office, Vocational Training Centre (Dastakari School), Daftar Qanoon Goo, NBP, HBL, Water Supply Scheme & Library Zila Council etc.

The remaining 11 villages of Domaili Union Council lack all the above-mentioned facilities and the only problem that the Union Council representative expressed is lack of bridges on *Nallahs*.



3.4 Union Council Nagial:

Situated on south of Sohawa City at distance of 30kms. Primarily consists on rural population with 12400 registered voters. The population comprises on 3500 households with an average size of 6-7 family members. Being a rural set up population is mostly dependent to agriculture sector.

An external Non Government Organization (Move Against Backwardness-MAB) has initiated Drinking Water Supply (Communal Hand Pumps) and latrines Construction project in one of its major village *BARAH GAWA*. List of facilities at the Union Council level is as follows;

Education Sector:

The overall literacy rate among males and females is 67%. While the details of education institutes are as follows;

- 2 Government High Schools for Boys at Nagial and Barah Gawa.
- One Government Girls School at Barah Gawa.
- 2 Government Elementary Schools for boys at Gattar and Kakralla.
- 3 Government Elementary Schools for girls at Nagial, Bhit and Kakralla.
- 10 Government Primary Schools for Boys at;
 - *Dhok Suba*
 - *Mair*
 - *Kadlot*
 - *Ghaziot*
 - *Barah Gawa*
 - *Tatrot*
 - *Salhal*

- *Mera Pothi*
- *Dhok Hafizullah*
- *Bhit*
- 11 Government Primary Schools for girls at;
 - *Dhok Suba*
 - *Mair*
 - *Kadlot*
 - *Ghaziot*
 - *Tatrot*
 - *Salhal*
 - *Fore Pothi*
 - *Ghattar*
 - *Gujar Kattarian*
 - *Pangrot*
 - *Talika*
- 4 Government Maktab Schools at;
 - *Dhok Awan*
 - *Lojh Mughlan*
 - *Dohk Kashmirian*
 - *Tarkhani Maira*
- 2 Government Girls Middle Schools at;
 - *Barah Gawa*
 - *Gangal*



Meeting with Naib Nazim UC Nagial

Health Sector:

- 3 Basic Health Units at;
 - *Nagial*
 - *Barah Gawa*
 - *Ghaziot*

Communication Sector:

- 3 Public Call Offices (PCOs) at village Nagial, Barah Gawa and Gattar
- Post office Branches at Barah Gawa, Nagial, Gattar and Kakralla.

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector:

- 12 Drinking Water Supply Schemes for 14 Villages including;
 - *Nagial*
 - *Ganggal*
 - *Mair*
 - *Kadlot*
 - *Tatrot*
 - *Salhal*
 - *Fore Pothi*
 - *Ghattar*
 - *Dhok Awan*
 - *Barah Gawa*
 - *Kakralla*
 - *Gujar Kattarian*
 - *Pangrot*
 - *Bahawal Abad*

Although the union council have 12 Water Supply Schemes, BUT due to lack of community interest and high electricity bills only 2 Water Supply Schemes are functional, while the rest of 10 schemes are non-functional.

Keeping in view the above-mentioned facilities available at Union Council Nagial the Union Council members stressed on the need of Vocational Centres at Village levels. Raja Qamar Nisar (Naib Nazim Nagial Union Council) also requested for Boys Technical Training Centre at Nagial Union Council. The elected representatives and community activists reflected on following problems faced by the local population to improve the current status of the villagers.

- A) Lack of Drinking Water Supply
- B) Lack of Latrines at the Household levels
- C) Lack of Irrigation system
- D) Shortage of staff members at Basic Health Units
- E) Lack of Vocational Skills Centres for both Boys and Girls.

3.4.1 Village Nagial:

The Village is located right in the middle of Nagial Union Council. It comprises on 347 Households (Source FHW Register) with an average size of 6.88 family members. They have congested households set up. Proper Village Nagial is deprived of all basic facilities including Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Education. The situation of education institutions, health centres and human resource development is not different than other villages. Punjabi is widely spoken language. The Union Council Nazim and Naib Nazim are retired army and air force persons. In the absence of Union Council Nazim his father Cap (R) Mr. Shoukat Ali General Counsellor Nagial Union Council is focal person who entertained the survey team members. Lively hood of the community depends on farming and daily wage labourers, a little number of community members are government servants.

Cap (R) Shoukat Ali has provided following information about literate community members at village Nagial, which is given below;

- Masters Degree Holders	= 7
- Bachelors Degree Holders	= 28
- FA	= 31
- Matriculate	= 164

The above mentioned includes both male and female educated persons at the Village Nagial Level. Village Nagial also have a functional water supply scheme, which does not cover the whole population of 347 households. The community members use open wells for drinking purpose. The hard water available in open wells has harmful impacts on community's health. The Community members including males and females has identified following problems of Village Nagial;

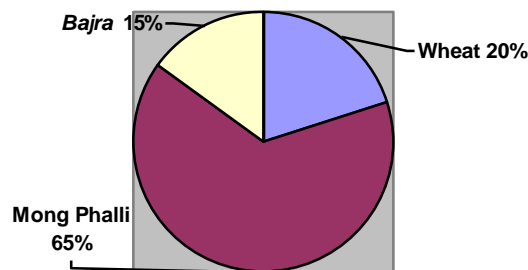
- A) Lack of Vocational Skill Centres for boys and girls
- B) Lack of Dispensary
- C) Lack of Drinking water supply for 60% of the total population of the Village

Regarding the solutions of the before said issues the General Counsellor said that Zilla Council has provided 60 Sewing Machines for Vocational Centre in early 90s', BUT he could not explained that what happened with sewing machines later on... The team members came to know that Cap (R) Shoukat Ali has also registered an

organization with District Social Welfare Department, but during discussion he never spoken about that organization.

3.5 Union Council Kohali:

Union Council Kohali is situated in the Neighbourhoods of Nagial and Jagial Union Councils. The union council comprises on 3700 households contains approximately 16 to 18 thousand of population. The Union Council has 14 villages including 80 small hamlet populations. According to TMA information there are 12400 registered voters in Kohali. People are mainly engaged with farming. Major agricultural products and their ratio of percentage are presented in the following diagram;



Literacy rate of the Kohali Union Council is less than 40% in general and 23% in female particular. Available facilities at the union Council level are;

Education Sector:

- Government Primary Schools for boys at each village
- Government Girls Primary Schools in Fatehpur, Hinni, Kohala, Dial, Thathi, Phadi, Phadrara, Phadari, Dhok Mochian, and Kohali
- Government Girls High Schools in Phadari and Dhok Mochian

Health Sector:

- Basic Health Unit (BHU) in Kohali Village

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector:

- Water supply Schemes for 60% of the total union council population, which is not sufficient.

Most of the females were found fetching water from the Hand Pumps installed near to the Union Council Office at a distance of 3Kms of their households. The Female community members' highlighted lack of drinking water supplies as one of their major needs. They also expressed their feelings about so call health facilities.

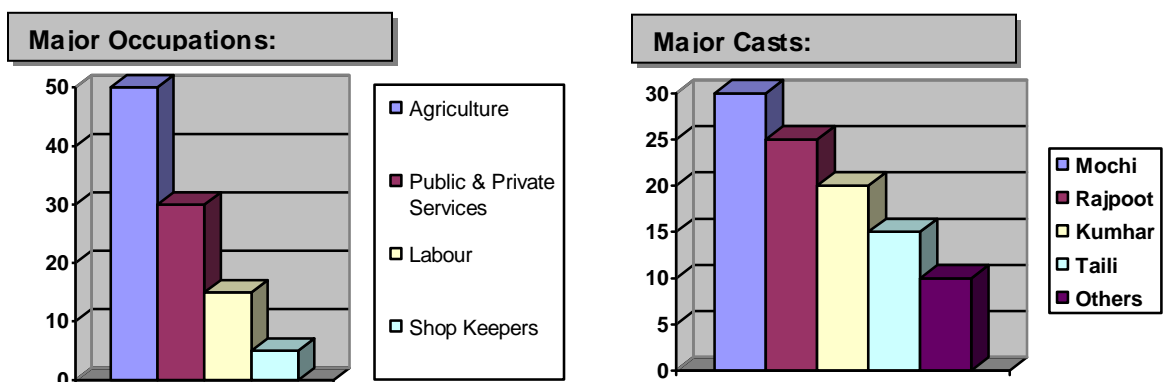
The community members present at Union Council Office identified following problems at the Union Council level, which needs to be addressed on priority bases.

- A) Lack of Water for Drinking
- B) Lack of Health Facilities (Medicines and lady doctor at BHU)
- C) Lack of latrines at the house hold levels
- D) Lack of basic facilities at boys and girls schools.
- E) Lack of roads

3.5.1 Village Simbli Rajgan:

Village Simbli Rajgan is situated in the east of Kohali Union Council Office at a distance of 8 Kms. A metal BUT uneven road joins both Kohali and Simbli Rajgan Villages. It comprises on 150 households with 900 individuals. There are 400 registered voters. The total of area of the villages is 10sq.kms. Major occupations of the community includes farming 70%, Government Services 10%, daily wage labourers 15% and overseas labours 5%. The socio-economic conditions of the village are similar like other parts of the area. Majority of the population live below poverty line and deprived of all kinds of facilities. Per capita income of the village is less other communities, living in Sohawa Union Council. TVO has installed hand pumps with EU funding. Most of the households in the village are congested with narrow streets.

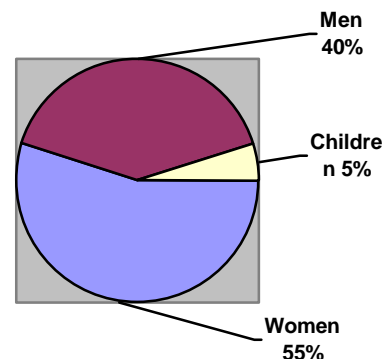
Major occupations and casts of the village are presented below;



Further adding to the information the community members prepared a pie diagram indicating the population proportionate of village Simbli Rajgan, which is as follows;



Pair wise Ranking Exercises at Simbli Rajgan



During problems identification and ranking session the community members identified and prioritised the following problems at the village level.

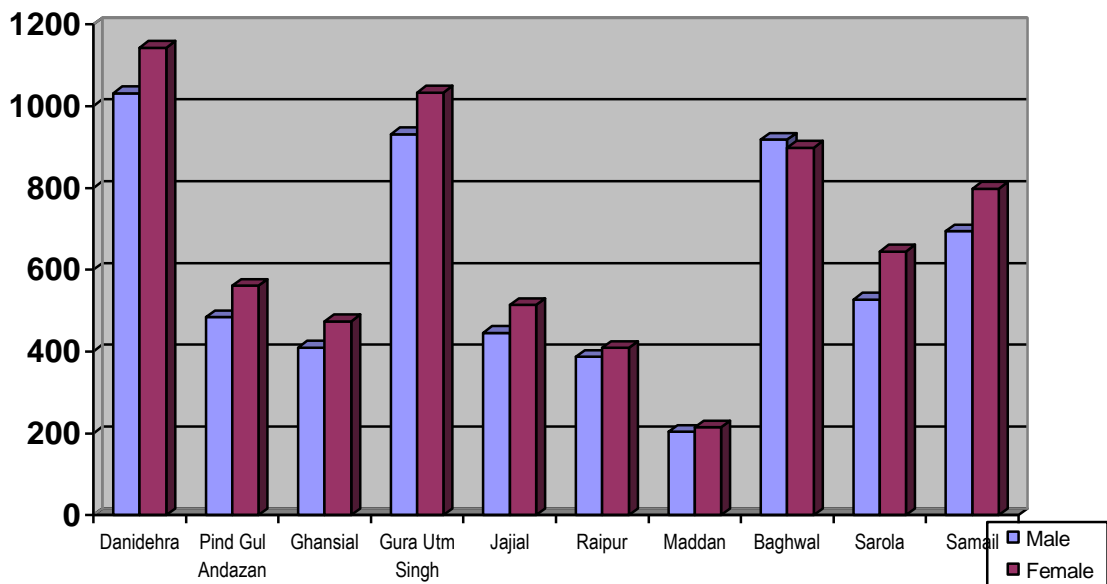
- A) Lack of Vocational Skill Centre
- B) Lack of health facilities at village level
- C) Shortage of Drinking Water
- D) Poverty
- E) Lack of Retaining wall of Graveyard

- F) Lack of drinking water for livestock
- G) Unpaved Streets
- H) No Telephone exchange
- I) Lack of Adult Literacy Centre

The community members also realised the need and importance of a community based organization, which can play an integral role in the development of village Simbli Rajgan.

3.6 Union Council Jajjal:

Union Council Jajjal is located right in the middle of Domaili, Nagial, and Kohali Union Councils. A boundary of Union Council Jajjal also touches Sohawa Union Council as well. This Union Council is comprises on 12713 individuals including 6032 male and 6681 females. (Source census report 1998). Punjabi is widely spoken language of this area. Union Council is mainly comprised on 10 villages including 35 small hamlets. Most of the Villages lack basic facilities. The over all socio Economic status of this union Council is same like others. Some of village wise details of Union Council Jajjal are given below;



The entire population of Union Council is relying on agriculture sector. Some of the farmers have also established poultry farms on small scales for income generation. Most of the young people are unemployed. Union Council Nazim Mr. Habib Ullah has shown keen interest and ensured his maximum possible support for initiating any developmental activities at his union council. During the discussion session he expressed that the community members of Jajjal Union Council will eagerly welcome the developmental activities and will actively participate for the effectiveness and success of initiatives undertaken by external department or donor agencies. Community members identified following existing facilities available at Union Council Jajjal.

Education Sector:

- 2 Numbers of Government Elementary schools for Girls in Jajjal and Gora Utam Singh
- 2 Numbers of Government Elementary schools for Boys in Jajjal and Dhok Meher Waris

- 9 Government Primary Schools for Boys in;
 - o *Gorah Utam Singh*
 - o *Dhok Awan*
 - o *Samail*
 - o *Raipur*
 - o *Sarola*
 - o *Dani Dehra*
 - o *Ghanu Maira*
 - o *Pind Gul Andazan*
 - o *Thallah Choudrain*

- 12 Government Primary Schools for Girls in;
 - o *Samail*
 - o *Raipur*
 - o *Sarola*
 - o *Dani Dehra*
 - o *Pind Gul Andazan*
 - o *Simbli Dakhli Sarola*
 - o *Baghwal*
 - o *Maddan*
 - o *Sehri Ghanial*
 - o *Dhok Kheradian*
 - o *Dhir Mali Dakhli Sarola*
 - o *Dhok Awan*

Health Facilities at Union Council Jajjal:

- One Basic Health Unit (BHU) situated in Jajjal Village with no medicines and lady doctor
- The only Female Health Worker at Union Council Jajjal is providing her services to poor community members.

The rest of population except Jajjal village is in deplorable conditions. TVO has installed some Hand Pumps in Jajjal Union Council, BUT most of them are non-functional and needs to be repaired. Hamlets are scattered with congested households and unpaved streets. The Union Council also lacks solid and liquid waste systems. 95% of the household lack safe human excreta system at their compounds.

The Union Council elected representatives including Nazim and general counsellors identified following major problems to resolve;

- A) Lack of Technical Training Centres for children especially girls
- B) High mortality and morbidity rate due to insufficient medical facilities at union council's BHU
- C) Due to shortage of human and physical resources at schools literacy rate is lower than other Union Concils.
- D) Lack of latrines
- E) Unpaved Streets & *Kacha* Roads
- F) Lack of Small Dams for water storage

The Survey team after a detailed meeting with Union Council Nazim and elected Counsellors visited Village Jajjal and Nakkah Choudrian.

3.6.1 Village Jajjal

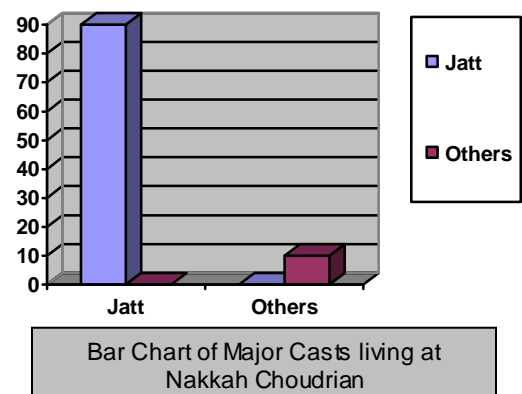
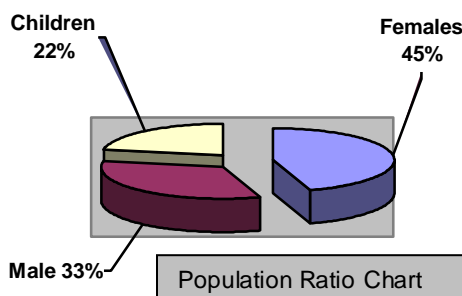
The Union Council Office is situated in Village Jajjal. Proper Jajjal village is consists on 120 houses with a population of 987 individuals including 55% females. Some of the participants in the Union Council Meeting were from the same Village and they have repeated the same issues that already been discussed in the Union Council Office. Most of the community members at Jajjal Village highlighted only three big issues. First construction of small dams for water storage, secondly lack of high school for girls and lastly lack of medical aid especially during delivery cases. During participatory exercises it was observed that in Jajjal Union Council there is strong hold of two opposing groups. Each group is trying to dominate the other one. It is also observed at all union councils that elected representatives either do not want to develop their union councils or they are not aware of their role and responsibilities as elected representatives.



Social Mapping at Village Jajjal

3.6.2 Village Nakkah Choudrian:

Nakkah Choudrian is situated about 4km away from Union Council Jajjal Office. The population comprises 80 households with 500 individuals. It is a small hamlet with no facilities. The whole village have only one well for drinking purpose. Education and Health conditions portray a miserable picture of the area. Due to less distance between proper Najjal and Nakkah Choudrian Village conditions, problems and socio-economic status of the community members is the same. The population casts and major occupation diagrams are presented below to understand socio economic conditions of Village Nakkah Choudrian;



70% of the community living at Nakkah Choudrian is related to Agriculture sector, while the remaining 20 % are labours and remaining 10% are government servants.

The Community members during problems identification and ranking session chalked up major problems to be resolved on following priority bases.

- A) Lack of Dispensary at the Village level especially for females and children
- B) Lack of Vocational Centre (VTC) for girls
- C) Lack of retaining wall in the main village
- D) Lack of House Hold latrines
- E) Shortage of Water Supply for drinking
- F) Lack of enough rooms in school building
- G) Lack of Road to Graveyard

The community members during problem analysis exercise (causes and affects relationship) identified lack of unity and unawareness as grass roots of the current problems. They were found very enthusiastic about forming a CBO at community level to ensure development on sustainable basis.

4. Local Institutions & Organizations

4.1 Govt. Technical Training Institute (GTTI) & TEVTA;

Agriculture & Barani Area Development (ABAD) with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) intervened in Sohawa Tehsil since 1981 to enhance the technical capacities of local communities of rain fed areas to up-grad their socio economic and lively hood conditions. For the said purpose ABAD has established a Technical & Vocational Skills Center for Boys at Sohawa Tehsil Level. After the completion of its tenure in 1999 the Vocational Center building and its assets were handed over to Provincial Government Punjab for its continuation on long-term basis.

Provincial Government Punjab with a clear mandate instigated Government Technical Training Institute (GTTI) at Sohawa Tehsil, District Jehlum in 1999 in the same building situated about 500 meters at the back of Tehsil Municipal Administration Office Sohawa left by ABAD.

Keeping in view GTTI importance and its role in socio economic development of the area Punjab Government extended its branch in Sohawa City for Females willing to learn and improve their vocational skills.

The Technical education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) for female students started in year 2002. This center is established in a rental building (Rs. 3500/month) right in the heart of Sohawa city on the left side of the main grand trunk road towards Jehlum city.

The Survey team subsequently conducted two sessions in GTTI Boys and TEVTA Girls respectively. During these discussion sessions the staff members were facilitated to go through various brain storming exercises to assess the out comes of the Vocational Centers at both quantitative and qualitative basis. The information collected from these discussions were afterward compiled and documented.

Major Findings;**a) Government Technical Training Institute (GTTI) Sohawa**

Established in 1981 by Agriculture & Barani Area Development (ABAD). Presently extending its services to the local communities of Sohawa at Tehsil level. The GTTI is currently offering trainings on following disciplines namely;

S. No	Course	Period
1.	Welding	One Year
2.	Machine Shop (Engineering Works)	One Year
3.	Electrical Works	One Year
4.	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	One Year
5.	Tailoring	One Year
6.	Bulldozer Mechanics	One Year
7.	Bulldozer Operator	Six Months
8.	Computer Literacy	Six Months

For the above said training programs local instructors are hired by GTTI. All the instructors are contract employees and being paid an amount of Rs. 3970/month for their services by GTTI. The local staff members identified some important strengths and weaknesses of GTTI as a local institution working for skills enhancement at Sohawa Tehsil.

Major Strengths:

- GTTI's own building (2.6 Acres land)
- Principal Residency at GTTI building
- Skilled Instructors
- Enough space and material for practical demonstrations
- Availability of support staff (Clerks, peons etc)
- Equal opportunities for all matriculate students
- Low admission and monthly fee (Rs. 50 admission & Rs. 50/month)
- Has trained 7000 to 8000 skill workers since 1981 till date...
 - More than 40 % of the trained students have started their own businesses/self employed
 - 10 to 15 % of the students got jobs in Government Departments
 - 5 % of the students are over seas employees
 - 30 % are unemployed

Major Weaknesses:

- A typical top town approach;
 - District Manager at Jehlum responsible for the over all management of Vocational Centers (Web Culture)
- Low salaries of Instructors:
 - Due to less salary structure than accountant and peons who are regular employees the instructors feels de-motivation, so they only passes their time at GTTI with an expectation to become regular employees and get salaries increased.

- Lack of planning skills for student's future
 - GTTI Sohawa has no idea and authority to provided employment opportunities to its trained students.
- Lack of modern teaching techniques and methodologies:
 - Most of the instructors hired by ABAD were having skills BUT no proper diploma or degree from a recognized institute.
- Future planning on paper but not practical implication;
 - The Students do not accept six-month theory classes and six months practical work for GTTI's income generation policy.

General Opinion about GTTI:

During the stay at Sohawa Tehsil, some of the individuals were also interviewed about the functioning of GTTI Sohawa. Most of the community members were of the opinion that there is nothing at GTTI. All the machineries and bulldozers are out of order. The instructors explain theoretically but in practice our children do not know how to operate the instruments. Some of the individuals said that it is wastage of time because our kids who get trained here at GTTI are still job less and government has to consider it seriously...



Government Technical Training Center

b) Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) Sohawa

Established in 2002 by Provincial Government Punjab for Vocational and technical skills development of female population of Sohawa Tehsil. Presently two types of courses (3 to 6 months) including Fabrics paintings, Glass paintings, embroidery, sewing and Computer Literacy are offered to female students. TEVTA staff currently comprises on 6 female instructors including one principal and 3 male (Accountant, Peon and Chowkidar). The female instructors have been observed with the same problems that the male instructors have. Low range of salaries (maximum Rs. 2300/month) has created a discouraging atmosphere at the Center. Lack of teaching material and equipments has also demoralized both teachers and students to teach and learn respectively.

A total of 55 students got admitted in two disciplines including Tailoring/embroidery (40 Students) and Computer Literacy (15 Students). While center have only 9 sewing machines, 4 embroidery and one zigzag machine. Most of the female students have their own sewing machines that they have brought from their own houses. On the other hand the computer literacy class has only 6 borrowed computers. District Manager based at Jehlum has provided computers from some other government institute. TEVTA staff members during discussion sessions have identified following strengths and weakness of the center.

<p><u>Strengths:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Functioning • Strong Management 	<p><u>Weaknesses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental Building • Lack of equipments and Furniture • Lack of Drinking Water Supply
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of female students got jobs 	<p><u>Threats:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community's mistrust



Sewing Class at TEVTA



Computer Literacy Class at TEVTA

4.2 Potohar Women & Children Welfare Society Pind Matay Khan;

Potohar Women and Children Welfare Society has been formed by the local community members with an objective to improve the Health status of the female folk of the area. The society is currently in the process of registration. An office has been established in the building of Veterinary hospital near to village. The team had a meeting with Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob (General Secretary) Potohar Women & Children Welfare Society. He explained that currently this society have 30 members in its general body, chaired by Ms. Naheed Aftab (Member District Council Jehlum). The executive body of the society consists on 11 members and in the absence of Chair Person the Vice President Ms. Shazia Amir (Local Female Activist) normally administer the organizational activities.

Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob (General Secretary) Potohar Women & Children Welfare Society is also a general counsellor of Union Council Pind Matay Khan. According to him the society's ultimate aim is to resolve problems of women and children initially at Union Council and then at Tehsil levels. To achieve the above mentioned objective the society has planned to establish Vocational Centres and provide free education and medical facilities to poor women of the area.

4.3 Sahara Welfare Society Sohawa

Sahara Welfare Society was established due to some political reasons. Currently the society has an office in a sound system shop. The team members had a close chat with Raja Imran Ali (President) Sahara Welfare Society Sohawa, who explained the aims and objectives of the organization as;

1. Establishment of a welfare centre at Sohawa to provide food and health facilities to elderly people

2. Establishment of a hostel for orphans and poor children
3. Provision of *JAHAIZ* to poor and orphan girls
4. Provision of Ambulance for emergency services
5. Provision moral and ethical support to poor community members.

Presently the organization has no functional set up. It becomes active during elections and other political events.

The survey Team has collected some information about other dummy societies registered for political aims under Social Welfare Societies Act 1961, like AKAASH welfare Society, Sohawa Welfare Society etc. These societies also become active during elections or other political campaigns.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Keeping in view the existing socio-economic situation, observed during Participatory Situation Analysis (PSA) exercises from June 25 to July 6, 2004. The Survey Team suggests following recommendations regarding future development initiatives.

Observations & Recommendations:

- ❖ It is recommended that a structured awareness raising campaigns at Village and Union Council levels should be organized. This will not only enable the communities to understand their important role, BUT will also initiate a process of self-realization and self-help to sustain developmental initiatives carried out in past or to be carry out in the future as well.
- ❖ More focused input for establishing real Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Women Organizations (WOs) can help communities to come out from dependency syndrome and challenge the status quo.
- ❖ As it is observed that none of the donor agencies (except TVO & MAB in some villages) or NGOs has intervened in the area yet, therefore most of the communities have no concept of development and partnership on equal basis. The only thing that they have learnt about NGOs is money making and working on western agendas. Therefore it is recommended that a comprehensive package of HID trainings especially for elected representatives should be undertaken to promote the proper concept of developmental interventions rather than criticising others for nothing.
- ❖ Regarding future interventions it is strongly recommended that priority should be given to those Villages and Union Councils who are interested in CBOs formation, Like Bhit Shar Ali and Bhit Mast at Sohawa Union Council, Khabal Awan and Dhok Mian Jivan at Pind Matay Khan Union Council, Simbli Rajgan at Kohali Union Council and Nakkah Choudrian at Jajjal Union Council. The community members of Nagial were also found interested in capacity building and training programs, BUT it is observed that due to unawareness of community members and Union Council Nazim's absence who has strong family background at the village level, the community could not decided about their plans for future. (*Nazim will do every thing-Community's perspective*)
- ❖ It is recommended that due to poverty and lack of awareness, CHIP should initiate some infrastructure activities like installation of Hand Pumps and House Hold latrines etc. as entry point to keep community motivated to HID process.

- ❖ It is also recommended that, CHIP should focus on formation and support to those community based organizations, established purely for community development, rather than those organizations registered for some political gains.
- ❖ The local activists in the selected Villages identified during PSA exercises should be promoted to become a pool of local resource persons to ensure the sustainability of developmental initiatives.
- ❖ CHIP should also focus on the real needs of communities, rather than only talking about HID. How the community or their activists can concentrate on HID, if there is no drinking water or health facility available at Village level?
- ❖ Keeping in view the community's keen interest in social organization, It is recommended that a process of CBOs (Male + Female) formation and strengthening should be initiated parallel to infrastructure activities like establishment of Vocational Skills Centre for Girls, establishment of dispensary and installation of low cost water supply and sanitation schemes including Hand Pumps and pour flush latrines etc.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Participatory Situational Analysis of one Union Council of Tehsil Sohawa

1. Introduction

Civil Society HID Programme (CHIP) promotes development oriented programmes undertaken by local communities. However before providing any such support a Participatory Situational Analysis (PSA) is a pre requisite. In this context a one day reconnaissance visit to collect basic information about Sohawa Tehsil was commissioned in June 2004. The reconnaissance visit findings have provided basis for the present PSA exercise.

2. Overall Purpose:

To assess the developmental scene in one Union Council of Tehsil Sohawa through participatory situational analysis exercise and to assess possible development interventions.

3. Objectives

- 3.1 To identify and assess existing socio-economic conditions and developmental problems/issues, their causes and effects
- 3.2 To identify external development actors such as government, NGOs, donors, support organization, private sector organization etc. and their interventions in the selected Union Council of Tehsil Sohawa.
- 3.3 To identify and assess potential for future development interventions in the area.

4. Process for the Participatory Situational Analysis Exercise

- 4.1 Team formation.
- 4.2 Initial meeting with the team in Peshawar for developing common understanding of the ToRs, field questionnaire, field methodology and field work schedule.
- 4.3 Sharing of above with CHIP.
- 4.4 Field work as per plan.
- 4.5 Daily reflection meetings and documentation of field reports.
- 4.6 Conclusion of field work and consolidation of field findings.
- 4.7 Joint validation exercise with the community.
- 4.8 Final report writing.
- 4.9 Presentation of report to CHIP

5. Output

A concise report containing analysis against the objectives and recommendations for designing development interventions. The length of the report should not be more than 20 pages excluding annexure.

6. Day wise Input

Activity	Location	Input/days of TL	Input/days of 3 team members
Initial meeting with the team in Peshawar for developing common understanding of the ToRs, field questionnaire, field methodology and field work schedule.	Peshawar	1	1
Pre testing of questionnaire	Sohawa	1/2	1/2
Reflection and finalization of questionnaire	Sohawa	1/2	1/2
Field work as per plan	Sohawa	8	8
Reflection meetings and documentation of field reports	Sohawa	2	2
Conclusion of field work and consolidation of field findings	Sohawa	1	1
Joint validation exercise with the community	Sohawa	1	1
Final report writing	Peshawar	3	0
Presentation of report to CHIP	Islamabad	1	0
Total days		17	13

List of Civil Societies Registered under Social Welfare Act 1961

S. No	Name of the Society	Contact Person
1.	Al Haider Social Welfare Council, Gaddari	Dr. Jawad Prof. Abdul Qadar
2.	Al Afzal Social Welfare Council, Panchour	Mr. Azam Kiyani
3.	Anjuman Islah-e-Mashara & Educational Welfare Socoety, Domaili	Choudary Ali Asghar
4.	Dehi Social Welfare Council, Bakrala	
5.	Mohammad Khan Social Welfare Council, Bishandoor	Choudary. Bashir
6.	Social Welfare Council, Forpothi	Cap. Khaliq
7.	Social Welfare Council, Domaili	
8.	Social Welfare Council, Sohawa	Subaidar Ali Shan
9.	Social Welfare Council, Barah Gawah	Mr. Muhammad Afzal
10.	Social Welfare Council, Nagial	Cap. Shoukat Ali
11.	Social Welfare Council, Dhok Rajgan	
12.	Sohawa Welfare Society, Sohawa	Mr. Abdul Saboor Mr. Hashmi
13.	Social Welfare Council, Hayal	Mr. Hassan B. Mussarat
14.	Social Welfare Council, Ghara Mang	
15.	Tanzeem Ittihad Bhai, Bhai	Prof. Qudrat Ali
16.	Tanzeem Haq, Idara Samaji Behbood, Pidhri	
17.	Youth Welfare Society, Sohawa	

* **Source:** *District Social Welfare Office, Jehlum*

List of Health Institutions at Sohawa Tehsil

- **Basic Health Units (BHUs):**
 - Nagial
 - Jandala
 - Kohali
 - Adrana
 - Gora Uttam Singh
 - Banth
 - Panchour
 - Bishandour
 - Pail Mirza
 - Karounta
 - Phulray Syedan
 - Surgdahn

- **Rural Health Centres (RHCs):**
 - Domaili

- **SHCs:**
 - Dhongi

- **MCH Centres:**
 - Gaddari Khurd

- **Tehsil Head Quarter (THQ) Hospital:**
 - Sohawa City

- **GRDs:**
 - Lehri
 - Gaddari Khurd
 - Bara Gawah

* Source: District Executive Office (HEALTH), Jehlum