

# Annual Report 2017

**Youth For Change**



 Lok Sanjh Foundation  
[www.loksanjh.org](http://www.loksanjh.org)

## Acknowledgments

The document is an outcome of the Lok Sanjh Team work including Rural School Youth, Teachers, School gardeners, lead farmers, Master trainers, LSF Consultants and the poor communities, who are struggling with us to fight the climate change impacts on their livelihood. I gratefully acknowledge the support and valuable information provided by the Lok Sanjh Staff to make this report.

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## ED's Note



**The best youth, workers, teacher, health visitors and mentors do not seek to control people and make them dependent but to do influence in their lives and make them free for their livelihood**

Lok Sanjh since 1996 has done massive development interventions for small farmers, especially for women empowerment, but still people perceived that technology is something that needs to be handled by men only and entrepreneurship is believed to be the men's sphere. However, aiming to bring some changes in these gendered domains, this year Lok Sanjh has included the youth development model of agriculture which is giving significant space for both male and female youth to unleash their potential entrepreneurial skills for a decent earning. However, it is not an easy task both for the LSF and communities to prepare youth for leading roles.

This project has given a new vision to recognise those with knowledge/vision (Teachers and students) and they are serving best to those who lack knowledge and resources. So this year we have entered in a pioneering phase for developing youth as future farmers so they must be able to lift themselves out of poverty forever and may become independent. This is done by protecting the human dignity and providing cutting-edge development solutions to poverty and suffering which is central to our struggle. We are also changing the way we work to use our resources more efficiently and build new pathways to make the best decisions in favour of the young beneficiaries.

Initially there has been harsh criticism from all stakeholders but now they are more cooperative to support the cause to benefit smallholders and others who struggle to fight poverty and hunger. Therefore we recognize the close connections with the government for the ongoing work on youth development and make stronger bonds and deeper values. We now expect that, Farmers and agri-business players have upgraded their skills to earn their livelihood.

We want this ambition to move from anonymity to full visibility for long term environmental sustainability and making agricultural sectors more fit in the face of changing climate.

LSF is entering in 2018 with a strong financial position, a sound strategic plan and resource expansion as well. We will continue to look at new and innovative approaches to our work and to engage with partner organizations, civil society, governments, and the private sector with an exciting journey. And throughout this effort we are thankful to the support of our generous donors who make this progress possible. Let us Make it Happen in 2018 to transform lives across the agriculture sector.

Finally i would like to thank all those who have supported us over the past year and look forward to another exciting year ahead.

With Best Wishes & In Solidarity

Dr. Farzana Shahid

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# Providing Vision for LSF & Future Farmers



## About Lok Sanjh

Lok Sanjh is a farmers' based organization and struggling to bring a livelihood change for small holders through an organized effort to make the farming communities aware of their rights and enable to make struggle for protection of their rights, particularly the women farmers and landless families who do not have the capacity to organize themselves for their rights. As a result they are unable to avail the livelihood opportunities.

Under the guidance of Dr. Shahid Zia, a Pakistani agriculturist, a group of more progressive farmers, formed the Lok Sanjh Foundation to encourage farmers to switch from chemical intensive to organic agriculture and re-educate them about the wealth of indigenous knowledge that could be applied to minimize the health hazards.

The most unique about Lok Sanjh's approach is the methods of community organisation and empowerment. Therefore to benefit from Lok Sanjh's programs, farmers must first be part of an organised group. Women for instance, have been encouraged to form their own associations and committees.

With this reference, Lok Sanjh has supported hundreds of farmers in conversion process from conventional agriculture to Ecological agriculture by capacity building, demonstration of ecological farming technologies, research and preserving indigenous crop varieties to give farmers more choices to maintain agro-diversity and ensure food security. For this reason, Lok Sanjh programs have proved very helpful in building the capacity of the farmers to raise their voice and concerns on different issues.

Women have been focused especially by recognizing their role in the Ecological Agriculture, Seed Saving and income generation activities like, local seed initiatives, kitchen gardening, goat and poultry farming. Resultantly, that has helped raise their living conditions.



# CRAFT

## Climate Resilient Agriculture Through Farmers Training

A Programme to engage rural youth & prepare them to lead the change



# Crop Diversification



Keeping in view climate change impacts and the land deterioration in the project areas, new crop varieties have been introduced to engage and economically strengthen the small farmers. The agriculture by the small farmers, is total about decision based production system due to the climate change challenges, for which the time efficient decision making, risk management and technological advancement is and

technological advancement is necessary. Therefore to achieve this success, LSF has involved the young farmer to lead the sustainable production & youth has proved to be fast learner cum adaptive actors as well as the best available resource in rural communities, who can be easily trained in the use of new and innovative climate efficient crops and agricultural practices.

## Climate Efficient Crop “A Starter”

The youth has been trained in Crop diversification as a strategy of climate smart agriculture to cope with water stress, energy crisis and maintain the agro ecosystem. The Sisal crop that can grow under extremely harsh conditions with very little water has been introduced in schools and with student families. It is a fiber plant that can grow on poor soils, requires no fertilizers and can survive in extreme moisture stress with no pest attack on the crop. Besides economical returns it also helps in



stabilizing local environment, reducing soil erosion and stabilizing sand dunes and as a carbon-sinking crop. For this purpose three crops, sisal, Canola and olives have been planted widely in schools and with farming communities to further processed for value chain and enhance the employment opportunities for young farmers.

# Olive Plantation

This year the olive plants have been distributed widely and especially the North Punjab has been declared as “emerging olive valley for 2020. Lok Sanjh leads the effort in collaboration with BARI (Barani Agriculture research institute) under the guidance of Punjab Agriculture Ministry who specializes in agribusiness with experience in the management and marketing development of olive-industries. The initiative could potentially benefit communities by employing local farmers in production, transportation and maintaining orchards. Fifteen hundred olive plants have been distributed among schools and communities.



Olive Plant Training and Distribution at BARI,Chakwal



# Seeds of Hope

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The programme engaged students (male and female) from 12 schools of Chakwal and Attock and provided them seeds of improved local varieties. Farmers were encouraged to use this seed to produce more seed for the next crop and share with their fellow farmers.

## Tunnel Farming

The students and their families have been trained in small Poly house farming to grow their vegetables under protected conditions. The techniques provided controlled temperature /humidity as compared to the one that is available in the open environment that protects crops from intense heat, bright sunlight and strong winds.

LSF is supporting farmers for the polyhouse farming to grow vegetables in all seasons by controlling all production factors in a polyhouse.

The beneficiaries have been trained,

- To protect production from excess rainfall and extreme cold conditions
- To Produce vegetables through the year
- To Protect produce from birds, animals and human activities
- To Produce more vegetables than grown in open fields
- To Manage insect pests, diseases and weeds
- To sell all season vegetables at a higher price.



## Value Addition

The Value chain training are organized to understand the participation of different actors in markets, and the critical constraints that limit the growth of smallholder farmers, who currently receive only a small fraction of the ultimate value of their output.

Therefore to empower smallholder farmers on production, value addition and processing of the agricultural produce, the farming communities are being trained on how to add value to their food and products. They are further trained on market information, interpretation and the products promotion at local and national level.

The students, their parents and farming communities have been trained on the value chain and value addition methods to develop and support their local businesses. Farmers organizations made during the last project period are serving as the base of whole activity to sustain the progress. The students have been given the exposure visits to enhance their skill in food processing to secure their food as a adaptation to changing climate.



## Market for the Poor

This year the market for poor remained very successful with the increase in demand of organic produces. Several groups are approaching Lok Sanjh who are linked to the farming communities to strengthen the market network. Lok Sanjh has also built rural urban linkages, especially development of organic markets in urban areas.

This has helped to understand and improve the functioning of agricultural systems in project areas. However, these systems have to be further improved to meet the food demands of a growing rural population that is expected to grow day by day and because of limited resources and the need to reduce the environmental impacts of agriculture.



*“Rural urban Linkage”*

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# “Promoting Local Technologies”



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## Livelihood Schools for Change (LSC)

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The livelihood change schools for junior farmers were organized through the year to prepare youth in the face of climate change. The teachers and students from cluster schools also participated in the program that created a good positive competition among them.

This activity is conducted to enhance youth skills to save on their local resources. In this regard different farmer field schools were organized through the year on following issues.

1. Neem pesticide
2. Dry compost
3. EM technology
4. Experience sharing
5. Bio Compost and Bottle gardening's Farming
6. Nicotine Bio-Pesticide,
7. Training on Integrated Pest Management
8. Identification of Farmer friendly Insects
9. Vegetable Gardening

The activity remained successful to teach youth & farmers about how to take care of their farming practices.



## Youth Ground School (YGS)

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The activity remained successful to teach youth and farmers about how to take care of their farming practices by using a “living classroom” approach where participants observe their crops and vegetable during the growing season with the help of the lok Sanjh facilitator to build livelihood skills and enhance the knowledge of participants on the farming systems by using low cost local technologies.

These training are building the students’ self-confidence and problem solving skills by having them decide for themselves what steps are required, for example, to cope with crop pests or diseases and then defend their decisions in front of their peers in open discussions.



## Youth Ground School Facilitator

The trainers come from a wide variety of domains and typically include extension workers, NGO workers, farmer organization staff or previously trained farmers. Their role is to encourage active exploration and understanding of how farming systems work. They introduce new ideas through guided exercises and stimulate discussion among the groups.



## Vermi Compost Training

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For these trainings 20-25 students gather once a week in schoolyard under the guidance of a Lok Sanjh Facilitator. In groups of 10-15 the students observe and compare two plots over the course of an entire cropping season. One plot follows local conventional methods while the other is used to experiment with what could be considered “best practices”. They experiment with and observe key elements of the agro-ecosystem by measuring plant development, taking samples of insects, weeds and diseased plants.



## Hydroponic Training



School Students are trained in development and use of vermi compost in School model both in plots and hydroponic Systems.

# Dry Compost Training

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Heap composting method is the most popular and simple to prepare organic compost for home level farms. Both students and farmers are trained on traditional composting by dumping the farm residues at one place for decomposition. To fasten decomposition, alternate layer of carbonaceous materials like dry leaves/plants and the nitrogen-rich materials like green leaves are piled and moistened with cow dung slurry to even fasten decomposition. Through these trainings the students learned how the kitchen and farm waste like food waste and yard manure turned in to useful composting to grow healthy and nutritious vegetable.

The junior farmers are convinced now that they,

- 1 Can grow vegetables with limited resources, hence increase participation and confidence.
- 2 Feel more comfortable eating own organic vegetables.
- 3 Gain good reputation and good relationships because of demonstrating organic methods
- 4 Have learned that fertilizers can be collected from animal wastes, green leaves, grass, hay, kitchen waste



## Neem Pesticide Training



نیم کے پتے  
5 کلو



آک کے پتے  
2 کلو



تمباکو  
آدھا کلو



سرف  
آدھا پاو



پانی کی بالٹی  
20 لیٹر



لال مرچ  
آدھا پاو



لیسن  
آدھا کلو



مٹکا



ٹنڈا

This training is an important component for enhancing livelihood opportunities through the promotion of neem and aromatic plant cultivation as insect damage to vegetable crops has been a major problem for small farmers due to the high cost of commercial pesticides that small farmers cannot afford. Some of the chemicals offered are not suitable for small farmers as they are poisonous and not safe to use without protective clothing. Therefore the junior farmers have been trained to make their own pesticides which is very cheap to produce and safe to use from locally available plant

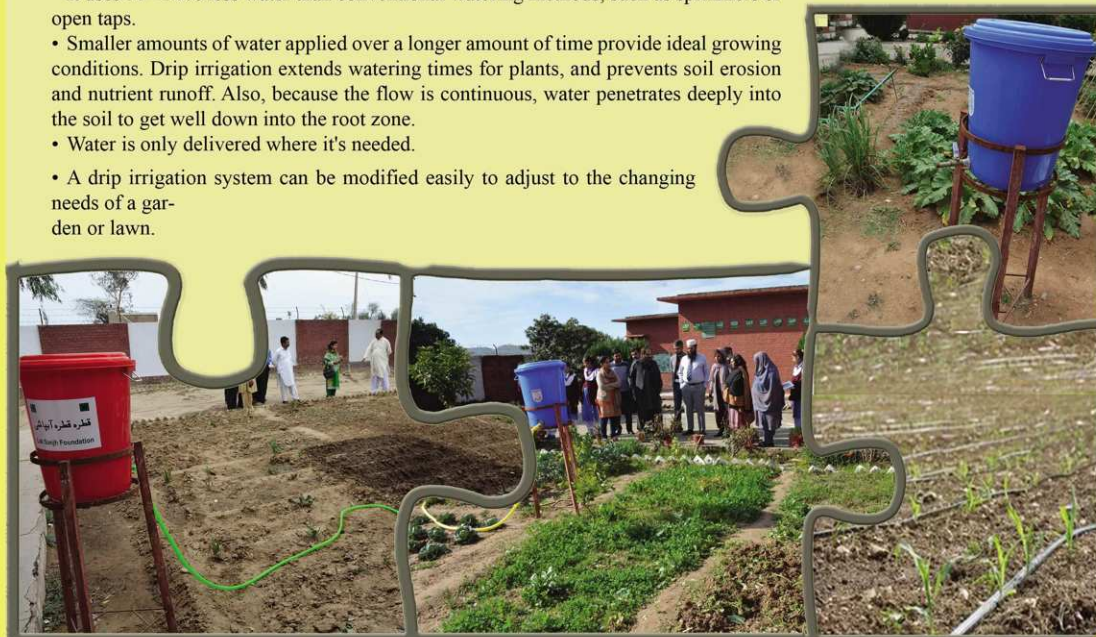


## Drip Irrigation

The farming communities and the school youth were trained in drip by drip irrigation to control the water scarcity and deliver water to the root system of multiple plants. This helps to reduce water evaporation and runoff, and contribute to water conservation. They were also trained to properly installed and managed the system by incorporating liquid fertilizer into the irrigation water.

The introduction of this intervention is helping the communities with following,

- It uses 30 - 50% less water than conventional watering methods, such as sprinklers or open taps.
- Smaller amounts of water applied over a longer amount of time provide ideal growing conditions. Drip irrigation extends watering times for plants, and prevents soil erosion and nutrient runoff. Also, because the flow is continuous, water penetrates deeply into the soil to get well down into the root zone.
- Water is only delivered where it's needed.
- A drip irrigation system can be modified easily to adjust to the changing needs of a garden or lawn.



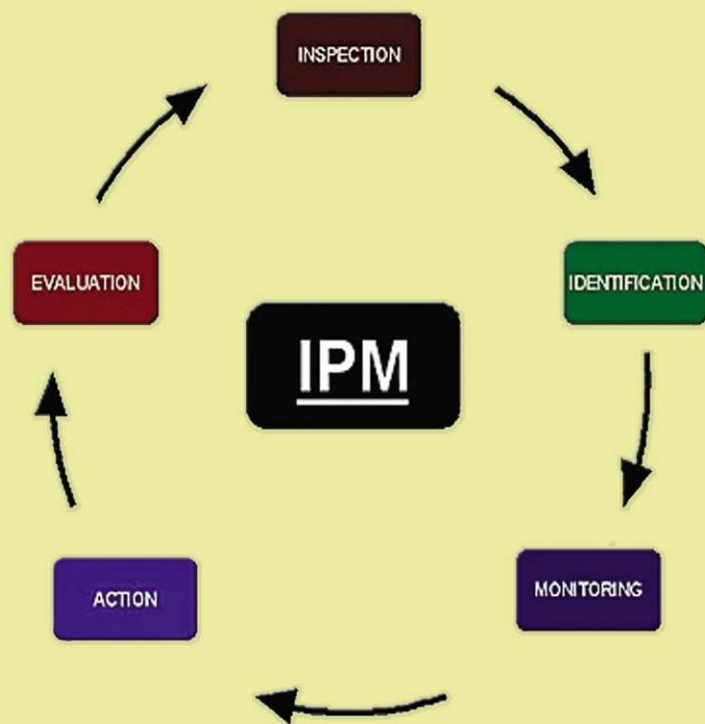
## Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

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IPM is not a single pest control method but rather involves integrating multiple control methods based on site information obtained through. It has been taught to the students of target schools as a pest control strategy by using different methods to control pesticides. It is an ecological approach that has significantly reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides on school vegetable plot.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops and minimize the use of pesticides. It is a combination of common sense and scientific principles and a way of thinking about pest management that values: more effective, environmentally sensitive approach. It takes advantage of all appropriate pest management strategies.

Preventive pesticide application is limited because the risk of pesticide exposure may outweigh the benefits of control, especially when non-chemical methods provide the same results.



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# “Fighting Poverty & Hunger”



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## Youth Agriculture Program (YAP)

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To start the youth agriculture program, the school and student selection remained very successful which is prerequisite to implement the project activities. The use of innovative techniques i.e. interactive radio training modules, exposure visits has build interest of youth in agricultural activities and they are now involving their parents (farmers) to learn these techniques. This is quite encouraging for the parents to learn from their children which is time wise very efficient to achieve project goals.

### *Empowering Youth*



Therefore involving youth in project activities has made a difference at gross level. Challenges are there but the way the educated youth is picking up the knowledge is with no match.

## Food Security through Vegetable Husbandry

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The school and students have been involved in many agriculture activities to intensify the family farming, which are further sharing their learning with their families.

In this regard School Agriculture models have been developed in schools premises and for the first year, four students from each of the schools have replicated this model in their homes as Student learning models.

LSF has provided initial support of seeds, small drip irrigation unit and Rain Water Harvesting system with technical advice and on site trainings.



## School Agriculture Models (SAM)

School Agricultural model is about the teaching of agriculture, natural resources, and land management through hands on experience and prepare students for advanced agricultural jobs. This further helps to build future farmers and trained them in production, management, marketing and conservation of natural resources. The major aim of Schools Agriculture Model (SAM) is to improve the general agriculture knowledge of youth in rural communities to build better future farmers and to earn income to help improve their families' livelihoods.

For this purpose the training courses are arranged for youth mentoring and their access to technical and vocational skills for which the courses are tailored as per need of the area. The SAM counter the negative image that youth often have about agriculture by learning improved farming techniques and entrepreneurship skills.



This allows young people to see how agriculture can be a profitable and rewarding activity that builds on their rural heritage. This is particularly relevant because many youth seek to leave the countryside when they grow up to pursue careers in towns and cities. Participants learn new agricultural technologies and life skills, and the training ensures that children gain the knowledge and skills needed to achieve food security and a decent livelihood within the rural economy in the face of climate change.

The strategy focuses on a learning by doing approach, putting junior farmers at the heart of learning and decision-making around traditional agricultural practices. So far, it has led to 65-75% adoption of the demonstrated agricultural innovations among the target schools who are part of the program. The overall aims of school Learning Models is to,



1. Contribute to the social & economic empowerment of future farmers in poverty.

2. Increase awareness of environmental health, food security and sustainable organic food production techniques at household levels

3. Enable low-income junior farmers to shift from minor income-generation to profitable agro-enterprise development with the help of their families.

## Strengths of the Model

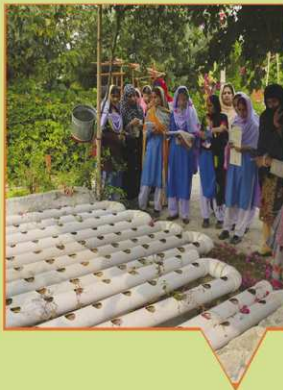
The strength of the model is that it integrates multiple components of sustainable agriculture practices for a basic unit of family and helps use the platform of increasing productivity and marketing by including youth to build the knowledge, skills and practices in an integrated way. Integration also strengthens results across the spectrum of food and nutrition security work.

- The building of school learning model follows the seasonal cycle (before, during & after) ensuring that learning and other activities are done in real time without requiring extra time keeping in view the student study constraints.

- It builds on existing groups like, farming family, producer groups, self help groups and interested students.

- It is based on local agricultural practices for practical lessons through participatory approaches. The beneficiaries can then translate this learning and adapt it into their own fields creating ownership and sustainability of adoption.

- Monitoring and evaluation are built into the strategy enabling students to track progress, costs as well as profit and loss and to use this information to make decisions based on the specific circumstances.



The effort attempts to develop these skills in each student session to accomplished, life skills, value agriculture occupation, able to manage agriculture time, self-awareness; self-esteem and to find options for rural livelihood. agriculture occupation, able to manage agriculture time, self-awareness; self-esteem and to find options for rural livelihood.

## From School to Student Learning Model (SLM)

The selected four students have developed their vegetable plots by replicating the school model. The students are happy that these plots have offered them a great potential for improving household food security and alleviating micronutrient deficiencies of their families. The LSF has provided initial training and support to these selected students that has enhanced food security in following ways,

Direct access to a diversity of nutritionally-rich food

Fall-back food provision during seasonal lean periods

The easiest ways of ensuring access to a healthy diet

Increased purchasing power from savings on food bills and income from sales of garden products



The youth and their parents are involved in producing home vegetables at sustainable level and are in the process to develop leadership, team spirit, diversity, and local development participation skills. They also work with Lok Sanjh on variety of issues like, sustainable agriculture, food security. The youth in this struggle proved to be high standards of performance for which they are getting a monthly stipend.



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The activity remained important, as rural communities have limited income-earning opportunities and poor access to markets. It has also become an important source of food and income for poor households in rural and peri-urban areas. This is particularly important when access to land and water is not a major limitation, to supply most of the non-staple foods that a family needs every day of the year, including roots and tubers, vegetables and fruits, herbs and spices. Then Vegetables and fruits are a vital component of a healthy diet to ensure normal growth and intellectual development of the students at the grass root level.



## Greening Earth

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School teachers, students and farm families have been engaged to plant trees in their school and home yards under 'own a tree' campaign. These beneficiaries are further trained to use and incorporate the green manure into the pits for improvement in soil fertility.

The students have learned that Earth is a beautiful living planet of the Universe and the common habitat of more than 7 billion human population. It provides human beings with food, shelter & with most of their requirements. But despite unavoidable free services provided by earth to humans, we are not being able to pay off its kindness to us rather getting cruel to Earth by their selfish activities. Therefore the Lok Sanjh is organizing environment & forestation programs in the project areas and appeal the government to bring eco-friendly development policies for rural areas. In this regard the orientation programs about the climate change, its causes, effects & mitigation are being organized in schools to motivate youths towards conservation of nature and handover clean & green planet to our future generations. Maybe our single efforts may seem small but if thousands of youths can unite together towards nature conservation then one day our efforts will be a drastic step to protect our motherland from destruction.



## Youth Technology & Livestock Awards Annual Report 2017

To increase the level of knowledge & expertise on livestock, the school youth has been trained to refine their skills that will be needed in future at their workplace.

With this reference the Young Farmer Achievement Award recognizes a successful young agriculturalist who take a majority of his/her income from an owned production agriculture plot, for outstanding achievement in the business of farming and leadership in the agricultural practices.

The criteria is Hard work, intelligent planning, and development of management/ leadership skills for success in the business of farming. Therefore recognizing successful young farmers not only pays tribute to the individuals but also draws attention to the entire field of farming and brings the importance of agriculture into focus.

Therefore to recognize the students interest and learning in agricultural activities they have been awarded with the poultry, goat and agricultural tools awards. These tools have been developed specially for easy use of children and women. The awards were distributed to the students who performed well in

1. School exams.
2. Developed vegetable plot in their home yards.
3. Understood the agricultural issue and its resolution at local level.
4. Participated in agricultural debates and Eco-club activities.



## Agricultural Tools Distribution

In Pakistan three-quarters of people living in poverty reside in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Lok Sanjh believes that empowering small-scale farmers is essential to fighting poverty, hunger, and food insecurity. These hungry are often farmers. Small-scale farmers often lack basic necessities, such as access to fertile land, water, credit, knowledge, and extension services. Climate change and increasingly erratic weather patterns are compounding these problems, disrupting agriculture and food supplies, and making small-scale farming in many regions harder and more precarious especially for the women, who grow much of the world's food. In this no women oriented technology is developed so far that can be widely used by women. Keeping in view this Lok Sanjh has distributed some agricultural tools to the beneficiaries of the project.



## Merit Based Scholarship for Students



This is the time when Lok Sanjh and schools are meeting to decide about the top student in a variety of categories and cooperation of school teachers. With this tradition a few top of the students were selected for their efforts, learning their grades and achievements.

With this tradition a few top of the students were selected for their efforts, learning their grades and achievements. The whole activity created a group of students for "being smart" and who are not afraid to take risks and not shy away from challenges. They rise to the challenge and take risks or those that believe that what they can or cannot do is 'fixed' and based on how 'smart' they are. Merit based scholarships have been awarded to the students, who are best performing in the eco club activities. This is encouraging the youth to stay in school to continue their education.

The Agriculture membership cards have been issued to selected students to support their families to develop biodiversity gardens. This is for the students who worked hard in school to maintain their good grades, and actively participate in the eco-club activities.

## Promoting Clean Energy

Fossil fuels must be phased out to protect the planet from climate change, and the sooner is the better. This is because unlike fossil fuel-based energy, renewable energy is reliable, limitless power generated by natural forces and processes such as sunshine, wind, flowing water (hydro) and organic materials (biomass).



To reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and become more energy efficient, Lok Sanjh is promoting clean energy. It not cost much and has increased production and it does not have any environmental impact.

## Access to clean water

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Water is fundamental to relieving hunger in the developing world. 84% of people who, who don't have access to improved water, live in rural areas by doing subsistence agriculture. The areas that experience a lack of water also suffer from poor water management as well.

In Lok Sanjh project areas every day, rural communities suffer from lack of access to clean and safe drinking water. For this women and children spend 3-4 hours/day for collecting water for their home- who are responsible for this task. They bear the burden of walking miles at a time to gather water from streams and ponds - full of water-borne disease that is making them and their families sick. Illness from drinking dirty water and the time lost fetching it robs entire communities of their futures. Therefore to reduce collection times and increasing the number of people who have water sources within their home is crucial in achieving other goals related to poverty, health, education and food. The problem also effecting school youth as students also spend ample tie in water collection that effects their study time. Therefore a small investment in a clean, safe source of water can have a huge impact on both crop production and the nutrition of a community. Lok Sanjh therefore has installed hand pumps in its working areas and when communities are asked that what improvements they've seen as a result of clean water, many send us pictures of their crops - proud of the progress they've made.



# School Health Camps

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Lok Sanjh, on quarterly basis, conducted free health check-up for students of the target schools in project areas. This facilitated early detection of deficiencies and general health of children. The Health Camps aims to conduct health screening of all the children present in a school with the help of Volunteers and Doctors.



The Basic pre-screening would involve Height and weight measurement for BMI index, eye check up, chest pain test, checking for any existing health problems etc. Utilizing this data, a general physician then check the health of each child, asses his/her problems and refer to specialist doctors for further checkups or treatment.

## School Eco-Club

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Eco clubs in schools engage students in environmental activities and projects. It is a forum through which students can reach out to influence and engage their parents and neighboring communities to promote sound environmental behavior. The Eco Club also empowers students to explore environmental concepts and actions to assert the importance of learning to live sustainably by improving the environment. Here the teachers and students are mobilized to take care of the school environment and cleanliness by growing vegetable plots, planting trees, and developing small scale water harvesting models.



## Student Exposure Visits

Exposure visits enable the project beneficiaries from different regions to interact and learn from each other, allowing them to view practical examples of successful integration of sustainable practices by using local knowledge, low cost and local resources.

This is an integral part to sensitizing the communities for the message of sustainable agriculture. “During the exposure visits, the communities said that we had heard of seed banks from Lok Sanjh staff before but we understood the concept only after they took us to a community seed bank. As soon as we saw it, we were very eager to start one in our homes.



Lok Sanjh has organized three-exposure visits of the teachers and students to other developed schools and agricultural institutions to enhance their knowledge on new interventions and developments in the fields of agriculture. so that we may popularize those varieties within the area. These visits often instill a sense of purpose and enthusiasm among farmers as they are able to see, first hand, results of adopting the organic practices. This is particularly useful in convincing farmers to aim for organic farming certification, because it shows them the advantages certified farmers in other areas have, when marketing their produce.



# Youth Earth Summit

Environmental literacy is critical environment to the forefront of events such as the Youth Earth towards that goal. We must rest of the people that share the earth with us." There the Earth Summit is to inspire ental awareness among mote their collaboration individuals. Our goal is to about power through resp- the planet diversity. The on debates around agric- challenging the Earth's new alternatives to reduce its The debates were carried out on solar powered energy, agri- nment. Through this activity, the custodian for the coming generations.



in bringing the topic of the public consciousness and Summit are right steps bring this subject to the the environment and objective of the Youth activism & environm- school youth & pro- between schools and "change the story" onsibility to care for Summit put student ultural issues that are resources and propose impact on environment. by their suggested topics culture and clean enviro- students learned to be the real

# School Games and Debates

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It is imperative for school age children to have access to sports and games. Not only does it empower youth and promote higher self-esteem, it also motivates students, enables them to earn better grades, especially in schools where obtaining certain grades is a pre-requisite to staying on the team. Numerous physical benefits include maintaining a healthy weight, preventing chronic diseases.

In project areas with a diminishing economy, many schools are cutting out sports and physical education programs to the detriment of students nationwide.

Therefore to promote extracurricular activities, games and debate competitions have been organized in project schools so students may be able to talk on different issues and share their views with others. The best students have been awarded with prizes.

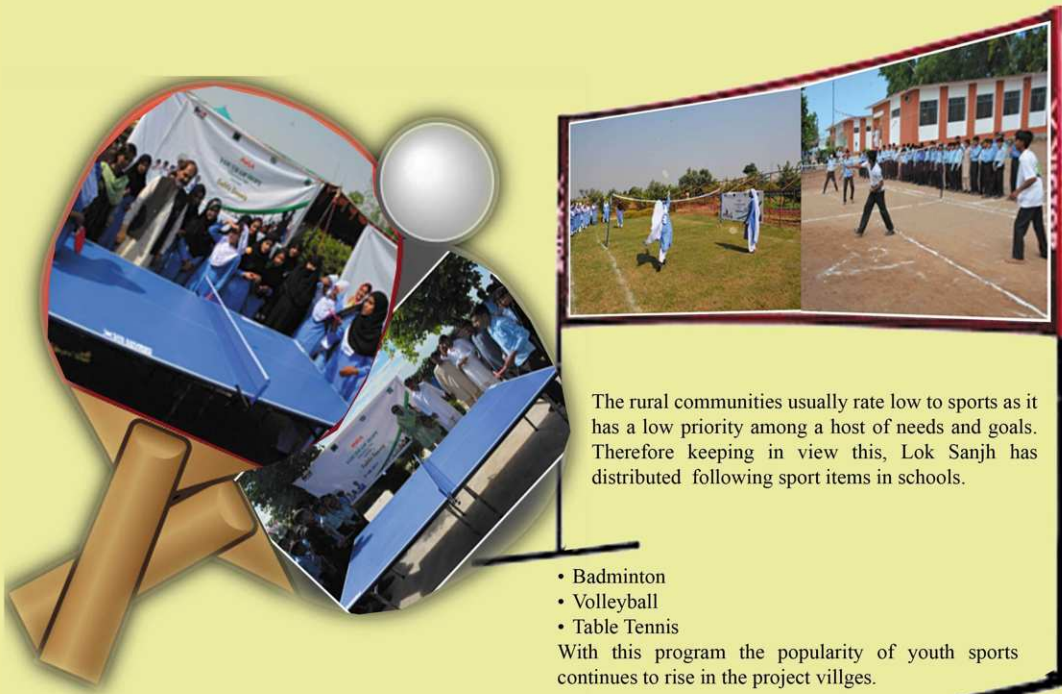
The importance of sports and games in school encompasses more than just the benefit of physical activity. Increases in self-esteem and mental alertness make school sports and games necessary for every school age child.



## Distribution of Sports Material

Annual Report 2017

Sport has the capacity to transform the lives of individuals and plays a significant role in cultures and communities around the world to justify investment in sports programs because sports merit support as powerful vehicles for achieving broader goals, particularly in development of peace agendas among the poor and marginalized communities.



The rural communities usually rate low to sports as it has a low priority among a host of needs and goals. Therefore keeping in view this, Lok Sanjh has distributed following sport items in schools.

- Badminton
- Volleyball
- Table Tennis

With this program the popularity of youth sports continues to rise in the project villages.

# School Development Events

Annual Report 2017

The Lok Sanjh in coordination with the school and district management organize different school events for the professional development of school youth.

This include the festival, fairs, exhibitions of local skills, technology display and cooking festivals that may be very useful in preparing youth career beyond their education. Moreover it include workshops, giveaways, games, light breakfast, lunch, and snacks to offer a variety of social, cultural, leadership, educational, and recreational activities, that, along with the studies, can help youth to become a world citizen, able to effect positive change.



In the project activities only Eco Club members participate while in school evets, the whole school and surrounding community participate so we mission to reward the active members of the event to build the future leaders.



# Agreement Signing

Annual Report 2017

Lok Sanjh has started developing the school agriculture model (SAM) in schools and student learning models at students homes. Therefore to keep a good record and keep development going, some agreement have been signed between the schools and LSF. The background and legal framework of the agreements has been discussed with the beneficiaries.



This has brought certainty not only regarding who provides resources but who is responsible for the financial liabilities to carry on these activities. This also specifies the school eligibility to work with Lok Sanjh considering school space available for model and their work permission by district management.

Annual Report 2017

# “Engaging Youth in Community Radio”



Lok Sanjh Foundation

[www.loksanjh.org](http://www.loksanjh.org)

## Advocacy & Awareness

Annual Report 2017

Lok Sanjh works with civil society organizations (CSOs), rural communities, government and companies to make investments that benefit smallholders, especially women food producers. Later we analyze decisions and investments that affect the livelihoods of small-scale producers and present possible solutions. This help farmers to voice their concerns and participate in agriculture decision-making.



This programs promote locally sustainable solutions that meet the needs of small-scale producers, particularly women and tackle the underlying policies and power imbalances that keep people in poverty. Mostly, Lok Sanjh's advocacy and awareness-raising activities are closely linked to its field activities to combat hunger and poverty.

# Campaigns

The awareness-raising campaigns for the agricultural sectors, steps towards enabling measures have been introduced among the stakeholders by visual, posters and information materials such as leaflets and newsletters. The major aim is to increase awareness on the positives of the sustainable agricultural for small farmers.



Ecological farming re-connects people with food through farmers, using science to enhance and sustain biodiversity and its healthier harvests. While industrial farming ignores the drastic consequences of climate change and adds to them, ecological farming works with a world in a state of flux, and always with the future in mind.



## Food Security

Investing in agriculture and rural development is of critical importance in reaching the MDGs goals. The issue remained the main subject of the 2017, to help reduce the poverty challenges in its project areas.

Food security remains a key concern of Lok Sanjh and it is playing a leading role in the agriculture sector in mobilizing national and local action to respond to food security threats.

## Climate Change

Climate change, safe environment and sustainable development issues are increasingly becoming a priority to take action in the project areas. In this regard Lok Sanjh has organized a wide range of campaigns on the issues of sustainable agriculture, water and production resources, to promote sustainable agricultural practices.



Of particular importance for the work of Lok sanjh are questions that arise not only from the burden to adapt to the agro-ecological conditions of climate change but also from the need to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture.

# Future of Food

Annual Report 2017

Climate change, safe environment and sustainable development issues are increasingly becoming a priority to take action in the project areas. In this regard Lok Sanjh has organized a wide range of campaigns on the issues of sustainable agriculture, water and production resources, to promote sustainable agricultural practices.



Today, progressive ecological techniques, together with individual daily choices empower us to farm, cook, eat and change the future of food, together.

## Hitting The Airwaves: (Community Radio for Change)

Annual Report 2017

Community radio is for communities in local languages to focus the issues of local development, such as climate change and environmental degradation. The, interactive talks and lectures help communities to learn more about these issues and to share their experiences of responding to these issues. The program also deliver information and messages to farmers for extreme weather alerts and prepare communities for climate change adaptation. The sense of empowerment that people and communities can feel by engaging in this way can help to build local, institutional and organisational capacity. Voluntary organizations, civic groups, NGOs, Women's groups/organizations, etc. are now entering into broadcasting to share, express, empower, give voice, to many communities to benefit them with the broadcast.

To further strengthen the youth in agriculture program, the community radio is continuously working in schools and communities to generate local automated weather and crop related radio messages in the project areas of Lok Sanjh. More specifically, it explains how the radio, can be used as a creative, practical and cost-efficient vehicle to bring education within reach of the rural poor, and to simultaneously promote the empowerment of women and strengthen community development.



## Audio - Visual - Communication Van

Annual Report 2017



Then better information and knowledge is always needed by farmers, farming-related industries and governments. Hence, research has to become more efficient and deliver more exploitable output per unit of investment.

The LSF has made a strong commitment to support rural women to improve their living conditions and capacity for local resource use. In the beginning, LSF focused on improving farmer's knowledge through extension approaches based on direct contact with farmers but these approaches have not been very effective in reaching rural women. Among others, the prevalence of rural female illiteracy and time constraints faced by women, have hindered women's effective use of technology and training. Building on the lessons, we struggled to improve the services to rural women taking advantage of emerging cost-effective models that reach a wider range of rural learners.

Therefore the passing of messages from community to community, the audio-visual communication van has been developed to play an efficient role to quickly educate the farming communities by using visuals, videos through expression and action without using words that appeal to the eyes and sensitize the planned guidance.

The van is equipped with posters, slides, chart, flannel-graphs and flash cards. It also document the participating farmers, home visits, meetings, discussion groups to enhance the understanding of subject matters.



Annual Report 2017

# “Private Sector Engagement”



Lok Sanjh Foundation [www.loksanjh.org](http://www.loksanjh.org)

## Private-Public-Partnership in Climate Resilient Agriculture (Tripple P-in-CRA)

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture have the potential to modernise the sector and provide benefits to smallholder farmers. The climate change impact on agriculture has increased the severity of natural disasters over the last three decades that has put the agricultural sector at risk of food insecurity. Therefore, the private-public Partnerships can help reduce the challenges.



This is also helping to increase on-farm productivity for small farmers through adoption of new technologies, improved market access, reduction in post-harvest losses, markets access and closer relationships with agribusiness firms. Further it contributes in reduction of chemicals use, energy consumption and water savings.

For example, Lok Sanjh by working with the public research institute has developed a drought-resistant wheat variety adapted to suit a specific geographical area where food security was a problem for the rural poor. So this partnership has also improved the linkage between farmers and public research institutions in a more equitable way under the guidance and support of the Lok Sanjh.

# Visit of District Management

Lok Sanjh has engaged with education departments in Attock Districts and Chakwal. The Executive Director of Lok Sanjh presented school agriculture model (SAM) to the EDOs (District Education officers). Lok Sanjh model to engage rural youth specially the school youth was highly appreciated by both education departments. Later on the officials visited many schools to see the school agriculture model (SAM) that they appreciated and ensured their support for LSF to scale up this model in other schools as well.



## Visit by Interloop Int



Interloop Int team visited Lok Sanjh and its field areas in South and North Punjab areas. They specially planned a visit to Lok Sanjh Center for research and Agriculture Training (Shahid Business School).

They showed interest in strengthening the center for enhancing capacity to support rural communities for reviving rural economies. Lok Sanjh also learned from the initiative of Interloop for staff welfare and adopted their model for staff benefits.



## Visit by Agriculture Department Attock

Lok Sanjh in the recent past made efforts to strengthen its agriculture demonstration center. In the pursued, Lok Sanjh team visited many Agriculture Research Institutions and approached Gomal University D.I.Khan to explore areas for common interest.



Deputy Director appreciated lok Sanjh efforts and offered support in capacity building of staff and farmers particularly in water harvesting management areas. It was decided that Lok Sanjh trainee farmers will also visit farmers and sites developed by this department to learn various efficient irrigation model. The department also promised to extend its support for tunnel farming so the farmers can replicate this model in their field areas.

## Market Linkages



Sustainable development in agriculture, income generation and improvement in living standards of rural areas is constrained by low productivity and by limited intensification in crops and livestock production systems. Smallholders production system is constrained by the lack of quality seed, fertilizer, produce protection and storage facilities. There is limited use of agricultural mechanization, lack of access to rural credit, poor market linkages and rural infrastructure combined with lack of extension services that can provide technical and business advice to smallholders and their agribusinesses. In this regard the overall objective of the activity is to improve food security and nutrition for vulnerable small farmers in project area by improving farming systems, household income and family feeding practices.



# “Research for Development”



## Research and Communication Center

Annual Report 2017



It has been realized that the needs of practical farming are not being communicated effectively to the scientific community. Research results and expertise are poorly exploited and innovative ideas from practice are often not being captured, evaluated and verified. Therefore, Lok Sanjh has taken the responsibility for research on various aspects of agriculture and advocate to formulate policies and strategies on agriculture research and development in the country. Moreover it is contributing to increase production and formulate strategies to enhance livelihood of small farmers.

Lok Sanjh has initiated the newsletter, Magazine (Kissan Darti) and newspaper (Dehqan Times). All these are widely circulated among the farmers and school youth as well.

This is cheap source of information and people can afford to buy and read them at their convenience. These are published mostly in local and national languages. Therefore, this playing a vital role to inform farmers about diseases and pest control and other agriculture related information. Farmers are also getting the appropriate advices of experts through these periodicals to cope with the emerging problems of climate change that is lending them a hand for the solution of their problems.



## Research to Support Climate Resilient Agriculture Annual Report 2017

This research supports regional, continental and global processes to contribute on Climate Change work and program on agriculture, specifically support the policy makers, civil society organizations and marginalized groups to build their capacity to participate in policy development to improve food security and climate-smart agriculture. This also supports the sharing of emerging research findings with policymakers, government representatives and researchers to share and present interdisciplinary agriculture research, knowledge, solutions, and experiences. This also supports the development of guidelines and decision support tools for CSA practices. Key highlights include:

- Improved agricultural productivity is possible by working with climatic uncertainty rather than seeking to control it
- Agricultural investment controlling dryland environments and land fragmentation has undermined local economies and livelihoods – creating inequity, degradation and conflict.
- Drylands can be food secure and promotes an alternative path to productivity that builds on the natural comparative advantage of the area by protecting the environment.

A majority of the farmers in the rural areas of Pakistan are poor; their poverty emanates from their inability to get the latest and timely information that leads to resource-deprivation and marginalization

The print media is considered as significant mean to transfer agricultural information and technologies to literate and illiterate farmers alike. Therefore to enlighten farmers on the use of various technologies to boost agricultural development,

It is a permanent medium as the messages are imprinted permanently with high storage value which makes them suitable for reference and research. In the view of increased literacy level, print media in the form of agricultural publications, has acquired a greater role in dissemination of information on improved agricultural practices to the farming community.



## Agriculture Practices

Therefore to showcase its adaptation efforts and climate resilience, this center has developed the pathways for scaling up climate resilient agriculture models through the development initiatives. The farmers, scientists and civil society organisations visit this center to share successful highlights of technology innovation and adoption, capacity building, knowledge dissemination, community driven approaches and enabling policy environment. These models demonstrate the resilience adaptation to climate change and highlight the efforts and breakthrough in resilient agriculture systems in different agro-ecological zones.

Lok Sanjh center developed in the last phase has further been strengthened to enhance research and training on different aspects of climate resilient agriculture and its impact on rural livelihood. The center is widely used for training farmers and the school youth to understand Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) practices. The center has enhanced the access of poor rural households and women to skill enhancement opportunities.



Annual Report 2017

## “Cultivating Peace for Future”



Lok Sanjh Foundation

[www.loksanjh.org](http://www.loksanjh.org)

# Forums and Seminars

Scaling up Adaptation Strategies for Climate Resilient Agriculture in rural Pakistan is of paramount importance for protecting livelihoods of small and marginal farmers. Realising this, the developed model by Lok Sanjh clearly specifies the importance of adopting necessary actions for climate change adaptation in the climate sensitive agriculture areas. This has been shared with policymakers, scientists and civil society organisations for successful adaptation of technological innovation, adaptation capacity, knowledge dissemination, community driven approaches and enabling policy environment.

## *Policy Dialogues on Climate Resilient Agriculture*



## Forum on Value chain

In response to new technology and changing consumer preferences, Lok sanjh has organized forum on value chain and market linkages. So the farmers in value addition processes may learn to meet these quality and food safety standards to continue to participate in these growing markets. The farmers are also encouraged to market their goods together to reduce marketing costs. Farmer cooperatives are in developing process.

This has Improved market linkages, value addition and profitability for targeted smallholders. A basic business module for the Farmer Field Schools, extended business training in Farmer Business Schools for selected groups, agricultural fairs and strengthening of the CBOs contributed a lot to building market linkages.



## Forums on Sustainable Agriculture

Annual Report 2017

The Forum on Sustainable Agriculture was organized in which a large no of scientists, civil society organizations, donor community, farmers and school youth participated.

This focussed to improving environment and promotes climate change mitigation and adaptation. The forum addressed the challenges to scaling up sustainable agriculture beyond what is now a relatively small percentage of agricultural production, the opportunities and limitations facing small farms and other food businesses in contributing to this transition.

Lok Sanjh presented an overview of sustainable agriculture and the role of small farms and other market participants in advancing this agenda, including presenting data on the rapidly growing market for organic and locally produced agricultural products. This was followed by agricultural value chains and progress toward standards for sustainable performance and challenges of feeding a growing, urbanizing population.

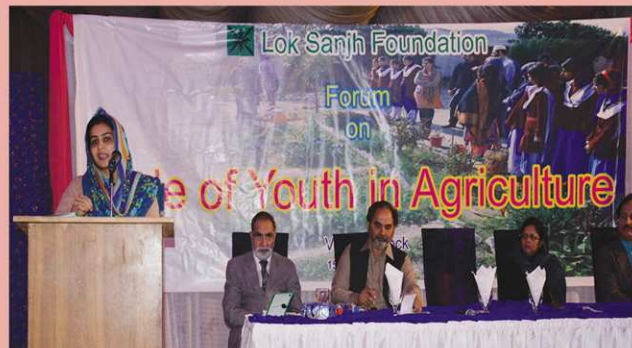


## Forum on “Role of Youth in Agriculture”

*Youth are the future of farming: can they lead the way in a changing climate?*

The forum discussed that future of farming may very but none of the approaches will succeed without buy-in from those who matter most – the farmers themselves and to be specific, young farmers, who are the future of farming.

The program leaders, policy experts, researchers, and farmers joined to discuss the potential of young farmers to achieve a sustainable and equitable future for small farmers and to impact the future generations because without creating a platform for knowledge sharing, farmers and stakeholders throughout the entire supply chain are unable to learn from each other.



# Conferences and Festivals

Annual Report 2017

The harvest festival is an annual celebration of Lok Sanjh Foundation that occurs around the time of the main harvest in its working areas. It typically feature feasting, both family and public, with foods that are drawn from crops that come to maturity around the time of the festival. Ample food and freedom from the necessity to work in the fields are two central features of harvest festivals. The farming communities bring in food from the garden in order to celebrate the harvest. The harvest season falls at different times of the year depending upon region, climate, and crop, but festivals celebrating its arrival are organized accordingly. The festival is celebration to give thanks for the blessing of a bountiful harvest and to ensure the recurrence of the process. Now the Harvest Festival is being celebrated in the project area schools.

## Harvest Celebrations



## Rural women conference

In rural Pakistan women work for longer hours than men but are never recognized for their contribution in the national economy. Therefore to recognize their work and making them visible, lok Sanjh celebrate this day to voice their concerns. The theme for this conference was “preparing communities for climate-resilient agriculture” to promote gender equality and their empowerment.

The event Represented a broad range of women, including town women, women in agriculture production, educationist, business women, indigenous women, young women, elderly women, community volunteers.



## Women Day Celebration

Lok Sanjh is celebrating this day for the last 15 years to memorize women's struggle for equality and their collective efforts for human rights that showcase the unity, celebration, reflection, advocacy and action. This year the International Women's Day was celebrated on March 8 with a large group of urban women to symbolize the struggles that women around the world have undergone to gain equality and rights. The women were given a reminder of how far there is still to go and they can still do to help celebrate this important day.

*“ Making Visible the Invisible ”*



## Olive Conference in BARI Chakwal



This year the Punjab government has planned to turn Potohar region into “olive valley” and Lok Sanjh in collaboration with BARI (Barani Agriculture Research Institute) has organized one day conference to declare Potohar as Olive valley. The olive saplings have been widely distributed among farming communities and school youth.

This year the Punjab government has planned to turn Potohar region into “olive valley” and Lok Sanjh in collaboration with BARI (Barani Agriculture Research Institute) has organized one day conference to declare Potohar as Olive valley. The olive saplings have been widely distributed among farming communities and school youth.



This is because the area of Potohar region has suitable climatic conditions for olive cultivation as presence of wild olives at large area is already in the region and new varieties have been tested and tried successfully for cultivation in Potohar region. Lok Sanjh has been trying to cultivate olive since its inception and in this regard it take this initiative every year and is sure that "If we only utilise one third of our available area for olive cultivation, we would not only stop the import of edible oil rather but could become one of the largest olive oil producers. The economic return of olive is very high and its cultivation can bring a revolution in the lives of poor farmers. A huge area of wasteland needs to be brought under plant cover and extensive research for improving new techniques for olive cultivation is badly required.



# Financial Management Workshop Bftw

Developments projects need continuous tracking in addition to periodic assessments to keep the project effective and efficient. Therefore, the Donors, stakeholders, project implementation team, beneficiaries and general publics require constant feed back on project performance. For this purpose a four days M & E training workshop was held at Dubai on march 13th and 14th by BftW for its partners in Pakistan.



# “Monitoring & Evaluation Workshop”



The workshop focussed on the components of an effective M & E Plan, Data collections methods, tools, ethical considerations in data collection, statistical analysis, processing, storage, sharing, feedback mechanisms and reporting to enhance capacity of the participants and managing the project effectively and efficiently to deliver on the expected intervention outcomes.

### 3. Evaluation and PME / OiO

Some examples:

- Evaluation is an integral part of the project cycle
- Evaluations are used to measure outcome and impact
- Evaluations use Monitoring data



The Project managers, Program Officers and Monitoring and Evaluation Officers of the partner organizations participated in the workshop.



## Quarterly Planning & Review Meeting



The meeting was held to review that what have been achieved and plan for the next quarter. The team then take time to discuss “What Did We Learn.” That can provide dramatic impact on the work ahead as well as teaching points to others in the leadership team. This meeting is the most critical aspect of the quarter planning, to plan for future work that leads to focus on to achieve all the expected results. Of course having the listing of priorities for the quarter plan makes it easier to choose what to focus on for each quarter.

As a part of the regular activity staff progress review and planning trainings are held 4-6 time in a year or more as per needs. These meetings encourage staff to share their planning and problems to meet in time target. They are then guided and helped to develop a workable strategy in case of some uncertain environments. These meetings are counted towards the annual appraisal.

## Annual Strategic Planning meeting

Annual Report 2017

Annual strategic planning meetings were held to draw some precise goals for the next year with possible improvement. This included a SWOT analysis of the current strategy, with a list of problems and questions designed to encourage discussion. The model is based on our experience and some of the info in the organization. The main idea of the meeting is to monitor progress of the project from a strategic level and make sure that objectives are on track. This helped,

- To hold program leader accountable for strategic initiatives
- To deeply investigate the strategic status of one initiative
- To focus on whether strategy implementation is on track, where problems are occurring in the implementation, why they're happening, what actions will correct them, and who will have responsibility for achieving the targets



## Farmer Field Day at NARC

Annual Report 2017

“A career in agriculture is not just about walking through the agriculture field areas or chopping weeds,” but the “Science and technology drive the new agriculture today.”

Lok Sanjh arranged a field learning trip of students for National Agriculture Research Centre in Islamabad. Where the students were shown the different seeds and plants with diseases and stressed the importance of the agricultural industry to their areas.

The students were told that agriculture is the main driver of our economy and about 80 percent of the corn, 70 percent of the cotton, 65 percent of the wheat and 50 percent of the soybeans grown in the state are grown in that area.

Researchers at the station dug a soil pit so the youth could see the different levels of soil in the ground and explained why it is important for farmers to understand their soil and help farmers to know what is in their soil and what nutrients the soils may need while growing crops.

The students saw how labour intensive sweet potato production is. One person can plant a field of soybeans or corn, but it can take as many as 12 people to plant sweet potatoes, according to an extension associate at the Centre.



## Community Radio workshop

The staff was trained in community radio implementation program so to improve crucial linkages among stakeholders. This has facilitated knowledge-sharing and access to agricultural information to improve the food security. To ensure this process is successful, the experts and consultants were hired to deliver the best possible models of community radio.



The main objective of the workshop was to show and teach participants about development strategies that can enable the beneficiaries to learn more about the sustainable production programs and raise community participation in programs for the coming years. This helped to be a tool used to attract other communities at large. Moreover it contributed to bridge the gap between poor people - especially women and girls - and the public debate on issues of local public concern. This is achieved through a series of capacity-building activities by community radio, improving the program quality, providing training on the use of local resources and helping beneficiaries to increase their local skills.

# School Boards Development

Annual Report 2017

The school boards have been developed by the Lok Sanjh to inspire the students about LSF programs and activities. These boards are serving more than just as teaching tools and have been created mostly by Lok Sanjh team and school children. These boards make the classroom more interactive and alive by presenting different ideas of good work. This has helped students to write essays on the concept displayed at boards and then create different questions, which "Students love to be challenged through debates.



The boards also provide information on

- Introduction of project concepts.
- Provide a place for daily review of concepts.
- Provide information about seasonal topics
- Provide knowledge that classes might not be studying.



# Olive Oil Extracting

Annual Report 2017

Olive oil extraction is the process of extracting the oil present in olive drupes, known as olive oil. And every cell contains a tiny olive oil droplet. Olive oil extraction is the process of separating the oil from the other fruit contents (vegetative extract liquid and solid material). It is possible to attain this separation by physical means alone, i.e., oil and water do not mix, so they are relatively easy to separate. Lok Sanjh has grown a lot of olive trees and this was the first year of fruit from this garden. The staff is trained on olive oil extracting from BARI.



## Monitoring Evaluation & Learning

Annual Report 2017

Monitoring and evaluation are critical for healthy learning in an organization as it is about the basic key questions that, are we doing the right thing? Are we doing it well? And are there better ways of doing it?

Therefore the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has been continuously done during the project cycle to assess if progress is made in achieving expected results, to spot bottlenecks in implementation and to highlight whether there are any unintended effects (positive or negative) from an investment plan, program or project and its activities.

This processes of planning, monitoring and evaluation has made up the Result-Based Management (RBM) approach, which is intended to aid decision-making towards explicit goals. Planning helps to focus on results that matter, while M&E facilitates learning from past successes and challenges and those encountered during implementation. The system is developed in consultation with the stakeholders to encourage participation and increased ownership of a project.

The system systematically collected and organize the specific data to be assessed, indicating roles and responsibilities of project team. Therefore the relevant progress and performance information is collected processed and analyzed on a regular basis to allow for real-time, evidence-based decision-making.

The information is collected through participatory methods at community level by the LSF field team consisting of male and females who regularly interact on daily basis with the project beneficiaries. The field staff collect data on the success indicators, assess progress. This is regularly shared with the senior management in progress review meetings. It helps to take timely corrective measures, if re- quirked so.



# New Initiatives

## Providing Learning & Sharing Opportunities



Making it Happen

BRINGING IDEAS TO REALITY



## Better Cotton Initiative

### Toba Tek Singh - Punjab

Lok Sanjh started partnership with Better Cotton Initiatives (BCI) to produce better cotton with ten thousand small farmers in Toba Tek Singh with the adoption of BCI standard systems for clean cotton production. This has helped decrease in pesticide use with considerable increase in compost use and enhanced efficient water use in cotton production areas. Now 35,000 farmers have been registered in Toba Tek Singh to get trainings and grow better cotton



# Better Cotton Initiative

## Bahawalnagar - Punjab

In Bahawalnagar, LSF is training 25,000 farmers on Better Cotton Standard System, which focuses on following principles;

1. Minimize harmful impact of crop protection practices
2. Use water efficiently and care for water availability
3. Care for soil health
4. Conserve natural habitats
5. Care for and preserve the fiber quality
6. Promote decent work standards



# Better Cotton Initiative

## Layyah - Punjab

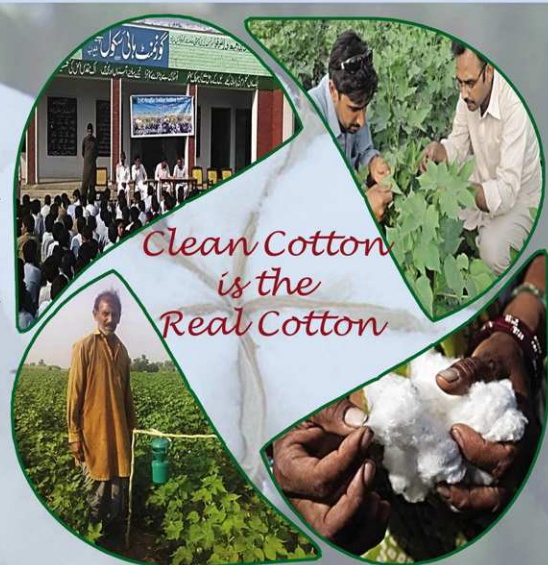
In Layyah, LSF is working with 15,000 farmers on;

Capacity building of farmers on IPM, soil and water management, care about natural habitat, decent work and fibre quality to grow cotton according to Better Cotton Standard System.

Capacity building and engagement of women farmers in Better Cotton production, clean picking and storage techniques and spinning.

To engage with other stakeholders including agricultural research extension and education institutions.

Educating Youth on Sustainable Agricultural Practices through Awareness Campaigns in Girls and Boys Schools about Better Cotton Principles.



**Working with more than 80,000 Cotton Farmers in Pakistan.**

## MOU with BARI, Chakwal

Lok Sanjh strongly believes in private and public participation for agriculture and rural development. In North Punjab, Barani Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) is a key research and development organization that is playing an important role in the development of agricultural technologies for the larger benefit of small farming communities. Lok Sanjh has shared the technological needs of the small farmers particularly the women farmers with BARI. Both Institutions agreed to work together on school agriculture model, water harvesting, olive production and promotion. Lok Sanjh provided vermi compost technology and earth worms to BARI for the development of large vermi compost program. To enhance the development efforts in District Chakwal and achieve its goals, both organizations signed an MOU for future efforts to enhance and scale up Barani agriculture.



# MOU with Gomal University



Lok Sanjh in the recent past made efforts to strengthen its agriculture demonstration center. In the pursued, Lok Sanjh team visited many Agriculture Research Institutions and approached Gomal University D.I.Khan to explore areas for common interest.



In return, the Vice Chancellor, Gomal University also paid a visit to Lok Sanjh head office and had a detailed meeting with the Founder Director and Lok Sanjh team. Lok Sanjh team made a presentation on the organization's work particularly its training program, whereas the Vice Chancellor shared the University's research and education programs.



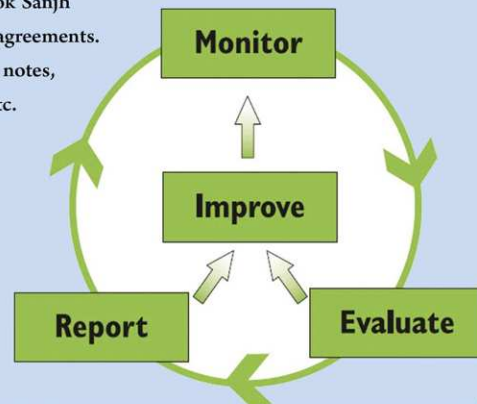
Keeping in view the Gomal University's interest in organic agriculture and rural development, both organizations agreed to sign an MOU for future effort collaboration in selected areas of development in KPK. Both institutions agreed to have exposure visits, conferences and forums together.

# Documentation of School Program

Lok Sanjh ,while working with the school youth has initiated to document the whole program and its implementation processes for better understanding of the school management and to keep a good record of the whole program. Specifically, this shows that the appropriate process was followed, including important actions such as:

- To review progress on goals set for the year
- To review progress on quarterly basis.
- To encourage students contribution in agriculture at domestic level.

If changes are made somewhere then the school must ensure that the team and the parent are informed of those changes. The process is meaningful and key to successful program implementation where parents, teachers and Lok Sanjh meetings are arranged to discuss the issues and options for duable agreements. This way it makes an official school record and includes treatment notes, lesson plans, progress notes, notes to parents and personal notes etc.



## Empowering Women Through Tailoring

The young women are getting less privileged and they get problems to go out from their homes to work. But if they are trained to enhance their skills then they can find the opportunities to use their skills and earn money to support their families.

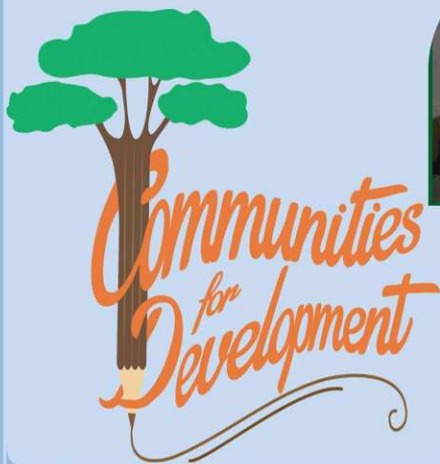


In this regard, Lok Sanjh has initiated a skill center for the rural women and school girls after the school time. The sewing training is provided to 30 rural unemployed young women so they can fulfill their day to day needs. One training course is planned for three months to learn the basics of tailoring. This training centre has trained almost 100 young women this year so that the unemployed youth girls can adapt this at professional level and can earn money working from their homes.

## KPK Food Security Initiative

Lok Sanjh initiated KPK food security program in the last phase but due to some political and social barriers, Lok Sanjh had to drop that area. It was encouraging to know that those communities (men & women) continued their efforts to address food security initiatives through kitchen gardening practices.

This year that community approached Lok Sanjh for some support to strengthen their livelihood efforts. Lok Sanjh has supported a group of women by providing the vegetable seeds and zeer pot fridge to grow and keep vegetables fresh for household use. The support was provided from reserve funds and the agreements were made for community to community support.

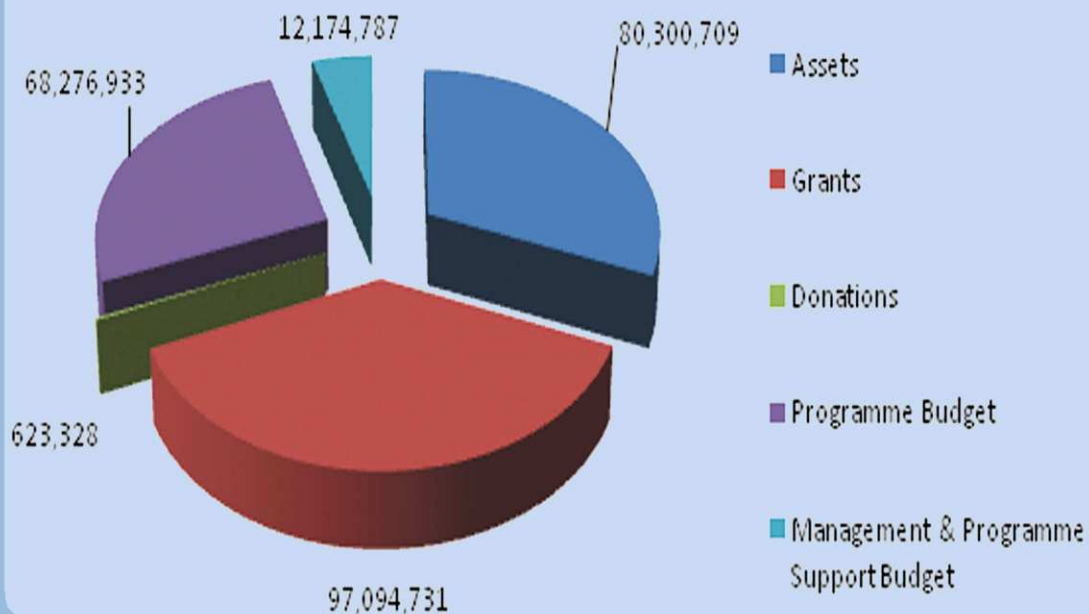


## LSF Financial Position

Annual Report 2017

In 2017, Lok Sanjh Foundation empowered youth with skills of ecological agriculture and trained them to face the challenges of climate change affecting their family & farming systems with droughts, untimely rains. School youth have been enlightened with LSF eco-friendly agri -models in their schools & home for the betterment rural livelihood at their farm level. Keeping in view the leadership role of youth, LSF tried to divert the direction of youth to important sector of agriculture contributing a huge role to country's GDP.

Lok Sanjh Foundation being member of Better Cotton Initiative is working with 80,000 farmers in cotton belt of Pakistan for clean and better cotton. LSF is planning to extend its training programme to facilitate 140,000 farmers in 2018.





# ہمارا آپ کا سب کا چاچا موجود



Lok Sanjh Foundation



Lok Sanjh Foundation

www.loksanjh.org



# Youth Empowerment & Support Program (YES-P)

