

Building Communities, Cultivating Peace, To Lead the Way



2019 ANNUAL REPORT



Lok Sanjh
www.loksanjh.org

Lok Sanjh Foundation

Acknowledgments



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Financial position



“ you can not exploit
poor in one country
to empower them in
another.”

In presenting the annual report of 2019, I would like to offer a few words and first of all, i would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude for the continued support and patronage to our donors and humbly request to continued this support and cooperation as we move forward. Then Importantly I welcome the new staff and the Board members for the years ahead.

Over all it had been a good year with full of commitments, change and progress. We moved to new office place after a long struggle for this status, that has given a new plan to guide us for further efforts to achieve the bigger goals and extend our partnerships that could have a lasting and positive impact for the organization to grow. We're proud to be working with a wide range of dedicated young farmers and the school youth. As from government through to the faith community, there's a genuine focus on seeing a positive impact on improving livelihood of small farmers. **Therefore we have been constantly growing and learning through our involvement with other groups, organizations and Interfaith Alliance.**

Our success is the community's success. With the ongoing support of our donors, partners, Board members, rural youth, farming communities and volunteers, we are more ready for the challenges and achievements ahead in 2020.

This project (2016-2019) has specially 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 are entering in a pioneering phase for developing youth as future farmers so they must be able to lift themselves out of poverty and may become independent. This is done by protecting their dignity and providing cutting-edge development solutions to poverty and their 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.

LSF is entering in 2020 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.

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

With Best Wishes & Unity



Dr. Farzana Shahid

Lok Sanjh Foundation (LSF) was established in 1996. It is a farmers based organization which, since its inception has been working all over Pakistan with farming communities. It has the experience to build capacity of the poor small farmers to fight against poverty and hunger at grass root level by providing technical support to them in reviving and promotion of organic farming practices.

The idea, behind the LSF establishment and its activities was to find solutions to the problems inherited from the Green Revolution (GR) era. There has been a lot of confusion about the usage and impact of the Green Revolution technologies. It was generally believed by the farming community that GR has negatively affected the resource base and biodiversity in Pakistan. One of the major issues was the problem of growing use of pesticides, which was ruining their soils.

The globalization, WTO and other developments have further exacerbated the situation. The food production systems that were developed by the farmers over generations were directly under threat. Farmers were also facing the issue of falling prices of farm produces and rising costs of production. Thus, rural poverty has been increasing in Pakistan. It was 28 percent in 1994, while in 2005 it was recorded as 40 percent. Small and landless farmers were more food insecure than before. Farmers were feeling helpless and public research and extension organizations were not ready to consider it a problem and to offer some solutions.

Genesis of Lok Sanjh Foundation



Pioneer in Organic Agriculture
Working with 150,000 Small Farmers

Lok Sanjh has established adequately strong relationships with farmers' organizations, NGOs and key government institutions. The Foundation has got its way into new alliances and networks at the national and international level. Now Lok Sanjh is working with many local, national and regional partners in

Organization's Strength



Lok Sanjh is pioneer in organic agriculture at the national level with a focus on ecological and biodiversity based food security systems. It has transferred this knowledge to thousands of farmers who are in practice of organic farming. Gender issues are incorporated in all the programs as cross cutting issue.



1. The beneficiaries including school teachers and youth with their parents and village communities (adjacent to the project schools) have benefitted from the project activities and resource building opportunities.
2. Lok Sanjh remained successful to sensitize the policy maker for livelihood of the small farmers. And Project is highly relevant to national policy, private sector and needs of the beneficiaries.
3. The introduction and use of low cost local resources has led to the increased self-confidence of school youth to secure their family food by initiating their own home gardens.
4. The kind awards have encouraged communities to eradicate poverty and find their way to livelihood.



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Important Achievements

5. Project has been able to popularize organic farming in the project areas, where women and their families have equally benefitted from introduced interventions.
6. Lok Sannjh through farmers' conferences and festivals has been quite successful in highlighting the issues of agriculture sector that still needs more efforts to pursue government to provide policy support for replicating Lok Sanjh work through public agricultural institutions.
7. Lok Sanjh has strengthened its collaborative efforts with all national Agriculture Research Centres and institution in all four provinces, who are providing their technical support and expertise to LSF's on-going programs.

Geographical Focus

Lok Sanjh is working in 13 districts of Pakistan and focussing on four agro-ecological zones:
 a) Mountain Agriculture b) Dry land Agriculture c) Rice Based Agriculture, and d) Cotton based Agriculture.



Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

- The main stakeholders of the project, who benefitted from different activities, are the small farming communities (Male and female), landless workers, Members of local bodies, teachers, students, educational and agricultural institutions.



Climate Efficient Farming Through Farmers Training



For this purpose, the Community mobilization process was taken up to bring together as many stakeholders as possible to raise people's awareness for a particular program to assist in the delivery of resources and services, and to strengthen community participation for sustainability and self-reliance.

Because a lot can be achieved when people from different parts of the community share a common goal and actively participate in both identifying needs and being part of the solution. Community mobilization helps to empower communities and enable them to initiate and control their own development.

Community Mobilization

Despite the crucial role of agriculture in the economy and for the employment, the domestic agricultural sector is still struggling to satisfy the food needs of the growing population. The project's therefore, aims is to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable communities to cope with the additional risks posed by climate change as well as the variability on agro- systems through training and dissemination of



Community mobilization meetings therefore, were held as a cornerstone of participatory approaches in rural development and poverty alleviation programs. The basic aim was to engage communities to identify their priorities, resources, needs and solutions to promote local participation, good governance, accountability and peaceful change at grass root level.

These meetings and process remained successful in strengthening human and institutional resources development at local level and helped empower communities to increase control over their lives.

This also helped to stimulate the community development that is evaluated by a community's individuals, groups, and organizations on a participatory basis to improve their livelihood and overall standard of living. Finally it has facilitated the participatory decision-making process at community level and has started the dialogue among members of the community to determine who, what, and how issues are decided that also provide the opportunity for everyone to participate in decisions making.



Harvesting Divergence

Harvesting diversity and securing food is a top agenda of LSF on the right to sustainable livelihoods that is framed into a three year program. The goal is to uphold, strengthen and mainstream the rights and technical capacities of indigenous peoples and small-holder farmers, and to influence local to global policies and institutions on the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food security and nutrition under the conditions of climate change. The objective is to help link and diverse realities on the ground and feed this information into complex national and global policy processes.

In the agricultural context, diversification can be regarded as the re-allocation of some of a farm's productive resources, such as land, capital, farm equipment and labour to other products and, particularly in richer countries, to non-farming activities such as restaurants and shops.

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.

As a result the current efforts by government of Pakistan to intensify promotion of crop diversification should remain a priority policy direction due to the continued malnutrition and food insecurity threat. This is particularly so in this era of climate variability that poses an extra burden to farmers.



Climate Efficient Returns

Climate efficient agriculture (CEA) can be defined as sustainable increases in agricultural productivity and incomes by adapting and building resilience to climate change that can reduce greenhouse gases emissions. This is an approach to address the weather and input resources for increased returns on agriculture productivity for food security under climate change threats.

The emergence of newly developed varieties, which are tolerant to heat, drought and salinity is one of the strategy to help build resilience of the small holders farming practices by repositioning the appropriate strategies region wise. This way the small farmers can help diversify in crop production in order to stabilize their food stocks and incomes. Crop diversification is based on cultivating more than one variety of crops belonging to the same or different species in a given area and it is one way of developing a resilient agricultural system, especially where communities depend largely on agricultural products (food and fodder) for their livelihoods.



Olive Plantation

Although crop diversification can be a viable option in reducing the risks associated with food insecurity and low incomes from agricultural production among other challenges. This is one of the most ecologically, feasible, cost-effective and rational ways of reducing uncertainties in agriculture,

especially among small-scale farmers. In addition, crop diversification brings biodiversity on the farm and increases the land resilience and creates the ability of an ecosystem to return to its original productive state after being disturbed.



All these benefits of diversification contribute to improved yield for the smallholder farmer which will translate to more and a variety of food for consumption and marketable surpluses from production.



The young farmers and their families have been trained in Crop diversification as a strategy of climate resilient agriculture practice to cope with water stress, energy crisis, maintain the agro ecosystem, stabilizing local environment, reduce soil erosion and stabilizing sand dunes. For this purpose three crops, sisal, Canola and olives have been planted widely in schools and in villages adjacent to schools so these crops may be further process for value chain, value addition to develop their small local businesses.

The Olive can also contribute as an integral part of the diet of the people of the Pakistan. Therefore 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.

Convertible Seed Balls



Seed diversity is central to food security. It underpins today's production and provides the raw material needed for ensuring continuing supplies tomorrow, in the face of a rapidly changing world. Ensuring food security, adapting to climate change, reducing environmental degradation, protecting nutritional security, reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable agriculture are just six simple reasons that, why it matters to conserve seed diversity.

Therefore since the last three year, 'School Eco Clubs' have been a part of the future seed security and Diversity program. The students are trained to bank their seeds and compare the qualities of traditional farmers' seed varieties and so-called "modern," "improved" seed. The students with their families have also been trained in local seeds production, saving and distribution strategies.

This year almost 10,000 seed balls were prepared and distributed. This remains an easy and seed life saving strategy. Besides they are now producing seeds of local vegetable from their learning models that are highly pest resistant and best suited to local environment with increased production.

Seed balls, were made by simple method to put seeds in a mixture of clay and compost to make these seeds ready for germination. The method protects the seeds by preventing them from drying out in the sun, getting eaten by birds, or from blowing away. Seed balls are scattered directly on the ground, not planted. Self-sufficiency and sustainability.



Wheat Seed Distribution

Political disputes and the deterioration of the economic and security situation in Pakistan continue to threaten the agricultural sector and its infrastructure. The cereal sector and, above all, wheat production, the most important crop for food security, are particularly affected. To improve food security conditions, farmers need to have access to improved seed, especially wheat seed. The wheat seed assistant program was implemented to help small farmers in project areas to increase wheat production and productivity by distributing improved seed to producer households affected by the political situation, and by providing training and extension.

The project contributed to the food and nutrition security of small-scale wheat producer households affected by the political crisis by distributing improved wheat seed to 2000 beneficiary households in district Attock and Chakwal. Wheat production increased as a result of project intervention. The project also trained lead farmer leaders in good practices and conservation agriculture, enhancing their knowledge and skills in wheat production by the introduction of improved crop production practices and strengthened management practices.

It has helped farmers and rural communities to have control over their own wheat and thus their own food, both this year and in the future, by having access to wheat seed. Rural communities are now able to use their own resources to be independent in their food needs when surrounding conditions are unfavourable. the following season to increase their wheat productivity.

Off Season Food Channels

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,

The Lok Sanjh Farmers, now show a great deal of interest in tunnel farming, growing vegetables to support their livelihood, because the advantages to growing inside a tunnel are many, not the least of which is a longer growing season that gets a jump on most spring crops and extends the fall growing season until the heart of the winter season. Another advantage is that a tunnel provides a level of protection against problems associated with pests and diseases.

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Being the small growers, who have lost many crops over the years and wishing to have a greenhouse for the protection of their produce, now these farmers have a lot more possibilities to save their crops and reach a market on a predicted date and to hit the high-price market by timing it



Price Count and Market Ties

The market linkage model of social enterprise facilitates trade relationships between the target population, small producers, local firms, cooperatives, and the external market.



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. 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.

Value Addition Training of Producer s' Organizations



The Pakistan, endowed with vast natural resources, still struggling to feed its people? The answer to this is loud and clear- Pakistan, relies majorly on exporting its raw materials only to buy them back in the form of finished products. To beat the perpetual poverty, there is need to invest in creating industries, building up skills and technologies aimed at producing high quality products for export as well as for local use. Through this process, the nations are also able to address the challenge of jobs, thus creating income for their people.

Therefore the value addition in agriculture predominantly offers a means to increase and stabilize farm income. Lok Sanjh signifying value addition training program by training the producer s' group that can increasing agriculture and Post-harvest produces and related knowledge through developing positive attitude towards improving the skills of potential producers and their access to input resources. And strategy is of adding value to the natural produces is the key priorities for the rural areas of Pakistan. There is also need to explore emerging technologies which are relevant to the rural areas s' growth.

Although the process of adding value is expensive, but rewarding at the end is very beneficial. Therefore to ensure that our small farmers reach this goal, they need to employ deliberate strategies focused on changing attitudes in order to deliver quality products that are competitively priced, while addressing the issue of value addition. Keeping in view this, the value addition trainings are organized through the year for farmers, students and teachers, where they bring in their surplus vegetables and fruits to learning making jams, squashes etc to keep their domestic food security.



Value Addition Training was organized in each of the zone in which 20-25 farmers(Male+Females) were trained to prepare home made products from their surplus fruit and vegetables.

Setting Livelihood Adaptation

Youth Open Schools

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.

The activity remained successful to teach youth and farmers to learn 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 trainings 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. 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.



Emerging Youth facilitators

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 participation and understanding of farming systems practices. They introduce new ideas through guided exercises and stimulate discussion among the groups.

These trainings go through rigorous, season-long time conducted by “master trainers” and follow the same “learning-by-doing” approach as the group will eventually train in FFS. Now many of the out students have started working with Lok Sanjh as master trainers, being trained in the last phase, which is motivating the more youth every day.



Vermicomposting uses red worms, fungi, bacteria and other insects to break down the materials or produce food for others. Proper moisture and constant monitoring is needed to keep the compost healthy. The microorganisms disseminating the organic waste that is high in nitrogenous, will create high temperatures, breaking it down quickly without any odor. This type of composting needs constant attention and care as the matter needs to be over turned at periodic intervals for air supply and to keep the temperature up.

Vermi composting Training

For these trainings 10-15 students gather once a week in schoolyard under the guidance of a Lok Sanjh Facilitator. In groups of 10-15 the students, they



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 agroecosystem by measuring plant development, taking samples of insects, weeds and diseased plants.

This learning-by-doing approach promotes farm-based experimentation, group organization and decision-making; there by increasing the livelihood that the young farmers will eventually “own” and adopt through improved practices

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, land and the environment. In practicing Lok Sanjh follow a four-tiered approach as following,

- The level at which pests will either become an economic threat is critical to guide future pest control decisions, therefore the beneficiaries are guided accordingly.
- Here, IPM programs work to monitor for pests and identify them accurately.



- This is the point where, rotating between different crops, selecting pest-resistant varieties, and planting pest-free rootstock are chosen properly. These control methods can be very effective and cost-efficient and present little to no risk to people or the environment, which farmers are learning actively
- After this, the farmers are trained in the pest control, where preventive methods are no longer required. For this purpose, less risky pest controls are chosen first, including highly targeted chemicals, such as the trapping or weeding.

Integrated Pest Management



Training on dry compost



Students and farming communities were trained to use dry compost to treat the damaged soil quality. The micro organisms that thrive on the compost, form humus while the ingredients are decayed. This humus is rich in nutrients to build the damaged soil and keep it potent and moist. Therefore it has helped prevent diseases such as nematodes, etc that occur in plants and also help eradicate the problem of pests.

Then this composting enables a household to reduce their daily waste by diverting it from garbage heap to their garden. It is also helping in control of soil erosion and environmental pollution as well.

Therefore this composting method is the most popular and simple to prepare organic compost for home level vegetable farms. Both students and farmers are trained on traditional composting by dumping the farm residues at one place for decomposition.

The junior farmers are convinced now that they,

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

There has been an evident shift all over the world from synthetic pesticides to non-synthetic ones; this is largely because of the wide spread awareness of the side effects of these synthetic pesticides not only on plants and soil but also on other living organisms. Therefore it is a great opportunity for small holders to use the home made neem pesticide with minimum cost but maximum benefits, play an important role in pest management and hence have been widely used in agriculture.

One of the most important advantages of neem-based pesticides and neem insecticides is that they do not leave any residue on the plants. Neem pest control is very beneficial for proper crop and pest management it also helps to nourish and condition the soil, it is environmental friendly.

Lok Sanjh organizes these training as an important component for enhancing livelihood opportunities through cost cutting on poor farmer's resources that has been a major problem for small farmers due to the high cost of commercial pesticides. Also 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 future young farmers have been trained to make their own pesticides with their own resources and get independent from the market.

Neem Pesticides Training





Drip Irrigation

Lok sanjh project areas (Barani Punjab) are water scarce due to the variability of rainfall and excessive water losses. For which, rainwater harvesting (RWH) strategy is very significant for improving water-use efficiency to promote sustainable agriculture.

The intervention has been introduced to train and facilitate farmers for efficient use of water at grass root level. Farmers are trained on water storage in ponds and tanks to harvest crops, vegetables for reduced water loss. The intervention has improved crop productivity and household food security, dietary status, and economic return for the poor farmers.

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.

Engaging youth in agriculture can provide a solution for many future challenges related to food security, unemployment, urbanization and climate change. However, young people in developing countries face many problems like lack of access to knowledge, land, financial services and markets. They are also insufficiently involved in the policy dialogue about their own futures. As a result, most young people see agriculture as a last resort instead of having a passion for it.



Agri Knowledge for Youth



But keeping in view the increasing rural youth in Pakistan, there is a need to train this youth so they can stay abck in the rural economy earn their livelihood by increasing their entrepreneurial skills and passion for farming productivity with improved quality. Hence boosting agricultural productivity requires a structural transformation of multiple secors, rather than only the agricultural sector.To start the youth agriculture program, the school and student selection remained very successful for this project, 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. Therefore, with this vision, Lok Sanjh has build the school agriculture model in selected schools to train youth as future farmers. This has made a difference at gross levelas the pace with which, youth is picking up the knowledge is with no match.

More households experience food insecurity in rural areas of Pakistan, which is very higher among small farming communities. Therefore the home-based vegetable gardening,



home-based vegetable gardening, introduced by the Lok Sanjh not only provide fresh vegetables, but the process of gardening involves physical exercise for maintaining health of the family and support to overcome challenges and maximize the benefits of the home gardening.

School Agriculture Model



The initiative to develop School Agricultural model is about the teaching of agriculture practices, natural resources management alongwith the land management and through hands on experience to prepare students for advanced agricultural jobs. The Model (is helping to improve the general agriculture knowledge of youth in rural schools to build more future farmers and to earn income to help improve their families' livelihoods.

The strength of the model is that it brings about a positive change in young farmers' behaviour towards adopting improved skills and knowledge and exposes them to the technique of learning by doing which is innovative and more practical. It motivate farmers to use local recipes which ultimately reduce the cost of production and saves environmental pollution as well.

The the model also 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.

This model has “improves knowledge of students by helping them in learning by doing and discourages the use of pesticides. The reasons for the strengths may be the student model plot approach is based on the principles of discovery based learning, promoting practical method of education and protecting environment and biodiversity. This helps farmers in problem identification by themselves, encourages balanced use of fertilizers, reduces cost of production, promotes community organization learns better leadership, communication and management skills.

Strength of the Model



More over, Lok Sanjh has started the agricultural education at the high school level focuses on: classroom instruction through debates and seminars, active involvement in developing vegetable plots with low cost local resources. Debates on agriculture teaches the students the basic concepts of the hands on learning and experience. Students are taught the information to understand and develop skills in the application and problem solving issues that would occur in an agricultural setting. The strategy focuses on a learning by doing approach, putting junior farmers at the heart of learning and decision-making around traditional agricultural practices.

Student Agriculture Model (SAM)

The eco-club students after learning from the school model, are replicating this model in their homes and are convinced with the benefits of healthy crops that are free from pesticides and are produced with very little cost. 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 for which LSF has provided initial training and support to these selected students.

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, fruits, herbs and spices.





Food Propagation thorough Vegetal Gardens

The families adjacent to the eco-club students are trained in kitchen gardening to support their family food security and livelihood. The certified vegetable seeds are distributed to mobilize and train communities for producing their own healthy, nutritious and easy growing vegetables.

After training these groups are earning a handsome income throgh sale of surplus vegetables to their neighbors and village community. Several Training were organized through the year to train women on raw dung use, ash application, formation of Compost pits and application of dry compost to keep their fields healthy for safe and low cost crop production. LSF has provided initial support of seeds, small drip irrigation unit and Rain Water harvesting system with technical on site trainings.

Greening Earth; A Future Bond for Youth

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. This year the activity has been done extensively to contribute to the Prime Minister s' initiative of billion tree Tsunami and Lok Sanjh planted 40,000 trees in rural and peri-urban areas.

The farmers, who are working with Lok Sanjh for the last many year, they have now become the master trainers and they shared that the initiative reduces soil erosion, improve water quality, and helps farmers to diversify their products, markets and farm income alongwith the clean environmental.

More over Lok Sanjh developed orchard of lemon, olive and citrus with many farmers which is helping to increase their farm income, diversify production, reduce weather impact and stabilize soil.

Farmers were trained on all aspects of orchards development Then 8000 seed balls were prepared by lok Sanjh staff and distributed in all zones among students and farmers of various villages in project areas. The activity helped in promoting the tree plantation campaign throughout the Punjab.



Tree Plantation Campaign (PM s' Initiative)



40,000 shadow tree were distributed in rural and urban areas to be a part of Campaign of Green Pakistan launched by the prime minister. Besides, it remain a fun and healthy activity for families and children's connection to nature.



This Tree plantation campaign organized by Lok Sanjh foundation got a bigger impact across the Punjab and supported the PM's vision to save the environment and to address the effects of climate change in region, improve rural livelihood, generate economic outputs, Conservation of biodiversity, source of food and shelter not only for human being, but also for the planet as well.



YES-P Youth Empowerment Support Program

The Youth Empowerment and Support Program (YES-P), has been designed to strengthen youth connections to rural livelihood who are living in high-risk environments. The YES-P included several interventions, such as providing mentor support and social skills training; growing a positive peer culture; and developing youth in leadership roles for community service.

Results of three-years project suggest that the multilevel interventions were associated with positive effects on at-risk youth. In particular, respondents responded higher levels of self-esteem, mentor support, positive peer bonding, social skills attainment, and school attachment. Attitudes towards farming and staying back in rural areas for their livelihood opportunities has increased score. The Agriculture Stipened by the Lok Sanjh for school youth honours their achievement and passion for environmental management to advocates for sustainable farming practices.

All 20 schools, have successfully developed school learning model where students are fully involved to get trained on basic agricultural practices. From each of 20 schools, minimum twelve students have replicated school learning model. This means that 240 student learning models have been developed, which is great success.



Youth Technology & Livestock Awards

To recognize the efforts of students to learn the agricultural practices and involving their families in the activity, they were awarded with poultry and goat awards. The activity has not only empowered the rural women but also has created a source of income for the small poor families.

The students were nominated from eco-club of each school and top ne student was selected to arrange 10 days training for their mothers as prerequisite of this activity. The training was organized for ten women at the district Veterinary hospital on following.

- 1 Livestock management at domestic level
- 2 Feeding practices
- 3 Diagnosis of early disease and its treatment
- 4 Vaccination

Youth development awards have been given to the school youth in kind form to encourage them to participate in future activities organized by Lok Sanjh. These are the students who are contributing to the livelihood of their families after learning from the school model. The students have built their goat shed and agreement has been signed with the Lok Sanjh that after one year they will return one baby goat to further extend this chain for the other marginalized women in the village.

Therefore the students have been awarded with the poultry, goat and agricultural tools awards. 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.
5. CONTRIBUTION

Theses tools have been developed specially for easy use of children and women.

The Lok Sanjh is proud to support youth who positively participated in the project program and won the livestock Awards as the livestock program is an exciting opportunity for school youth to raise their own animals with huge responsibility and to gain new knowledge and skills.

With this refernce the Award recognizes the successful young farmers, who take a majority of their income from the small agriculture plot, for their outstanding achievement in learning farming practices.



Cow Distribution

Cow has also been distributed during first quarter of project to one of the lead farmer who has been working very hard and with full dedication for Lok Sanjh project.

To implement it, proper poverty assessment has been done with the beneficiary and contract has been signed with him that after one year he will give back baby cow to the other deserving family in the same village. These farmers have also been trained fully in livestock management.



This program encourages the students to perform well and they are interested further in pursuing careers in agriculture, to help them plan their future with agriculture. So this is the time when Lok Sanjh and schools meet to decide about the top student in a variety of categories with cooperation of school teachers. This is for the students who worked hard in school to maintain their good grades, and actively participate in the eco-club activities. So they are rewarded with scholarship money! These merit-based scholarships are awarded on the basis of students academic achievement and participation in Lok Sanjh activities.

Youth Merit Based Scholarships



Merit-based scholarships are not only limited to a student's grades, but also consider factors such as leadership roles in Lok Sanjh project activities, extracurricular activities and involvement in school or community development work.

With this tradition a few top of the students were selected for their efforts, learning and achievements. They were also recognized to develop their unique talents and interests in which they can further excel their skills. The students were also awarded with agricultural tools and certificates to be a part of the Eco Club activities.

The whole activity created a group of students for "being smart" and who are not afraid to take risks instead rise to the challenge. The award has further motivated more of the student to take more interest in the agricultural activities arranged by Lok Sanjh Foundation.

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.

Promoting Clean Energy

The movement of wind and water, the heat and light of the sun, the plants residue, and the warmth in the Earth—all are energy sources that can supply our needs in a sustainable way. A variety of technologies are used to convert these renewable resources into electricity and each comes with its own unique set of benefits and challenges; collectively, they represent our best hope in the fight against climate change.

Lok Sanjh is promoting the power from the sun, which is a vast and inexhaustible resource that can supply a significant portion of the electricity needs and this is essentially carbon-free. It does not cost much with no environmental impact but can produce more. Also it can create electricity with minimal harmful side-effects. The alternatives—fossil fuels—are neither sustainable nor safe.



Access to Clean Water

Contaminated water jeopardizes both the physical and social health of all people as in project area 84% of people don't have access to clean drinking water and for their subsistence agriculture living. The areas that experience a lack of water also suffer from poor water management as well. Where as the access to safe water is a fundamental human need and, a basic human right.

Then in Pakistan, there is worrying discrepancy between urban and rural areas in providing access to safe drinking water and specially in project areas of Lok Sanjh. While to increase access to potable water in rural areas to improve the water supply systems in 45,000 villages deemed to have inadequate resources for clean drinking water.

This inability of local authorities to provide clean drinking water in rural areas has caused water borne diseases. The virtually dry and dead water resources have led to acute water scarcity, affecting the socio-economic condition of the society. As a result, to get bucket of drinking water is a struggle for most women in rural areas. Where as the time lost in fetching water can very well translate into financial gains, leading to a better life for the family.

The Lok Sanjh therefore, recognized the lack of access to clean water as a major problem in its project areas while there still remains large variation in access. For these reasons, Lok Sanjh is helping out the rural families in access to clean drinking water by installing the hand pumps and water storage tanks as per requirements of the target beneficiaries. This small investment in a clean, safe source of water is having 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 and families and they are proud of the achievement that they've made.



School Health Camps



Health Camps are organized by the Lok Sanjh Foundation on quarterly basis for each and every school and for the adjacent villages to it to serve the poor and the underprivileged section of the society by providing them the basic healthcare, as the basic human rights that they must get irrespective of their social standard or financial status.

Health facilities for rural poor in Pakistan are in total disarray and the private sector does not find it financially viable to set up medical facilities in every villages. The Basic Health Units and Rural dispensaries, set up by the provincial and district governments in some villages, mostly have no doctors, hence the patients are left ignored. The young doctors do not want to work in these locations because of lack of proper residential and other basic facilities for their families.

Lok Sanjh regularly organizes the health Camps to identify the prevalence of general health issues to take either precautionary measures and to provide referral services for serious illness in the project areas. These health camps help poor families for an early detection of deficiencies and general health of children.

Keeping in view this, many health camps were organized to timely address the health problems of students and their families and to provide the basic medicine as well. The beneficiaries, especially the women, children and most vulnerable people were very happy to have this facility at their door step. The activity is always followed by a lecture of the doctor on the basic health problems in rural areas so the communities may follow it as a precautionary measures.

In schools these Health Camps aims to conduct health screening of all the children present in a school with the help of volunteers and Doctors. The problems diagnosed are the common problems like worms, vitamin deficiency, calcium deficiency, fever, cold and cough, tonsillitis, headache, dental, diarrhea, eyes and ears related problems. The activity has also timely identified many severe cases with symptoms of jaundice, eye infection and wound infection.

The parents were called and were told to take the children for referral check-up by specialists for further treatment. Teachers were requested to follow up with the parents and bring them to routine camps conducted in the village.



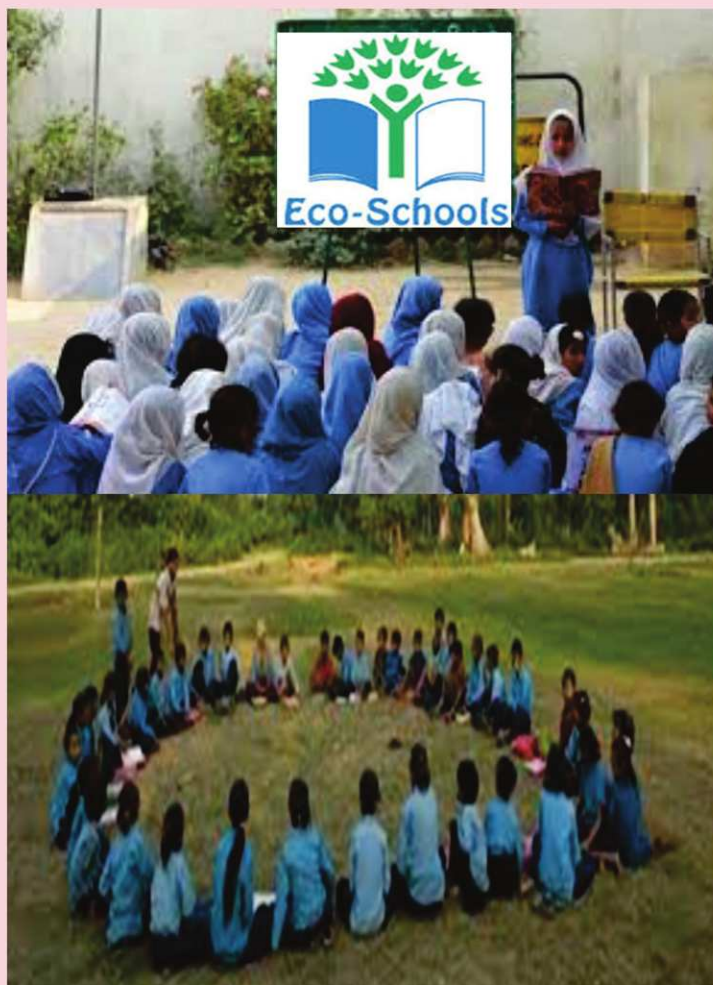


Seeds on Move

Fruit and vegetable seeds to each and every school+ communities were distributed three times in year and for the last twenty years. This is because the poor communities in project areas are unable to take transfer of seeds from commercial companies (formal seed sector) to beneficiaries (resource-poor farmers in drought- and climate hit areas).

Therefore the majority of recipients of seed aid are resource-poor farmers living in extreme poverty drought-prone and remote areas, inadequately served by both the formal seed sector (except in cases of emergency) and formal agricultural extension services. This has strengthen communities' capacity in terms of the production, storage and distribution of quality seed, using the existing seed saving mechanisms. The strategy focused to,

- Respond to severe seed shortages in a more participatory and decentralized manner, using local capacity, and with external efforts being designed to support the poor communities.
- Discuss community seed based efforts in the arid and semi-arid lands
- Discuss the current efforts to improve seed relief-work.
- Compare and analyze conventional seed procurement and distribution in project areas in relation to lessons learned from past experience.



School Eco-Clubs

Under the Lok Sanjh umbrella, the eco-clubs in schools are formed, where students are empowered to participate and take up meaningful agricultural activities to scale up the livelihood of their families. Therefore this is a strategy through which students can reach out to influence and engage their parents and neighboring communities to promote livelihood strategies introduced by Lok sanjh.

In fact, students are more able to help make this happen in a few ways that most adults cannot as many adults are set in their ways and are not open to change but Students may be in a stronger position to influence their parents to revive the traditional economies as they used to have that can lead to a healthy and prosperous life for their families.

The eco-club students are taken as a ladder to campaign in their school by promoting different activities like, to promote conservation, and managing the home waste for some productive activities. The eco-clubs are further encouraged to think creatively as they apply their knowledge to real, everyday thinking. Involving students in participation through assigning responsibilities and improving self-esteem, which impacts larger learning.

This has also initiated a discussions on the eco-School concept in schools to involve youth, teachers, local communities and lead farmers in eco-friendly activities. 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.

Agriculture Lectures in Schools



The lectures and seminars were organized in each of the school on quarterly basis so they can better understand about all interventions introduced by the Lok Sanjh and learn the low cost/local technologies for their vegetable gardens.

The strategy worked out to promote kitchen gardening not only in schools but in the communities as well as the farming communities are experiencing massive health problems in the form of obesity, lack of exercise and diabetes, therefore this knowledge is improving their health conditions.

Student Exposure Visits

Exposure visits enable farmers from different regions to interact and learn from each other; allow them to view practical examples of successful integration of sustainable practices in farming communities. The strategy also sensitized the farmer to the Lok Sanjh Foundation message of sustainable agriculture.

In Pakistan, the schools alone cannot be expected to foster the complex combinations youth exposure that they need in their future careers in addition to core skills like literacy and numeracy. Lok Sanjh believe that each and every student has the right to experience the world of work, particularly work of their future, long before they leave school and it is vital to better prepare school youth to stay back in agriculture for their and livelihood.

Lok Sanjh has this activity as an integral part to sensitize the communities on the issue in the face of climate change. " For example during the exposure visits, the community farmers said that we had heard of Barani Agriculture Research Institute from Lok Sanjh staff before but now after having a visit of this institute, we can better understand its function for small farmers.

These 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.

Therefore these exposure visits have proved to be very successful instrument for students to build connections with professional environment outside their socio-cultural and economic environment and to learn by "doing" in the real world contexts. This is an enabling environment for the students and communities to solve their problems at the local level.

Lok Sanjh has organized many exposure visits (two in each quarter) 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. 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.



Redesigning Future Earth

Youth Earth Summit is a bi-annual event organized by Lok Sanjh in each and every school of its project area to engage with youth on the most pressing topics facing our generation in the face of climate change. The local communities and local organizations participate in the activity to inspire and empower youth within and outside the schools.

The primary goals of the event are to

1. Empower youth to explore innovative ideas to tackle emerging development challenges,
2. Provide youth with the tools to build and engage in impactful projects.
3. Promote dialogue between youth and other key stakeholders at local level.

In the youth earth summit the smart technologies can be harnessed to create enabling environments for innovation, sustainable economic development, high standards of living, and the improvement of all aspects of community life. These solutions seek to address problems that lie at the local level and can impact the future of our youth and generations to come. The events remained the right steps towards environmental literacy to bring in for the public consciousness as well.

YOUTH ACTIVIST SUMMIT



Youth Debates & Games

The agriculture sector has undergone significant changes in recent years. Higher food prices, the consequent world food price crisis in the late 2000s, along with a projected 60 percent expansion in demand for agricultural products by 2030, has driven a resurgent interest in the sector – among policy-makers, development practitioners, and private actors. To understand all this the rural youth need a range of skills and knowledge related to agricultural and its entrepreneurial skills. These trends are of particular significance when viewed in the context of multiplying youth populations in rural areas.



At the same time, the majority of youth do not currently see agriculture as a viable career path because of the low productivity and the difficulties that they facing since the green revolution technologies. And if they are unable to have viable income, it is likely that their children and their children's children will head for the cities. For this reason only developing the knowledge, skills, and talent of youth requires investing in smallholder agriculture knowledge in order to provide successful examples and viable livelihoods for the future generations.

Hence, the games and debate competitions organized for the rural youth has played a significance skills enhancement activity in project area schools. The program has not only empower youth and promote higher self-esteem, but also motivates students and enables them to earn better livelihood. The students are also able to talk on different issues and share their views with others. The best students have been awarded with cash and kind prizes.



Distribution of Sports Material



Sport is a healthy activity for youth to get them relax and work with more enthusiasm. It helps persons to become better contributors to society and improve their social interaction and increase their confidence which is further linked to higher grades, lower dropout rate and lower crime rates.

Lok sanjh has provided some sports material to all school eco-club member so they can play games to have fun, find excitement and gain recognition in extra curricular activities. It allows them to become fit, and find "success, particularly in development of peace agendas among the poor and marginalized communities.

The rural schools with limited budget from the Govt usually have low priority for sports material among a host of needs and goals. Therefore keeping in view this, Lok Sanjh has distributed following sport items in schools.

- 1 Bedminton
- 2 Vally ball
- 3 Table Tennis

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

School Development Events

The Lok Sanjh in coordination with the school and district education management organize different school events for the confidence development of school youth. Although some students worry that participating in extracurriculars may take away too much time from their schoolwork and it hurts their grades but after getting engaged with the Lok Sanjh, they have realized that, extracurricular activities can actually improve the grades and students outlook on school in general and participating in these activities can increase their brain function, help them concentrate and manage their time better that eventually contribute to higher grades. Lok Sanjh organized many such event to achieve following results,

- The students got opportunity to explore a range of interests and unlock passions they never knew before
- Students , got passionate and their self confidence is improve.
- Students got the opportunities to interactact with each other and make new friends.
- The students learned about Goal setting, Teamwork, Time management, Problem solving, nalytical thinking and Leadership

School development event was organized by lok sanjh at zonal level to involve all school in the development and capacity building of rural youth through various awards, activities among the students of rural schools so that these students can be motivated and buildup their minds to work more efficiently in the food security of their livelihoods. The activities were organized like, debates, tabloo, charts display.Prize distribution among studetns performed in the school development event





Agreement Signing



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 management and Lok Sanjh Foundation after discussion on the background and legal framework of the agreements.

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 specify the school eligibility to work with Lok Sanjh considering school space available for model and their work permission by district management.

Advocacy & Awareness

Agriculture-One Campaign



To protect the farmers from future threats of climate change LSF organized some awareness campaign that aimed to raise awareness on the different issue related to climate change. These campaigns has been streamlined in the program activities including the radio and print media.

The simple messages and visuals were developed for the grass root level communities while the radio and print messages were dessiminated at large. Lok Sanjh is actively campaigning in areas of farmer s' rights, such as water democracy, organic agriculture and value chain.

Campaigns have been recognized by the provincial and national governments to address the climate change threats to the livelihood of small farmers. The campaign has been streamlined in our all program activities including the radio and print media. The simple messages were mainly delivered in the local language through community radio..The major aim is to increase awareness about issues and options in agriculture sector in the face of climate change.

Campaign On Food For All

According to the World Bank, Pakistan has the right conditions to feed itself: enough fertile farmland, enough water with favourable climates and has the potential to become a major food supplier for the rest of the world. But governments over the last many decades could not invest adequately in the agriculture sector and remain unable to formulate a policy/regulatory environment in which smallholder farmers could flourish. The the poor infrastructure, expensive fertiliser, poor access to extension and financial services, unreliable and unpredictable markets, low use of technology, and limited land security also hurdle the desired development.

As a result, Pakistan s' agricultural productivity is nearly as low as they were several decades ago. Women, who constitute almost half of the agricultural labour force, have consistently lower access to the productive resources listed above, and thus cannot contribute as per their potential.

Keeping in view all this,Lok Sanjh recognizes the essential role of family farming and smallholders in food production and sustainable rural economies. So this is a cross cutting agenda of the whole project activities to sensitize the issue from grass root level to up in the policy circles.



Food For All



These issues has led organization to campaign and advocating for structural changes which includes food sovereignty (defending local communities' rights), and demanding changes in government policies and regulations.

Lok Sanjh is Asking Government to,

- Provide adequate support to smallholder farmers for producing locally grown food
- Change laws that place obstacles on women farmers and ensure that women have control over resources like land and can access good markets
- Guarantee decent, non-exploitative work conditions for people who produce food
- Promote social and fair trade between small-scale farmers and consumers
- Fund programs to end childhood malnutrition and stunting in children

Dehqan Assemblies

Dehqan assemblies are organized on quarterly basis in each of the working zones of Lok Sanjh Foundation. Over the year (2019), the following recommendations were formulated from all the Assemblies.

- We demand an immediate ban on Genetically Engineered crops and call on the Government of Punjab to withdraw the Agreement of Intent with Monsanto to introduce Bt cotton.
- Food and agriculture policies must be promised on achieving self-sufficiency in food production through local food producers.
- Domestic food production must be prioritized to enhance livelihoods and counter the trend towards corporate and export-oriented agriculture.





- Adequate food stocks, resources for food production, equitable distribution of food and management must be community-based and controlled, giving priority to small producers and discouraging corporate ownership and control over strategic resources and production.

- Biodiversity-based ecological agriculture must be recognized by the government as a viable strategy for food security and poverty reduction for small and marginal farmers.

- The Irrigation Department must ensure the supply of approved amount of canal water. The canal banks should be lined immediately to avoid the water loss.

- The government should introduce support price mechanisms to ensure fair prices for agricultural products. The support prices of all crops should be set in consultation with small farmers.

Concerns were also raised regarding climate change, the mechanization of agriculture, unemployment, hunger and poverty, as well as the situation of water security in Pakistan. The farmers were also anxious about land degradation as a result of land leasing, and the resultant social, political and environmental consequences.

Therefore the Dehqan Assemblies are working very well with the school youth as well to help stimulate the views, ideas and concerns of farming communities, stakeholders, especially women and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) on priority areas of agriculture development in the targeted district based on the guidelines.

Urban Women Agriculture Group

The urban women groups has been formed for the last two phases to promote the Lok Sanjh agenda on sustainable agriculture in the face of climate change and now this has been further divided in to three different groups due to its large size.

1. Islamabad Union councilors group
2. Group of women from different organizations.
3. The most active household women group.

All these groups are very actively participating in Lok Sanjh programs and run the tree plantation campaigns, participated in all forums to contribute on dialogues for development and support these initiatives in presenting to government. Most women have started growing their own vegetables to main taint a healthy life style.

These groups are key players in developing the Rural-Urban linkages for enhancing knowledge and sharing experiences among other women. They also support and provide marketing linkages for the small poor farmers.



Communal Transistor for Change



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The electronic and social media are the fast growing field in Pakistan but still the rural masses are deprived of the most required informations that are needed for their survival. Lok Sanjh wish to start providing all these information through these media but unfortunately due to the lack of functioning resources, it is still not possible. But we have not given up to engage our target communities in providing these services.

With this vision the community radio has been designed with the objective to provide a platform for the farming community to share their ideas, thoughts and concerns. The Radio van covers a wide range of programs on issues pertaining to agriculture, education, health care, entrepreneurship, hygiene, civic sense and value chain etc.,

This also covers the information and messages about weather alerts and prepare communities for climate change adaptation. The strategy has helped to create a sense of ownership and to build local, institutional and Women's groups/organizations as they are now entering into broadcasting to share, express, empower, give voice, to many communities to benefit them with the broadcast.

Then to strengthen the youth in agriculture program, the prepared programs are repeatedly organized in the schools where whole school students listen, participate and learn from this program.

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YOUTH



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ACTION

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

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.

With the mission of Lok Sanjh, there is an urgent need to create an enabling environment for small farmers to enter in organic export markets, through low-cost certification schemes and trusted organic food control systems in rural areas of Pakistan and this needs to promote the agri-businesses.





Public-Private Trust for Smart Agriculture

Lok Sanjh therefore, is doing many collaborative efforts that can promote organic agriculture as one of the strategy that can contribute towards the benefits of smallholder and help them adapt to changing agri-food systems and its demands. This requires a certain level of pre-existing skills and assets for smallholders to be suitable candidates to participate in the process. In this context the collaboration with many Public organizations have the potential to modernise the existing system and provide benefits to smallholder in following areas,

Because the public-private partnerships can have a major impact on development prospects and poverty reduction. So we work at the intersection of public policy and private sector investment to keep the rights and interests of small-scale producers at the center of development dialogue.

Sisal is a crop that has traditionally been produced on barren lands and it does not require a fertile land and water. Lok Sanjh has taken the initiative and done some initial research on it in collaboration with the Barani Agriculture University.

Our program is strengthening water users associations, making them more democratic and representative. The goal is to ensure that water is allocated fairly and equitably and that government policy supports small-scale irrigation.

Research and Communication Unit



The fundamental principle of industrialization is decentralization of command and control over resources to discourage fewer to control more land and labor by using more capital, machinery, equipment and commercial inputs. This may stop large farms to get larger areas while small farmers are forced to either leave the farm or become someone else's "hired hand." Keeping in view all this Lok Sanjh is effectively campaigning for future of small farmers and to implement, Lok Sanjh is promoting research based evidence to implement programs and policies for small farmer s' rights to bring a quality social and human development. Some of this work includes developing and testing innovative ideas for small farmers poverty reduction.

This year the research was carried out on different aspects of ecological and climate smart agriculture covering following issues.

1. Water Stewardship in Agriculture, A National Scenario
2. PPP-for Business Development in Barani Punjab
3. Prospects of organic Agriculture in Pakistan
4. Documented ten case studies

Research on sisal plant is still going on by providing internships to different students from agricultural universities, as there is a need for introduction of climate smart crops like Sisal that can help reduce the unemployment level in rural economy. Lok Sanjh has introduced this crop for poverty alleviation and to improve environment in the arid and semi-arid areas where sisal can be best grown.

Lok Sanjh is doing 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 Periodicals

Lok Sanjh is also producing newsletter, Dehqan Times and Kissan darti as its regular publications as a source of information and people can afford to buy and read them at their convenience. These are published mostly in local and national languages.

The has largely helped farmers to understand their needs and priorities. Moreover they understand the serious risks that climate change and environmental degradation pose to agriculture and ecosystems services and the related need to adapt to change and uncertainty.

Therefore the research done by the Lok Sanjh 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.



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The Centre is closely working with the local and national public institutions to test, develop, demonstrate and introduce new interventions to farming communities to strengthen traditional livelihood strategies through conservation and promotion of biodiversity based ecological agriculture model. The center is functioning to train hundreds of farmers to make income from the learned skills.

Centre for Skills Development and Demonstration



Herbs had been extremely important in the times before the alopathy clinics or hospitals. Doctors were not available to everyone then, and medications were totally nonexistent. The common people used plant parts for treating different ailments, and dried the most useful herbs to store for use at the time of need. Then with a little formal research the results were passed on by word of mouth only. Printed material that could gave information on the use of herbs, for the general population was not available either. Lok Sanjh has taken a big initiative in this regard to develop a herbal garden to show that many of these plants do indeed contain substances that aid in treating many health problems. This gerden has improved a lot over the last three years by adding more and more herbs after discovering from the area.

Herbal and Botanical Gardens



The same way, botanical garden developed by the lok Sanjh is a collection of wide range of plants for conservation, display, and education of the rural communities. This is also educating general public on the environmental issues.

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.

Forums and Seminars

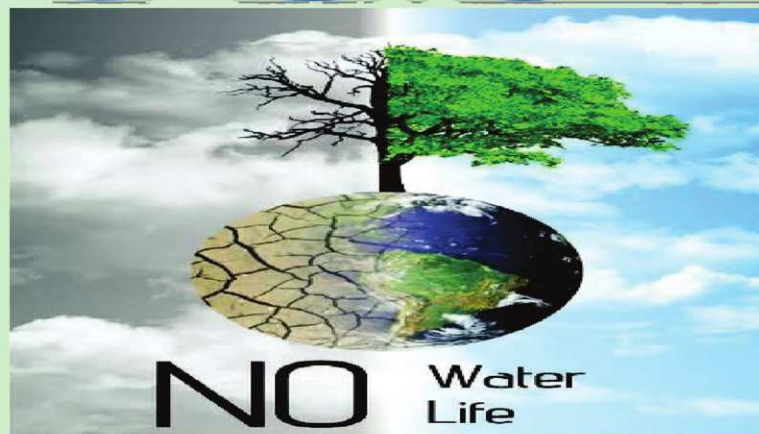
The Forums are continuously organized to engage the experts and professional in the development process so the policies may be formulated with their consultation and then recommend to government in the face of climate change. Lok Sanjh organized several forums for different policy level discussion on particular topics for particular groups including experts, technocrats, researchers, teachers, students and communities.



Forum on Water Stewardship

Water has become the most commercial products everywhere in the world due to the stress on the water resources for its multiple use. The rapidly rising population and changing lifestyles have increased the need for fresh water and have created intense competitions among users in agriculture, industry and domestic sector.

Lok Sanjh, therefore put high emphasis to recognize the specific water needs of small farming communities. In this regard water consultation meetings, forums and seminars at district, provincial and national level were organized to lobby and improve the water governance in the country. This activity is helping to develop/strengthen institutional mechanism for developing water democracy at the grass root Level.



Global Forum for Innovation in Agriculture, Abu Dhabi

The GFIA is one of the best attended agriculture events in the Middle East and the only one dedicated to sustainable agricultural technologies, Where 7,000 forward-thinking food producers showcased their products in May 2019.

With the belief that continuous innovation in agriculture is the only way to sustainably feed nine billion people by 2050, the Global Forum for Innovations in Agriculture has emerged as a global authority on sustainable food production, driving innovation through exhibitions and conferences across the world. This forum provides hundreds of ways to increase the productivity of small farmers in agriculture sector.

Lok Sanjh participated in this forum for the main purpose to observe and learn experience of the Expos Exhibitions stalls and seminar on Agriculture to get innovative ideas to arrange and replicate the Lok Sanjh events with improvement and showcase the success of other regions to promote the same in Pakistan.



Then the linkages and networking was developed with new organization by doing meetings with different stakeholder and participants of the event. Exhibition stalls were organized from 50 countries of the world to demonstrate the different agriculture models that can be replicated for small farmers livelihood, any where in the region. The innovations were on,

- Preserving Organic Food
- Water treatment for small farmers
- Easy fill wall hanging tool
- Zip grow vertical hydroponic



Understanding Agricultural Opportunities & Challenges in C-PEC



A consultation was held at to discuss the importance of CPEC in the context of agriculture and how the government can take benefit from it by taking effective measures. DC Toba Tek Singh agreed to provide best possible support from the government departments for the agriculture sector.

Youth Forums in National Universities

Lok Sanjh has organized multiple forums in different national agriculture universities to provide the platform where youth can participate and share their experiences regarding impact of climate change on their lives and talk about the importance of combating the climate change. These forums have helped boost up confidence of youth to

understand issues and options related to agriculture and to raise their voices to convince the government to take initiative on impact of climate change that can help reduce the food insecurity in Pakistan. The forum has also motivated the university youth for mega tree plantation to combat climate change and make Pakistan green and clean.



Forum: Climate Change Impact on Livelihood & Food Security

The Forum on food security, challenges and opportunities was organized in which a large no of scientists', civil society organizations, rural community, farmers and school youth participated. Lok Sanjh presented an overview of food security in the face of climate change challenges 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, progress in pursuance of the agriculture performance and challenges of feeding a growing population.

- The forum was organized to discuss that how,
- * Changes in climatic conditions constitute major challenges for agriculture productivity
 - * Examine the emerging challenges and opportunities for food security resulting from changes in global supply and demand, and the role of agriculture trade, policies and rules.
 - * Assess the adequacy of the global trading system to respond to the new situation.
 - * Recommend options for policies and international trade rules that respond to this new reality and promote food security at national level.



It was also discussed that Climate change affects everyone but the worst hit are those who are already vulnerable. Climate change impacts affect people differently depending on their livelihoods and socio-economic status. People depending on climate-sensitive livelihoods and poor or marginalized groups, with limited access to resources and information sharing, are the most affected by climate change. For example, women in rural Punjab and specially the rained part, are one of the groups most vulnerable to climate change. They depend on rained agriculture which is highly climate sensitive. Then the case studies on consequences of water scarcity and loss of suitable land impact on the livelihood of small farmers were presented to further analyse the situation.

Forum: Tree Plantation & Climate Change Mitigating



According to a [new research](#), planting more trees could be the best way to mitigate climate change — and the cheapest one. The research found that there is enough space to plant a lot more trees — around 500 billion to be exact. Then the Prime Minister of Pakistan also has taken the tree plantation initiative. Therefore Lok Sanjh foundation although doing it for the last twenty years but this year not only launched a mega tree plantation campaign but also organized some forum to advocate on the issue. So this forum was organized in collaboration with Quaid Azam University to map the global potential tree coverage and forum concluded that a vast canopy cover could be added in areas that naturally support woodlands and forests to combat the carbon that environmental degradation and human had added over the past.

With this analysis, the forum concluded that trees can take a massive amount of carbon dioxide out of the air. Thus, global tree restoration — planting more trees — is the most effective climate change solution and natural forests could make a considerable contribution to limiting global warming to well below the 1.5-degrees-Celcius. But there is an urgent need for immediate action that every one agreed in the forum.

They also agreed that implications of putting trees where they don't belong could be a serious problem because a misplaced flora could kill local ecosystems, weaken biodiversity, dry up water supplies and make areas more prone to fires and may lead to a massive ecological disruptions. Therefore the importance of respecting native species when doing restoration of ecosystems is important in restoration of natural ecosystems.

The lok Sanjh committed to plant at least 1 million trees as the contribution to the dream of PM Mega Tree Plantation campaign to keep Pakistan clean and green. Students and prof from various urban Universities has participated in the forum and they all present their view about Climate change and appreciated the role of Lsf and made a commitment for tree plantation 2019.

Forum: Post Budget-2019 and Pakistan Agriculture

Forum was conducted to understand and discussed the important budget points by the policy makers from different ministries and their affiliated think tanks to analysis the current situation of Pakistan agriculture and economy.

Main Focus of forum was on,

1. To identify the main difference between the new and old budget strategies?
2. Is this budget relevant to emerging socio-economic issues.
3. How far it will support the economic and agriculture productivity instead the luxury.
4. **Very senior** four panelists, initiated the analysis and share the macro picture of current budget regarding Pakistan Agricultural development in terms of small holders productivity. The analysis came out,
 1. 280 Billion for whole Agriculture , 218 billion for water conservation, 44 billion for the increasing productivity of legumes, wheat, rice and sugarcan, 9.3 billion for fishers and 5.6 billion for live stock has been presented in the budget.
 2. It was shared that this budget was not easy to be made because the old loans that has been taken before by old government no its time to return back that as well so we all have to be united and have to pay price.

Conclusion were,

1. It is necessary to share with government to make them realize about the importance of small farmer basic need.
2. Govt need to improve the value addition system for small farmer in different areas of agriculture.
3. Through poultry production and goats we can empower the poor farmer and promote the vision of PM.

We need to focus the water conservation techniques and there should be a policy that one has to pay a specific tax to government on the usage of extra water over the allowed water specially big water companies to avoid water wastage.



Private-Public Partnerships for Agribusiness



Forum was organized on public and private interaction for agribusiness in Punjab with the purpose to explore the opportunities that can promote agribusiness in Punjab and especially in the rural areas of Barani Punjab areas with focus on small farmers, women and youth.

To improve understanding of the potential benefits and challenges of agri-PPPs, the forum provided an analysis of many cases presented by the stakeholders present in the forum together with evidence to review of PPP policies for agriculture in Pakistan. Four common areas were identified:

- Partnerships that aim to develop agricultural value chains;
- Partnerships for joint agricultural research, innovation and technology transfer;
- Partnerships for building and upgrading market infrastructure;
- Partnerships for the delivery of business development services to farmers and small and medium enterprises.

The main lessons are synthesized, including the public skills and institutions required to enable more effective partnerships with the private sector, and the circumstances under which PPPs are likely to be the best modality for achieving sustainable development outcomes in the field of agriculture.

National Forum on Climate Change Mitigation Strategies

Main purpose of the forum was to identify the challenges and options to deal with the threat especially for the small farmers. All stake holders including, scientist, experts, policy maker and civil society organizations participated and contributed to find a way out.

Several gaps, regarding climate change and fast changing agriculture were identified like,

- Wheat crop harvesting pattern has changed gradually with the climate change.
- The cotton disease leave curl virus has been controlled by early sowing in the attock region that has been recorded successful to mitigate the climate change.
 - * Zero tillage technologies were recommended for the agriculture growth.
 - * There should be systematic market development for agriculture sector for poor farmer.
- Grazing land is major problem and challenge for the farmer to keep livestock.
- Goats and poultry are the best to have at home and easy to manage for the increase in the source of income.
- The horticulture directly affect the livestock so there should be a policy in which both field are consider together for the future development.



Conferences & Festivals

National Conference, Agri-Led

Strategies for Rural Development



LSF, organized two days National Conference on “ Strategies for Agriculture Led Rural Development to engage the senior researchers, private sector, civil society organizations and INGOs to analyze problem, develop strategies and formulate policies on sustainable agriculture to promote rural development. Eleven major sessions along with the inaugural and concluding were organized on the issues' of Sustainable agriculture for rural development. These session were on

- Climate change Impact
- Sustainable cotton production
- Traditional economics with Live stock production
- Water management issues
- Role of youth in the promotion of Rural development
- Transforming Rural economies

The high Government officials and ministers from the relevant ministries chaired the different sessions.

1. Grow Endemic plant species resistant to climate change trough out the country
2. Government has to own the Better cotton Initiative to make it sustain or long term.
3. livestock management by promoting quality livestock breeds, and Livestock breeds conservation and development of new cattle dairy breeds should be focused by government.
4. Increase in forest area from 5% to 6% by community approach, Group strongly recommended “Billion Tree Scheme” of Govt.
5. Targeted education and training of youth for their involvement and mindset,
6. Rainwater harvesting and Water pricing based coping mechanisms especially for ground water abstraction Strategy for artificial ground water recharge for rural and urban areas
7. Transform rural farming from basic to advanced methods change through technology incorporation.
8. promote village radio to disseminate experts opinions for efficient and economic crop production, involve subject of agriculture in syllabus and make it compulsory to create awareness among youth.

Mr Naem Ul Haq, Advisor to Prime Minister who took all the recommendations came from scientists along with him and promised to implement policies discussed in the conference at country level for the betterment of Sustainable agriculture.



زراعت پر مبنی دیہی ترقی کی حکمت عملی کانفرنس



وزیر اعظم کے معاون خصوصی جناب نعیم الحق، چیئرمین کشمیر کمیٹی سید فخر امام، فاقی وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی زرتاج گل، ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر لوک سانجھ ڈاکٹر فرزانہ شاہداد اور ایم ڈی آر پی ڈی سی ڈاکٹر شاد ضیاء سرینا ہونٹل اسلام آباد میں 2 روزہ زراعت پر مبنی دیہی ترقی کی حکمت عملی کے بارے میں کانفرنس سے اظہار خیال کرتے ہوئے۔

لوک سانجھ کے زیر اہتمام 10 تا 12 اکتوبر 2 روزہ زراعت پر مبنی دیہی ترقی کی حکمت عملی کے بارے میں کانفرنس سرینا ہونٹل اسلام آباد میں منعقد ہوئی۔ افتتاحی سیشن میں چیئرمین کشمیر کمیٹی سید فخر امام نے شرکت کی لوک سانجھ کی کاوش کو سراہتے ہوئے کہا کہ زراعت کی ترقی کے لیے ہمیں کسانوں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا چاہیے زراعت کی ترقی کا معنی میں بہت بڑا کردار ہے، زراعت وہ شعبہ ہے جس کا تعلق زمین سے پیداوار حاصل کرنے سے ہے، زرعی ترقی کے بغیر ملک میں صنعتیں لگانا بہت مشکل ہے کیوں کہ خام مال کے ذریعے صنعتیں ترقی کرتی ہیں، جب پیداوار کم ہوگی تو خام مال نہیں ہوگا تو صنعتیں لگانا مشکل ہو جائے گا اور صنعتی شعبہ زوال کا شکار ہو جائے گا۔



اس کانفرنس کے دوران زراعت کی ترقی کے حوالے سے مختلف 9 سیشنز ہوئے جس میں پہلا سیشن دیہی معیشتوں پر آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی کے اثرات سے ہوا۔ جسکی قیادت وفاق وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی زرتاج گل نے کی، ڈاکٹر محسن ڈاکٹر اشفاق احمد، ڈاکٹر صدف بشیر، مس معاویہ ممتاز، اور ڈاکٹر وقاص بٹ نے آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی اور دیہی معیشتوں اور ماس میڈیا پر آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی کے بارے میں آگاہی مہم کی جائے۔ مقامی اسٹیک ہولڈر کی شرکت کے ذریعے موثر فیصلے کی فراہمی کو بڑھانا چاہیے۔ اجتماعی عمل کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنے والی منڈیوں تک رسائی یعنی کیوئی کی محرک کاری دیہی ترقی کے لیے مددگار ثابت ہوگی، کے حوالے سے سیشن کے شرکاء کو اپنے اپنے مو کیا۔



Conference: Humanitarian Aid for Climate Change Crisis



Lok Sanjh Foundation, Pakistan

(Farmer Based Organization)



Lok Sanjh Foundation organized this forum in collaboration with DIHAD in Dubai in which different organizations were invited. This Forum intends to bring a variety of different experiences and knowledge of how to adapt to climate changes, minimize damages and, in the long run, plan mitigation strategies. The summary of all these stake-holders is following,



This organization shared the Climate change threats in Pakistan especially for the small farmers that climate change is increasingly becoming a major threat to livelihoods of millions of farmers living in rural Pakistan. Now it has become very easy to notice and realize the havocs that floods, particularly flash floods create, the. By the time severity of drought starts becoming visible but the cost to bear with this is quite high. As a result, droughts cause more loss of life, loss of animals and internal displacements. Then they also shared the work of Lok Sanjh to revive back the rural economies where farmers were earning their livelihood independent of the exotic resources and markets.



International Centre for Baseline Agriculture

ICBA shared experience and technologies to use alternative water to grow alternative crops in most vulnerable environments. These technologies are tested and found resilient to climate changes. Currently, ICBA is working on a number of technology developments, including the use of conventional and non-conventional water (such as saline, treated wastewater, industrial water, agricultural drainage, and seawater), water and land management technologies and remote sensing and modeling for climate change adaptation.



International Water Centre (IWC)

IWC shared national and international experiences on integrated water management particularly in dry conditions. It will be of particular interest to learn from the Australian experience of dealing with long-term drought. The Centre plays a central role in building relationships between Australian water experts and the international water sector, offering world-class professional education and training, capacity development and applied research services which promote integrated and whole-of-water cycle approaches to policy, planning and management.



Stockholm Environment Institute

SEI is an international non-profit research and policy organization that tackles environment and development challenges. They connect science and decision-making to develop solutions for a sustainable future for all. SEI Asia uses participatory approaches to co-develop and share knowledge, build partnerships, and influence policy for equitable, resilient and sustainable development. Their work spans gender and social equality, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, integrated water resources management, sustainable agriculture, energy development and urbanization.

Regional Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources

Unfortunately, these resources are increasingly at risk as rapid socioeconomic and urban growth put increasing strain on the ecosystems that sustain them. The last few years have seen natural disasters increasing, marine plastics progressively creeping into our food chain, and local jobs that depend on healthy ecosystems being

threatened.

Asia is home to extraordinary bio diversity – with five of its countries considered to be among the world's 17 mega - diverse and eight of the world's 35 bio diversity hot spots found in the region. Nature is at the heart of Asian culture and is also a source of livelihood for millions of people in the region.

IUCN is the world's largest and oldest global environmental organization, and represents a unique Union which brings together State governments, Member NGOs and six commissions of volunteer scientists. This means a powerful and growing network of organizations working together to create a more sustainable world.





This Regional Conservation Forum has brought together a critical mass of this Membership from across the region, together with key IUCN partners. Co-hosted by the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan and the National Committee of IUCN Members in Pakistan, the Forum provided a unique platform to discuss innovative conservation approaches, share regional experiences and build partnerships for future action.

The representatives discussed how they can work together to deal with Asia's pressing environmental issues, share best practices, and make decisions on a joint venture of action to improve how societies manage our natural environment for human, social and economic development.

Lok Sanjh participated in this forum and been successful to have good networking with many of the country representative from leading thinkers, grassroots organizations, decision-makers and industry leaders who have diverse perspectives on the climate change issues. Through the discussions and networking, the Lok Sanjh will be able to help set the context for the organization's next programme, with outcomes from the participation and discussions.



Festival “Youth Of Hope” Successful Experiments, Struggles and Hopes

This festival plus forum was organized in Islamabad for all project areas to share the Successful experiment, Awareness, Struggle and future Hopes of LSF for its partner grass root level communities. The participants were teachers and students from 20 schools of the Lok Sanjh project area along with the other development organizations, universities and research institutions. More over the Government, private organization, NGOs, INGOs and university students also participated in this event.



This event provided 160 participants to exchange new and innovative ideas, and support the actions of the community. The forum was designed around open discussions, based on evidence and experience, of the most effective ways to address both opportunities and challenges facing young people and to engage young people in development.

Lok Sanjh encourage the rural youth to get engaged in agricultural activities and calls the state government to focus on Youth-in-Agriculture programmes so the ideas can be replicated toward youth engagement in the agricultural sector.

This is because the agriculture is up to four times more effective than other sectors in reducing poverty and hunger at grass root level. Then world is increasingly counting on agriculture to produce more nutritious food for — and improve the livelihoods of a booming population, especially the poor. What could be more meaningful than being part of a proven solution to such a critical challenge?. Agriculture therefore can be a gold mine for young entrepreneurs and Youth in Development can be The Agents of Change.





Harvest Celebrations



The harvest festival were organized individually for each zone but both at individual and cluster level schools. It typically feature feasting, both family and public, with foods that are produced by the small farmers and are harvested around the time of the festival. Ample food and freedom from the fields are two central features of the event where farming communities bring in food from the garden in order to celebrate their harvest.

Besides the schools and the local communities, the scientists, educationists, local institutions and other civil society organizations also participated in the festivals for the common cause of defending diversity against destructive and threatening tendencies in agricultural production and land use to offer an opportunity for the small farmers for enhancing their collaboration to deliver a joint message to the representatives of governments so they can't take an action to save the biodiversity and biosafety of the most effected areas in the face of climate change.



National Olive festival at BARI, Chakwal

Promotion of olive can prove an important milestone in meeting the national requirements of edible oil for which the government is planning to launch more olive projects to supplement the present efforts, where Lok Sanjh as an active partner is contributing in the effort to make it a national success.



This festival was organised by the Barani Agricultural Research Centre, in district Chakwal in collaboration with the USAID. The USAID Mission Director was the chief guest on this occasion where almost 300 people participated from a number of scientists and government officials.

This was a good opportunity for the farmers to learn that how to earn their livelihood through the cultivation of climate smart agriculture practices. Then the festival gather the all known stakeholders of olive together to share their work ,struggle and achievements for the better production of olive in Pakistan and sharedtheir experiences f adding value to this crop.

The guests and participants visited the lok Sanjh stall and took a keen interest in its different products that had introduced in th earea and produced on purely organic base practices.



The festival motivated the farmers about the importance of olive tree plantation and use of modern technology to boost yield. USAID mission head talked to the farmers and assured them for possible assistance in olive production as it is very productive tree in rainfed areas and is precious/beneficial to raise their livelihood.

Almost 20 olive Stakeholders participated in the olive quality competition and Olive tasting Competition in which People visiting the Lok sanjh stall and took very intrest in buying organic products of lok sanjh.

Then the Prize distribution ceromony was condeucted and Lok Sanjh Foundation was awarded a shield with 3rd position in producing good quality olive and specially dessiminating it in larger communities.

Youth Festivals



in Schools

Celebrating events and festivals in schools is an integral part of Lok Sanjh's strategy to encourage communities and students to embrace their own traditions and culture in the same way as their fore-father used to do it with their own culture, wisdom and diversity.

This is how the students remember the significance of the occasion as an important day to make a record of their happiness. These events and festivals organized by LSF are often celebrated with great enthusiasm from schools,

where they feel themselves away from classroom activities and try to learn about different types of festivals with the history to understand different parts of the country as well.

Such festivals and celebration always bring students closer to traditional and cultural belief and help them to understand the people from different backgrounds. Being a diverse country, the students need to know what each festival means, and it is only through these celebrations that they get to know more the event also helped bringing happiness and love amongst

the students and communities.

This year Lok Sanjh in collaboration with the District Education Management organized festival in each and every school to mobilize the student community at large scale. In each school the festivals were organized on different issues related to climate change and food security. Though in schools, Lok Sanjh work with the eco club student only but in these festivals the whole school and village communities are invited to participate actively.



Festivals in Cluster Villages

This year we moved to our most ambitious program of mela and we are proud that the mela has grown to become one of the organization's signature cultural events which is promoting Lok sanjh, as an open, inclusive and welcoming place for the grass root level communities to participate and enjoy the cultural diversity. Working with hundreds of farmers, local and national we presented a vibrant and colourful cultural celebration and it is just wonderful as it was the beginning of harvest season and we attracted our biggest audience ever to celebrate with us this year."

The guests praised this event as a "fantastic celebration of our cultural and agricultural diversity". The highlights of the event, were the parade, debates, games and cooking competition, however the entertainment also included a programme of performances on the main stage as well as food, crafts and art. The annual festivals were organized at cluster village level in which minimum two schools and 3-4 villages participated.

Then in continuation to this event another Grand harvesting mela was organized at Center for skills Development & demonstration (CSDD) in village Ratwal with the title "building communities cultivating peace". The village communities on their own celebrated the agricultural and cultural diversity through different activities like, games, Poultry, Goats shows, handicraft stalls, cooking Competition among students and village female, which is greatly enjoyed by the Participants of the event. After the celebrations, the local farmers started cultivation in their agriculture fields, hoping for a good crop in the upcoming season.



‘Remember Together’ Khunda Festival



The festival was organized in collaboration with the school and Khunda village that provided an opportunity to arrange a variety of extra curricular activities linked to the village environment including the question and answer session with following main activities,

1. debates and games
2. Student speeches
3. Goat and poultry competition
4. Village activist speeches
5. Award ceremony
6. Food competition

This festival helped demonstrate the cultural and Biological Diversity of the area and its impact on the communities along with the suggested solution for farm level problems. Then the communities participated in the traditional cooking festival to demonstrate the food diversity and its role to combat the food insecurity of the poor families.

The festival came up with a strong solidarity between the village and the Lok Sanjh foundation as expense was partly contributed by the village farmers. This act has helped increase the confidence level of poor farming communities to further collaborate and enhance the work of Lok Sanjh Foundation.



Enhancing Staff Competence

The Lok Sanjh Foundation has taken the initiative of team building, mobility, and promotion as an essential way to manage its human capital. Therefore during the project period, Lok Sanjh organized many staff trainings to further promote the competencies and skills of staff members, so they can perform excellence while executing the project activities. Mainly these trainings focussed on,



1. Improve work behaviors, knowledge, and skills that impact their success and organizations. This further promoted, analytical thinking, communication, flexibility, integrity, and teamwork.
2. Improve some special competencies like: core competencies, leadership competencies, functional competencies, and career competencies.
3. Improve the management Competency to identify and optimize the skills and competencies required to deliver for the organization's work strategy to develop employees to optimize their strengths.

BftW Partners Meeting in Dubai

BftW partners meeting was in December 2019 in Dubai, in which partners from Pakistan and BftW high representative (Dr. Gerlind Schneider and Barnhart Schaefer) participated. Following were the main objectives,

- Partners Presentation about Progress of the ongoing project going.
- Discussion on Changing political, social and economic situation in Pakistan
- Project Planning in regards to changing situation

Next Strategy at least for 5 years to be included in BftW program.



A comprehensive discussion was done by the partners about the changing political, social and economic situation of Pakistan. The hurdles and difficulties have been discussed, nowadays facing by civil society in Pakistan. Different options and strategies were discussed to adopt in changing political and economic situation. Project planning was analysed in group work by all participants of the workshop, some ideas and lobbying were shared as brain storming to ease the project activities and work. Different models of approaching to policy makers were briefly discussed to influence them for positive change in the crises situation.

Some important highlights were shared which gives strength to Pakistan's political, social and economic situation. At the end session some suggestion were laid down for BftW to include in their strategy for next five years planning to work for the betterment of the society of Pakistan while approving projects.



Building the capacity of the staff about the new project and its strategy, is an essential part of program implementation. This type of basic training for all staff covers the guiding principles, goals, and program activities of Lok Sanjh and its projects. It informs staff members about specific methods for working strategies with rural communities and encourages the staff members to reflect on their personal attitudes and beliefs related to Lok Sanjh with a review of the organization's work for poor small farmers.

For this purpose, Lok Sanjh Foundation organized a two-day staff training on the new project (Phase-II) for the whole staff to understand the new project and build their capacity to better deliver on the assigned target of the project for smooth running and implementation of the program activities.

Staff Training on New Project



Staff Training on Work Ethics

The training helped the organization to cultivate an ethical workplace, with more motivated and trustworthy responsibilities. The Lok Sanjh team learned the organization values, building mutual tolerance, integrity, or even dealing with difficult circumstances to create a safe and fair workplace. The training included a review of gender issues relevant to the context; and encourage staff members to reflect on their own attitudes and beliefs related to gender.



Training provided a potential platform for reviewing staff members' responsibilities vis-à-vis the Code of conduct, which focus to develop the HR policies for further implementation. The followings were discussed in the training,

- The work ethics enforced a well-established codes of professional and personal conduct that not only stay in compliance with all regulations and laws that govern the organization, but also moral codes of conduct that include honesty, diversity, compassion, and respect for each other
- Staff learned the LSF mission statement to best deliver the services to the beneficiaries.
- Staff learned, how to work in different culture of the project areas.

Swot Analaysis Training

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning techniques used to help a person or organization to identify, strengths, weaknesses, Opportunities and threats related to work competition, success or failure. Lok Sanjh organized SWOT Analysis training for staff with the main focus to engage all staff members in the self analysis of their work and their job relevant responsibilities.

The staff did the SWOT analysis of the whole project activities along with the management structure, their responsibilities and field problems. This provided an opportunity to the staff to think out of their routine work write down the pro and cons to improve and deliver the responsibilities in the best possible way.



LSF Role Identified



- Strong relationship with communities at grass root level.
- LSF is Successful in building School climate resilient mode.
- LSF has a very strong network with the like- minded organizations, both private publicinstitutions.
- Successful in engaging youth in agriculture programs.
- Known at national level as an organic organization.
- Progressive relationship with government of Pakistan at district, provisional and federal level.
- Excellent Expertise in developing women orientated low cost local technologies.

- Highly equipped with the best way of teaching the illiterate communities through pictorial publications and audio, video community radio programs.
- Production of pure organic food at national level.
- A strong system of water management has developed to cater the needs of grass root level communities.



Weaknesses

- Increased staff turnover due to less salary and field work.
- Lack of dedication of staff in field work and prefer to work in office environment
- Lack of team work and team management.
- The staff lack the grass root level knowledge of agricultural.
- Staff lack the agriculture concept even after university degrees.

Wayforward and Opportunities

- There is need to build a teamwork.
- Lot of scope for Value chain development.
- Need to devise market outlets for small poor farmers.
- Need to strengthen the Strong and positive relationship with all the agricultural academics and government research institutes and ministries.
- Need more focus to streamline gender as cross cutting theme.
- Focus on women empowerment and engaging youth specially girls.



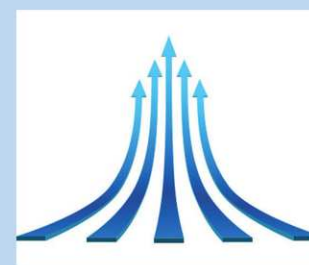
Threats

- LSF Registration.
- Water management in project villages.
- Shrinking space for CSOs.
- Lack of legal certification for organic product.



Learnings

- The staff understood their the program and its implementation
- Sharing of field work and lesson learned
- Learn to improve their work
- Learn to find a way forward.
- Learn to work best matching their skills
- Learnto improve on their skills



Teaching Organics to Students



The aim of the Lok Sanjh project is to provide chemical-free, nutrient-rich vegetables to the children with an opportunity to learning by doing process. Schools were selected based on the available space and water resources and a small start-up kit was provided with guidelines on vegetable seeds saving, production and sowing along with the other requirements like bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides etc. The twelve students of eco-clubs were chosen, registered and trained on the all organic indicators of organic agriculture.

The community vegetable plots were also initiated with support from the village community who were part of the trainees but they contributed many items in the form of farm yard manure and seeds. These plots are maintained by the student committees formed under guidance of teachers and LSF staff.

This activity is implemented successfully in all schools where the students had benefited by doing all learning experiences. This has established strong relationships between the school and the community and the women are successfully producing chemical free vegetables to secure their family food.

Teachers Review & Planning Meeting



Regular review, learning and planning meetings are central to the principles of the achieving any specific goal and this is the strategy that Lok Sanjh has adapted over the last many years to follow the development processes. LSF always value and reflect upon the excellent work undertaken by teachers, capitalising on the momentum of high-quality ongoing professional dialogue to ensure future engagement in meaningful learning based on activities planned and implemented.

In this regards, Lok Sanjh through out the year provides these opportunities to the teachers, to reflect on their practice and personal learning, punctuated with a variety of professional learning conversations. The activity is supported by quarterly review and planning meeting between teachers and Lok Sanjh, which is set within a culture of professional trust and positive relationships, where everyone has a shared understanding of its purpose. This engagement helps teachers to plan for improvement and become even better. It also promotes inclusion and enables us to best meet the increasingly diverse needs of all learners.

The teachers, through these trainings have learned the Professional Standards as core to the being, knowing and doing to make useful connections between Review and Development planning. Therefore through actively engaging in self-evaluation across the standards and ongoing dialogue, teachers are becoming agents of change, develop an enquiring mindset and take ownership of their learning process. The strategy has grown across learning communities where teachers are being recognised and valued by the communities as proactive role models of learning and development.

These meeting provided an opportunity both for the Lok Sanjh and the school management to sit together for clarifying the issues that they both have been facing in program implementation in performing their responsibilities. Sometimes these meetings conclude with to organize more of this type of meetings, trainings and planning to meet their key responsibilities.



Bftw Workshop “Governance & Compliance Standards”

A three days workshop on “Governance and Compliance Standards” was organized in March, 2019 by BftW partners in Pakistan. All partners along with their board members from Pakistan participated in the subject conference. This workshop remained very fruitful as an opportunity to discuss the program interventions introduced by the BftW partner, sharing and learning from each other experiences. It was emphasizing on having strong and effective governance system in the organizations.



The workshop was fruitful to designed and help the partner organization to customize the governance process on the good existing governance framework. The workshop strength was laid down on below:

- Governance structures, policies and control systems with respect to good governance.
- Governance oversight and controls on management.

Independence of board and its effectiveness.

Staff Exposure Visit to South and Central Punjab

These were conducted in all three zones for school teachers, eco club students and lead farmers to learn more from other areas' agriculture strategies and train them about agricultural practices and techniques. These visits remained very important to enable the participants from a different setting to interact and learn from each other, allowing them to view practical/real life situations of successful integration of sustainable practices in the field of agriculture.

The eco-club students also visited the agricultural institutions at the district and provincial level to learn the technical things, where a broader information exchange took place between the interacting groups, beyond the core topic. It was observed that all the participants were enthusiastic for learning and ready to implement their learning's in their own village. These visits were a step forward in the project as it was a real time experience for the participants on the struggle and hard work that goes into building a remarkable ideal village. It was a good learning experience for the project team, eco-club students and teachers for which they demanded more of such type exposure visits to better understand the learning. Hence the next tour is planned in the south Punjab areas so the group can maximize their learning's on the struggles and methodologies to be adopted to build an ideal farming practices model in their villages, where the climate change impacts are more severe.



One of the exposure visits was conducted in Ayub Research center Faisalabad for the eco club members to train and educate them about various agriculture models in irrigated Punjab and low cost technologies of seed bank and tunnel farming by the expert research officers.

Then Bari Chakwal exposure visit was conducted for the students and farmers to train them about the value addition of the fruits and vegetables and how to grow vegetables in different arid zones that can benefit to small farming communities in earning their sustainable livelihood.

Quarterly Planning & Review Meetings

The purpose of the quarterly planning is to drive the annual plan and a long-term strategy forward, that track to hit the annual goals. So this way the staff start struggling to get prepare for each coming quarter.

The process always starts prior to holding this meeting with a core group to review the Annual Plan and

determine the meeting objectives. This help to discuss strategic and operational topics that might be useful during the session and gather the maximum possible feedback of employees.

These meetings also drive accountability and engage the team to focus on working for solutions rather

than spending the time giving status updates. In this regard the weekly meetings are a key part of an overall strategic meeting that helps grow the organization toward excellence. So this is how the organization develop its weekly, monthly and annual plans.



Staff Welfare Program

To keep a workforce mentally and physically healthy, it comes down to several types of services, as well as benefits. This is because the higher the wage for any position, the higher the costs are to rehire and retrain a new person. Factor in the time that it takes to advertise for a new position, screen the resumes, interview prospective candidates (often, multiple times), and finally to introduce someone new to the ongoing working environment and retrain them — this adds up to a loss of money for the organization in a *big* way. The longer people stick with their jobs, the more proficient they become, and that has a huge impact on productivity. That directly affects the way an organization makes its money. Seasoned employees also make minimum mistakes and try to avoid the risks associated with the program success.



Eid and Ramzan Gifts



These packages are a part of the staff benefit program that Lok Sanjh is doing over the last many years. The activity builds the interfaith harmony and strengthen the team relationships to learn from each others.

These packages included winter, summer cloths and Ramdhan food packages etc. This is because, mostly the support staff is very poor and do not afford to buy cloths for themselves, therefore this little seasonal and event based support encourages the employees to stay satisfied and encourages them to stay with the organization for a longer time. Also it has created a best interest of the employees to value their job performance.

Keeping in view the relaxation time for employees, the staff retreats are planned twice in a year for the following reasons,

1. By taking healthy breaks actually changed the staff's attitude towards work and accordingly their interest in the organization. Now employees feel dedicated to the cause and are more focussed on the targets.
2. It provided the opportunity to interact in person with every one, which is not possible in office environment as every one is busy there.
3. The staff learned to work more efficiently and with greater overall success. Which is why that away from office is perfect for greater cooperation.
4. New setting, new ideas, staying away from office has prove to encourage brainstorming and creativity, and remove the barriers to stay in team work.
5. After a nice time spent and break from office working, creat more energy among staff members to get back to office with a positive attitude. Then they are also reconnected with their team, happy about who they work with and what they are doing together

Lok Sanjh organized staff Retreat to that was very relaxing for the staff and to strengthen their team work. It also helped integrating new staff members and energizing the employees. This is planned every year to set new and common goals, initiate valuable training, facilitate better communication between employees and team building activities.

Staff Retreat & Dayout



Often employees know each other superficially but providing them with an offsite experience, away from work, allows for employees to bond and build a lasting relationship. Another major advantage of retreats and team building activities are the skills building exercises. This is a prime opportunity to teach employees valuable skills while they simultaneously learn how to effectively perform as a team. This has also proved to be a powerful team building to increase the organization's workforce, develop more productive relationships and improve levels of communication and cooperation among the team members.

LSF Monitoring & Evaluation System

Monitoring is a vital process, when running a project to ensure that it contributes to a real change for the “beneficiaries”. Its aim is either to assess a project's progress or to ensure if it is on the right track to achieve the expected results, or to observe and understand discrepancies, difficulties or even new opportunities. Monitoring therefore helps us to decide what adjustments are needed to achieve the project's goals.

For this purpose most of the Lok Sanjh programs have built in monitoring and evaluation system that always help to identify/document program weaknesses and tracking progress toward common indicators across the project. It also helps to understand and strengthen the many multi-layered factors that may create hindrance to achieve its goals.

Lok Sanjh combines various methods that to gather the required information for sharing with its partners, who are involved in the project so the right decisions can be made at the right time that feeds organisational learning, accountability and advocacy.

Monitoring is therefore a crucial step for Lok Sanjh to implement a project and reporting back to the donors to demonstrate its usefulness through a comprehensive and strategic way.



Therefore the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has been continuously done during the project cycle to assess its day to day working and overall impact in the area. The data is regularly shared with the senior management in progress review meetings. It helps to take timely corrective measures, if re- quired so. Hence, the project is a successful endeavor. The outcome of the investigation is suggestions to further improve this project.

ED s` Monitoring Visits

In Lok Sanjh, the 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. This helps to focus on results that matter, while monitoring facilitates learning from past successes and challenges and those encountered during implementation.

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. These visits serve as spectrum of integral purposes specific to each visit type and provides conceptual proof of training after assessment. This is because there are few more things that are more important than data collection in implementing the project that could have a far-reaching impact on trial outcomes.



External Evaluation

This has been done by the external evaluation team in all project areas, (fateh jung, chakwal and Faisalabad). The evaluation team spent five days in different schools and villages to assess the impact of the program.

It has been noted by the evaluation team that community has started working independently to empower them-self to mitigate the climate change and food insecurity impact. The stakeholders are highly appreciative of the work done by the project and support its continuation in the existing areas for larger impact and to replicate this model in other parts of the country to make contribution for poverty eradication at grass root level.

The evaluation team was of the view that there is need to do more focused work with women farmers to enhance their role and effectiveness in creating better livelihoods at the village level. After documenting the successful evaluation, the team suggested that Lok Sanjh needs to expand its work in more marginalized areas as Lok Sannjh through farmers' conferences and festivals has been quite successful in highlighting the issues of the small farmer s agricultural issues and in demonstrating that the model of development which Lok Sanjh follows is useful and effective. But it needs more efforts to pursue government to provide policy support for replicating Lok Sanjh work through public agricultural institutions.



Lok Sanjh is the only organization in the country that has successfully initiated organic farming at such a scale and has demonstrated that a shift to organic farming is possible without losing crop productivity. Now Lok Sanjh needs to upgrade its efforts to pursue government to support organic farming in the country.

Recommendations were,

1. Branching Out Youth Agriculture Program
2. Program Expansion in KPK and South Punjab
3. Scaling up of Water Conservation Program
4. Branding and Marketing of Organic Products
5. Scaling up the Agriculture Trainings

Documentation of School Program

Lok Sanjh, while working with the school youth has initiated to document the whole program activities 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 adopted to implement the whole program, 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 all the stakeholders ensure that every one should be informed of those changes. The process is meaningful and key to successful program implementation, where parent, teachers and Lok Sanjh meetings are arranged to discuss the issues and options for durable agreements. This way it make an official school record with treatment notes, lessons, plans and progress for further implementation strategy.



Governance of The Organization



Lok sanjh is governed by a board of directors comprising of development professionals, intellectuals, academicians, and activists. The Board provides vision and intellectual support and is the apex decision making body of the organization. The total number is seven including the Chairman and the founder Director.

BOG Meeting

The Chairman preside at all meetings of the Board, ED Lok Sanjh serves board secretary to take notes of all decisions taken by the board and ensure implementation of all these decisions. The Ed is required to perform assigned duties in accordance with regulations adopted by the Board and shall be guided by the policy of the organization. The Ed also prepares papers on any matter submitted to the Board; receive, translate, reproduce and distribute documents of the Board, its committees and other subsidiary bodies; prepare and circulate summary records of meetings, resolutions adopted by the Board and any other documentation required; interpret speeches made at meetings.



It is clear that board holds a key position in the accountability chain and aim for high-quality performance. Lok Sanjh Board of Governors (BOG) meeting, therefore is held two to three times in a year in which board reviewed the general progress of the organization and support the chief executive in the major decisions of the organization.

New Initiatives

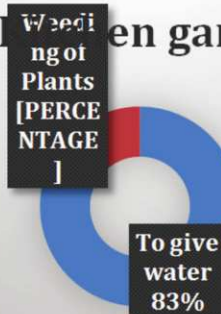
The baseline survey was undertaken by the project team to understand the area's socio-economic conditions and attitudes of the project beneficiaries (community, Student) in relation to Climate Resilient Agriculture (new project) and its adaptation to cope with climate change impacts.

This has helped to identify major issues and provided insight for community opinion and school youth to implement the new project activities.

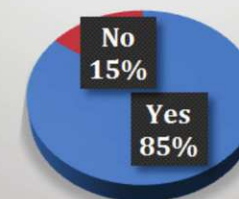
The secondary data was analyzed in consultation of the union council, Tehsil and District education offices. This survey has been conducted in 28 schools and adjacent villages in District Attock, District Faisalabad, KPK and Chakwal. This will help to devise the implementation strategy for the project activities (2019-2022).

Baseline Survey of New Project Areas

How children help in their garden?



Kitchen Garden in Home



New Project Start


Lok Sanjh is always eager to support new program initiatives that recognize the different types of wisdom and knowledge to enhance the profile of organization and team s' efficiency. The new initiatives taken so far have helped improve the services of the organization, clarify its objectives and implement strategies to accomplish goals. This included meetings and group discussion to enhance the understanding of subject matters.

With the above objectives Lok Sanjh Foundation organized several orientation meeting/trainings for the field staff to understand the new project objectives, activities and implementation strategies.



Mobile Health Clinic in Toba Tek Singh

INTERLOOP & BCI: WORKING HAND IN HAND



Launching Mobile Health Clinic in rural communities to serve farmers, women & children

Interloop Limited signed an agreement with Lok Sanjh Foundation; the implementing partner of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) in Pakistan, on 04/01/2019 to finance provision of Mobile Health Services to Rural Communities in cotton growing areas of 3 union councils of District Toba Tek Singh.



Basic Health Services for
4000 Community Members per week

AGREEMENT SIGNING CEREMONY




BCI Team Visit at TTS

The regional meeting of BCI members was held in Lahore and then after regional meeting, the delegates / partners (ginners, Spinners, Fabric/Garment Mills, IPs, Farmers, BCI staff and GLAs) paid visit to the Lok Sanjh project areas in Toba Tek Singh, South Punjab for following reasons.

- To monitor field activities.
 - To share their experience in cotton production for conservation of the biodiversity.
 - To monitor the IPM, Bio pesticides, Compost and Liquid fertilizers use by registered farmers.
 - To encourage linkages among stakeholders
- To observe locally available resource use in cotton fields



Rally For Kashmir Cause

The rally was organized to support the Government of Pakistan in the favour of Kashmir's communities and to join hand with state for common cause. Warm welcome received from all walks of life. The effort was greatly appreciated by media.



Meeting with Agriculture & Live Stock Minister Punjab

The meeting remained very successful after discussing the Agriculture related issues and subsidy for small farmers with Malik Nauman Ahmad Langrial Minister for Agriculture Punjab



Partnership with TEVTA



In meeting with TEVTA the following issues were discussed the following and agree to peruse it regularly,

- To enhance the capacity of rural youth in the field of modern agriculture and animal Husbandry technologies.
- To collaborate with Agriculture Department.
- To bridge up gaps between agri-department and farmers.
- To create awareness regarding the use of modern technologies to enhance crop productivity.

To build coordination between research, extension and market.

The proposed meeting schedule was agreed on quarterly quarterly basis. The agenda and minutes will be written and circulated by RBDC after reviewing by chairman.

World Food Day at UMT



The founder Director Participated in event of World Food Day organized by the University of Management & Technology (UMT) in Lahore. Prominent speakers from all walks of life and students/teachers were the audiences. Speeches were related to food & food sovereignty. Dr Muhammad Aslam Rector UMT also presented shield to Lok Sanjh Foundation.



Capacity Building Sessions

Several training and demonstration sessions were arranged for farming communities of the project at RBDC site in Toba Tek Singh, where model was shared to promote the house level vegetable production to meet the nutrition of the family and to increase the family income by selling the surplus in nearby villages.

Wheat Seed Distribution in Toba Tek Singh



BCI — BKN Meeting

LSF/RBDC an active member of Better Cotton Initiative Knowledge Network (BKN) to share the best practices with implementation partners (IPs) and learning from each other's experiences.

Lok Sanjh participated in the meeting and shared that we are working on child labor eradication in different districts in BCI projected areas. In this case we are successful in creating the awareness among communities and school children. This is because mostly children are working on different mechanical shops and women and children are exposing the pesticide affects. Therefore it is very necessary to control it and for women empowerment for which the campaign are being held for the working women.



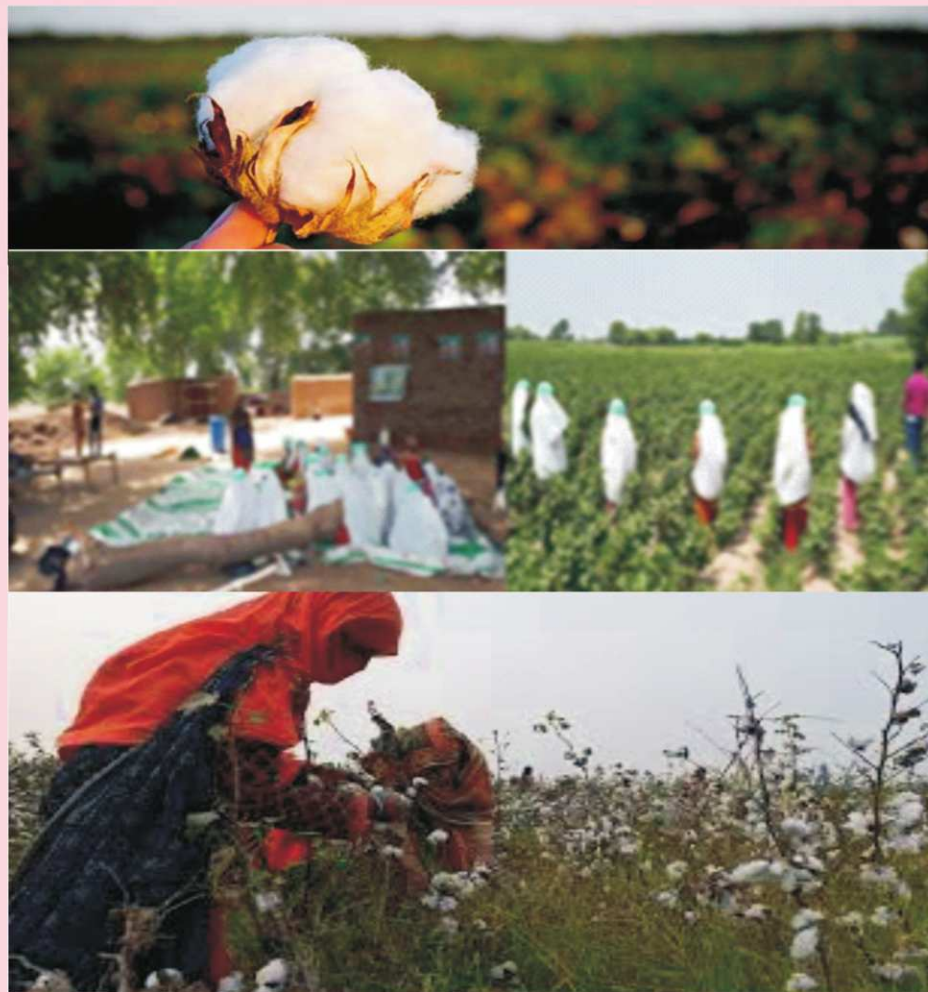
Farm Machinery Pool Inauguration in TTS



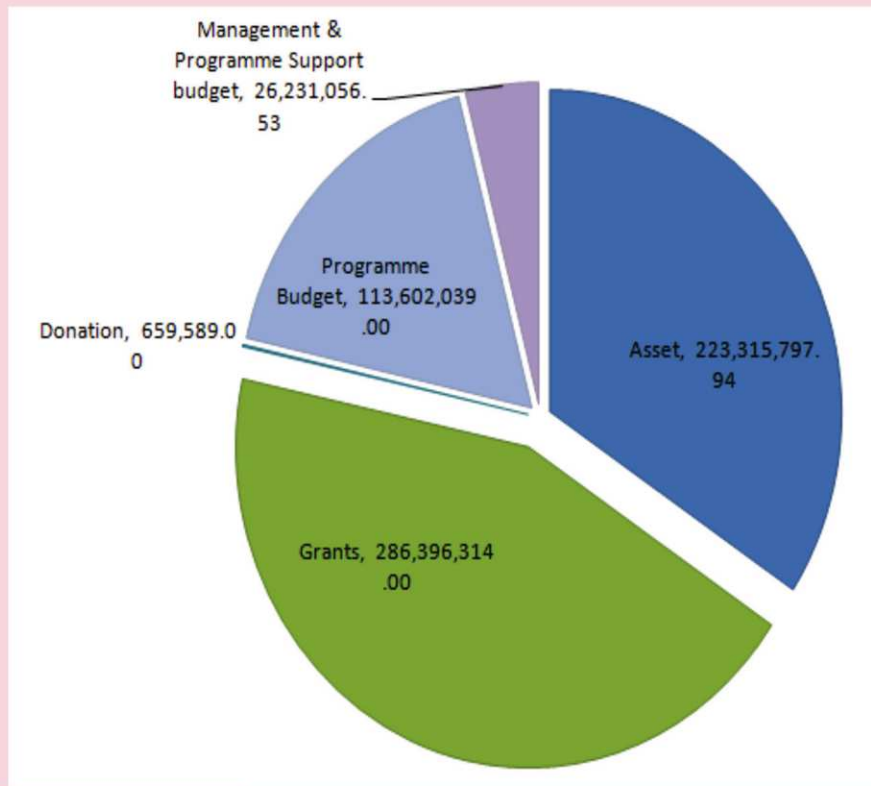
The GIZ has supported Lok Sanjh Foundation to build a farm machinery pool to facilitate the small farmers and specially the cotton women farmers. All required machinery that is beyond the resources of small farmers.

BCI Farmers Support

Lok Sanjh Foundation took new initiatives to women cotton pickers for provision of cloth for clean cotton and cap to control trash and also mask for dust on the principles of BCI for which the cotton communities appreciated the initiative taken by LSF.



LSF Financial Position 2019



In 2019, Lok Sanjh aimed to consolidate its work on climate resilient agriculture by devising youth focused adaptation strategies. Low cost, small scale development models introduced by Lok Sanjh are grossly accepted by the farmers as they encourage use of locally available resources. Rural women enterprise development activities have proved a strong source of motivation and confidence building in women. They feel encouraged while owning their assets in the form of goat, poultry, tools and seed. LSF is further strengthening its work on specialized value chains and organic products development and entered into new alliances to support this work.

LSF as a member of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is implementing the cotton farmers training programme with 135000 farmers in South Punjab and has planned to expand it to reach 300,000 farmers in 2020.

We Succeed to Plan & Plan to Succeed



Lok Sanjh Foundation