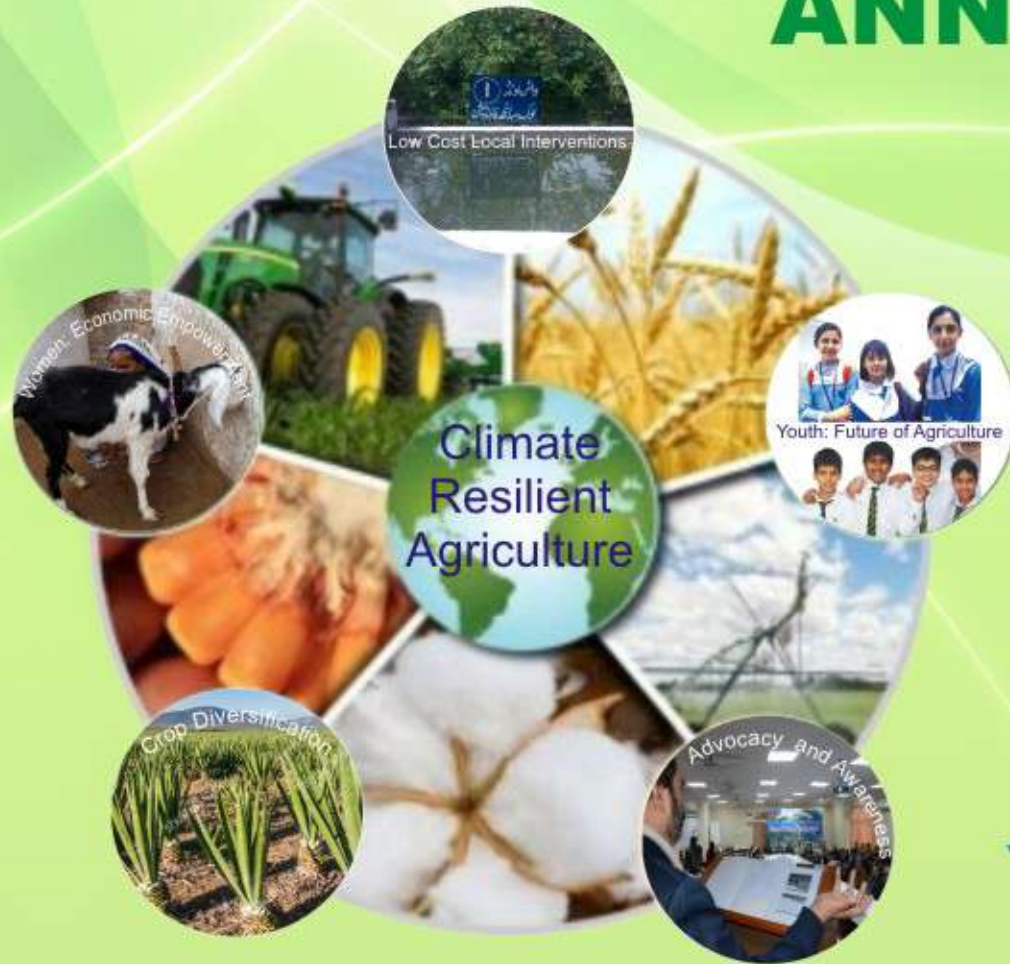


ANNUAL REPORT 2016



Year of Youth



Lok Sanjh Foundation
www.loksanjh.org

Acknowledgments

The document is an outcome of the Lok Sanjh work to struggle for enhancing livelihood opportunities for the small farming communities, who are striving with us to fight hunger and poverty in Rural Pakistan. I take this opportunity to thank everyone who travelled this year journey along with us and gratefully acknowledge the valuable and generous assistance provided by the donor to support the noble cause.

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 Reworking Climate Change Adaptation
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Inside Report

Training on Organic Agriculture
Training on Continuous Harvest
Schooling Poultry and Goat Husbandry
Fostering Fruit for Health
Training On Value Addition
Training on Honey production
Certificate courses
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REEL - Cotton Programme

Better Cotton Initiative
Cotton Demonstration Plots

New Initiatives

Launching Youth empowerment and support program (YES-P)
Wheat Seeds Distribution to Students
Student Eco Club Activities

Student Game Competitions
Launching Community Radio
ICARDA Visited project areas
Visit to University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
Human Appeal visited Lok Sanjh
Introduction of Hydroponic System
Pakistan Independence Day with Students
Farmers Registration
Meeting with Inter loop Limited
Fund Raising and Relationship Building
Staff Retreat and Day away

Monitoring & Evaluation (MEAL)

Governance of the Organization
BOG Meeting
LSF Financial Position 2016

ED`Note



I am delighted to bring forth this annual report to share the works, efforts and impacts made by Lok Sanjh Foundation during the year 2016. The report highlights our projects, development activities and the real stories from the field explaining the ground realities.

I would like to thank our donors and partners who supported us in this struggle and without whom it would not have been possible to come this far. Most essentially, my thanks are to the beneficiaries who reciprocated these efforts in making real people centered struggle against poverty and Hunger.

This year, we were able to give more priority to inclusion of gender and youth issues by reaching out to greater percentage of women, children, marginalised people and the rural school youth through our projects.

We have moved a step further in strengthening government system and extension department by working closely both at the district and central level. As a result we have Memorandum of Understanding with several central government institutions to reach out to the most underprivileged people. This has added value to our goal at large scale, poverty reduction, technology justice and sustainable wellbeing for the most marginalized section of the society.

In the coming years, we hope to work more aggressively to implement new interventions and strategies to strengthen our work and ensure greater accountability to those, we serve. Besides, Lok Sanjh is working in communities that are vulnerable to hazards like floods and earthquakes so to reduce disaster risks and help them become stronger against these natural calamities.

We are harnessing the power of consumer's action to change the food system for long-lasting sustainability. In our effort to right the wrongs of poverty and injustice, we are not afraid to hold the powerful accountable as we are trying to set the trends for food business in favour of poor communities that can help them maintain a strong and independent voice. It was a year of challenges and victories. BUT still much more to do, that we will carry on through our programs to strengthen the struggle and elevate the voices of people living in poverty.

Happy reading and With Best Wishes

Dr. Farzana Shahid

About Us



About Lok Sanjh

Lok Sanjh is struggling to capacitate small farming communities against poverty, Hunger and injustice, so they may be heard in policy processes. This is contributing to poor people s, well being by empowering the rural youth and improving their access to knowledge and resources.

During 2016, Lok Sanjh being able to build capacity of hundreds of farmers on Ecological agriculture by enhancing their skills, demonstration of ecological farming practices and by reintroducing indigenous crop varieties to maintain agro-diversity and food security in project areas.

Besides, Lok Sanjh helps people caught up in natural disasters and conflict by providing clean water, food and sanitation facilities to the disaster victims. The situation has been worsened by the impacts of climate change, especially when the authorities are not addressing it properly. Therefore to stop people going hungry, Lok Sanjh is struggling to devise strategies for securing local food systems and reviving traditional economies. Added to this, Lok Sanjh lobby governments, international organizations and corporations for fairer land policies and action on climate change.



In this regards Lok Sanjh, through its programs is being able to set up models of bio-diversity based agricultural practices and build capacity of the small farmers to raise their concerns on different agricultural issues. Especially there is more focus on women by recognizing their role in the household economy and Seed Saving practices. They have been involved in income generation activities like local seed initiatives, kitchen gardening, skills enhancement trainings, goat and poultry farming to raise their living conditions.



Mission

The Mission is “people-centred development, where people are valued and treated equally to enjoy their rights and can influence decisions affecting their lives. This ensures equitable access of women, men and youth to resources and knowledge for potential contribution in the local economies.



Broader Objective

To help small farming communities for adaptation of low cost local technologies, build their skills and knowledge people centered solutions that can transform their lives in the face of climate change to achieve technology justice, poverty reduction and livelihood sustainability.



Geographical Area



1.

Mountain Agriculture
(Kashmir)

Dry Land Agriculture
(North Punjab & KPK)

2.



At present Lok Sanjh is working in four agro-ecological zones:



3.

Rice Based Agriculture
(Central Punjab)

Cotton Based Agriculture
(South Punjab)

4.



Lok Sanjh is working in different agro-ecological zones: a) Mountain Agriculture b) Dry land Agriculture c) Rice Based Agriculture, and d) Cotton based Agriculture. Altogether it is working in 11 districts of Pakistan: Rawalpindi, Attock, Bagh, Sheikhpura, Nankana, Gujranwala, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang, Khanewal, Bagh, Ra.wlakot.

Farm Intensification





Farm Intensification for Sustainable Livelihood

Under the climate change threats, many of the conventional cultivation practices and strategies may not be relevant any more. This needs to devise and recommend technologies that can give resilience against such shocks and respond well to climate change effects. Keeping in view the land deterioration of the project areas, new crop varieties (Sisal and Olive) have been introduced to economically strengthen the small farmer's livelihood and to absorb the climate change shocks.



Broadening Development



Lok Sanjh is experimenting with new crop varieties for the last three years. Farmers are also identifying existing varieties of the important crops, with wide variation in crop abilities to adapt changing climate. Agricultural researchers and extension agents are hired to help farmers identify climate resilient varieties that may be better adapted to future threats. Three crops, sisal, Canola and olives have been introduced in collaboration with PODB as these crops may be processed for value chain with following observations,



Sisal Cultivation:

Lok Sanjh has introduced Sisal crop that can grow under extremely harsh conditions with very little water. It is a fiber plant that can grow on poor soils, requires no fertilizers and can survive in extreme moisture stress with no pest attack on the crop. LSF is linking it to the value chain as a better option for the small farmers livelihood. Besides economical returns it also helps in stabilizing local environment, reducing soil erosion and stabilizing sand dunes and as a carbon-sinking crop.

Golden Revolution



Sisal Collection & Nursery Development

The farming communities of the project areas were mobilized to develop sisal nurseries and later to grow sisal as hedgerow in their fields. They were given an exposure visit to Arid Agriculture University, so they can learn about the sisal nursery raising, selection of sucker, seedlings, agronomic practices to prepare fields for sisal crop. So far 60 nurseries have been developed by involving male and female farmers. Further they are trained on following,

- Labour is spread out more uniformly.
- Increases income on small farm holdings
- Withstanding price fluctuation
- Mitigate effects of climate variability
- Improving fodder for animals
- Conserve natural resources
- Minimise environment pollution
- Reduce dependency on off-farm inputs





Olive Plants Distribution



Lok Sanjh has distributed the olive plants that are suitable for setting orchard or to enhance the landscape. Olive trees are extremely hard trees that adapt to many climates and soil conditions. Over the last three years the best suitable varieties have been identified and distributed in the project areas. These range from those varieties that perform well in the colder barani parts and that are more suited to the warmer parts of the country.



Introduction of Oil Seed Crops



Introduction of high yielding varieties in oilseed crops replaced a number of traditional low yielding crops because of their higher efficiency.





Seed Enterprise To Lead Rural Economies

The SEED Initiative aims to support an innovative start-up of entrepreneurship to improve income of small farmers and manage natural resources in a sustainable way for sustainable business development that can inspire new ventures for social and environmental benefits.



The farmers working with Lok Sanjh are now producing seeds of local vegetable and crop varieties to get specialized in seed production. While the registration Process for seed certification has been initiated. The SEED Initiative by Lok Sanjh has supported the local businesses among small farmers as real solutions to poverty reduction.

Establishing Tree Estate

Trees' roots help to keep soil in its place and without them; hillsides more easily erode as heavy rain can bring whole slopes down. In this context every year the tree plantation campaign by Lok Sanjh is a wonderful initiative to provides the strongest shield to strengthen soil, resist natural calamities like floods, provide the shadow, lessen the heat, enhance surrounding beauty and provide fruits, herbs and vegetables for poor farming communities.



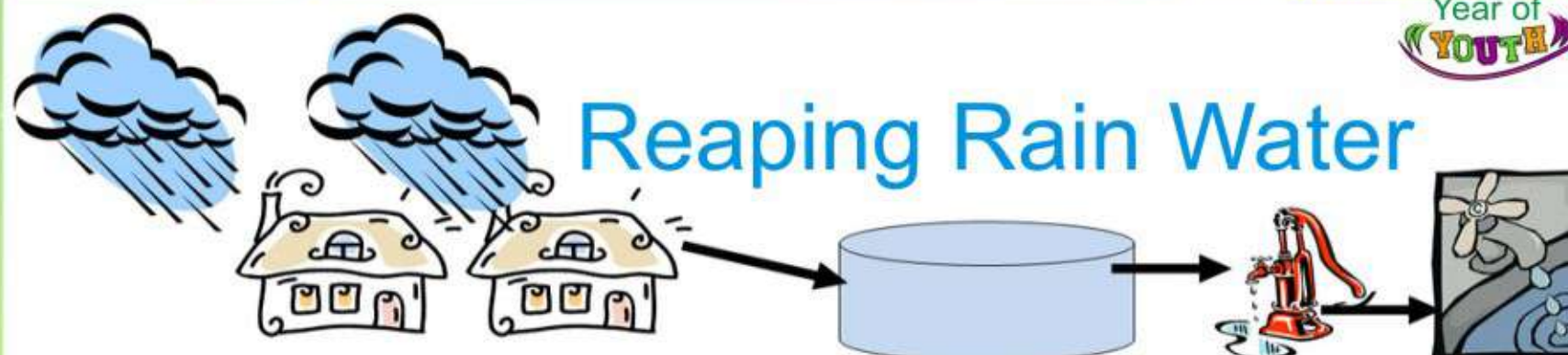
Fruit Plants Distribution

13000 fruit plants were distributed to school students and teachers in the month of July (best planting season). Lok Sanjh trained students (through lectures and demonstration) for tree adoption to promote agroforestry and food security in the area. Then 4,000 trees including citrus, lemon, guavas, and grapes were distributed to male and female farmers in the project areas. With the rise in prices for fruit, it is an advantage for the farmers to have their own fruit trees so as to add value by eating fresh, local fruits.



The farmers 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 goals.

The lemon and citrus orchard have been developed 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.



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



Their 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 and reduced water loss. The intervention has improved crop productivity and household food security, dietary status, and economic return for the poor farmers.



Agrarian Ground School

Agrarian Ground School (AGS)

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



Through the year farmer field schools are organized as a regular activity that Lok Sanjh is running since its inception to address following issues,



The master trainers from each village then further train other farmers on these issues in their specific villages to help communities in adapting climate change impacts and save their lands from loss of organic matter. It has also strengthened the capacity of School youth; women farmers and the local communities to analyze their production systems and identify their main constraints and test possible solutions.

Education on Dry Fertilizer

The LSF staff and farmers were trained in dry compost making to save on the production cost. Almost 30 trainings were organized in all selected schools and villages.





Coaching on Vermi Compost

Farmers have been trained to produce a high quality vermicompost by using cardboard boxes, newspapers, garden and kitchen wastes. This has helped reduced the community garbage and provided organic matter for the fields to grow healthy food. Farmers are using it to make highly fertile topsoil for optimum crop growth and for constant supply of cheap, high-grade poultry feed as well.

Rancher Field Set on Wheat



Despite the huge contribution of agriculture sector to national economy, crop production in Pakistan is among the lowest as compared to the world's averages that can be improved through crop management practices by farmers. Therefore the LSF team guided and trained its farmers about land preparation, sowing methods, pre and post harvest losses of wheat crop to save their grains.

Fostering Women Authority





Kitchen Propagation

The rural women are trained for kitchen gardening to support their family food security and livelihood. The certified vegetable seeds are distributed to train communities for producing their own healthy, nutritious and easy growing vegetables.



After training the women are earning a handsome income through 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 crop production.

Women Angled Technology Expansion

Lok Sanjh Foundation distributed Grain storage Bins with 20 mounds of wheat for each beneficiary in the project villages to facilitate women's work and for safe storage of grains that communities use for the whole year.

The distribution of different types of tools to ease out women's drudgery is helping to understand the needs of rural women. Moreover, sensitization/awareness and demonstration sessions on women-oriented technologies and their utilization are organized regularly.



Tools Distribution in Kashmir



The labour constraints facing women smallholder farmers arise for a range of reasons, including poverty; low levels of education and awareness of improved helping tools; limiting the adoption of tools; lack of linkages with local toolmakers; particularly in relation to tools used by women smallholders with limited purchasing power. Lok Sanjh therefore distributed some agricultural and household tools to minimize women women s work

Agrarian Trade School

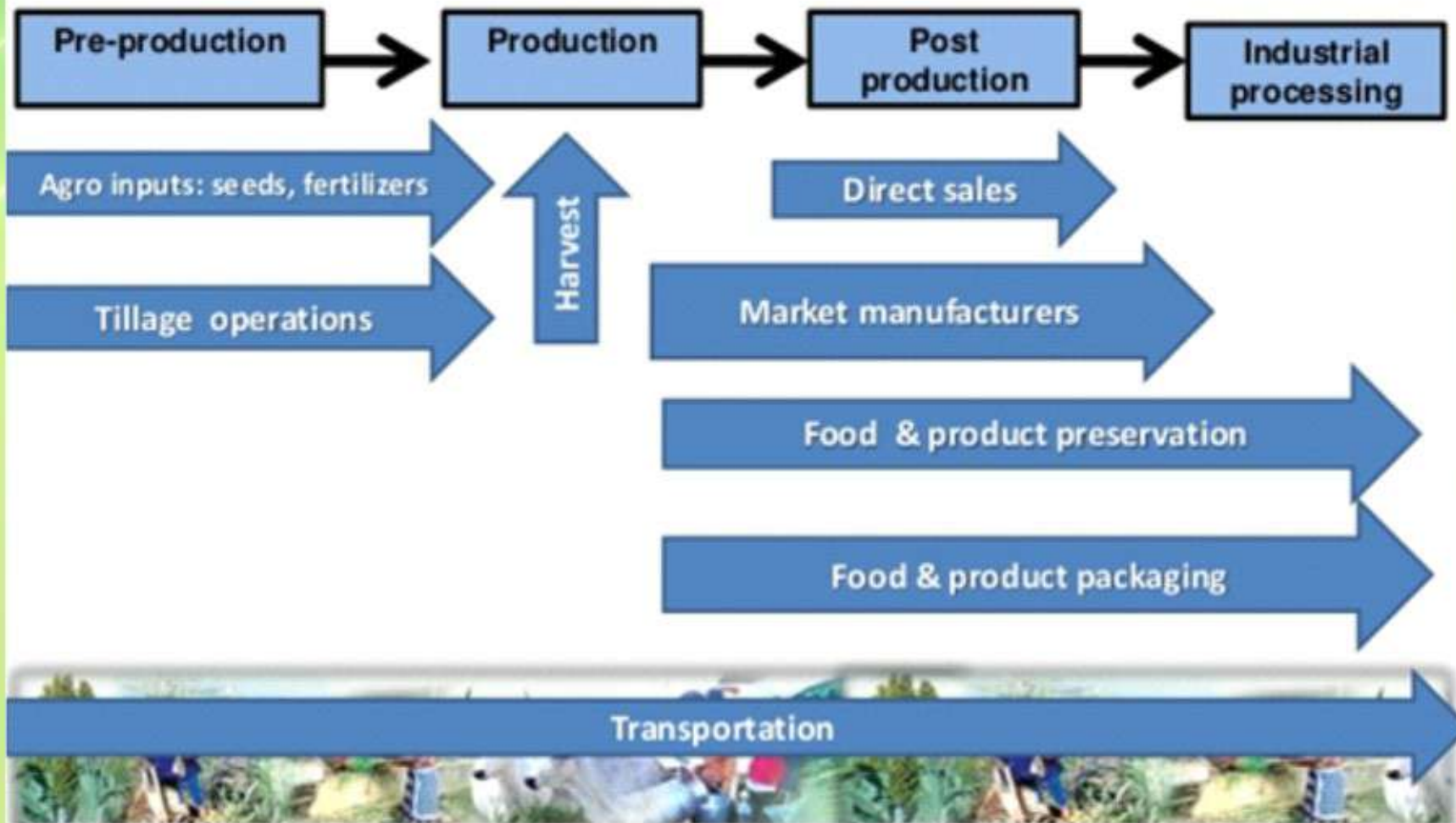
During this phase Lok Sanjh has organized many farmer business schools to support the value chain activity to enable farmers to adapt to market changes. This start from small producers organizations, which are then linked to the value chains actors at Tehsil and District level. They are then invited in various forums at veltage and district level to discuss the futute options and issues.



Through these agrarian trade schools, the producers organizations now have learned to make their farming enterprises profitable and manage with the market demands and the lead farmers are now acting as facilitators by teaching other farmers. Based on the outcomes of these schools and lessons the approach has been used to develop small farmers businesses. Later on, during Dehqan assemblies producers organization member share their experiences with the other farming communities to mobilize for futute livelihood opportunities.



A simple value chain



Value Chain

The women skill enhancement and food processing training are further strengthening the management of small agri-businesses and adaptation to changing climate as well. As a result the communities are producing,

- a. Safe and healthy foods.
- b. Have explored new bussiness and markets.
- c. Have learned to grade, process, exhibit and negotiate on produce.





Markets for Deprived



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

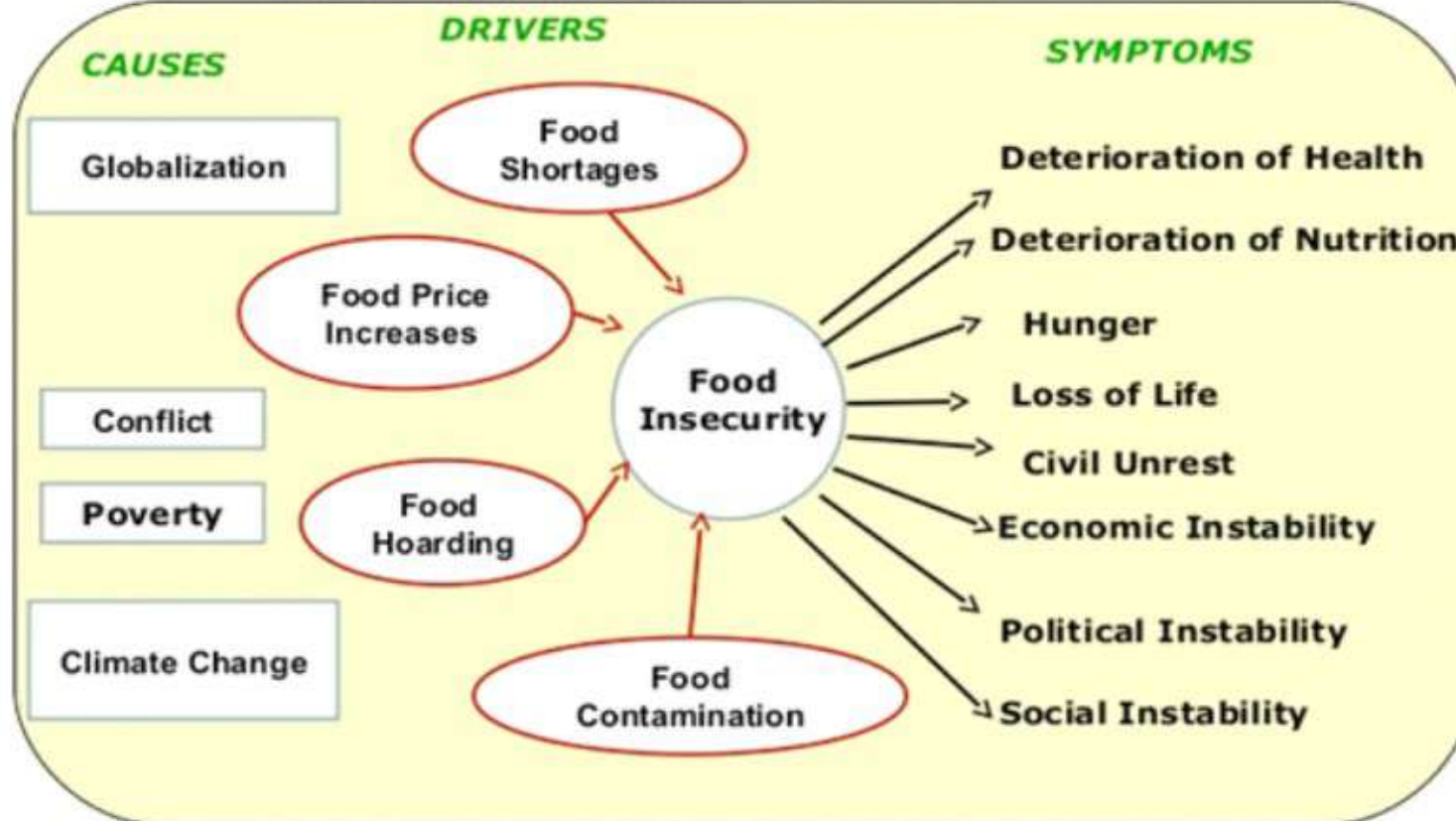


Urban Women Agriculture Group



Urban Women Agriculture Group meeting were organized on quarterly basis and the women were happy with LSF initiative of pesticide free crop and vegetable production and its availability at the doorstep. They have realized that this food has high nutritional values and balanced diet to build a healthy society. At the end of meeting, vegetables seed kits and fruit plants were distributed among the participating women as per season.

Why is food a security issue?



Women Enterprise Development



Extending Poultry and goat Husbandry



Lok Sanjh Foundation distributed 69 goats to the 18 low-income poor women farmers as a step towards poverty alleviation. The beneficiaries were happy and convinced that the activity can help to end hunger. Through this initiative, Lok Sanjh is trying to promote the best breeds of goats for increase in milk and meat production and for better food security of the poor families. Poultry was also distributed in Kashmir and North Punjab areas to economically empower women. The minimum income earned by women has been noted from Rs 3000-4000/month.

Access to Clean Water



The 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. Hence to get bucket of drinking water is a struggle for most women in rural areas. The drought conditions have pushed villagers to move to cities in search of jobs, whereas women and girls have to trudge further. Therefore the time lost in fetching water can very well translate into financial gains, leading to a better life for the family. 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.



Improving Rural Health

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 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 ibasic facilities.



Health Camp for Students



Lok Sanjh Foundation organized many Health Camps in different schools of project areas to provide basic health facilities to the School children (Boys & Girls), their parents and villagers from the surrounding areas for their regular health checkup where medicine and referral services for serious illness was also provided. Large number of boys, girls & their parents and elderly people benefitted from this doorstep facility.



Spreading & Sharing Knowledge

Spreading & Sharing Knowledge



Understanding how to effectively communicate and share relevant information with farmers can have a direct impact on the production systems and improvement in family. Lok Sanjh therefore helps to spread and improve agricultural knowledge amongst farmers through Dehqan Assemblies, forums and seminars.



Dehqan Assemblies

Dehqan assemblies are organized on quarterly basis in each of the zone to provide a platform where farmers can share their experiences and raise their voices for their rights. For this purpose. In Dehqan Assemblies farmers are able to analyzes their problems and find solutions to share for the attention of policy makers. Four dehqan Assemblies in each of the project area were organized on different agriculture related issues.



Dehqan Assemblies

This was organized to intensively analyze the problems of barani areas; agriculture and get the input of organizers and experts. The farmers actively participated and highlighted different farming issues with suggested possible solutions.



North & South Punjab

The farmers were further guided to take up new interventions in the face of climate change. In women assemblies the more focus is put on the women's role with special reference to patriarchal society that help them voice at policy level. These assemblies were also conducted in South Punjab and Kashmir areas.

Forums and Seminars

These are conducted on monthly basis for member and non-member stake holders, project beneficiaries, scientists, School youth and urban population to to advocate on future of the small farmers and their right These seminars help build and maintain the focus, excitement, and accountability of the beneficiaries. Lok Sanjh believes that this can develop a knowledgeable and motivated circle of partners to enhance the project goals.

Forums were held on following issues in all zones,

- 1 Constraint in agriculture Development
- 2 Strategies to improve small farmers production.
- 3 Role of female farmers in Agriculture.
- 4 Empowering Youth for future Agriculture
- 5 Land Reforms and National Food Security
- 6 "Organic Agriculture in Pakistan" Challenges and opportunities
- 7 Rural Enterprise Development to Improved Livelihoods"
- 8 Clean Energy Initiatives: Community Based Adaptation.
- 9 Future of the small Farmers



Stake Holders Meeting

The stakeholder meetings were organized for introducing stakeholders to each other and gaining commitment to the organization objectives. By involving stakeholders in decision-making and communicating regularly through meetings and other channels, it helped to engage them in new interventions

These stakeholders included employees, managers, departments, demographic groups, the board of directors or any group or individual potentially affected by a program or policy or with a need to know. community groups and the government. Stakeholders differ depending on the topic.



Consultation on Punjab Organic Farming Act 2016



Lok Sanjh Foundation organized the subject consultation under the Chairmanship of Director General Agriculture Punjab, on November 14, 2016.

The leading agriculture associations, civil societies and progressive farmers participated in the process to develop consensus for the Draft Act. Detail discussion was held on the background and importance of organic farming in Pakistan in the context of its indigenous resources and climate conditions. The important suggestions and viewpoints of participants on different clauses of the Act on the basis of their expertise were recorded for forwarding to the concerned authorities.

Forum “Youth of Hope”

Youth Forum gathered more than 60 partners and representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society, and young people themselves, to exchange new and innovative ideas, and to 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.



Agriculture is up to four times more effective than other sectors in reducing poverty. Increasingly, the world is 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 Agents of Change.

Book Launching “Sisal: A Golden revolution”

Book-launching ceremony (A research study on Sisal Plant) was organized by Lok Sanjh to share the findings and recommendations of the study. More than 70 people participated in this book-launch event including Vice-Chancellor, Arid University, Director General, National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC), representatives of, Federal Water Management Cell, FAO, PODA, Agha Khan Foundation, Islamic Relief, NARC, Civil Society/NGOs, Media, farmers and development professional.

The guests appreciated the LSF for this initiative of sisal cultivation at micro level that can help mitigation and adaptation to climate change as the plant can survive in extreme weathers, grow on poor soils and offers harvests twice a year for about 14 years.

The Founder Director of Lok Sanjh (Dr. Shahid Zia) highlighted that sisal is produced with minimum pre and post-harvest losses and can bring a golden revolution in Pakistan if farmers take up the initiative and government supports to spread the initiative in dry and rain-fed areas of Pakistan.



Seminar on Escape From



Rural Poverty



The seminar was organized in collaboration with Arid University, where ambassador of Republic of Korea, Vice Chancellor, farmers and large number of students participated. The Lok Sanjh Founder Director spoke on various issues to mobilize the University youth and satisfied the participant by answering their questions.

Meeting in Mango Research Institute Multan

Lok Sanjh in collaboration with Mango Research Institute, SAAG and Sawera Foundation organized a consultation on Punjab Organic Farming Act 2016, on November 30, 2016 at Mango Research Institute Multan under the umbrella of Pakistan Dehqan Assembly.

The 60 participants from Agriculture Department, Agriculture Associations, progressive farmers, Civil Societies organizations participated in the meeting. The Vice Chancellor Nawaz Sharif Agriculture University chaired the session. It was agreed that if Mango producers are convinced on the enhanced quality through organic farming they will start producing organic Mango that can bring them more profit.



Forum on Small Farmers Access to Resources and Knowledge



The subject forum was also organized in collaboration with Barani University for which a prominent national Journalist facilitated the forum to mobilize the University youth. After the seminar the University offered the farmers to avail the opportunities of training, education and skills at the campus. For this farmers are encouraged to enroll in small certificate courses so they can produce their products with certification.

Seminar on South Asian Cooperation

Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG) in collaboration with SDPI organized a CSOs consultation forum at SDPI office in which Lok Sanjh chaired and played the role of mediator in the event. The seminar focused on the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (Saarc) Challenges and Opportunities. A large no of civil society organizations participated in the seminar. Key focus of the discussion in forum was as follows,

- Women Economic Empowerment: Pakistan and SAARC regional perspective
- Reimagining Water Security in South Asia
- Food security and climate change challenges at the SAARC level



Campaigns



Resisting Water Abuse

Water has become the most commercial products everywhere in the world due to the stress on the multiple water resources. The rapidly rising population and changing lifestyles have increased the need for fresh water, 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.



Reworking Climate Change Adaptation

Adaptation strategies are needed at local, regional and national level to the varying severity and nature of climate change impacts as the ability to adapt also differs across populations, economic sectors and regions within countries.



Lok Sanjh regularly organizes forums and seminars on adaptation measures that include: climate efficient use of scarce water resources; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences and raising the levels of irrigation watercourses, developing drought-tolerant crops; choosing tree species and forestry practices that are less vulnerable to storms and fires.

Denial to GMOs



The GMOs are, in which the genetic material has been altered in such a way that does not occur naturally and the process is designed to modify organisms to produce a particular desired trait. Lok Sanjh lobby that these foods are not safe and oppose the food companies who are not labelling their products that contain GMOs.

Prospecting Small Farmers

The food and fiber industry certainly has a future, as people will always need food, clothing, and shelter. But there will be no future for small farmers unless we have the courage to challenge and disprove the conventional wisdom that farmers must either get bigger or get out as the trend is going toward larger farms, driven by the agriculture industrialization.



A fundamental principle of industrialization is centralization of command and control as it allows fewer farmers to control more land and labor by using more capital, machinery, equipment and commercial inputs. But the Consumer s' demand for food grows at a very low pace, in comparison to the overall growth in the economy. Thus, large farms get larger and 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.

Campaign Tree Plantation



The monsoon Tree Plantation Campaign was started by planting fruit trees at the Lok Sanjh Center for Skills Development and Demonstration (CSDD). All LSF team participated in the campaign and helped the farmers in providing digging tools and planting trees. Lok Sanjh does this tree plantation campaigns twice a year and set ambitious targets both for the staff and communities.

Public-Private Trust for Smart Agriculture

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.



Lok Sanjh therefore, is doing many collaborative efforts that can promote organic agriculture as one of the approaches that can contribute towards the benefits of smallholder and help them adapt to changing agri-food systems. 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,

1. To develop agricultural value chains for small farmers enterprises,
2. To conduct joint research on agriculture technology transfer.
3. To build and upgrade market infrastructure,

This is already in process and helping to increase on-farm productivity for smallholder through the increased adoption of new technologies, improved market access, closer relationships with agribusiness firms, reduction in post-harvest losses and searching new market outlets. Lok Sanjh has signed MOUs with all the major research institutions and Universities.



Research and Development Units



Research and Development Unit

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.

Food Security and climate change "Women Matter"

Gender and Climate change

Impact of Organic Agriculture

Gender, Climate change and Adaptation

Sisal "A Golden Revolution In Pakistan"

Understanding Desert Ecology and Livelihood Pattern

From Farm to Fashion, "A clean Cotton Initiative"





Research on Sisal Plant

Given the greater loss in agriculture sector due to climate change, there is a need to invest in labour intensive agriculture and 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.



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.

MOU with Barani Agriculture University



Since long, Lok Sanjh and University are working together to train small farmers on future of agriculture in Pakistan and now it has been formalized by signing an MOU to further strengthen the work of both organizations.



Baseline Survey of Project Areas



The baseline survey was undertaken by the project team to understand the attitudes of the project beneficiaries (community, Student) in relation to Climate Resilient Agriculture (new project).

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 20 schools and 48 adjacent villages in District Attock and Chakwal. This helped to implement the project activities and prepare school youth for future farming.

Center for Skills Development & Demo CSDD



The Centre is closely working with the local and national public institutions to tests, develop, demonstrate and introduce new interventions to farming communities to strengthen traditional livelihood strategies through conservation and promotion of biodiversity based ecological agriculture.

The center is functioning to train hundreds of farmers to make income from the learned skills.



Tailoring Classes for Female

To enhance livelihoods opportunities for women in the project Districts (Attock and Chakwal) Lok Sanjh is supporting two sewing skills center for women. The women are enrolled for one year course to learn stitching, cutting, designing of ladies and gents' dresses, fancy dresses, school uniforms. Many young girls are taking embroidery classes to equip themselves with some income generating activities. This year 50 females have successfully completed this training and are earning some income in their specific villages.



Herbal and Botanic Gardens

Herbs had been extremely important in the times before 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 give information on the use of herbs, for the general population was not available either.



Lok Sanjh has taken a big initiative to develop a herbal garden to show that many of these plants do indeed contain substances that aid in treating many health problems. This proves that: Our ancestors were on the right track!. And Lok Sanjh has developed this garden with the same vision.

The 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.



Kisan Open University

The University was started in year 2013 and since then hundreds of the registered farmers of the Lok Sanjh have completed small and certificate courses, that is a certification of their skills to work and produce organic produces and products. Following courses are offered by this University.

The university is playing a big role to prepare farmers for future threats of climate change and train farmers on low cost climate efficient interventions to enhance the farm production at sustainable level.





Short Courses

(Duration: One Semester)

1. Soil management
2. Seed saving techniques
3. Fertilizer application
4. Irrigation and drainage channels
5. Weed control, harvesting
6. Post harvesting techniques
7. Addressing low yield issues
8. Managing Organic inputs
9. Managing Labour cost
10. Pests and diseases control
11. Skilled labour requirement
12. Accessing credit facilities with low premium
13. Crop rotation techniques
14. Water management



Short Training Courses

(Duration: One Semester)

1. Sustainable and productive farming
2. Sustainable Production Techniques
3. Soil Health and Fertility
4. Traditional rural pharmacy
5. Pest control Management.
6. Plant and crop disease control
7. Pesticides use and its safety
8. postharvest loss Handling
9. Water management
10. Riparian Management
11. weed control
12. soil fertility
13. plant nutrition
14. Animal Husbandry
15. Farm economy





Rural Business Development Courses

(Duration: One Semester)

1. Introduction to Agribusiness
2. Agricultural Market Price Analysis
3. Basics of livestock management
4. Dairy Cattle Production
5. Agribusiness Management
6. Accounting
7. Risk Management in agribusiness
8. Building relationship with Consumers, Producers & Markets
9. Basic economics of agricultural Production
10. Value chain and value addition
11. Organic Agriculture
12. Water and energy Management
13. Farm Labor and resource management
14. Agricultural safety education and training
15. Farm management and accounting methods
16. Computer applications in agribusiness
17. New agribusiness opportunities.



Livestock & Dairy Development Courses

(Duration: One Semester)

1. Local goat breeding program
2. Live stock management Network
3. Insemination & curative services.
4. Research on Livestock Promotion
5. Small credit and marketing access.
6. Animal Disease prevention & control.
7. Milk and meat production skills
8. Support value addition/processing
9. Standards for dairy & meat products
10. Food safety & security
11. Uplift program for the Small-scale Producers
12. Livestock technicians
13. Continuing education for livestock business farmers



Conferences and Festivals

To strengthen the role of farmers (male and female), Lok Sanjh organizes farmers' festivals, food festivals, youth of hope festivals and conferences twice in a year which has proved to be very useful to involve farmers and youth in development and peace struggle.





Youth of Hope Festival

“Defending Agricultural & Cultural Diversity”



Executive Director LSF welcome the participants and shared that majority of the small farmers are the major food suppliers but new technology is not reaching to them due to their wider illiteracy. Therefore there is a need to involve youth in this development struggle and take them on board as future farmers.



Farmer`s Festival in North Punjab

The annual Kissan festival is the most famous festival celebrated each year with 2000-3000 farmers for which they desperately. The farmers from Isf project areas come to attend the festival and celebrate their harvest by cooking traditional food dishes. The festival attracts the agricultural institutions and general public at large.



Youth of Hope Conference

Climate Change, Challenges & Opportunities

The conference was built around the active participation of young change agents from different rural schools to hear their voices and views so to involve them in the development process. This Partnership event was a source of evidence and analytical tool to understand the problems of youth for effective program design.



The conference was organized under “Youth Empowerment and Support Program” (YES-P) in which the students of twenty schools from 52 villages participated. The speakers were from ICARDA, BARI, SAWCRI, NARC, PARC, PECRET International Olive Council (IOC), who spoke on variety of issues and agreed to involve youth in agriculture. This was the first conference that mobilized the youth to adapt farming as a future occupation with following themes,



- 1: Setting the context – Overview of LSF programs and Case Studies;
- 2: Engaging Rural Youth in Climate Resilient Agriculture
- 3: Gender and Climate Change;
- 4: Agriculture and Value Chains;



The objectives were,

1. To involve the rural youth and development actors in consultation process on new project “Preparing Communities for Climate Resilient Agriculture”, to make agriculture a sustainable livelihood.
2. To provide a platform for planners and policy makers to discuss and resolve the future threat to agriculture systems.



The conference emphasized to prepare youth for climate change adaptation through debates, eco clubs, games, kitchen gardening, seed saving techniques and planting trees etc. Lok Sanjh shared the model of agriculture diversification, climate resilient varieties, sustainable local food production systems, training and incentives for young people to stay in agriculture.





In different sessions rural women shared their success and failure stories while student talk about their role and problems in agriculture.

Each session was followed by a question/answer session to clarify and strengthen the working strategies of Lok Sanjh. The question were raised on policies formulation for on-ground realities.





The certified wheat seed bags of (10 kg) in collaboration with CIMMYT were distributed to 120 students and teachers to support rural communities.



Farmer`s Festival at Barani Research Farm

Lok Sanjh Foundation and Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi jointly organized a farmers' festival at Koont Research Farm in District Chakwal of barani Punjab. University faculty, scientist, students and more than 300 farmers from the project areas of Lok Sanjh participated in the event.



The Mela demonstrated the development intervention made by lok Sanjkh and University to enhance the livelihood opportunities for the farming communities.

Participation in Spring Festival of UAF



Lok Sanjh put up a stall in the agricultural exhibition during spring festival of the University of Agriculture Faisalabad and secured 2nd position and awarded with a shield. A large number of organizations, universities, research institutions and corporate sector participated in this festival from all over Pakistan.



International

Day For Biological Diversity



Lok Sanjh Foundation in coordination with Pakistan Museum of Natural History, and Ministry of Science and Technology, celebrated International day for Biological Diversity. There was a demonstrated and display of different stalls. The event included the lectures, panel discussion and technical sessions. More than 700 students, researchers, scientists and general public participated in the event. Lok Sanjh stall was appreciated much and awarded with a winning Shield.

Participation in Poda Conference



LSF participated in this conference to strengthen its networking and show its solidarity with the organization. It was an opportunity to learn and avoid some of the common pitfalls experienced so far. This also helped in building connections, increase confidence and raising the profile of organization.

Participation in Agricultural Exhibition



Lok Sanjh participated in the agricultural exhibition at Pak China center and arranged by chamber of commerce Islamabad. The stall of Lok Sanjh was appreciated to promote the small rural industries and empowering farming communities.



Capacity Building



Staff Skills Enhancement Trainings



Every year Lok Sanjh facilitates its staff members to avail the training opportunities at national and international levels. This year some of the staff members got training both from the national and international institutions. Besides, the quarterly and annual planning meetings were also organized.

Annual Planning and Review Meetings

The staff progress review and planning meetings were held on quarterly basis to build capacity of the staff on planning and progress as per proposal so the can meet the targets easily. The exercise facilitated to develop a workable strategy to implement the programs that counted towards the annual appraisal review meetings.





Olive, Production & Processing Training

A stylized graphic of an olive tree with green leaves and a brown trunk, positioned behind the title text.

The field staff of Lok Sanjh had special training on “Olive Plantation, Production & Processing” organized by Pakistan Oilseed Development Board, (PODB) Ministry of National Food Security & Research Islamabad.

The senior scientists from PODB provided rich informations on methods of olive plantation, use of fertilizers, olive orchard, varieties, oil extraction, insects/pests attack, care/cure, and olive value addition like olive pickles and jams etc. These trained farmers are further training the other farmers to promote olive cultivation as crop diversification. The participants were awarded with certificates.

Workshop on Climate Resilient Agriculture in Kathmendu, Nepal

The bead for the world organized a Strategy Workshop on climate resilient agriculture in Kathmendu, Nepal with the objective to get partners consultation on the subject and to influence upcoming policy discussion at the national and international level as BfdW feels the need to develop an alternative position on climate-resilient agriculture.

The workshop summarized main issues concerning climate change adaptation in agriculture and rural development to formulate key strategies in the face of climate change. Following strategies were suggested to achieve resilience against climate change.

1. Preparedness on Knowledge and information
 2. Enhance state of natural resources and assets.
 3. Manage diversity for adversity
 4. Economic and social protection.
 5. Women Empowerment
 6. Land and water management
 7. Community based adaptation plans.
 8. Strengthening social capital
 9. Strengthening local markets and rural economies.
- Promoting crop livestock interface



Conference on International Humanitarian Aid Development

Dubai

Lok Sanjh participated in the 13th international conference on Humanitarian Aid and Development in Dubai at the Dubai International Convention & Exhibition Centre. It was a leading humanitarian event in the region, where almost 6000 people participated to meet and network with key decision makers.

The objectives were,

1. To enhance international humanitarian development and assistance.
2. To share knowledge through presentation, debates, dialogues, showcases, news, trends in operational support and supply services to encourage networking among national regional and global stakeholders.



Participation in BCI General Assembly 2016



Dr Shahid Zia represented Lok Sanjh in the Annual General Assembly of BCI (Better Cotton Initiative) from 14-15 June in Hong Kong. Decisions on the issues were; Climate issues (mitigation and adaptation) will be addressed as component of environmental resources management Principle has been renamed as “water stewardship” and Decision was made to go beyond water efficiency and broaden the scope of the principle towards water stewardship, which involves taking into account availability and quality of water resources on and eventually surrounding the farm. A water management plan has been developed as well. This refers to “conservation and enhancement”. Sustainability target is to first enhance biodiversity and then maintain/conserv.

Exposure Visit for the Staff & Farmers



Lok Sanjh organized exposure visit for its field staff and the registered farmers to visit Barani Research institute to learn and adopt sustainable agricultural practices by using low cost local technologies.

This also enabled farmers from different zones to interact and learn from each other and to view practical examples of successful integration of sustainable farming practices. The farmers shared that they had heard about these practices but have never seen and now by viewing these models, they are eager to start it on their own farms.

These visits also showed them a variety of demonstration plots of indigence crops that convinced the farmers to aim for organic certification and market their produce in a proper way.

Training on Continuous Harvest

Through the year many trainings were organized on kitchen gardening to train hundreds of women farmers and school youth so they can improve their family food security and nutrition.



The trainings were organized in groups of 20-25 women in each village. After Training the certified Seedlings of vegetables were distributed to the registered trainees.

Youth Training on Kitchen Gardening

This year Lok Sanjh started preparing the youth as future farmers. Twenty students from each of the selected schools in project area have been trained on the land preparation, sowing the seedlings etc. The students are encouraged through debate and game competition to learn the new agricultural interventions.



Training was done on following,

- a. One-year rotation system for sowing and growing season,
- b. When to harvest crops to make room for new ones
- c. How to thinning out the bed easier by harvesting the quick-growing crop and given the long-season vegetables - needed room.



Schooling Goat and Poultry Husbandry

Goat has been described as a poor man's cow because of its immense contribution to the poor man's economy. They not only supply nutritious and easily digestible milk to their children but also regular source of additional income for poor, landless and marginal farmers.



Being small-sized animals, goats can easily be managed by women and children. Feeding, milking and care of goats does not require much equipment and hard work by the women.



The women were trained on innovative goat farming, improved goat rearing methods, feeding techniques, goat housing, bio-security and goat health management. The participants were given a goat farm visit for their exposure. As per proposal the agreements were signed for goat distribution.

Fostering Fruit for Health

Introduction of growing fruit trees remained very rewarding during 2016 and training on different issues, provided farmers with livelihood choice. Farmers were trained in, Selection, mulching, pest management, suitable fruit varieties, Pruning, Fertilizer application and Sun Protection of plants.



The activity remained fruitful to promote agroforestry and to save on cost which farmers have to spend to purchase fruit from the market. The trainings were organized at household and orchard level in collaboration with National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) both for women farmers and school youth. After training they were given fruit plants to grow in their households or farms.



Training on Value Addition

Value addition training for agriculture products was organized for the women farmers to increase, and stabilize their farm income. The training was organized at Barani Agriculture Research Institute (BARI), which is a premier training institute, signifying value addition training programme.

The training enhanced the participants knowledge, acquisition of skills and adoption level as the results exemplified the impact of value addition training in instilling positive orientation in terms of the magnitude of perceived knowledge and adoption levels. Women were trained in, post-harvest processes adding to their knowledge on value addition.

Training on Honey Production

This year Lok Sanjh staff got five days training in honey production from National Agriculture Research Institute and now this training is being extended to the registered farmers and school youth. Hopefully the farmers will be able to produce honey to upraise their income level.



Certificate Courses



Lok Sanjh is encouraging the lead farmers to get enroll in small certificate courses of 3-6 months that include class tutorials and practical work by the farmers. Lok Sanjh guide and support farmers to demonstrate learned skills on their own farms, so they can share it with other community members for larger dissemination of the interventions.

Training on Organic Farming

Lok Sanjh staff extended training on Organic farming to the small p[oor farmers in South Punjab by highlighting that it does not mean going 'back' to traditional methods as many of the farming methods used in the past are still useful today. Organic farming takes the best of these by combining it with modern scientific knowledge.



Organic farmers do not leave their farms to be taken over by nature; they use all the knowledge, techniques and materials available to work with nature. In this way the farmer creates a healthy balance between nature and farming, where crops and animals can grow and interface.



The farmers recognized that every insect is not a pest and every plant out of place is not a weed and the solution to every problem is not the chemical spray. Therefore, the aim is not to eradicate all pests and weeds, but to keep them down to an acceptable level and make the most of the benefits that they may provide.



Annual Meeting of BCI



One day meeting was organized at Toba Tek Singh to assess the Field Staff knowledge on key BCI themes and impart necessary orientation for their capacity building in BCI activities. Annual meeting of the BCI staff was held to engage, ignite and inspire individuals to perform and achieve at their highest potential. The meeting provided a direction to links activities together and to foster collaboration among teams.

REEL Cotton Program

Trainings on Soil, Water and Pest Management

Responsible environment Enhanced Livelihood (REEL) program was implemented in collaboration with Cotton Connect, 1000 cotton farmers have been trained to improve their ecological performance with the purpose of improving soil health, biodiversity, water quality and reduce the use of pesticide and chemicals.

Farmers were trained in Importance of Maintaining Soil Organic Matter, Different Compositing Techniques, Green Manuring, Soil Testing, Crop rotation and Mixed cropping, Avoiding excessive tillage and soil compaction, Managing pests and Nutrients Efficiently, Keeping the Ground Covered, Increasing Diversity. Through water management trainings farmers were skilled in different techniques and practices to use water efficiently.

Because the water need in cotton varies with cultivar, length of growing season, temperature, sunshine hours, the amount & distribution of rainfall and the characteristics of soil





Clean Cotton Initiatives

Cotton Connects Program aims to make cotton more sustainable and to help farmers improve their livelihoods and enhance the environment by supporting the creation and development of sustainable cotton value chains.



Cotton Demonstration Plots



Training sessions were organized for the conventional cotton farmers to make their farming systems more sustainable and more profitable. Farmers were trained to adopt eco-friendly practices such as using green fertilizers or cow urine as bio pesticides through a structured training program. For better dissemination of proposed interventions at farmers level, Lok Sanjh established thirty three demonstration plots in 2016 within project villages.



New Initiatives

Youth Empowerment & Support Program (YES-P)

Lok Sanjh inaugurated the new project funded by Bread for the World (Btfd) in Districts Chakwal and Fateh Jang. The senior officers from education department and students of various schools along with their Headmasters and teachers participated in this event.



Wheat Seeds Distribution to Students

There is always a temptation for small farmers to purchase certified seed every few years and save seed from the initial crop for replanting. This results in a cost saving on the average annual expense of seed, and lead to seed purity, increased yields and profit per acre. There are good reasons to plant certified seed for following reasons.



1. Certified seed is clean seed. The certification process includes strict limitations on the amount of weed and other kinds of crop seed allowed.
 2. Certified seed has a very high standard for varietal purity.
 3. The certified seed provides recognized proof of the product and crop identity.
 4. Certified seed gives the best chance for a good crop and making best use of the time and resources.
- Keeping in view all this, Lok Sanjh distributed certified wheat seeds to the school youth so their parent can get a good crop for next year.



Student ECO Club Activities

School Eco Clubs have been set up in 20 schools in project areas and selected students are chosen for the Eco Clubs activities. For each Club, 12 students are registered and have become members and the interested teachers who have been selected as Eco Club coordinators, are responsible for the Eco Clubs in their schools. They manage green activities, such as growing trees, medicinal plants, maintaining kitchen gardening, games, debated and cleaning-up activities with the objectives:



- To create awareness of biodiversity conservation and local environmental issues among school children.
- * To create a 'clean and green consciousness' among students through various innovative methods.
- To involve Eco Club students in open-orientation programmes in schools and public areas.

Launching Community Radio

We live in a world surrounded by media competing for our attention by using music, video, multimedia presentations, photo collages, lighting and sound effects to reinforce their message and introduce activities and take advantage of technology to engage the audience.

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 Clinic will cover a wide range of programs on issues pertaining to agriculture, education, health care, entrepreneurship, hygiene, civic sense etc.,



The program has been launched for wider sharing of agricultural informations and participation of the farming communities. This is creating more interest of the farmers in Lok sanjh programs as it is a quick way to learn many of the agricultural practices.

The radio programs has been prepared on

Farmer Field schools

Farmer Business schools

Value chain and value addition etc



ICARDA Visited Project Areas

The Country Manager ICARDA visited the Lok Sanjh's Center for Skills Development and Demonstration (CSDD) and some project village to encourage and support the small farming communities. He was very pleased with Lok sanjh work and its support to women farmers. He visited various models of interventions at center for skills development and demonstration which are used for the training and capacity building of farming community.

He also visited the vocational center of Lok Sanjh and announced two sewing machines for the best students of this center.

He then visited the Kisan Open University's class on Agroforestry and asked questions to the male and female farmer students. He was impressed with Lok Sanjh's efforts regarding capacity building and training of farmers.

While visiting the villages and talking to the communities, he realized the poverty situation and announced a cash award Rs 100,000 for 5 villages, which was used to provide grain storage bins and wheat grains to ten women farmers in five villages.



visit to University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Executive Director Lok Sanjh visited University of Agriculture Faisalabad to discuss the need of capacity building of farmers for sustainable agriculture for which the young scientists can bring innovative solutions to the issues being faced by small



farmers in the face of climate change. The vice chancellor agreed for work for the allocation an office on the main campus. LokSanjh also announced three scholarships for sisal research.



Human Appeal Visited Lok Sanjh

Country Director, Human Appeal and Managing Director Rural Business Development Center Visited Lok Sanjh's CSDD Ratwal to work jointly and address small farmers agriculture issues.





Introduction of Hydroponic System

Lok Sanjh has introduced the hydroponic system at its center to train farmers and replicate the model wherever possible. The model has been replicated by the lead farmers to produce safe, nutritious and high quality fresh taste vegetables.



Pakistan Independence Day with Students

This year, Lok Sanjh celebrated the independence day with school youth to rejoice and remember the fruits of freedom and commemorate the success of their struggle for independent state.



The debate and game competition were set to celebrate the day. Students took part in this competition with great enthusiasm. At the end, some cash prizes were awarded to the winners.





Farmers Registration

The farmers registration process started early this year but to avoid collecting sensitive information, which is entirely for internal purposes. This was about the very basics information of the registered person, so it can be identified about what they are involved in in agriculture and to classify, analyze, and make decisions accordingly.

We stayed away from too much of the additional data so that right away they (farmers) can see that it's not much more that can happen with this information other than for agricultural purposes. This was appropriate to create a new farmers' registry. Through this process we are reaching to the entire farming community and the collection of the data also provide a pool of information on farmers' demographics, age categories, categories of enterprises and so forth.

Meeting with Interloop Limited

The stakeholders are the like minded organization who have the same interest as Lok Sanjh and keeping stakeholders informed is the best way to keep them engaged and up-to-date on topics having a potential impact on the implemented activities. They are also involved in decision-making and communicating regularly through meetings and other channels, so to get their approval for new ideas and support if problems do arise.



With this reference, Lok Sanjh had meeting with Interloop in Faisalabad to discuss the proposed intervention and review its implementation plan for district Leyya where Lok Sanjh is already its BCI project. Interloop encouraged this proposal under the corporate Social Responsibility. Following three proposals were discussed for the potential approval.

Staff Retreat and Day Away



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.

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.



Similarly the day away provides employees with a moment to step back and reevaluate their work so they can head back to the office with renewed energy and vigor which transforms into happier and more productive environment. Then taking the input from employees into consideration when forming the new strategies will help them form a stronger connection with the organization and work harder towards a common goal.



This remained successful for the team to learn and practice a very positive working environment and develop the desired interaction with each other.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL)

For organizations committed to social change and advocacy often figures a crucial strategic element to assess effectiveness in its programs. Therefore, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) is a ways to improve practices and add success – in complex and contested advocacy environments. Lok Sanjh, therefore puts high importance on planning, monitoring and evaluation of the activities to track implementation and outputs systematically, and measure the effectiveness of programmes. This is because the monitoring and evaluation are critical for building a strong evidence base work by assessing the wide, diverse range of interventions being implemented to address the specific project goals.

Most of the Lok Sanjh programs have built in monitoring and evaluation system that always help to identify and document program weaknesses and tracking progress toward common indicators across the project. It also forms the basis of strengthening understanding around the many multi-layered factors that may create hindrance to achieve its goals.





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.

BOG Meeting

It is clear that board holds a key position in the accountability chain and aim for high-quality performance, lobby at the national level for humanitarian space, remind national governments of their responsibility to protect their citizens and push for better accountability within the humanitarian and development system as a whole.

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.

This year the honorable board chair inaugurated the community Radio program that marks the realization of a long cherished dream of the organization.



LSF Financial Position 2016

In 2016, 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 35000 farmers in South Punjab and has planned to expand it to reach 80,000 farmers in 2017.

