



Society for Human  
& Natural Resource  
Development

1997-2017  
CELEBRATING  
YEARS

# Annual Report 2017

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BCC	Behavior Change Communication	ODF	Open Defecation Free
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	NCMC	Neighborhood council management committee
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure	NCA	Norwegian church aid
CLTS	Community led total sanitation	OPD	Outdoor Patients Department
CRP	Community Resource Person	PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Area
CDLD	Community driven local development	PATS	Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation
DEO	District Education Officer	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
DCC	District Coordination committee	PLW	Pregnant, Lactating Woman
DKH	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	PO	Project Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PM	Program Manager
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	PTMC	Parent Teacher Management Committee
EPI	Expanded programme on immunization	PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
FDG	Food Diversification Garden	PTC	Parent Teacher Council
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
GB	General Body	PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation fund
GOVT	Government	PWD	People With Disabilities
HBW	Home Based Worker	SDP	School Development Plan
HH	House Hold	SPSP	Sanitation Program at Scale Pakistan
HID	Human and Institutional Development	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
HRDN	Human Resource Development Network	TNA	Training Needs Assessment
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score	TEVTA	Technical education and vocational training authority
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	TEVT	Technical education and vocational skills training
ID	Institutional Development	UNICEF	United Nation's International Children's Educational Fund
IDDS	Individual Dietary Diversity Score	UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
IEC	Information Education Communication	UDMC	Union Council Disaster Management Committee
IPM	Integrated pest management	VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
ICM	Integrated crop management	VSC	Village Sanitation Committee
IFSW	Integrated food security and WASH project	VDP	Village Development Plan
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practices	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WHH	Welthungerhilfe
LSO	Local Support Organization	PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
MER	Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting	PTC	Parent Teacher Council
MNCH	Maternal, New born and Child Health	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation fund

We take great pleasure in reaching and sharing thoughts on performance and prospects of the organization with you through this annual report for the year 2017. We feel pride to share that this year also marked two decades of service for the organization. We celebrate the 20th anniversary of LASOONA.

The year 2017 began with implementation of the ongoing projects initiated in the previous year mainly focusing on the Food & Nutrition Security, WASH and DRR. However, we have also started a couple of new projects notably the one under the theme of Local Governance and Peace. This 4 years project is a joint venture in collaboration with our long standing/strategic partner- Welthungerhilfe.

We would like to share very proudly that, we have been able to invest in developing our five years Strategic Plan (2017-2021). In the next five years, the organization will work under the five existing program themes namely Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods, WASH, DRR, Climate Change and Humanitarian Response while in addition, a new programmatic pillar has been included i-e Local Governance and Peace.

As the external environment for nonprofit organizations remains very challenging one- from a persistently tough fundraising climate to stringent public regulations about the role and value of development and humanitarian assistance, we have seen our community come together and show resilience, determination and a shared sense of purpose, working effectively as a unified voice for change.

Partnership is critical for LASOONA. We are lucky to work with over 20 partners so far. From community organizations, to government, to INGOs, each of our partners helps us advance towards our goal of improving the lives and livelihoods. As we move forward in 2018 and beyond, we are proud of what LASOONA accomplished in 2017 and excited about the future. Our community is strong and vibrant, and together we will continue our efforts to 'empower vulnerable and under-privileged communities through sustainable livelihoods, improved local governance, social cohesion and enhanced resilience to environmental hazards'. The talent and experience of the teams we have in place across the organization coupled with the vision of our Board support our success in being a responsive and responsible organization. We believe strong and effective governance leads to better decisions and that effective board oversight is vital to our success.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our employees who work so diligently to serve our communities. We have embarked upon an exciting and eventful voyage, which will help us discover new horizon of growth and sustainability. As we look to the future, the LASOONA is committed to being a healthy, vibrant and sustainable organization.



**Azam Khan**  
Executive Director



**Jan Mohammad Khan**  
Chairman Board of Directors

“LASOONA – Society for Human and Natural Resource Development” is a local, multi-disciplinary, development oriented and non-profit making organization. LASOONA affirms to be committed to well-being of masses through promoting ecologically sound development in remote and impoverished pockets of Pakistan in general and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly North West Frontier province -NWFP) in particular.

LASOONA is a Pushto word, meaning “Hands”. LASOONA was established in 1997 by a group of highly motivated and civic minded people. It formally registered under societies act of 1860. By the time of establishment, the founding leadership laid the foundation of LASOONA with the premise of promoting ecologically sound development. LASOONA is also certified /accredited by Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP).

For more than a decade LASOONA enjoys the history of being a civil society organization is strenuously working for the conservation, promotion and sustainable management of natural resources and has had been advocating the participatory management of natural resource as a mean to livelihood security. It works with a spirit to serve humanity without any discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and creed. While committed to the well-being of masses, LASOONA has the history of working with all segments of society even with little resources and expertise, thus becoming a role model at local level. So after its one decade history LASOONA felt it necessary to work as an institution with an extended and holistic philosophy of participatory development to help the deprived and marginalized segments of society to have an access to the basic means of livelihood together with improved social services at local level.

Furthermore, LASOONA practices Social Guidance Approach to ensure the participation of beneficiaries and other stakeholders and for creation of a cadre of selfless, honest and dedicated volunteer activists from within the community who, in turn, are given the responsibility to lead their community. LASOONA has also proven its worth when Pakistan was shook by earthquake, conflict and flood disasters and took a step forward by including Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change in its thematic focuses to reduce the risk of future calamities.

LASOONA has a five years’ strategic plan whereby the Vision and Mission are pursued through the six strategic programs- Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change/Environmental Management, Humanitarian Response, and Local Governance & Peace - which are interdependent and interlinked. As we all know that poverty has a number of different dimensions and LASOONA has designed a holistic program package to address all these dimensions in an effective manner.

LASOONA: Society for Human & Natural Resource Development having a clear vision has always focused on devising and implementing well thought and laid out plans in order to achieve its set goals and objectives which may ultimately contribute to its vision.

### Vision

**A just peaceful and prosperous society**

### Mission

**“To empower vulnerable and under-privileged communities through sustainable livelihoods, improved local governance, social cohesion, and enhanced resilience to environmental hazards.”**

### Core Values:

- Integrity
- Commitment to excellence
- Inclusion
- Synergy

### Principles

- Accountability and transparency
- Innovation
- Equity/equality
- Partnership and team work

### Organization Structure

To achieve our objectives, we have organized ourselves into a General Body, Governing Body (responsible for policy decisions), Managing Committee (day-to-day administration of LASOONA) and a dedicated cadre of volunteers, social workers and like-minded individuals who support our efforts. We have a personnel policy, which is followed to eliminate hierarchy in the organization, an investment policy and a policy on purchase and sale of assets to enhance transparency. We have also developed various programmatic strategies and standard operating procedures which guide us in implantation of programs/projects

### General Body

The General Body (GB) of LASOONA is the highest governing body of the organization. The GB meets annually and provides overall institutional policy framework. It reviews and approves bylaws, strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that LASOONA is operating within the overall policy framework towards its organizational vision, mission, strategies and objectives. The GB also reviews the annual financial audit report of the organization, appoints and fixes remuneration of the auditor.

### Board of Directors

Board of directors is responsible for setting strategic direction and priority setting of objectives of the organization that ensure and adhere to the mission statement. The Board regularly evaluates the progress and achievements of the management of the organization in light of the Mission Statement.

The Board also approves or delegates to the Executive Director, the Contracts signing and binding with the donors. The Board is responsible for the approval of uniform policies and procedures and monitoring compliance to its implementation. The Board of directors’ makes hiring and Firing of Executive Director. The Executive Director, for guidance and coaching in programme, Operational and governance related matters of the organization, also consults Member(s) from Board of directors, on regular basis. All the

members of Board of Directors are required to ensure participation in Board and review meetings and periodic field visits. The board reviews the planning and execution of annual organizational audit and management letter given by the auditor.

### Management Committee

The management committee (MC) comprised of senior managers, which plays an important advisory role for supporting the Executive Director on the matters related to overall organizational growth and development as well as policy decisions related to operations and management of the organization.

### Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer

The Executive Director (ED) provides overall administrative, programmatic and financial leadership to LASOONA for its institutional growth and development toward its vision, mission and objectives. The ED also has the general responsibility for undertaking the day to- day management functions and overall supervision of the programmes and operations.

### Program Development Unit

LASOONA program development unit is responsible for overall direction, segmentation, positioning, targeting and fund raising portfolio management.

The unit oversees development of project proposals, budgeting, cost benefit analysis and resource planning and ensures that programs and projects are designed, in relation to the strategic plan and best practices of the organization. Program development unit strives to explore funding opportunities and broadening donor's base (institutional, individual and corporate) for diversifying funding options. It coordinates with donors and funding agencies during the process of proposal development. The unit has a decisive role in creating partnerships, alliances, consortiums and mutually beneficial collaboration with sister NGO's, donor's community and Govt. Departments.



### Internal Audit Unit

The internal audit unit is established to provide strong support to the organization in establishing internal audit function that effectively supports the organizations' risk Management strategy and internal control framework. Internal audit unit is responsible to identify and report internal control deficiencies and provide recommendations for improving the organization's operation in terms of effective and efficient performance. The unit is also responsible for providing support to the organization's anti-fraud & anti-corruption policies and adherence to these. The unit conducts internal audit(s) of all projects on regular basis and generates project wise reports accordingly to ensure compliance, identify gaps and recommend solutions to the management. It also facilitates periodic/special review(s) conducted by donor/partner agencies for release of funds and respond in consultation with other units to queries/observations raised by them on quality of documentation/ systems & procedures/internal controls and follow up on recommendations put forward by the donor agency(s) during systems review.

### Program Implementation Unit

The Program Implementation Unit is mainly responsible for the implementation of various programs and projects. The unit ensures that all the programs and projects successfully achieve its targets in terms of both quantity and quality. It keeps liaison with project coordinators/managers and gives guidance in implementation. The unit also ensures program quality with the aim to establish LASOONA as a credible, sought after organization for program implementation through conforming to the quality standards in program implementation and designing of meaningful programs. It formulates, implements and supports quality enhancement measures in program, program support processes and strategic expansion to maximize outreach which Result in ensuring life, dignity and freedom of the most marginalized people. The unit ensures compliance to donors policies and orients staff on donors requirements and ensure to achieve the intended outcomes of the projects/programmes. Besides, the unit undertakes periodic monitoring of performance indicators against each of project plan to

keep all projects in line with set success indicators. Use results information for learning and decision making as well as reporting and accountability. The unit provides technical support in conducting impact assessments including internal evaluations of completed projects and provides technical support in designing tools, data collection, analysis and reporting.

### Finance and Accounts Unit

LASOONA's Finance and Accounts (F&A) Unit plays a multidimensional role. The F&A Unit's roles include securing and managing financial resources efficiently and effectively, guaranteeing financial transparency, accountability and ensuring compliance with corporate and best financial management and governance practices at the program, project and community organization levels. The Finance and Accounts Unit is responsible for the management of financial resources. This Unit prepares budget plans for the program/projects, supports the regional/field offices with necessary logistical arrangements and ensures maintenance of the accounts and inventory of the physical assets. The Unit also prepares financial reports for the organization and funding agencies, and arranges for the organization's internal and external audit.

LASOONA's Finance & Accounts unit has a Standard Operating Procedures Manual, which contains details on internal control framework and accounting policies & procedures. Transparency of financial information for different stakeholders is a prime consideration of the Unit. In order to ensure this, the Unit has put in place an accurate and reliable reporting framework. Mechanisms are in place to endure the reporting requirements related to all donor funded projects and regulatory agencies. The Unit has implemented an accounting and internal control system which is sound in design and has ongoing efforts towards further improvement.

### Operations Unit

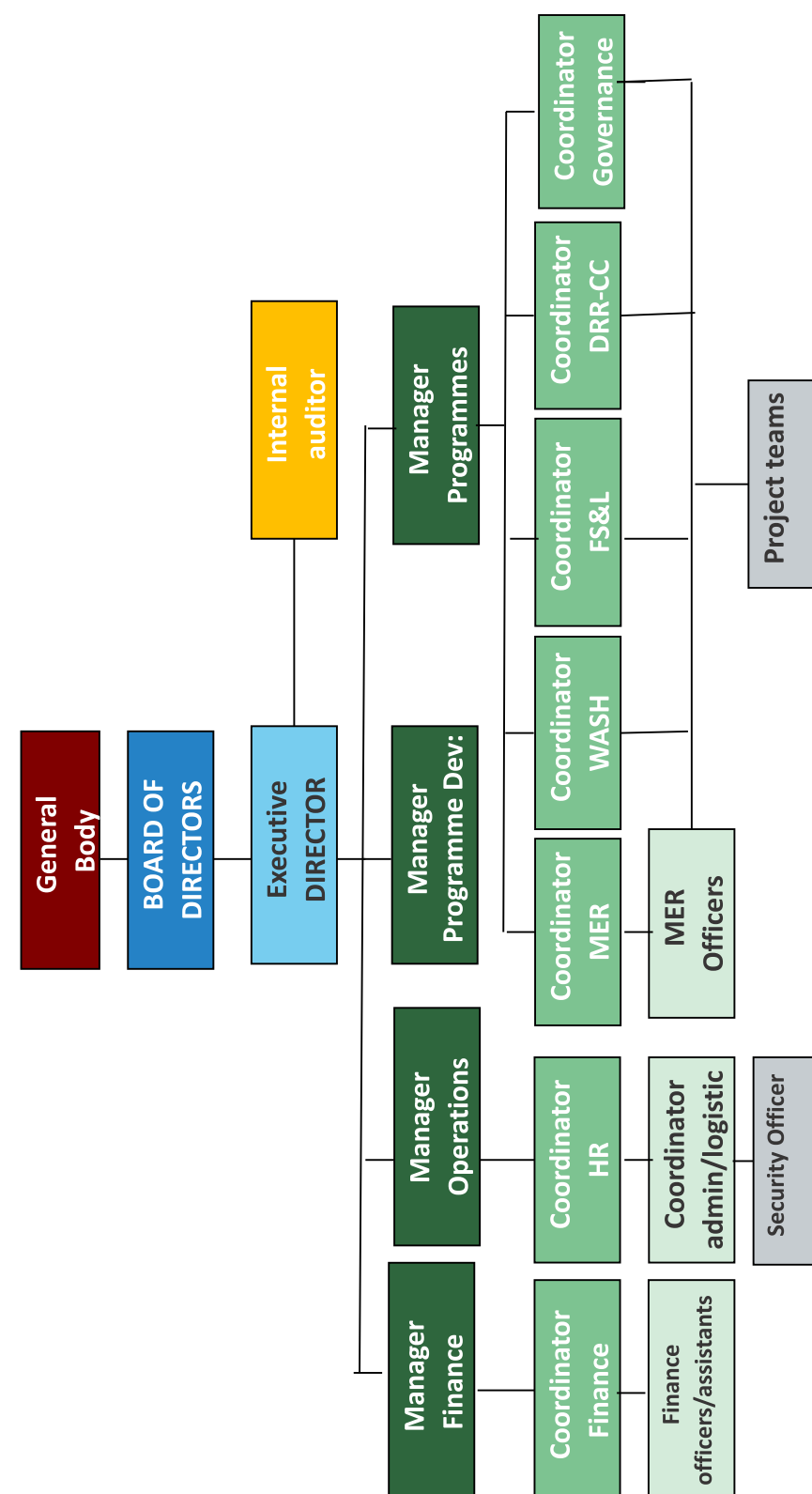
There are three functional sections under this Unit; they include:

- (i) General Administration, Logistics & Procurement,
- (ii) Human Resource Management, and
- (iii) Security.

The Operations Unit provides critical managerial and logistical support to LASOONA's routine operations, in offices. effectively been implemented and monitored, with Addition to maintaining LASOONA offices and physical resources. The Unit ensures smooth work flow through wellcoordinated secretarial services. The Operations Unit further provides critical logistical support to all LASOONA field The Unit also plays a central role in providing employees with the best work environment by running timely repairs on all physical assets including office furniture, heating and cooling appliances, work stations, vehicles and buildings. The Operations Unit also facilitates LASOONA in the timely procurement of goods and services in accordance with LASOONA procedures and donor guidelines. The Human Resource Unit seeks to ensure transparency in recruitment and promotions, while simultaneously helping to maximize staff competencies through provisioning need based training opportunities for better outcomes in Terms of career development, professional capabilities and program objectives. The security unit is responsible to develop and implement security plans, maintain regular coordination with law enforcement agencies and provide trainings to staff on safety and security.

### LASOONA at a glance

- ☐ LASOONA is a national, multi-disciplinary, development oriented and non-profit making organization
- ☐ Established in 1997, registered in 1998 under the Govt. of Pakistan Societies' Act of 1860
- ☐ .Registered with governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA
- ☐ Accredited by the Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) since 2006.
- ☐ Have tax exempted status given by Federal Board of Revenue, Government of Pakistan under Section 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.
- ☐ Register with federal board of revenue (NTN number 409668-3)
- ☐ Is member of NHN, DRR forum, SUN CSA, HRDN,
- ☐ Has been Awarded as Gender friendly organization by Mehergarh
- ☐ Have working experience in KP FATA and Gilgit Baltistan
- ☐ Have signed MoU with Economic affair division (EAD) Government of Pakistan
- ☐ Implemented 63 Projects of 27.8 Million USD
- ☐ Have worked with 28 Donors and Partners both government and non government organizations



**Mr. Jan Mohammad Khan** (Chairman)

Mr. Jan Mohammad holds Master (Hons) in Agriculture with twenty-two years of first hand diverse experience in areas of project management, agriculture development, training, social mobilization, institutional development, livelihood, value chain and integrated natural resource management. Having experience of work with government sector, international NGOs and bilateral projects. He has work experience in projects funded by USAID, Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, and European Union. He also worked as short-term consultant with, Interoperation (IC Switzerland), Initiatives for Development and Empowerment Axis in Care international funded project in Nowshera and Business Support Fund (BSF) funded project in Swat. Beside this, service to FAO, Acted, CABI bio sciences, IUCN has been provided in different capacities. Reviewed CRS projects on education, micro hydel and infrastructure and prepared success stories. Mr. Jan has good command in developing and designing training manuals, case studies, extension materials, training tools and videos. He elected as Board member in 2011.



**Mr. Rahmat Hayat** (Member)

Elected as member of the board recently in 2014. He is one of the founding members of the society. He has got rich experience and served different international organizations as administrator and manager operations. He is currently self-employed.



**Mr. Shad Mohammad Khan** (Member)

He is a development practitioner with over 25 years of experience in the public and private sectors. He remained with Agri business support fund and currently providing his services to ASF in the capacity of national coordinator. He elected as a member of BOD of LASOONA in 2015



**Mr. Haider Ali Khan** (Member)

Mr. Haider Ali is a forester and development specialist. He has more than 30 years of experience working in the public and development sector. He is graduated from the Pakistan Forest Institute- Pakistan and also did his MS from the US.



**Mr. Amir Alam Khan** (Member)

He has mainly worked in the development sector for above 22 years. He remains on senior positions with different organization like NRSP MRDP FSSP and currently working for human dynamics consultants and as a district coordinator. He elected as BoD member in 2016.



**Mr. Mazullah Khan** (Member)

Mr. Mazullah Khan is a senior professional with more than 29 years' experience. He has provided his services to the Agriculture Research Institute for many years and currently working as Vegetable Seed Specialist with AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center. He elected as BoD member in 2016.



**Mr. Adnan Khan** (Member)

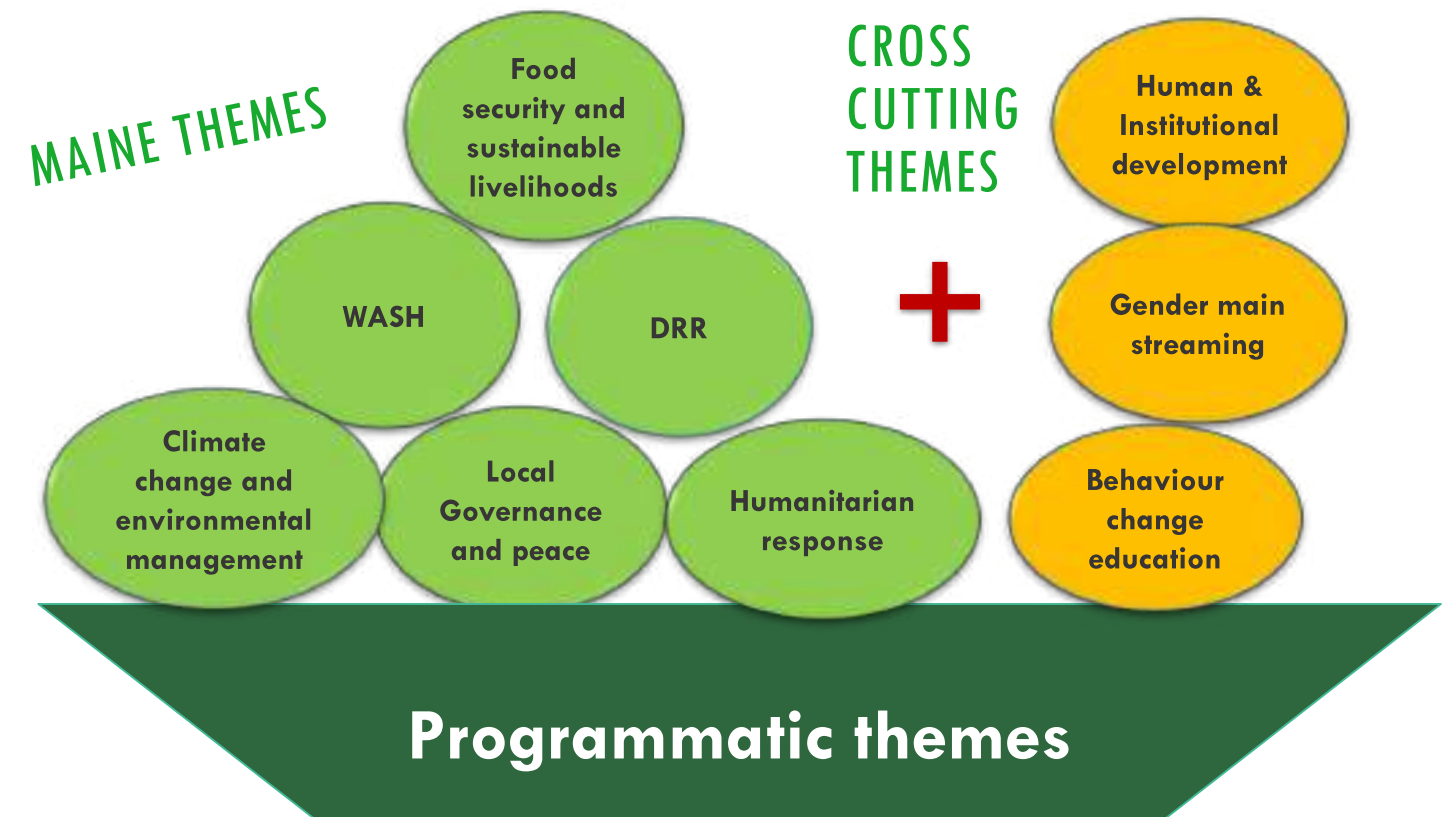
elected as member of the board in 2013. He worked with different organizations and possesses more than 18 years' experience in the development sector. Has worked with GIZ in the capacity of Technical Advisor.



**Mr. Azam Khan** (Executive Director)

Mr. Azam Khan obtained his Masters in Public Administration from Institute of Management Studies (IMS), University of Peshawar, Pakistan. He also holds postgraduate diploma in 'Managerial Control and Management Information System' from the Netherlands. He started his professional career in 1998 and joined Social Forestry Project Malakand/Dir as Manager Finance & Administration. After serving Social Forestry Project for two years, he joined LASOONA: Society for Human & Natural Resource Development as Executive Director in July 2000 and since then he is working on this position.

With over 20 years of progressive management experience, Mr. Azam Khan has demonstrated ability to lead multicultural and multi-disciplinary professional teams; plan, implement and coordinate diverse public welfare activities including participatory rural development; small-scale entrepreneurship; education; resource conservation; relief operations; and dissemination and application of social sector policies.







LASOONA recognizes Food Security as matter of sustainable development of communities as it includes both physical and economic access to food. Therefore, management of LASOONA has decided to have more long-term focus on food security during 2017-21. LASOONA will also increase its focus on the sustainable livelihoods (SL) framework which places people, particularly rural poor people, at the centre of a web of inter-related influences that affect how these people create a livelihood for themselves and their households. This framework will focus on resources and livelihood assets that people have access to and use, e.g. natural resources, technologies, their skills, knowledge and capacity, their health, access to education, sources of credit, or their networks of social support. It will also focus on vulnerability context, which takes account of trends (for example, economic, political, technological), shocks (for example, epidemics, natural disasters, civil strife) and seasonality (for example, prices, production, employment opportunities).

LASOONA will be equally sensitive to the prevailing social, institutional and political environment, which affects the ways in which people combine and use their assets to develop their livelihood strategies. In addition to selfemployment, going forward LASOONA will also focus on increasing employment. According to an estimate around 4 million young people between the ages of 15 to 24 are unemployed and this can soar to 8 million by 2020, if emphasis is not laid on infrastructure to support education and vocational training. Food security specially access to adequate nutritious food remain one of the major challenges of the country and contributing to malnourishment and its effects are quite evident according to the national nutrition survey 2011.

LASOONA having vast experience of food security programs will continue to contribute in reducing food and nutrition insecurity.

### Program Goal

To improve food security, nutrition and livelihood status of marginalized communities through enterprise development, integrated agriculture.

### Program Objectives:

- To improve food security situation of resource poor households in terms of availability, access and utilization of food.
- To improve nutrition status of PLW and children through education and awareness.
- To improve on-farm productivity through best agriculture practices, rehabilitation and development of small-scale infrastructure.
- To increase and broaden the range of income generating options particularly for low income groups in order to enhance food security.
- To improve health status of women and children and enhance enrollment of out of school children.





### Vocational skills trainings:

Vocational skills trainings were provided to 160 unemployed youth (men) and 120 women in district Swat in different trades where three to six months extensive training courses were organized. A total of 200 youth (120 women and 80 men) were trained under EMPOWER project supported by Care International and 80 youths (men) were trained under IFSW project supported by DKH. After graduation the beneficiaries were provided certificates and tools kits relevant to their selected trades and were also helped in their job placement. The purpose of the intervention was to create employment opportunities for the unskilled and unemployed youth so that they are able to earn and contribute in food security of their families. The selected trades for these training includes Fashion designing, embroidery, plumbing, Electrician, mobile repair and motorcycle mechanic. Job placement of 91% trained youths has been ensured. Average monthly income is ranging from 3000 to 8000 rupees at the initial stage of job placement which is expected to increase with passage of time as their skills and business flourish.

### Increasing income of home-based workers:

200 home based women have been supported to improve their entrepreneurship in district Swat, 25 training events were organized on Design, Marketing and Business Skills which contributed in increasing their income from the existing skills they have. 100 home based workers were supported through Empower project funded by care international while the remaining 100 were supported through IFSW project

funded by DKH. These women were mainly involved in tailoring and embroidery and their existing skills were refined through two-day trainings. Beside skills enhancement the beneficiaries were provided tool-kits and exposure to markets. Also, 5 home-based inputs supply shops were established with lead

entrepreneurs at strategic locations so that home-based workers have easy access to the tailoring and embroidery inputs. 100% trained home-based workers are on the job and by average earning PKR 3000 per months beside fulfilling their other domestic responsibilities.

### Development/Printing of training Module for home based:

As per recommendation of baseline study two trades i.e. dress making, fashion designing, hand & machine embroidery had been proposed for semi-skilled home-based workers (HBWs). These HBWs had already some sort of skills about these trades, however, to further enrich their knowledge and skills under the EMPOWER project in district Swat, two manuals were contextualized keeping in view the local context. Printing of the manuals (200 copies) was carried out and distributed among the selected 100 home based workers.

### Linkages development of home-based workers with micro finance institutes:

To fill the gap of access to finance contacts were established with different micro finance institutes including commercial banks. The home-based workers were oriented on the services and procedure to avail



financial support and flourish their entrepreneurship. Under the EMPOWER project, meetings were carried out with AKHUWAT - one of the micro finance institutes having operations in district Swat. Visits of the AKHUWAT teams were organized to training centers of home-based workers. The home-based workers were linked with AKHUWAT who provided financial support to entrepreneurs on Islamic mode of financing.

### Stability and sustainability of TEVT programs:

To sustain the efforts carried out by LASOONA in the TEVT sector a district coordination committee of (DCC) had been facilitated in its formation. The members of the DCC consist of TEVTA, CDLD, NGOs, Education department, Trade Development Authority Pakistan, Swat Chamber of Commerce, Islampur Cottage Industry and media representatives. The purpose of the (DCC) formation was to provide a platform for TEVT stakeholders to review and discuss issues related to TEVT sector in district Swat. The members of DCC include both government and private sector institutes involved in vocational skills training, marketing and job placement. 3 Quarterly meetings of the DCC were organized under the EMPOWER project. An advocacy event was organized by the DCC where beside other stakeholders two members of provincial assembly participated. The issues related to TEVT sector were highlighted in that event where commitment was shown by the relevant authorities to facilitate resolution of those issues.

### Strengthening capacities of TEVT institutes:

To strengthen capacities of Government TEVT institutes,



support in terms of provision of lab equipment was extended to government technical and vocational colleges (both women and men) in district Swat. Demand of the lab equipment were finalized in consultation of the institutes management. The lab equipment provided were related to four different trades (Plumbing, electrician, dress making and embroidery). Timely provision of lab equipment helped in imparting quality training to the students enrolled in under the EMPOWER project in collaboration with by Care international through ROTA funds. This equipment will be used further beyond project duration which will contribute in sustainability of the TEVT institutes.

### Teachers training of TEVT institutes on entrepreneurship and business development curricula:

Realizing the importance of owning enterprise in underprivileged and marginalized communities, making wiser decisions for career selection and life skills, training of trainers (TOT) was organized under the EMPOWER project in district Swat. The participants of this training were supposed to impart further training to selected TEVT graduates in their respective trades. A total of 30 participants including 20 teachers of government TEVT institutes (women and men one each district Swat) and 10 representatives of home-based workers attended the training. The contents of this 5 days training were basic concepts of enterprise development, business model, market survey, marketing, book keeping, business plan development, career counselling and basic life skills were delivered by the trainer. This training is expected to contribute in the job placement of the students.





#### Entrepreneurship training for TEVT graduates:

The newly graduated TEVT student were helped in their job placement through formal trainings and mentoring support. Under the EMPOWER project, the newly graduated 100 beneficiaries (60 women and 40 men) were further provided training on entrepreneurship by availing services of the teachers trained under ToT. The training course was covered in 15 days at the final stage of their course completion. The contents of the training included basic concepts of enterprise development, business model, market survey, marketing, book keeping, business plan development, career counselling and basic life skills. These trainings were quite helpful in job placement of the graduates.

#### TEVT graduates linkages development for job placement:

To build linkages of the graduate with employers and national markets, a three days' exposure visit was arranged where 11 men representative graduates participated. The exposure visit was arranged to MIKSON engineering associates Bahria Town and DHA Islamabad. The purpose of the visit was to see the constructions sites and electrification as well as plumbing works carried out over there. Also, to gain idea of commercial buildings and houses and explore employment opportunities. This exposure visit helped the participants to develop their linkages in the urban market, knew installation at large level and they are expected to share their learning with fellow colleagues as well.

#### Increasing access to technical education institutes

Awareness raising campaigns were carried out in 42

villages of Swat Shangla and Kohistan districts under Food and Nutrition project supported by Welthungerhilfe. 2000 banners/posters were displayed giving information related to admissions in government technical and vocational training institutes. The intervention helped the unemployed youth to get admissions in the government institutes which offer free

of cost training services. Out of 133 admission 13 men and 2 women from target areas got admissions just because of this linkages development efforts.

#### Demonstration of cut flower:

Diversification of income is the key area of LASOONA's development initiatives, the purpose of these initiatives is to reduce the risk of food insecurity and the people don't rely on single source of income keeping in view the existing hazards and trend of disasters in the past. Under Integrated Food Security & WASH (IFSW) Project in partnership with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) in Kalam area of district Swat, replication of 10 cut flower plots was carried out through establishment of 50 number Plots.

This was upscaling intervention based on the previous successful trials carried out by LASOONA in the recent past where beside technical support to the farmers their linkages had been developed with the potential markets in Peshawar and Islamabad. Field days were organized with 50 farmers to orient them on the management practices of cut flowers and its marketing. The impact study carried out showed that by average the farmers earned PKR 118552 per kanal income.



#### Promotion of quality seeds:

Availability of Quality and certified seeds has been a major issue faced by the farmers which affect the production and production cost. Under the IFSW project in district Swat, demonstration of quality seed production carried out with farmers where 75 plots each of two kanals land were established. These plots include 50 of maize crop and 25 of rice. Technical support was ascertained from Federal Seed Certification and Registration Department (FSCRD). The department carried out inspection visits to these plots and the farmers were guided on production of quality seed and its certification procedures. The impact assessment shows 65% increase in production of maize crop and 66% increase in rice crop. A total of 16300 kg certified seeds of maize and 12450kg of rice has been produced in 15 villages of Swat which is expected to have a greater impact on the food security and livelihoods of the local farmers.

Also, 26 field days sessions were organized on these 75 plots where 500 farmers participated. The main focus of these field days was to reduce the production cost of maize and rice crops through ICM/IPM. The impact assessment shows that there is 17% and 77% reduction in the production cost of maize and rice respectively, the cost reduction is mainly due to reduction in occurrence of diseases.

#### Value chain promotion of high value off season vegetables:

For the promotion of high value off-season vegetables', value chains demand driven approach is followed to increase efficiencies along the value chain—from crop production through processing and marketing. Under



the IFSW project, high value vegetables i.e. broccoli, asparagus and lettuce was introduced in Kalam area of district Swat through establishment of 60 demonstration plots. 12 field days sessions were organized to provide necessary management skills to the farmers and also two market exposure visits were arranged for 14 representatives of farmers. In the exposure visits, the farmers visited Lahore and Islamabad as well as Mansehra and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The results of the short-term impact assessment shows that high value vegetables i.e. Lettuce and Broccoli is five times greater than other vegetables grown in Kalam i.e. Potato, Squashes, Turnip and Cabbage. The average net profit from high value vegetables is PKR 115129 while average income of other vegetables is PKR 22170 per kanal.

#### Trainings of livelihoods CRPs (community resource persons):

The capacities of 8 community resource persons of union council Barabakhel Kalam district Swat was built on 4 different sectoral programs under the Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR) project supported by PPAF and co-financed by the Italian Government. 2 CRPs were provided 10 days training on agriculture practices who are expected to provide services and guide the local farmers in best practices related to agriculture. 2 CRPs were trained on livestock management practices through 7 days ToT. Similarly, 2 CRPs were provided 5 days training on olive plantation and management practices, 5 days ToT was arranged for 2 CRPs on enterprise development. These trained CRPs will further transfer their learnings to the fellow farmers in their respective areas through formal learning sessions.





The trained CRPs are expected to extend their services to the farmers of the area and contribute in enhancement of economic opportunities in the target area.

#### Enterprise development trainings:

To enhance the enterprise development skills of assert transfer beneficiaries 2 training events one each for women and men were organized for 50 beneficiaries under the PPR project. In each of the trainings, 25 beneficiaries participated. Duration of each training was 4 days where the participants were provided training on necessary knowledge and skills related to business plan development, marketing, business management and record keeping. It is expected that the training will help those beneficiaries who have been provided through assets transfers in establishing quality entrepreneurship.

#### Farmers training on ICM/IPM

To reduce the losses in pre and post-harvest, 840 farmers (50% each women and men) were provided one day training under the FNS project supported by DWHH. A total of 42 training events (women and men 21 each) were organized for farmers at village level. The contents of the training include diseases control through local solutions and agriculture practices relevant to raising food diversification gardens. These trainings were quite helpful in diseases control and contributed in increasing production and reducing production cost incurred on raising these vegetables gardens. Similarly, 2 separate trainings were organized for 14 farmers of Soybeans demonstration plots and 7 farmers on Quail rearing. In these training the farmers were trained on the pre and post losses control.

#### Training of pears growers on post-harvest losses control:

Pears growers in Swat and Shangla were facing the issue of huge post-harvest losses. Under the FNS project, 3 training events were organized for 75 farmer (men) of Swat and Shangla districts. Each of the training event was of 3 days duration where the farmers were trained on best practices related to picking, storage and packing. Sample packaging material were developed and distributed among the farmers. 15 representatives of the farmers community were provided exposure visit for marketing trials to local and regional markets. The intervention was quite helpful in orientation of farmers to the market where the produces got good prices as compare to their previous practices of Pears marketing. The purpose of this intervention was to improve food security and nutrition status at household level by building on the existing indigenous practices and to further create income generation opportunities from the sale of value added fruits.

#### Promotion of nutrition sensitive farming:

168 food diversification gardens (84 women and 84 men) were established in selected villages of Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts under the LASOONA's FNS project. The purpose of these gardens was to demonstrate growing of nutrient rich vegetables and fruits in and around the houses and increase availability of diversified food and its consumption with particular focus on vitamin A, Iron and Protein rich vegetables and fruits. Based on the lesson learnt of previous years, Soyabean and Quails farming were included in these gardens.



#### Agriculture fairs and field days:

For replication and upscaling of the nutrient rich gardening, 22 vegetable fairs (11 each with men and women) farmers in 21 villages of Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts under FNS project. A total of 550 men and 220 women participated in these events. These were one day events where the farmers displayed their vegetable produces and explained to the participants the reason why they are growing these vegetables and its nutrition value. In the women lead events, the participants beside display of agriculture products participated in the cooking demonstration. The successful participants were awarded prizes for encouragement. The intervention was quite helpful to raise awareness regarding nutrient rich vegetables production and is expected to contribute in upscaling of the food diversification garden in future.

#### Field days organized on food diversification gardens:

Field days were organized at sowing and harvesting stages for the farmers' living in surroundings of the food diversification gardens. The participants of the field days were familiarized with the basic agriculture techniques and practices related to raising gardens and the nutrition value of selected vegetables and fruits. The purpose of conducting field days was to promote production and up-scaling of nutrient rich vegetables on self-help basis. In the reporting year, 54 field days were organized under FNS project whereby total of 1236 participants include 624 women and 612 men farmers participated.



#### Support to farmers in quality agriculture inputs

50 small farmers (30 men and 20 women) were provided agriculture inputs in district Swat under the PPR project. The agriculture inputs include quality seeds of vegetables, i.e. Peas, garlic and coriander for one kanal agriculture land. Beside the seeds and fertilizers, agriculture hand tools were also provided to these selected farmers. The purpose of the intervention is to support the farmers fall in the lower band of poverty score card so they are able to raise vegetables. This support is expected to have positive impacts on nutrition status of these families as they will have abundant of vegetable at their homes for domestic consumption and also will contribute in their income by selling these vegetables in the local markets.

#### Livestock Vaccination campaign:

The Vaccination of livestock to protect them from the seasonal diseases is important intervention for food security. In the reporting year, a total 20505 small and large animals have been vaccinated in Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts, Under FNS and IFSW projects. The short-term impact assessment reveals that the vaccination acceptability increased as compare to the past where farmers were reluctant to vaccinate their animals. Similarly, positive impacts on health of livestock due to control over seasonal diseases and increase in milk production have been recorded.

#### Demonstration of fodder plots:

130 farmers were provided Mott grass bulbs in 15 villages of district Swat under IFSW project. Mott grass is a perennial grass raised on the ridges of the agriculture





land and sloping lands. This fodder is fast growing and provide multi-cuts in a year. The impact assessment reveals that the farmers are quite happy with success and use of this fodder crop. The success ratio is more than 70% and 100% beneficiaries have reported increase in milk production and positive impacts on animal health. Beside this, the crop has been found very effective in stability of sloping areas and control on soil erosion.

**Distribution of poultry among vulnerable households:**

Under the IFSW project, 100 vulnerable families in 15 villages of district Swat were supported in their livelihoods. 100% of the beneficiaries were women where each of the women beneficiary was provided 9 layer birds. Beside this support in assets, all the beneficiaries were trained on poultry management through five training events of one day. The short term impact assessment showed that survival ratio of poultry is 74% and 80% poultry has started laying eggs. The intervention is expected to have positive impacts on livelihoods and food security of the beneficiaries' communities as 59% beneficiaries have consumed the eggs at their households and 41% have started selling of eggs in the local market.

**Nutrition education:**

Nutrition security is the main pillar and focused areas under the food security and sustainable livelihoods program of LASOONA. Nutrition base line survey includes IDDS HDDS and KAP was conducted in selected union councils of districts Swat, Shangla and Kohistan.

A systematic approach under the FNS project was pursued to tackled with menace of malnutrition exist in the area.

In 2 training events of master trainer for 44 government staff from health, education, agriculture and livestock were provided 4-days extensive ToT (training of Trainer). The participants include 20 women and 24 men mainly district and tehsil level officials of government line departments. These master trainers further trained 80 nutrition extension workers, consists of 69 women mainly lady health workers and livestock field assistants and 11 men mainly field assistants of agriculture department. These nutrition extension workers have been provided 3-days extensive training on nutrition education and necessary skills require for facilitation of training sessions.

**Peer trainings at Village Mohalla/Hamlet level:**

In the third level of the nutrition education approach, the trained lady health workers and field assistants of agriculture and livestock departments organized nutrition awareness sessions at Mohalla level where the household heads women and men were made aware on nutrition messages. Under the FNS project, 6000 households were targeted by providing training sessions at Mohallah/Hamlet level in district Swat, Shangla and Kohistan. The participants of these sessions include both women and men representing their households. Similarly, under the IFSW project, 80 session were organized for 1120 women in 15 villages of district Swat. The participants of these sessions were provided IEC material contained nutrition awareness



messages focusing on nutrition status of women and children.

**School Nutrition Clubs:**

16 nutrition awareness clubs (women and men 8 each) were formed in selected government schools of Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts under FNS project. Teachers and students of 8-9 classes were trained on nutrition awareness and functions of nutrition clubs. The members of nutrition clubs were oriented on the role and responsibilities and objective of the club. Different activities for promotion of nutrition awareness were carried out with each of the nutrition clubs that include drawing competitions on food and nutrition security topics among students, trainings on food pyramid and the use of food groups, safe hygiene practices, celebration of international days relevant to nutrition security and their exposure to food diversification gardens in the surroundings of the schools.

Intervention	Events			Number of participants		
ToT of master trainer on nutrition awareness	1	1	2	20	24	44
Trainings of Nutrition Extension Workers (LHW and File assistants	4	1	5	69	11	80
Peer Trainings	641	129	690	5714	1406	7120
<b>Total</b>						

**Promotion of integrated efforts for FNS**

To cover the stability factor of food and nutrition security and creation of enabling environment for nutrition sensitive programs, the formation of Multisector Integrated Nutrition forums was facilitated. In this regard, 03 multisector integrated forums were formed



at district level in Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts. The members of the forums were district level officials of 14 government departments and chaired by the administration of the respective districts. Quarterly meetings of these forums were held participated by the majority members. The members of these forums were oriented on the FNS sensitive programming in particular to provincial integrated strategy.

**Stakeholders training on food and nutrition security:**

To create enabling environment for nutrition security, 2 training events were organized for 40 stakeholders (37 men and 3 women) representing 17 government departments, Journalists and Civil Society organizations working in Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts. Similarly, 19 members of SUN-CSA who are operating in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province also participated in these trainings. These were 3-day training events and the keycontents covered include: basic concept of food and nutrition security, SDG-II Zero hunger, provincial integrated nutrition strategy. This initiative was undertaken under the FNS project supported by DWHH, and is expected to have far-reaching impact on the food and nutrition security of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in general and particularly of the Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts.





### Enhancing school enrolment through awareness of communities

Increasing access to primary education is an important element of the sustainable livelihoods program of the organization whereby concerted efforts are made to enhance educational opportunities to out of school children in remote pockets of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Special focus remains on increasing access to quality compulsory education especially for girls. Behavior change campaigns are launched to motivate parents for enrolling their children in schools. In the reporting year, enrollment campaign was carried out in selected union council of district Swat under PPR project supported by PPAF. The campaign was carried out in close collaboration of education department. Gathering was organized and participated by 200 various stakeholders including students of 8-10 classes, officials of education department, community representatives and media persons. The purpose of the campaign was to sensitized the participants so they are able to help in identification of the out of school children and make efforts for their enrollment in nearby schools. Support to government schools in teaching staff In coordination with district education authorities, an assessment was carried out in union council Barabakhel S district Swat under PPR project. The main purpose of the assessment was to identify the needs and gaps of teaching staff in government schools. Based on the finding of the assessment 13 government schools having staff deficiency were supported through provision of temporary teachers. A total of 10 Primary teachers and 8 Science teachers in high schools were deputed to these schools for 9 months. LASOONA paid the salaries of these teachers hired by LASOONA and

education department through mutual coordination. The support was largely applauded by the education department and local communities including students and school management. The intervention helped the students in timely completion of their courses.

### Support to enterprise schools in teaching staff:

LASOONA had established 4 enterprise schools in one union council of district Swat under PPR project. The purpose of these enterprise schools is to provide education facility in areas where there is no school. Community resource persons were provided training on school enterprise establishment and management. Initial support had been provided to these school which included basic items i.e. furniture, learning material and charts, ICT and stationery. In the reporting period, 4 Community schools where 220 students are enrolled were supported in teaching staff salaries on need base. The duration of support was 6-12 months where salaries were paid to teachers as per signed MoU with school management.

### Transportation support to girls' student

Under the PPAF supported PPR project, in district Swat 75 students, mainly poor girls were provided transportation support for 5 months. Each of the students were paid Pak rupees 1200 per-month through their school management. These students were unable to access education facilities situated on the distance from their villages and there was no school at village level. The intervention was quite helpful to encourage girls' students to continue their education which was challenging for them as they were unable to afford transportation cost incurred in accessing schools.



### Productive and nutrition sensitive infrastructure development:

Construction and improvement of small scale community physical infrastructure is integral part of the organization's food security program where construction of different types of infrastructure contributing to food security and livelihood is carried out. Priority is given to those infrastructures which directly contribute in either access or availability dimension of food security. During the reporting period, 23 community physical infrastructures have been constructed/rehabilitated benefiting 48,693 individuals. These infrastructures mainly include farm to market and link roads as well as irrigation channels. 3 number of farm to market roads and 4 irrigation channels were either newly developed or improved in district Swat under the IFSW project supported by DKH. Similarly, 13 link roads 2 irrigation channels and 1 solar lighting system have been constructed/rehabilitated in district Swat under PPR project supported by PPAF. The short-term impact assessment reveals that productivity of more than 1200 kanal agriculture land has increased due to construction of irrigation channel. Similarly, the farm to market roads and link roads has impressive impacts on the food security and livelihoods of the beneficiaries where due to efficient access to market and reduction in transportation cost have been witnessed.

### Supporting Primary health:

Under the PPR project, the already trained CRPs conducted community sessions at household level in union council Barabakhail district Swat. A total of 805 sessions including 430 with women and 375 with men household's representatives were carried out in the reporting period. The focus contents of these



sessions include awareness on nutrition especially recommended diets for pregnant & lactating women and MNCH services. A total of 8050 participants attended these sessions which include 4300 women and 3750 men. These sessions were quite helpful in increasing awareness level of the local people and is expected to have far reaching impacts on health of the local women and children.

### Support to government hospital:

The tehsil hospital at Kabal district Swat was supported under the PPR project, where the need for support was assessed in coordination with the health department authorities. Staff deficiency was identified as the main support area where 1 EPI technician and 2 Midwives salaries were paid for 9 months. The intervention was quite useful where efficiency and services delivery of the hospital was enhanced and people of entire tehsil were benefited from the MNCH services of the health facility.

### Health roundtable district development forum:

Roundtable is quite important intervention to identify the issues related to health and find solution for resolution of these issues. Under the PPR project, in district Swat one round table was organized in collaboration of health authorities of the district. The round table/district development forum was participated by 50 relevant stakeholders including health officials, tehsil Nazim, staff of community health center (CHC), representatives of the Local Support Organization (LSO) and community representatives participated in the event. The identified issues were discussed in presence of all stakeholders and necessary corrective measures were taken on the spot.



Nature of Scheme	District	Total beneficiaries
Farm to market road Dagai-II Manro Patay UC Gualerai	Swat	1600
Farm to market road Kandaro Masjid to Danda Taray UC Gwalerai	Swat	1600
Farm to market road Gwalerai to Sperdar baba UC Gualerai	Swat	3600
Link Road in Dhero Khaimdara UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	816
Farm to Market Road in Sirsinai Khaimdara UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	2160
Link Road in Sirsinai Khaimdara UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	768
Farm to Market Road in Dhero Khaimdara UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	477
Farm to Market Road in Sirsinai UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	400
Farm to Market Road in Kabal UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	6400
Farm to Market Road in Kabal UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	1200
Farm to Market Road in Sirsinai UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	1280
Link Road in Dhero Khaimdara UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	1160
Link Market Road in Dhero Khaimdara UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	1080
Farm to Market Road in Sirsinai UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	3840
Farm to Market Road in Sirsinai UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	3368
Farm to Market Road in Kabal UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	2952
Irrigation channel village jalbanr UC Kalam	Swat	696
Irrigation channel village lilbanrd Gwalerai	Swat	2400
Irrigation channel Nalkot UC Beha	Swat	640
Irrigation channel Gardam Beha UC Beha	Swat	1760
Irrigation Channel in Village Kabal UC Bar Aba Khail	Swat	8000
Irrigation Channel in Village Sirsinai UC Bar Aba Khail	Swat	2160
Solar lighting System in Hamlet Pir Abad UC Bar Abakhail	Swat	336



Success Story:

Ms. Hameed 20 years old is a young progressive lady lives in village Senay union council Miandam District Swat KP Pakistan. She belongs to a poor family having limited income while she had very little education and skills to contribute in the family income. Above all she had to be marry and her family was unable to arrange the expense to be incurred on her wedding. Under the food and nutrition security project supported by Welthungerhilfe she was selected by the community organization as trainee for vocational skills training, where she was able to successfully complete a three-month course on tailoring/embroidery and was provided a training kit too. The training course was followed up regularly by the project staff to helped the beneficiary in job placement. Beside the informal support, enterprise development training was provided to enhance her entrepreneurship skills and sustain the job placement. The initiatives not only enhance technical skills but also broaden her entrepreneurship and business skills.

Ms: Hameed started her small business at home, slowly and gradually got reputation in the area/town due to her quality work. Using the business skills, she acquired in the enterprise development training she was able to give new dimensions to her newly established entrepreneur. She established contacts with clients both in her current village of residence and her father village where she lived before her marriage. She also established a tailoring school in her house as a training center where unskilled girls of the surrounding come for learning tailoring and embroidery skills. So, for 7



girls' students have been admitted in this school and they are paying 500 Pak rupees as tuition fee to Ms. Hameed At the start monthly, average income of Ms. Hameed was 5,000 Pak rupees which gradually increased to 20,000. Now she is contributing to her family food security by spending more on purchasing nutritious food and also was able to save money for her weeding expenses. Ms. Hameed envision a very prosperous life in future where her washroom will get cemented, her children will get quality education and will remain very healthy as she has orientation to nutritious food and feeding practices of mother and child by participating in peer training.







## Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH program places special emphasis on enabling deprived populations to have improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services to build resilience against crisis and taking preventive actions against water borne diseases. Due to climate change, conflicts and urbanization the number of people without access to safe water and appropriate sanitation, increases with each passing day. Lack of access to clean drinking water and to basic gender responsive sanitation and low hygiene standards increases the vulnerability of people to epidemic outbreaks. The need to focus on WASH in Pakistan is of primary significance as nearly 40 per cent of the population is without access to adequate and equitable sanitation. Moreover, there is increasing evidence to suggest that lack of clean water sanitation and hygiene are major contributors to the alarming level of malnutrition across the country. WHO estimates that 50 percent of malnutrition is associated with infections caused by unsafe water poor sanitation and unhygienic physical conditions. One related impact of severe malnutrition caused by lack of clean drinking water or inadequate sanitation is stunting that make children shorter than normal for their age, which is largely irreversible after the age of two years.

The implications of stunting are not only confined to hindered physical growth, it also affects emotional, social and cognitive development of children. Keeping all these systemic causes of underdevelopment for the society at large, WASH therefore represents one of the main sectors of humanitarian operations for LASOONA. LASOONA focuses on programs which incorporate WASH component within other sectors, such as nutrition and DRR, in order to increase effectiveness of programs.

### Program Goal:

The deprived women, men, boys, girls have improved access to water and sanitation services in rural and urban areas.

### Program Objectives:

- To promote positive WASH practices including adoptive social norms and demand for WASH services amongst more women, men, boys and girls.
- To enhance capacities of duty bearers in delivery of equitable, gender responsive WASH services to right holders.
- To support civil society to advocate and lobby with government counterparts to prioritize WASH sector through effective campaigning.





Provision of clean drinking water:

Provision of clean drinking water supply through construction, rehabilitation and improvement of water schemes is the core component under WASH program of the organization. Under the program, provision of water supply is directly linked with health hygiene improvement and nutrition security of the people as water creates enabling environment for behavior change in health/hygiene and nutrition.

The program rests focus on enhancing access to water on one side and improvement of water quality on the other side. The access to water is achieved through construction and rehabilitation of small and medium scale water supply schemes including gravity schemes and hand pumps. The quality aspect is ensured through water quality monitoring, pre and post water quality testing, biological control measures, preservation of water sources and awareness of the users how to keep the water safe and clean. In the reporting period, under the IFSW project supported by DKH, 6 gravity water supply schemes have been constructed in 6 villages of district Swat. The construction works include water storage tanks, intake chamber and supply main as well as distribution of pipes. A total of 4480 individuals are directly benefiting from these water supply schemes. Similarly, In district Swat under PPR project supported by PPAF, 6 hand pump water supply schemes in two villages have been installed. These schemes have ensured access of 4520 individuals to clean drinking water.

Name of water supply scheme	District	Union council/ Location	Population
Drinking Gaheel	District Swat	Kalam	720
DWSS Bela	District Swat	Utror	800
DWSS Chota Jaba	District Swat	Utror	800
DWSS Jumnarai Beha	District Swat	Beha	680
DWSS Kuzpalao Beha	District Swat	Beha	520
DWSS Pashtunai	District Swat	Beha	960
2 Hand pump Dhero khaimdara	District Swat	Barabakhel	1040
4 Hand pump Village Sirsinai I	District Swat	Barabakhel	3480

Support to vulnerable families in toilets facility at household level:

To provide hygienic and safe containment of faeces and offer privacy, 140 vulnerable families were provided disaster Resilient Flush Latrines in 15 selected villages of district Swat under the IFSW project. 120 Latrines were provided to the families who were extremely poor and were unable to construct the latrine at their own. 20 Latrines were constructed for the people associated with different disabilities. The intervention on one side helped the poor families and on the other side will contribute to declare the targeted villages as open defecation free.

Hygiene promotion campaigns at community level

Hygiene promotion is the key element considered by LASOONA under WASH program and play a critical role in demand creation under the CLTS and PATS program. These initiatives include cleanliness campaigns at village, Mohalla and local markets and mass gathering at community level at communal places like Hujras and play grounds. Beside this, sessions are carried out in corner meetings with households in small groups and one on one meetings with influential opinion makers including social, political and religious leaders. In the reporting period, 200 sessions (women and men 100 each) under IFSW project were carried out in 15 villages



of district Swat. A total of 3000 people (women and men 1500 each) attended these sessions. The contents of these sessions include messages on Safe Hygiene Practices (Latrine Use, use of Safe Water and personal as well as domestic Hygiene) Hygiene Promotion for Vulnerable People. The post KAP results shows a positive increase in hygiene behaviors of the community like 65% increase in hand washing with soaps, 20% increase in cleaning water storage containers and 60% increase in understanding of critical time of hand washing.

Under the PATS program in district Shangla supported by UNICEF the campaign for demand creation was completed in 30 target villages. 557 sessions were organized where 28535 participants were reached including 10208, boys, 4966 girls, 11040 men and 2221 women. Similarly, 7362 individuals were targeted for hygiene promotion through 277 sessions where 1701 boys, 1688 girls, 1477 men and 2496 women participated. This behaviour change initiatives was quite helpful to create demand for total sanitation in 30 target villages and promotion of best practices related to hygiene across the population and all gender groups.

Capacitation of government officials on WASH approaches:

To enhance ownership, ensure sustainability and promote CLTS, SLTS and PATS approaches; capacity building of relevant government officials were carried out in districts of Shangla and Swat. A total of 10 training events were organized for 170 officials (25 women and 145 men) representing various government departments and local governments. The participants include officials of local government,



Training title	District location	Project and fund support	# of participants
Training on PATs+ approach (3day)	Shangla	PATs project UNICEF supported	25
ODF sustainability (2 day)	Shangla	PATs project UNICEF supported	25
District ODF Committees (2day)	Shangla	PATs project UNICEF supported	20
WASH in Schools (2 days)	Shangla	PATs project UNICEF supported	20
CLTS 2-day training (2 events)	Swat	IFSW Project DKH supported	50
Teachers training on SLTS (5events)	Swat	IFSW Project DKH supported	30 (women men 15 each)

. education, health, public health engineering department, Social Welfare Department, Union council secretaries, Assistant commissioners, elected representatives of local government, including tehsil Nazim and councilors. These trainings were quite helpful to enhance understanding of the participants on CLTS, SLTS and PATs approaches and the participants played impressive role in implementation of project's interventions' i.e. WASH in schools, promotion of sanitation at community level, monitoring and declaration of open defecation free villages.

Provision of technical options for low cost latrine construction:

Under the PATS project, in district Shangla campaign for technical options was organized. A total of 406 sessions were organized in the campaign where 24886 including 5960 boys, 1906 girls, 15430 men and 1590 women participated. The purpose of campaign was to familiarized the local population about the low-cost latrine solutions.





2-days training of mason including topics related to construction of DRR compliant infrastructure at behavior change communication campaign III, was organized for 30 Masons. The purpose of the training was to support the local communities in technical Options for construction of low cost, DRR compliant WASH infrastructure with particular focus on latrines. The participants of the training were given field exposure to the site of low cost latrine construction to see the practical demonstration. The training is expected to contribute in construction of low cost latrines in 30 villages in district Shangla targeted under PATS project supported by UNICEF. Similarly, one day training of Entrepreneurs and Sanmark Middle Men was organized for 20 local shopkeepers who have existing business in the villages to be targeted under PATS project. The purpose of the intervention was to sensitized the shopkeepers regarding the issues related to sanitation and familiarize them about the availability and use of low cost latrine materials so they could bring these material for supply to their respective communities.

## Sanitation Expos

Under the PATS project, 3 exhibitions were organized at union council level in all the targeted union councils i.e. Alpuri, Lilownai and Malik Khel Kotkay in district Shangla. A large number of communities participated in these exhibitions. The school children were also invited to these events who expressed their feelings on sanitation through drawings and awareness messages. Local entrepreneurs and village WASH committees were involved in these expos who displayed IEC material and material of low cost latrine construction. Various influential including government official and district Nazim visited these expos.

## WASH in schools:

68 WASH clubs 24 in girls schools, 2 in girls Madrasa and 42 in boys schools were formed in the reporting period. 30 WASH club were formed in district Swat under IFSW project supported by DKH, 21 WASH clubs in district Shangla under PATS project supported by UNICEF. Similarly, 30 members of the WASH clubs in district Shangla were provided 2 days training on water quality testing, household water treatment and management as well as DRR. The WASH in schools proved to be very impressive in the terms of behavior changes in children according to the post KAP surveys carried out under various projects.

## Training of community resource persons (CRPs):

Community resource person (CRPs) both women and men were trained in selected union councils of Shangla and Swat districts. The trained CRPs conducted sessions at household level and contributed in hygiene promotion. A total of 90 CRPs (45 each women and men) were provided two days training on CLTS approach and were provided necessary knowledge and skills on hygiene seeking behavior and sanitation. 30 CRPs (15 women and 15 men) were trained under the IFSW project in district Swat while 60 CRPs (30 women and 30men) were trained in district Shangla under PATS project. The trained CRPs were provided incentives and are expected to raise awareness in the target communities through awareness sessions and will play important role in declaration of 39 villages as open defecation free in districts of Swat and Shangla. 161 sessions were conducted by 17 women and 20 men CRPs under PATS project in district Shangla, during BCC



campaigns of demand creation and technical options. A total of 10568 individuals including 2168 boys, 709 girls, 7121 men 570 women were targeted by using the services of trained CRPs.

## Post ODF sustainability support:

In the reporting period, efforts were made to keep sustain the ODF status of 22 villages declared open defecation free in the previous phases of PATs project in Puran Tehsil of district Shangla. The support includes refresher trainings and incentives to 44 CRPs (22 women and 22 men). Similarly, 50 government staff working in the ODF declared 22 villages were provided 2 days training on hygiene promotion and Post ODF sustainability of WASH services. The government staff mainly consists of lady health workers and lady health supervisors representing health department of district Shangla. The efforts of government staff and trained CRPs were quite helpful to sustain the ODF status and 22 villages were recertified as open defecation free. Post ODF sustainability support In the reporting period, efforts were made to keep sustain the ODF status of 22 villages declared open defecation free in the previous phases of PATs project in Puran Tehsil of district Shangla. The support includes refresher trainings and incentives to 44 CRPs (22 women and 22 men). Similarly, 50 government staff working in the ODF declared 22 villages were provided 2 days training on hygiene promotion and Post ODF sustainability of WASH services. The government staff mainly consists of lady health workers and lady health supervisors representing health department of district Shangla. The efforts of government staff and trained CRPs were quite helpful to sustain the ODF status and 22 villages were recertified as open defecation free.



## Construction/rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in Schools and health facilities

Support to government institutions both provision and rehabilitation of missing facilities is integral part of the organization's WASH program. The missing facilities are thoroughly assessed in closed coordination of the relevant government authorities and remedial actions are taken to fill the gaps. In the reporting year, a total of 13 institutions were provided technical and financial support in construction and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructures. These 13 institutions include 12 government schools and 1 basic health units in district Shangla under the PATS program supported by UNICEF. The construction work include rehabilitation of latrines along with hand washing facility and water supply.







### Success Story:

Success lies in hard work and love for what you are doing or learning to do. "LASOONA is implementing WASH project Pakistan approach to total sanitation (PATS Plus) in three union councils of tehsil Alpuri district Shangla with financial assistance of UNICEF. The focus of the project is to get organized the local population for a total sanitation, eradicate open defecation and provide a healthy environment in the targeted villages. Behavior change communication campaigns at 4 level i.e. household, school, community and religious leader level are carried out to sensitize and mobilize the entire population. Community resource persons are trained, involved and provided incentives under the project to support the 4-level behavior change communication campaigns.

Ms. Dalil Khan working as women community resource person (CRP) in village Sargo union council Alpuri, she belongs to a very poor family and her husband is working as coal mine labor in downward cities of the country which is the only income source of the family. During CRPs training she got orientation on the need and importance of latrine use and the risks associated with open defecation. She became sensitized and realized that the reason behind the frequent spread of diseases and illness of her children is due to open defecation in her home premises. After participation in demand

creation campaigns she thought that the construction of latrine is now inevitable and she should construct the latrine immediately. She shared the proposal with her husband and who agreed with the proposal. She purchased WC and pipe next day from the local market as her husband was outside his home for the job. Having no men at home in her family it was a bit challenging for her to dig pit for latrine and install the WC. She started the work by herself along other domestic responsibilities. Working 2 hours a day she was able to complete her latrine construction within a week time. It was difficult for me to construct the latrine but was not impossible, it was a good experience and now I can share my own example and experiences to convince other families for low cost latrines construction; above all my family which ensured our dignity and privacy"







## Disaster Risk Reduction

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is confronted with multiple hazards and associated vulnerabilities. The prominent hazards include floods, earth quakes, water borne epidemics and river banks oil erosion. The province has witnessed several major disasters in a short span of time that include devastating earthquake of October 2005, TDPs crisis of 2009, flash floods of July 2010, FATA TDPs crisis of March 2012 and Earth quake of 2015.

It was the devastating earthquake in 2005, which jolted KP and AJK and moved LASOONA to focus on disaster risk reduction, relief and rehabilitation activities. Its experience in undertaking relief and rehabilitation interventions encouraged contributing towards disaster risk management of its constituency.

Disaster risk reduction strategies have greater impact when there is understanding of different roles of men and women and take into account different needs, interest, vulnerabilities, capabilities and coping mechanisms. In order to take women's and PWDs perspectives into account, LASOONA follows an inclusive and gender sensitive response.

Over the last decade, LASOONA has built its expertise and credibility in this area. CBDRM remains the corner stone with a particular focus on strengthening indigenous coping mechanisms and building resilience of target communities to deal with future disasters. It has promoted CBDRM model that is manageable, affordable and compatible. It has learnt and disseminated latest techniques in Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). It has developed comprehensive training modules on first aid, rescue operations and emergency evacuation. Staff capacities have been built in community based DRR including inclusive DRR approaches, DRR risk assessment tools, DRR awareness, preparedness, local authorities' engagement, school based DRR models and construction of mitigation structures.

LASOONA has developed functional working relations with government authorities including district administration, PDMA, elected local bodies and line departments. It is recognized by PDMA, and has contributed to PDMA's Disaster Risk Management Roadmap for the years 2014-19. LASOONA is a member of national and provincial DRR forum and National Humanitarian Network. Going forward, LASOONA wants to focus extensively on this area. National Disaster Management Plan Implementation Road Map (2016-2030) emphasizes implementation of the plan for a safer Pakistan. The community's role is emphasized in its guidelines on CBDRM, which ask for engaging communities in DRM plans, formation of communities, community simulation drills, advocacy and awareness raising. To keep up pace with the NDMP and to improve institutional mechanisms, capacities and structures to effectively deal with DRR; rigorous attention will be paid on building community resilience.

### Program Goal:

To increase resilience of hazard prone communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters.

### Program Objectives:

- Empower vulnerable communities in high risk areas with resources and capacities to prepare for, respond and recover from disaster.
- Build capacities and promote coordination among civil society to nurture inclusive and harmonized CBDRM approaches
- Strengthen capacities of duty bearers for improved disaster preparedness, mitigation and response





#### Development and consolidation of CBDRM plans:

The CBDRM action plans had vital role in avoiding, mitigation and preparedness to disasters. It enables the local community to pool the resources and capacity to reduce prevailing vulnerabilities. To develop CBDRM action plans, certain tools were developed, to assess the existing hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in local context. The assessed information evaluated and based on the findings the DRM plans developed. Local community people were closely involved in the process of information collection and development of DRM action plans. A total of 6 CBDRM plans were developed at village level and further consolidated at 3 neighbourhood councils level. The CBDRM action plans translated into Urdu language for easy understanding in the local context. Total 9 Plans including 6 CBDRM plans and 3 Neighbourhood council Disaster Risk Management Plans were developed in union council Landikas district Swat under the DRR project supported by NCA. These plans were also printed and disseminated among the target groups.



#### Strengthening capacities of VDMCs and UDMCs on DRM:

After successfully formation of VDMCs and NCMCs and development of DRM plans, series of trainings were provided to build community capacities on community management skill training- CMST and Community based disaster risk management. Community capacity was built on multiple aspects of institutional strengthening; however, the major contents covered under this training program includes; Structure of the organization, Development of Bylaws, Communication and Coordination, Record Keeping,



Conflict Resolution, Complaints & Feedback Mechanism, Linkages development, DRR Basics, Importance of CBDRM, Process of CBDRM, DRM system in Pakistan. A total of 12 trainings events 6 each for men and women were organized under DRR project supported by NCA in district Swat. 153 women and 160 men member and office bearers of VDMCs participated in these trainings.

Under the IFSW project supported by DKH, 2 training events were organized for office bearers of 4 union council level organizations in district Swat a total of 33 men participants attended these training. These were refresher courses where the contents include explanation to the role responsibilities of the DRM committees and review of the already developed plans and orientation on the basic concepts of DRR.

#### Training of elected representatives on CBDRM:

Being the first and lower tier of the government, elected representatives of the local government having presence at the community level have important role to play in any disaster like situation. Under the DRR project, capacities of 22 elected representatives of Landikas union council district Swat were built. The participants include councillors and Nazims of the neighbourhood councils, the participants were provided necessary orientation on CBDRM approaches and DRM plan developed in their respective neighbourhood councils through 2 events each of 2 days organized in this regard. This capacity building initiatives is expected to re-enforce the DRM plan developed in their respective councils.



#### Formation and capacitation of Emergency Response Teams:

Building local capacities on emergency response proven to be more successful approach as the local people are the first responder to any emergency like situation. Keeping in view the local hazards identified in the risk assessment carried out in union council Landikas, emergency response teams were organized and capacitated. The capacitation includes knowledge skills and provision of necessary equipment and tools require for emergency response and rescue with particular focus on emergency first aid, firefighting and rescue.

6 Emergency Response Teams-ERTs consist of 120 members in UC Landikas district Swat have been established in the reporting year through NCA supported DRR project. Each of the ERT have been equipped by providing 2-days training on first aid, search & rescue, firefighting, DRR basics, DRM system in Pakistan and international obligation on DRR. Beside the training a comprehensive tool kit has been provided to each of ERTs. These well trained and equipped emergency response teams are expected to provide emergency response services at the time of potential disasters to minimize the risks associated with disasters.

#### Strengthening of district chapter of National Humanitarian Network (NHN):

To ensure coordinated efforts of humanitarian organizations, formation of district chapter (NHN) was facilitated in district Swat under the DRR project. The civil society organizations having presence in district Swat were individually consulted for the purpose and upon agreement they were formally invited for meeting in this regard.





The Provincial coordinator of NHN KP was especially invited to launch the district chapter. LASOONA lead the entire initiative and was given the responsibility of secretariat. The member organizations include IDEA, Swat Relief Initiatives, Hujra, Environment Protection Society-EPS, Literate Masses, Sarhad Rural Support Program, The Awakening and IDEAS. The membership could be extended to CBO level based on the devised criteria as basic and associate members. Regular bi monthly meetings were organized where discussion took place how to strengthen the NHN district chapter, ToRs were developed for the smooth functioning of the network. Beside regular meeting special capacity building event of one day was organized for the member organization where sessions were facilitated to enhance understanding of the participants on Climate change issues, DRM and Core Humanitarian standards. The intervention was quite successful which provided a platform for common understanding and advocating on behalf of the humanitarian organizations. Some of the members organization started to get membership at national level and it is expected that the forum will be helpful in coordinated efforts and leverage support to each other programmes.

#### Development of Functional linkages of VDMCs/UDMCs with DDMU:

The community local people always remains the first responder while dealing with any emergency like situation. However, re-enforcement through timely coordination with other authorities can turn into timely activation of emergency plan, and evacuation plans

developed by the communities. Series of meetings were organized with relevant stakeholders including DDMU, local govt. Education department, civil defence and rescue 1122 to developed formal linkages of the VDMCs/NDMCs/UDMCs formed under DRR project supported by NCA in district Swat. Meeting between communities of the Landikas union council in district Swat and relevant government department i.e. DDMU, rescue 1122, civil Defence, Education department and scouts were organized on the National Disaster Awareness day. Similarly, a special meeting was organized between district disaster management officer district Swat and representatives of the VDMCs/NDMCs of union council Landikas. During these meetings, the DDMO advised the civil defence department to officially notify these VDMCs/NDMCs as volunteer where the civil defence will remain in touch with these VDMCs and ERTs for rehearsal and capacity building. These linkages development initiatives is expected to have good impacts in terms of sustainability of these VDMC/NDMCs and effective response in disaster situation.

#### DRR awareness campaigns:

DRR awareness campaign was carried out in union council Landikas district Swat under DRR project. The campaign includes printing and dissemination of DRR awareness materials, wall chalking and production of wall murals. The vulnerabilities of the areas to many disasters including flood, earthquake, dengue and fire were focussed in the awareness messages. The campaign was quite helpful in raising awareness at district level as well as 20288 population of the targeted



union council. The readily available material with LASOONA were thoroughly reviewed updated and feedback of government departments including DDMU, health and education as well as civil defence and rescue 1122 was ascertained.

#### Community Mock drill exercises:

To improve knowledge and understanding on emergency response through practical demonstrations, mock and simulation exercises were carried out in 6 target villages of union council Landikas district Swat under the DRR project. A total of 250 participants including members of the emergency response teams and VDMCs took part in these Mock drills. The topics covered in Mock drills includes, Basic First Aid, Basic of fire Fighting, Search and Rescue, Camp Management and orientation on the use of DRR kit provided.

#### School based disaster risk management (SBDRM):

Pakistan is consistently ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of both natural and human induced disasters. The education sector in Pakistan is put under huge stress during these events and as a result effort to mainstreaming DRR within education in Pakistan is urgently required. The objective of the School based disaster risk management is to build the capacity of the School teachers, students and members of School Disaster Management Committee (SDMC) by using knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels so that all relevant stakeholders can work together with the school and communities to enhance their capacities and reduce the vulnerabilities in dealing



with any natural and man -made disasters. In union councils Landikas district Swat, 4 schools were targeted under SBDRM approach. School based disaster risk reduction committees consist of teachers, students, and their parents were formed in the targeted schools and were capacitated by providing two days training on safe school practices as well as were provided DRR kits including simulation exercise on the use of the DRR kit.

#### Capacity Building of Teaching staff as Master Trainers in school based inclusive DRR:

The school's teacher has important role under school-based disaster risk management (SBDRM) approach towards making school's resilience and achieve the safety of children in schools. In line with school safety framework LASOONA under the DRR project in Swat enhanced capacity of the target school's teachers on school-based disaster risk management. A total of 21 teachers 9 women and 12 men were provided 3-day trainings on DRM. These teachers were trained as Master Trainer, who further replicated the training contents in sessions on school safety with the students of grade 8, 9 and 10 of their respective schools.

#### Development and implementation of school-based disaster risk management (SBDRM) Plans:

School-based disaster risk management plans were developed in 4 schools situated in Landikas union council district Swat under DRR project. The development of these school safety plans was led by the teachers trained on DRR who were able to actively involved the school management, teachers, students and members of





school management committees. These school-based disaster risk management plans were implemented by trained teachers/master trainers. The Master Trainers conducted session on SBDRM model to engage student in co/extra-curriculum activities. A contextualized approach was adopted to engage senior grade students in co-curricular SBDRM activities. Also, the targeted 4 schools were equipped with emergency response kits. The DDMO, school disaster management committee and district education officer (DEO) shown commitment in-writing for the maintenance and effective use of School DRR Kits.

### Development, printing and dissemination of DRR Co-curriculum among students and teachers

LASOONA had developed the module on School Based Disaster Risk Management under its DRR program previously the services of DRR experts were availed who reviewed the module and made necessary changes. The module was then printed and shared with SBDRM committees in 4 targeted schools. The intervention was closely coordinated with officials of the education department where the district education officer issued directives to the principals of respective schools. Using these co-curriculum material, the trained master trainers/School teacher imparted session to students.

### DRR awareness Raising Sessions in schools:

1854 students (774 girls and 1080 boys) were provided DRR awareness session in 4 schools of union councils Landikas district Swat. The need of awareness sessions was identified as one of the key actions under SBDRM plans. The master trainer

conducted small sessions over a period of five days in their respective schools. The contents broadly covered in these sessions includes: Basic Concepts and Terminologies in Disaster Management/DRM Cycle, DRM System and structure in Pakistan, Hazards and Disaster Profile of KP and District Swat, Basics Protocols for School safety, Risk Assessment, Mainstreaming DRR into Development Planning, Basics of First Aid, Basic of fire Fighting, Introduction to Search and Rescue and School Safety Planning.

### Mock Drill Exercises at School level:

To improve knowledge and understanding on emergency response through practical demonstrations, mock and simulation exercises carried out in targeted 4 schools in union council Landikas district Swat under the project.

The Mock Drills focused on active participation, providing substantial time for groups, individual reflection and presentations to larger participants. The selected participants were from school's students, teachers and Parent Teacher Councils (PTCs).

The topics covered during mock exercises includes: Basic First Aid, Basic of fire Fighting, Search and Rescue, Camp Management and orientation on DRR kit. A total of 334 students and teachers including (110 girls' students and 224 boys' students) of one girls and 2 boys' schools participated in these mock drills.







Climate change and variability are among the most critical challenges facing Pakistan because of our strong economic reliance on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture. People living in marginal areas such as dry lands or mountains, like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA, face additional challenges with limited management options to reduce its impacts. The challenge multiplies, given the limited economic resources and infrastructure, low levels of technology, poor access to information and knowledge, and inefficient institutions.

LASOONA realizes the importance of Climate Change and Environmental Management, and has therefore decided to mark it as one of the thematic areas to focus on in 2017-2021. LASOONA's areas of interest and expertise with regard to climate change will focus on: legal and institutional elements (knowledge, governance and coordination arrangements, resource allocation and networking civil society), policy and planning elements (risk assessment and monitoring, analysis, strategy formulation), livelihood elements (food security, hunger, poverty, non-discriminatory), cropping, livestock, forestry, fisheries and integrated farming system elements, and linking climate change adaptation processes and technologies for substitution of fossil fuels, promoting use of bio-energy and other sources of renewable energy.

### Program Goal

Responding to the challenges of global climate change: enhancing resilience and supporting adaptation of communities

### Program objectives

- Enhanced resilience of vulnerable communities to adapt to the impacts of climate variations.
- Vulnerable groups' access to information and participation in environmental management processes is ensured by promoting community based bio diversity conservation.

### Key elements of the Climate Change and Environmental Management Programme are:

- Awareness raising of communities and key stakeholders in relation to the importance of biodiversity and conservation of natural resources.
- Advocacy campaigns (workshops, seminars, co-ordination, meetings and briefings with policy makers at provincial level.
- Supporting measures to improve the resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities through capacity building and appropriate practices.
- Village land use planning.
- Environmental impact assessment for all development projects that likely have adverse environmental impacts





### Awareness raising on environment:

Keeping in view the importance of awareness raising regarding climate and environment, in the reporting period arts competitions were organized in 15 environment clubs formed in the government schools situated in Barabakhail district Swat under PPR project supported by PPAF. These environment clubs are the student's forums related to environment and various interventions are carried out with students to make them aware and sensitized about the environmental issues. These 15 events of arts competitions 450 girls' and boys' students participated. Beside the art competitions discussion and speeches related climate changes and environmental issues were carried out where the students and teachers highlighted environmental issues they observe in their surroundings. The intervention was quite helpful to raise awareness among the new generation about the environmental issues and sensitized them to play a role in the improving the situation.



### Agro/Farm forestry plantation:

Farm forestry is one of the important interventions under climate change and environmental management theme of LASOONA. Under the DKH supported IFSW project, 51900 plants were provided to 150 farmers in 15 villages of district Swat. These plants have been planted and taken care of properly by the farmers. The plants provided were mainly fast-growing species planted on sloping areas and agriculture land exposed to erosion. The short-term impact assessment show that by average 5-10 kanal agriculture land is being protected through this initiative. Overall survival rate of the plants provided is 72% while the intervention is expected to increase fuel wood and fodder in the area and ultimately reduce pressure on forest and environmental degradation.

### Environmental impact assessment of development projects:

Environmental impact assessment is the key elements of LASOONA thematic program climate change and environmental management which is regularly pursue in all development projects to assess and mitigate the likelihood of adverse environmental impacts. In the reporting year all projects particularly, the infrastructure projects were dully assessed in terms of their potential risks on physical and social environment. The potential risks were mitigated in the design stage of the projects and were thoroughly monitored during and after the completion phases.







The existence of peace, security, stability and good governance is a pre-requisite to achieve sustainable economic development. LASOONA wants to develop leadership that can promote and sustain peace and governance at all levels. This would include building capacities of civil society organizations, strengthening local government institutions, village functionaries and committees and empower people to access entitlements and social safety nets, and including women in peace-building processes. Initiatives can also be undertaken to build the capacity of civil society and grass root level organizations to better equip them to protect the rights of the vulnerable sections of the society.

### Program Goal:

To contribute to an improved governance, right based development processes and social cohesion in Pakistan

### Program Objectives:

- To create enabling environment for citizens to claim their rights and entitlements.
- To promote tolerance, pluralism respect for diversity and social harmonies in citizens through awareness raising, capacity building and creating opportunities of dialogue and engagements.
- To reduce trust deficit through improving state citizen relationship with particular focus on participatory inclusive and development responsive governance
- Promote universal human rights during implementation of LASOONA thematic areas through building capacities of stakeholders on right based solutions.

### Key elements of the local governance Programme are:

- Facilitate and strengthen civil society networking for collective actions and voices
- Awareness raising of citizens and stakeholders on universal human rights, entitlements, access to services and social cohesion
- Strengthening capacities of citizens and civil society groups on effective demand articulation and collective voices
- Promote inclusive development processes and responsive governance practices through demonstration of good models
- Strengthening capacities and creating opportunities for duty bearers to efficiently provide services.
- Demonstrate models of state citizen engagements.
- Create opportunities for youth recreation and cross culture exposure
- Promote joint campaigning and lobbying of civil society for research-based policy changes.





**Promotion of inclusive development processes and responsive governance:**

To improve the local Governance and strengthen voices of the citizen for inclusive development and responsive governance, LASOONA in partnership with Welthungerhilfe secured funds for implementation of a 4 years project to be implemented in selected 8 union councils of districts Swat and Shangla.

The overall goal of the project is To contribute to an improved governance and development process and social cohesion in Pakistan. The project has two main objectives i.e. enhance CSOs contributions in the local governance, accountability and social development process and improve performance of local government as actor of local governance and development.

Key interventions under the project include; 4 tier community mobilization, preparation and support to community development plans. Strengthening capacities of CSOs, local government and local authorities on right base inclusive development, right to public services and right to information.

Opportunities for engagement of stakeholders will be provided under the platform of local development unit (LDU) at tehsil level.

The project is funded by European Union (EU) and is intended to improve the local governance through engagement and capacitation of all stakeholders including citizens, civil society and local government. In the reporting period, the project was formally launched through inception workshop attended by all stakeholders of the project.

The Commissioner Malaknad division was the chief guest on this occasion. The project is expected to demonstrate a good model of the improved governance and development processes.

**Youth engagement through Poetic symposium (Moshara):**

To contribute in promotion of peace pluralism and tolerance, youth were engaged in poetic symposium locally called Moshara. The event was organized in union council Barabakhel district Swat under PPR project supported by PPAF. A total of 120 youths participated in the event beside participation of the locally emerging poets.

The poets shared their poetry with participants highlighting the need for peace tolerance and development. They also highlighted the negative behaviors exist in the society which hamper the development and peace initiatives in the area. The poets were encouraged by giving prizes and awards on the occasion.



**Youth engagement through sports events:**

Sports is very important for both mental and physical growth of any society which enable the youth to participate in healthy activities. In the reporting year, in district Swat under PPR project, 4 sports events: 2 each with girls and boys, in high schools were organized. 312 boys and 345 girls' students of government high schools participated in these events. The girls participated in indoor games like table tennis and boys participated in football volley ball and cricket matches. The teams were also provided sports kits and winning teams were awarded prizes and trophies.

**Youth engagement through observance of Independence Day:**

To create leadership qualities of the students and use their energies in various healthy competitions including physical and intellectual activities Independence Day of Pakistan was celebrated with youths in district Swat under the PPR project supported by PPAF. .230 students' boys and girls representing government schools of tehsil Kabal participated in these celebrations.

The students delivered speeches on history of the Pakistan's Independence Day and shared their opinions and recommendations to tackle with current challenges faced by the country. For the purpose of encouragement prizes were awarded to the best speakers.







## Humanitarian response.

In the past five years, this has been an active thematic area for LASOONA. Given its experience and technical expertise, LASOONA will consider Humanitarian Response as a critical aspect of LASOONA's mandate. KP is vulnerable to disasters, particularly flooding. LASOONA will continue to develop its expertise in developing Humanitarian/Strategy Response Plan for operations planning and response management in complex emergencies that involves internal displacement and natural disasters. For LASOONA, this is also an expertise area that they can export both nationally and internationally.

### Program Goal:

Minimize human losses and sufferings in natural disasters and complex emergencies

### Program Objectives

- To provide emergency, relief and rehabilitation services to the communities to quickly recover from disasters
- To reduce the risks of loss of life, injuries, economic cost and destruction of natural and cultural resources that result from disaster.

### Key elements of the humanitarian programme are:

- Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of damaged communal infrastructure keeping in view the principle of build back smarter.
- Provide emergency and early recovery assistance to disaster affected communities in emergency food security and nutrition, WASH, and emergency shelter
- Provide immediate cash assistance to affected men, women and children through cash programming.
- Develop local capacities to effectively respond to disasters through skills, knowledge, resources and support to management and coordination mechanisms
- Develop scenario-based response plans for eminent hazards and monitor risks.
- Operationalize systematic information management system for emergency preparedness.
- Maintain efficient and effective coordination with humanitarian sister organizations, networks, clusters, donor agencies and state institutions for timely response to disasters
- Develop HR database and maintain roster of trained community volunteers, field staff and sector specialists for timely humanitarian response
- Develop staff capacities in CHS, do no harm, Red cross code of conduct and sphere minimum standards in emergencies
- Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of damaged communal infrastructure keeping in view the principle of build back smarter.





**Support TDP’s Return Process in FATA under Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2016:**

LASOONA first time in its organizational history extended operations in FATA in response to the 2016 allocation strategy of PHPF. Under this humanitarian response 17691 individuals who were temporarily

**Restoration/rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in health and education facilities.**

Support to government institutions both provision and rehabilitation of missing facilities is integral part of the organization’s WASH program. The missing facilities are thoroughly assessed in closed coordination of the relevant government authorities and remedial actions are taken to fill the gaps. In the reporting year, a total of 19 institutions were provided technical and financial support in construction and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructures i.e. water supply, latrines and WASH points. These 19 institutions include 14 Government schools, 2 basic health units and 3 girls Madrasas..

**Hygiene promotion at community level:**

202 sessions were organized in Kurram agency under the

Name of drinking water supply scheme	District/Agency	Union council/ Location	Beneficiaries
DWSS Dogar	Kurram Agency	Central Kurram	7000
DWSS Khormana	Kurram Agency	Central Kurram	6000
DWSS Watch Gawdar	Kurram Agency	Central Kurram	4691

dislocated from central Kurram Agency of FATA were supported in return to their native land. Lifesaving WASH services were provided to the targeted population. The support mainly includes restoration/rehabilitation/reconstruction of drinking water supply schemes for the households of the target communities, restoration/rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in health and education facilities as well as improvement of hygiene status.

**Restoration/Rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes:**

in Kurram agency (FATA) under the WASH project supported by UN-OCHA, 3 gravity water supply schemes have been constructed/rehabilitated. The nature of construction works include mega water storage tanks construction and provision of supply main and distribution lines in the benefiting households. A total of 17691 individuals are benefiting directly from these schemes.

WASH project supported by UNOCHA WASH. A total of 2349 individual (547 women, 863 men and 939 children) participated in these sessions. A comprehensive strategy was designed at the start of the project where the findings of KAP was used for IEC material and discussions over hygiene promotion. The post KAP results shows a positive increase in hygiene behaviors of the community like 65% increase in hand washing with soaps, 20% increase in cleaning water storage containers and 60%



increase in understanding of critical time of hand washing.

**WASH in schools:**

17 wash clubs were formed and run under WASH project in Kurram agency supported by UNOCHA. A total of 9105 students’ (boys and girls) mostly in government primary schools were reached through various activities like cleanliness campaigns, sports events, quiz and Hina competitions. Beside these activities, under the WASH clubs’ special hygiene kits were also provided to children in 17 clubs.

**Coordination with humanitarian networks and donors for efficient response:**

The humanitarian response programme has been given the status of separate thematic area of the organization which was part of the DRR program in the previous 5 years strategic plan of LASOONA.

It is expected that programme will seek more focus to develop a comprehensive road map strategy. In the reporting year there is minimal progress made under this thematic programme; however, efforts were made to strengthen networking and capacities needed for humanitarian response.

Membership of the national humanitarian network (NHN) was renewed and meetings of the network have been attended at national and provincial level. In the reporting year LASOONA has been elected as member of the NHN executive council.



Close coordination has been carried out with provincial disaster management authority (PDMA) and district disaster management unit (DDMUs) of Swat Shangla and Kohistan districts in development of contingency plans for respective districts.

Organizational capacities strengthening has been carried out through training of staff on topics relevant to humanitarian response.

ALERT preparedness training opportunity was availed and necessary knowledge and skills were acquired to develop organizational contingency plan.

23 staff members including 6 women and 17 men have been provided 3-day trainings on Core Humanitarian Standard & Complaint Response Mechanism so that in case of emergency operations the humanitarian standards could be ensured and uphold.







### Success story of humanitarian response:

LASOONA in partnership with UNOCHA provided WASH services in TDPs return area Masozai, central Kurram

Village Wach Gawdar situated in north of central Kurram on distance of 6km from tehsil head quarter Sadda. Population of the village consist of 105 families and 715 individuals. Village Wach Gawdar was rundown from the basic needs like drinking water, road, health facility and school etc. The existing water supply scheme was dysfunctional as HDPE pipes were breakdown during military operation and flash water and there was no storage tank available. After TDPs return, women and children were use to pitch water from nearby stream taking around 40 minutes' walk.

LASOONA in partnership with UNOCHA and in coordination of political administration, Agency Planning office and Public Health Engineering department selected this drinking water supply scheme (DWSS) for construction.

After social and technical feasibility scheme were finalized for rehabilitation. 9020RFT GI pipes were replaced and 5,000-gallon water storage tank constructed in short period of 25 days and provided water to 102 families on door step. The beneficiaries were organized and trained for the management as well as operation and maintenance of the water supply scheme. The Operation and maintenance committee was provided O&M tool kit at the Inauguration ceremony attend by all stakeholders.



Assistant political agent Mr. Nasrallah Khan who was chief guest in the inauguration ceremony said *"I have rarely witnessed completion of such quality work in such a short span of time"*

The beneficiaries and elders of the community commended efforts of LASOONA and UNOCHA and expressed that this is the first intervention of any organization in history of the village.

A 62 years old Mr. Mohbat Khan said *"I see many organizations don't honor their commitments, LASOONA/UNOCHA did what they said us a month ago"*

Mr. Malak Kibat Khan age 67 community elder expressed: *"my family and children are happy and pray for the people who provided us water on our door step"*.

Mr. Shajan age 71 who's granddaughter was washed away by the flood water while she was pitching water from the nearby stream said *"for now I feel secure and believe that we will not lost more children because of pitching water"*







## Cross cutting themes (HID)

### Human and Institutional Development

**Focus:** LASOONA's HID theme focuses on promoting social capital through mobilization and capacity development of target communities, local government functionaries, line departments and society at large. Programs and project are designed focusing on processes that embark upon at two stages; mobilization followed by institutional strengthening. Full package of community mobilization entails building community organizations, which could take a shape of interest groups, village organization, women organizations, farmer enterprise groups and any other depending on the nature of intervention. Being a civil society organization LASOONA follows standard HID strategy which sometimes requires slight modifications depending upon the nature of planned interventions.

The concept of social mobilization emerged from the recognition that genuine participatory approach to development is essential for success and sustainability. Community participation in development efforts is therefore increasingly recognized by development practitioners, NGOs and government as essential for promoting good governance. Genuine participation means engagement of all community members in making decisions that affect their lives. Engaging people require efforts and mechanisms that can empower all, but specially the disadvantaged and marginalized segments of the society, to participate actively in the process of development. Community mobilization is followed by institutional strengthening, which focuses on 'building knowledge and information base, skill development, local resource management, harnessing leadership skills and planning and management capabilities of partners and community organizations.

**Strategy:** LASOONA's HID strategy has four specific objectives;

1. Organizational development,
2. Training for human resource development
3. Enhance collective abilities of duty bearers to ensure a conducive environment for resource optimization and informed changes.
4. Building linkages, promoting networking and alliance building

The focus of HID strategy is to harness potential of communities in rural areas, urban peripheries and city slums to help them. Community mobilization will be undertaken as an essential pre-requisite for poverty reduction, seeking to:

- Build local development capacity through village organizations also including women;
- Promote equitable gender relations and opportunities for women's organization, full participation, leadership and decision-making;
- Strengthen human, organizational, social and economic resources;
- Build assets through different innovative approaches and regular savings;
- Train villagers in important skills;
- Support communities with technical interventions to improve access to basic facilities and to improve the productivity
- Establish formal linkages between communities and government line departments and demonstrate participatory development activities to the public sector.





**Staff Trainings:**

Human resource development is important pillar of the

Opportunities are explored to meet the required capacity gaps through formal structured training and mentoring support during implementation of various programs.

In the reporting year, total of 64 staff members (16 women and 48 men) of various categories were provided structured trainings according to the capacity assessment carried out.

These capacity building initiatives were quite helpful in professional development of staff members and were supportive in quality implementation of various programmes.

S. No	Training title	No of participants		Organizing Agency
		Women	Men	
1	ALERT Preparedness	0	2	Help Age
2	Introduction to Core Humanitarian Standard & Orientation on Complaint Response Mechanism	6	17	WHH
3	Women Empowerment & Gender Mainstreaming	1	1	PPAF
4	Emergency First Responder Primary Care	0	2	PSAIT (IOM)
5	Engineering Structure & Designing	0	5	DKH
6	Communication Plans	0	1	CWS
7	Result Based Management	0	2	UNICEF
8	Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation Plus	4	12	RSPN/UNICEF
9	Climate Adaptation	0	1	NCA Alliance & Agri! University
10	Financial Management	0	1	CRS
11	Conflict Sensitive Programing	1	1	NCA
12	Communication strategy	1	2	CWS
13	Nutrition education	3	3	LASOONA-DWHH
Total Participants		16	48	

HR policy of the organization and is given due importance at all levels of staff.

Capacities of staff is regularly assessed both through structured tool of need assessment and periodic review of staff performance including annual performance review, self-assessment and feedback of the respective supervisors.



**Development and review of program strategies, organizational policies and systems:**

Development and review of 5-year strategic plan is a regular feature of the organization practiced since 2009. In the reporting year the last five years strategic plan 2012-16 was reviewed and revised plan for the period of 2017-2021 was developed. The services of specialized consulting firm were hired to facilitate the entire process of previous plan review and development of the new one.

According to the process, the targets versus achievements of the previous plan were critically reviewed internally and by the consulting firm. A complete environmental scanned using the PESTLE (political economic, social, technological, legal and environmental) tool was carried out to understand external context for identification and selection of scope of work as well as risk and opportunities. Using the SWOT (strengths weaknesses, opportunities and threats) tool, the five years plan developed on solid grounds and justified reasons. In the final round of the process, a 3-days extensive planning workshop was organized where LASOONA staff, management, members of the board of directors and general body participated. Key donor and partner organizations were invited to the workshop where the analysis related to context and SWOT were discussed and validated. As a result of the entire process a five-year strategic plan was developed which is expected to guide the organization's operations in the next five years efficiently and effectively.

In the reporting year, 146 community institutions were either newly formed or revitalized during



implementation of various projects. As a standard practice creation of organizations was carried out in the areas where their community institutions were not existed, in case of existing organization they were thoroughly assed using the tool of institutional maturity index and gaps were filled systematically. Under the food security and nutrition project, in districts of Swat, Shangla and Kohistan, 42 community-based organizations (21 each of women and men) were formed/revitalized. Similarly, under the PATS project, in district Shangla 60 community organizations (30 each of women and men) were either newly created or revitalized. In district Swat under the DRR project, 12 community organizations (6 each of women and men) were formed and clustered at neighborhood council level. In central Kurram agency under the WASH project, 24 community organizations (12 each of women and men) were newly formed. In district Swat under IFSW project, 2 union council level organizations were newly created and 2 union council level organizations were revitalized. 45 community-based organizations were clustered into these union council level organizations. These community institutions have been facilitated in development of their village development plans which provided way forward to undertake and carry forward their village development agenda. These community organizations played very important role in smooth execution of the projects in their respective areas including increasing ownership of the development initiatives, execution and monitoring of the development projects and ensuring transparency and accountability. These community institutions are expected to provide a platform for development initiatives in their villages in the future.



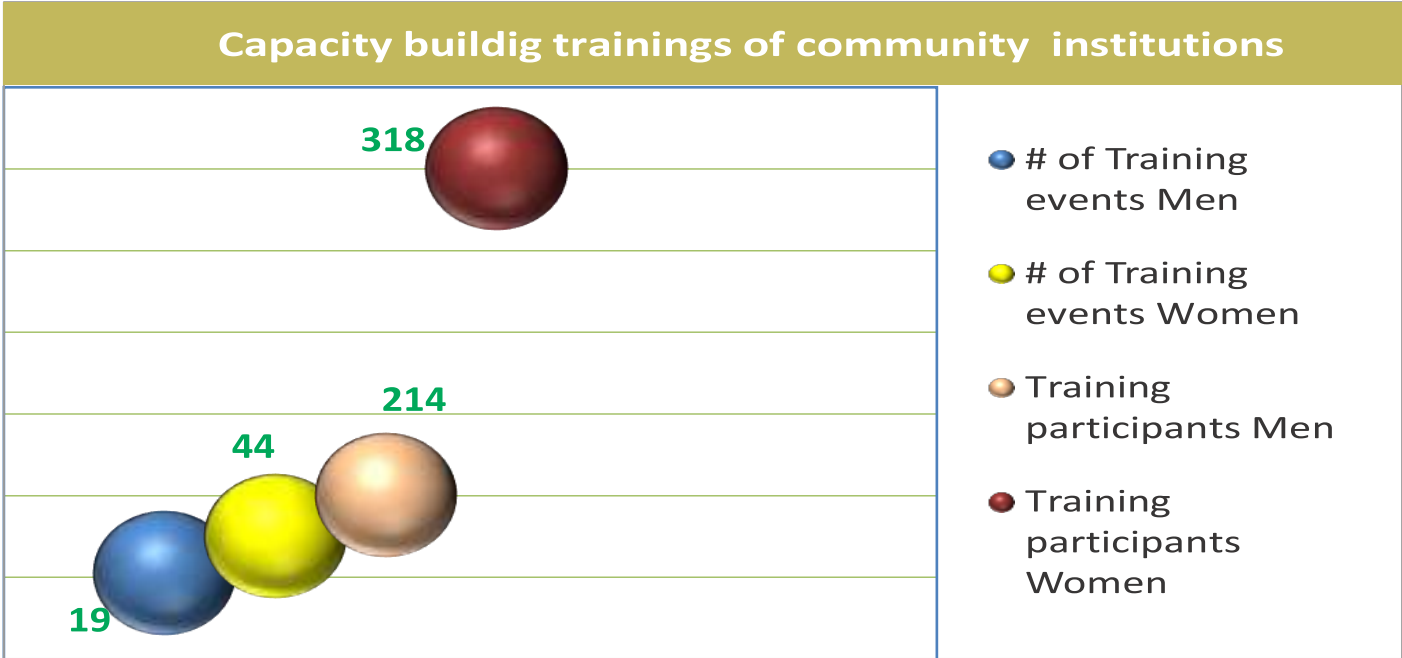


Capacity building of community institutions:

Capacity building is a regular feature of organization’s human and institutional development strategy where community institutions are equipped on necessary

The capacity building initiatives includes both formal and informal actions. The informal actions include mentoring, sensitization and demonstration of best practices related to organizational management while the formal actions include structured trainings on specific capacity building topics.

Tailor made trainings are designed and provided to members of the community institutions. In the reporting period under FNS project, 27 capacity building events 6 for men and 21 for women were organized for CBOs in 42 villages of Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts. These were 2-day CMST and LMST trainings organized for office bearers of CBO. A total of 168 women and 60 men attended these trainings.



knowledge and skills required for smooth functioning of their community institutions. Capacity assessment of the community organizations is carried out for all the newly created and existing organizations, for this purpose institutional maturity index tool is used. The beauty of this tool is that it contains all the capacity indicators required for a mature organization. Based on the findings of the institutional maturity index capacity building plans were developed for 142 community-based organizations.



Trainings on operation and maintenance:

To ensure sustainability and efficient operation and maintenance of the communal infrastructure at village level, strengthening of operation and maintenance system is a regular feature of the development projects carried out by LASOONA. The maintenance funds @ of 5% of the total scheme cost is being included in the cost estimation of the infrastructure scheme. The beneficiaries are reminded at the time of MoU signing about the need and importance of operation and maintenance of the proposed Scheme. Just after the completion of the scheme a dedicated O&M committee consist of 3-5 members are constituted from the beneficiaries and provided trainings on operation and maintenance system. Beside the training the O&M system is developed and O&M tool kit is provided in consultation of the local community organization and beneficiaries. In the reporting period one training for 29 members of the O&M committees constituted for the 19 health and education facilities, Madrasas and drinking water supply schemes under WASH project in Kurram Agency. Each of the 22 committees were provided O&M tool kits. In district Swat under 11 trainings each of one day was provided to 13 operation and maintenance committees constituted for 13 infrastructure schemes developed in their respective villages. These trainings were organized under the IFSW project a total of 184 men participated in these trainings. In district Shangla Under the PATS project, 30 community leaders were trained on Operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure, the purpose of training events was to orient the community leaders to carry out regular monitoring of the water quality and safety.

Similarly, two training events men and women one each was organized for community organizations in thirty villages of district Shangla under the PATS program. A total of 60 participants women and men 30 each attended these two days trainings.

The participants of these trainings were provided necessary knowledge and skills related to organizational management practices, role and responsibilities of the members and office bearers, basic record keeping and coordination with CRPs in implementation of community action plans. In Kurram agency under the WASH project, 24 community organizations (women and men 12 each) have been trained through one day training at village level. A total of 144 participants (120 women and 124 men) attended these training events, the contents of these training include the need and importance of community organization, collective actions and organizational management practices like meeting and basic record keeping.

These trainings helped the community organizations to improve their organizational management skills and practices. The short-term impact assessment show that these community institutions are progressing toward maturity and sustainability, promote collective actions at their respective organization and their leadership skills have enhanced.

In some areas these organizations have successfully resolved conflicts of various nature in the communities and have secured funds for developmental projects from organizations other than LASOONA.





### Focus:

LASOONA works with a spirit to serve humanity without any discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and creed. While committed to the well-being of masses LASOONA has the history of working with all segments of society even with little resources and expertise, thus becoming a role model at local level. Gender mainstreaming is well grounded in all projects and programs. However, efforts are made to further strengthen, sustain and institutionalize gender considerations at all level of the organization's operations with the objectives of:

- Promote equity and equality between all gender groups (women, men, boys and girls) throughout LASOONA's interventions, and ensure that interventions do not promote inequitable gender roles and relations.
- Increase coverage, effectiveness and efficiency of interventions.
- Provide qualitative and quantitative information for gender advocacy.
- Support and capacity building of staff members and partners to undertake gender- responsive planning, implementation and evaluation of programs, and projects
- Ensure gender protection through enabling working environment and gender main streaming at organizational level..

### Strategy:

- Continue its efforts to mainstream marginalized women with children and elderly women in all its emergency and developmental projects.
- Gender sensitive planning and budgeting shall be done for the community projects.
- Enabling environment needs to be created to involve the marginalized and socially excluded segments especially women in all critical stages of project cycle.
- For each project, women staff shall be deputed for sensitization and organization of women beneficiaries.
- To ensure gender equity in protection perspective gender disaggregated data shall be collected in assessments and base lines.
- A due process of information sharing shall be followed with both women and men groups through broad based community meetings and focus group discussions.
- Separate women and men organizations shall be formed, with a particular focus on representation of all ethnic, minority and low-income groups.
- Equitable gender relations shall be promoted and women and children will be assisted to assert their rights and marginalized and oppressed shall be protected from physical and psychological harm.
- LASOONA has an anti-harassment policy in place. Ground implementation of the policy shall be ensured and staff fully oriented on adherence to (and ramifications of the gross violation of) the policy.
- Gender mainstreaming will have far reaching impact and will make more than 50% of human resource as a building block of development.





**Organizational level:**

The gender mainstreaming is considered at both organizational and program level; following are the key achievements under organizational gender mainstreaming.

**Balancing gender at organizational level:**

Serious efforts were made to increase membership of women in the general body. Potential women were identified and offered membership of the general body. Two members accepted the membership and were included in the general body which is the highest forum in the organization's governance.

**Programme level:**

While mainstreaming gender at program level, different initiatives were taken in the reporting year according to the gender mainstreaming policy of the organization.

**Development gender action plan for projects:**

As per policy of the organization, gender action plan has to be developed for each project. In the reporting year, gender action plans were developed for emergency PATS project Shangla, governance project in district Swat and Shangla, DRR project in district Swat and WASH project in Kurram agency. These gender action plans were quite helpful to oversee all project interventions with gender lens and ensured gender considerations in implementation of projects.

**Implementation of the gender action plan:**

Gender mainstreaming committee has been constituted and mandated to ensure implementation of gender action plans in letter and spirit. The committee consists of focal persons from each project and a representative

from head office. In the reporting period beside other follow up at different forums, formal meetings of the gender mainstreaming committee were held where review of the developed gender action plans was carried out.

**Gender participation:**

Gender participation was ensured at all stages of the program cycle, including need assessment, implementation and monitoring. Both women and men were actively involved in all stages of the program implementation and were invited to participate in different programmatic events. As affirmative action women headed households, and persons with special needs were given priority in selection as beneficiaries under various programs interventions. Also, the needs identified by women in village development plans were given priority during the selection and prioritization process.

**Awareness raising on gender-based violence:**

Violence against women is persistent throughout the world and particularly in third world countries including Pakistan. Serious efforts particularly raising awareness among both gender groups women and men could play important role to improve the situation. LASOONA under the PPR project supported by PPAF, organized 2 awareness raising events one each with women and men in district Swat. These events include gathering of the local people particularly influential and opinion makers, discussions, speeches and walks. Religious leaders were specially invited to deliver speeches on the subject. A total of 68 men and 50 women participated in these events, the intervention is expected to contribute in raising awareness about violence against women.

**Focus:**

LASOONA considers learning as relatively permanent change in behavior which is quite important to sustain the impacts of programmes for a longer period. Behavior change Education is an interactive process of any intervention with individuals, communities' institutions and/or societies to promote positive behaviors appropriate to their settings. Behavior change frameworks shall be developed for each thematic program to enlist the negative behaviors relevant to the thematic program and converted in to ideal behaviors. The frameworks shall focus on behavior change elements in entire project cycle. Observable changes in behavior, as specified in the behavior change objectives, are a final program outcome. Such changes will be generally preceded by intermediate changes such as an increase in knowledge among targeted population, an increase in perception of risk or a change in authorities' increase in acceptance of change behavior and messages.

**Strategy:**

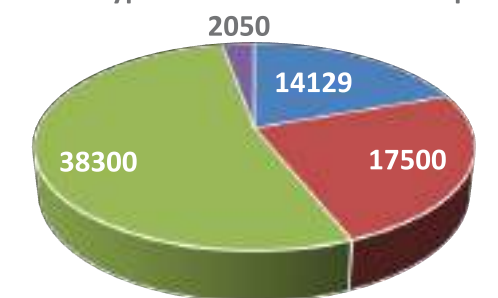
- Develop Behavior Change Education (BCE) frameworks and strategy encompassing all key thematic areas
- Conduct formative BCC assessment with doers and non-doers at the need assessment time to identify the enabling factors, barriers, influence groups and effective communication tools.
- Incorporate findings and consider the enabling factors, influence groups and communication tools in the design of the project/program
- Plan, develop and use communication material as well as training material



- Develop staff capacities in Behavior change communication tools and approaches
- Monitor and evaluate behavior change education activities across different projects and programs
- Document share and use success and failure for future

**Development and dissemination of IEC materials:**

The use of information education and communication (IEC) material play a critical role in development of behaviors. Developments of (IEC) material and its dissemination is regularly carried out under each of thematic programs of LASOONA to bring positive behavior changes in the targeted beneficiaries. In the reporting year, a total of 71,979 copies of IEC material have been developed which include 7 types of IEC material i.e. training manual, booklets, brochures, posters, yearly calendars, banners and wall morals. The material developed were mainly on DRR, WASH, food and nutrition education.

**Nr and types of IEC material developed**

■ DRR ■ WASH ■ Nutrition ■ Food security





In district Swat under the IFSW project, 39,100 copies of IEC material include posters, calendars, booklets, training manual and brochures were printed and disseminated in the communities of 15 targeted villages. The material was related to WASH, DRR, and nutrition education. All the IEC material developed under the project has been disseminated in population of 15 target villages.

Under the food and nutrition security project, in district Swat, Shangla and Kohistan, 26350 copies of IEC material was developed.

The material includes training manuals, posters, banners and booklets on nutrition education and awareness on vocational skills training. The contents of the material include nutrition awareness focused on pregnant lactating women and children under 5 years age.

Theme of IEC material	Type	Number
DRR awareness	Posters	5000
DRR awareness	Brochures	5000
DRR	booklets	4000
DRR	Wall moral	29
DRR	Training manual	100
WASH	posters	7000
WASH	calendars	1000
WASH	Booklets	4500
WASH in schools	Posters	5000
Nutrition	Training manuals	300
Nutrition	Posters	16000
Nutrition	Booklets	17000
Nutrition	brochures	5000
Food security	Posters	2000
Food security	Banners	50

In the reporting period, 14250 copies of the material has been disseminated in the targeted villages and the remaining is planned to be distributed in 2018.

In Kurram agency under the WASH project, 2500 copies of IEC material developed and distributed among the targeted population during the hygiene promotion sessions. This was a comprehensive booklet covering messages related to water, household cleanliness, use of toilet, open defecation, personal domestic and environmental hygiene. Under the DRR project in district Swat, 20288 population were reached for DRR awareness messages. A total of 29 wall murals in area of intervention were produced on strategic locations. Similarly, 4000 compressive booklets were printed and disseminated. These booklets contain DRR awareness messages mainly fire, Dengue fever and flood the hazards identified during the risk assessments.

### Observance of international days relevant to thematic programs.

Observance of international days through involvement of various stakeholder is one of the key elements under the behavior change education. These events provide opportunities of increase in knowledge through sharing and bring conceptual clarity on different topics through discussions and arguments. Beside the stakeholders, intellectuals and sector experts are invited to participate in these events so that more appropriate behavior change messages and information could be shared with the audience. In the reporting years, a total of 8 international days were observed where 18 events were organized. These events were attended by 1627 number



of people including 250 women, 231 men and 1146 children. The issues and needs associated with the specific themes were highlighted through discussion and presentation of facts and figures related to particular theme at local, national and global level. Opinion makers like teachers, religious leader and government functionaries were specially invited to these events who spoke to the participants on these occasions.



International day observed	Location/ district	# of events	Participants			Name of supporting project
			Children	Women	Men	
DRR day	Swat	1	15	10	40	DRR project NCA supported
Global hand washing day	Swat	3	202			FNS project DWHH supported
	Swat	3	446			IFSW project DKH supported
World toilet day	Swat	1	145			FNS project DWHH supported
	Swat	4	218	50	56	IFSW project DKH supported
Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Day	Shangla	1		120		PATS project UNICEF supported
World water day	Shangla	1			60	PATS project UNICEF supported
	Kurram Agency	1	110			WASH project UNOCHA supported
World food day	Swat	1	10	10	50	FNS project DWHH supported
World breast feeding day	Swat	1		45		FNS project DWHH supported
International women day	Swat	1		15	25	FNS project DWHH supported

### Stakeholder coordination:

Engagement of stakeholders in program implementation is one of the powerful advocacy tools the organization use. Various stakeholders from government and non-government organizations at local, provincial and national level were engaged during implementation of various project interventions. In the reporting year 32 events were organized where 650 participants representing various government departments, NGOs/CSOs and representatives of local governments and media persons participated.



### Media Liaison:

Media is one of the strong means to communicate and advocate for development initiatives. The organization has maintained good working relationship with media houses at local and regional level. Media persons have been actively engaged in all events of the organizations where print and electronic media highlighted various thematic issues in their daily news bulletin and newspapers.







### KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT Document share and use success and failure for future:

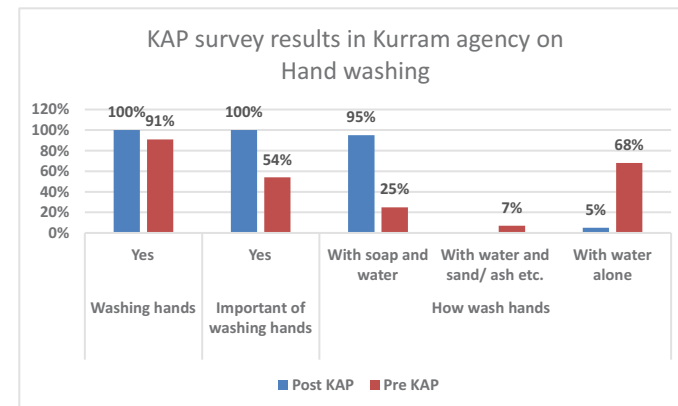
LASOONA's Knowledge Management system underpins building organizational memory that's include documentation of success for replication and failure for improvement in the future. Based on the knowledge management findings , professional skills are developed, tools, approaches and systems improved that help in up-scaling and replication of best practices; increase opportunities for innovation and cross enrich ideas and innovations. In the reporting year the following are the key achievements under knowledge management efforts of the organization.

#### Program review

Progress on the ongoing program is reviewed at three levels. Monthly program review meetings are held where all project's heads, M&E officers, project officers and senior management participate and review quality and quantity of the progress made on various projects. Discussions and decisions are documented as meeting minutes are shared with all the participants for reference and compliance. In the reporting period, 6 monthly review meetings organized. Similarly, to oversee the overall organization management, 3 need base meetings of senior management team (SMT) were organized where all departmental heads and executive director participated. Matters related to program and organizational operations were reviewed and discussed. The governing body of the organization BOD (board of directors) meet on quarterly basis to review the overall progress and management matters. In the reporting year a total of 4 meetings were organized where beside other governance matter progress on various programs was reviewed.

### Annual review and planning workshops:

Annual review and planning of the projects/program is regularly conducted, where beside review of the progress and planning, the lesson learnt, successes and best practices are discussed, documented and shared for adherence. In the reporting year, 2-day annual review and planning workshop for the project on "sustainable solutions to food and nutrition insecurity supported by DWHH was organized. The yearly progress on this development project was assessed in the workshop and the learning's, experiences and best practices were documented in the shape of report and disseminated to relevant circles. 6-day extensive



planning workshop was organized for newly launched project "Enabled environment for right-based, inclusive development and improved governance in Swat and Shangla Districts in Pakistan" In the planning workshop detail orientation of the newly inducted staff was carried out on program strategies targets as well as logistics and security protocols



### Annual reports, project completion report and monthly one pagers:

Publishing and disseminating annual report of the organization and monthly one pager for each of the individual projects are regularly developed and shared with relevant stakeholders. In the reporting year, annual report for the year 2016 was published and shared with all stakeholders of LASOONA. Similarly, 56 one pagers were developed and electronic copies were shared with relevant stakeholders of each individual projects.

Beside monthly and quarterly reports of each individual project, 4 project completion reports have been developed in 2017.

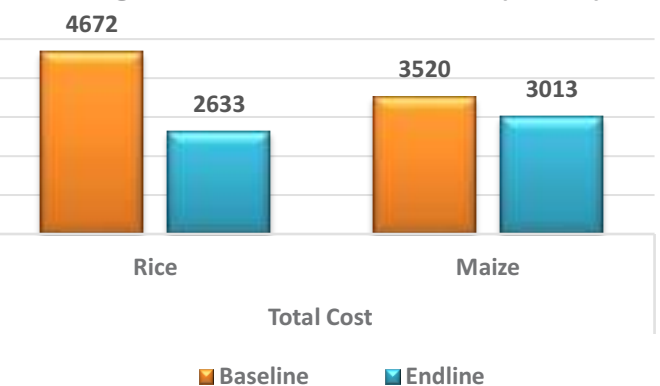
### Case studies, human interest stories and M&E reports.

The intended and unintended impacts of the program successes is properly assessed and documented in various forms, including case studies, success stories , video documentaries and M&E reports. In the reporting year, beside regular progress and process monitoring, baseline surveys were conducted for FNS project in Swat Shangla and Kohistan districts. Pre-and Post KAP surveys for DRR project were completed in district Swat. Similarly post KAP survey and post activity monitoring surveys for IFSW project have been successfully completed.

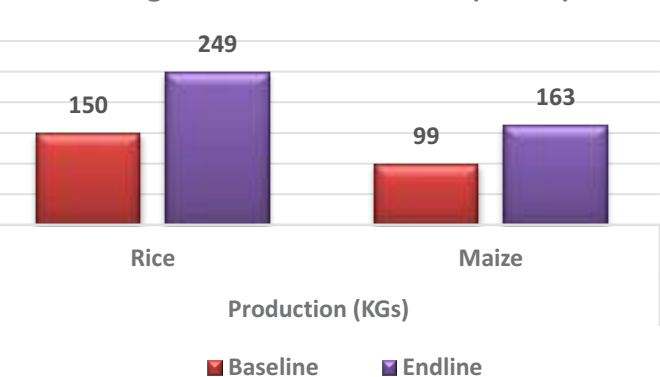
Pre and post KAP surveys have been completed for WASH project in Kurram agency. Under PATS project in district Shangla the preKAP survey has been carried out. Success stories for all key interventions in each of the thematic programmes are developed a total of 22 case studies have been developed in the reporting year.

To develop a video documentary the services of professional consultant has been hired who is regularly capturing achievements of the project and will develop a short video documentary on achievements of the food and nutrition security project.

### Average Production Cost Per Kanal (In PKR)



### Average Production Per Kanal (in KGs)



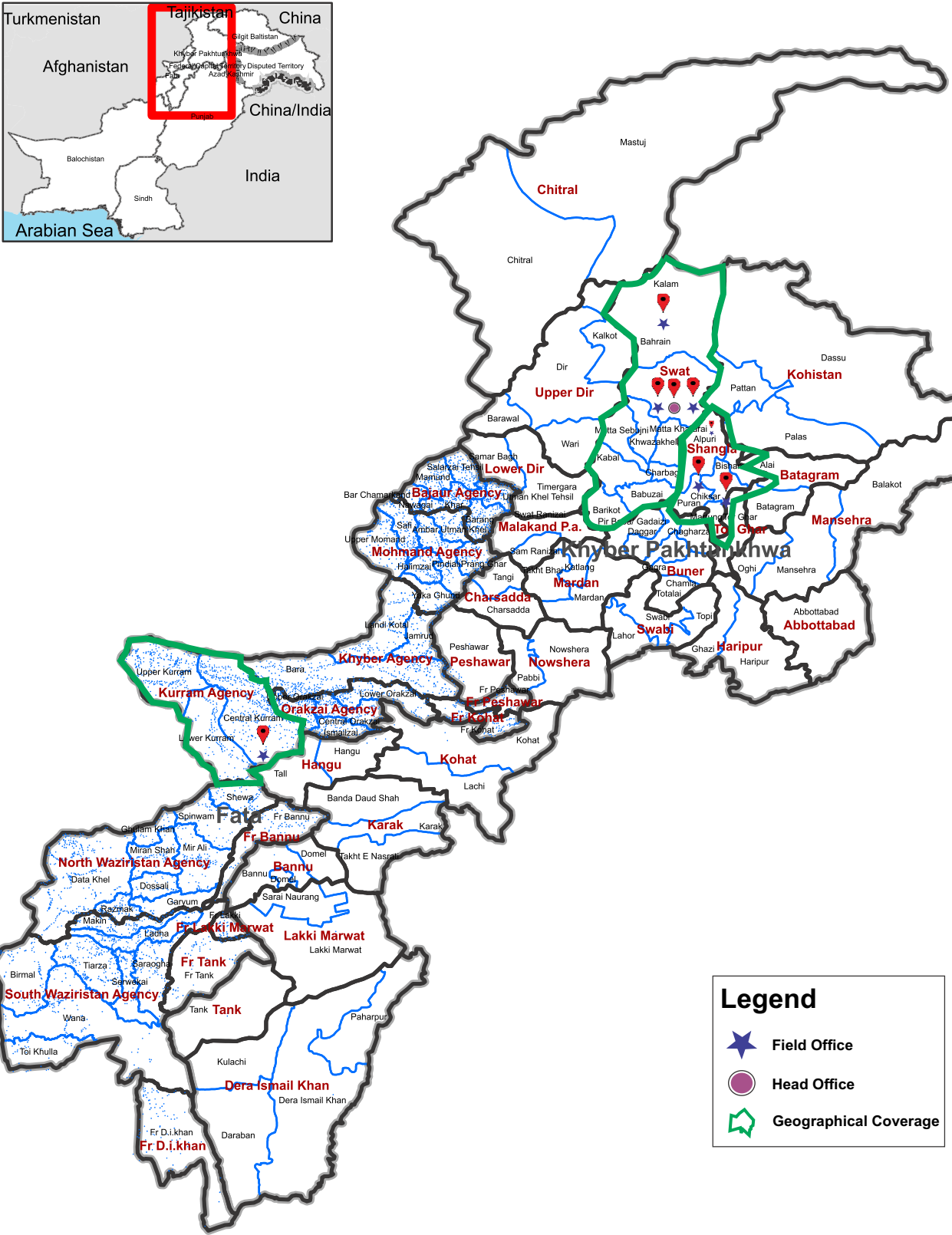


List of Projects

Project title	Donor	Project Period	Budget (In million PKR)	Status
Provision of Life saving WASH Facilities	UNOCHA	July 2016-April. 2017	24.4	Completed
Integrated Food Security & WASH Project	DKH/BMZ	May 2016- May 2018	74.1	Ongoing
Project on Sustainable Solution to Food & Nutrition insecurity in KP Pakistan (Phase II)	DWHH	November 2016, August 2018	52.65	Ongoing
WASH Rural PATS Plus	UNICEF	Nov 11, 2016 to Dec 31, 2017	40.5	Completed
Support for Participatory, Inclusive & Responsive Education	Care International ROTA	July 2015 to September, 2017	26	Completed
Program for Poverty Reduction	PPAF	March 2015- June, 2018	29.5	ongoing
ICBDRM	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	June 20- December 20, 2018	7	Completed
“Enabled environment for right-based, inclusive development and improved governance in Swat and Shangla Districts in Pakistan	DWHH/EU	August 2017- August 2021	148.4	Ongoing

Programme wise Beneficiaries counting Table

Program theme	Direct Beneficiaries (individuals)	Geographical coverage districts) Regions
Food security and sustainable livelihood	71113	Swat, Shangla, Kohistan, (KP province)
WASH	69073	Shangla, Swat, (KP province)
Disaster risk management	23216	Swat (KP province)
Climate change and environmental management	600	Swat (KP province)
Governance and peace	1077	Shangla, Swat, (KP province)
Humanitarian response	17691	Kurram Agency (FATA)
Total	182770	3 districts 1 Agency in KP and FATA





**Building Partnerships, Synergies and collaboration:**

LASOONA enjoy the status of functional member of national humanitarian network (NHN) disaster risk reduction (DRR) forum, Scaling up nutrition- civil society alliance (SUN-CSA) and Human resource development network (HRDN) for the last couple of years. In the reporting year renewal of the membership with NHN and SUN-CSA has been carried out. Together with other national humanitarian organizations, the organization is actively involved in (NHN) to give a boost to the humanitarian cause, advocate for the rights of the disaster affected populations and secure funding for fulfilling basic survival needs of crises affected men, women and children. LASOONA has also been active in thematic working groups established at the provincial level, especially WASH, food security, and DRR to create synergies and complementarities in humanitarian response. LASOONA also engages with the government for influencing policies especially in DRR, food security, nutrition and WASH.

**LASOONA Staff list for the year 2017**

S.NO	Employee Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience (Years)
1	Azam Khan	Executive Director	Master in Public Administration & PGD in MCMIS	20
2	Mohammad Salim Khan	Manager Operations	MBA HRM	18
3	Murad Ali	Manager Finance	MBA Finance	16
4	Noor Malik	Manager Programs	MA Political Science	20
5	Anwar ul Haq	Manager Program Development	MA Sociology	14
6	Ihsan Ullah	Coordinator MER	MA Political Science	12
7	Irfan Ullah	Coordinator Human Resource	M.Sc Economic & MBA Finance	12
8	Bilal Aziz	Coordinator Admin/Logistic & Security	MBA HRM & BCS	12
9	Asghar Khan	Internal Auditor	MBA Finance	11
10	Harpal Kumar	Project Manager	BSc Agri Engineering	15
11	Mohammad Aurang Zeb	Project Manager	MA Economics, M.Sc Geology	21
12	Sajjad Ahmad	Project Manager	Master of Public Administration	15
13	Saeed Iqbal	Project Manager	M.Sc Agriculture	12
14	Waseem Raza	Project Manager	MBA	12
15	Fazal Rahim	Project Manager	M.Phil Educational Planning & Mgt	13
16	Shams ul Haq	Project Manager	M.Sc Disaster Management	9
17	Mrs. Mehnaz Fakhar	Coordinator Gender & Liason	M.Sc Geography	13
18	Umar Ghani	Capacity building and communication Officer	M.Sc (Hons) Agriculture Economic	23
19	Faisal Rahim	Admin & Logistic Officer	Masters in MIS	10
20	Asghar Khan	Admin & Logistic Officer	MA Political Science	12
21	Waqar Ahmad	Admin & Logistic Officer	MBA Finance	17
22	Sanaullah	Admin/Finance Officer	MA English	4
23	Hassan Zeb	Admin/Finance Officer	MBA Finance	5
24	Latif Khan	Finance Officer	MBA Finance	9
25	Anwar Ali	M&E Officer	M.Sc Economics	10



26	Murad Ali Shah	M&E Officer	MA Social Work	12
27	Farooq	M&E Officer	MA Sociology	16
28	Malik Qaiser Zaman	M&E Officer	MBA MIS	15
29	Mrs. Farzana Akram	M&E Officer	M.Phil Botany	11
30	Anwar Ali	Project Officer MEAL	MA English	13
31	Niaz Ali	Project Officer Food Nutrition Secury	M.Sc Agriculture	12
32	Sohail Ahmad	Project Officer Food Nutrition Secury	M.Sc Agriculture	13
33	Akhtar Ali Khan	Project Officer Agriculture/Livelihood	M.Sc Agriculture	12
34	KhalidKhan	Field Coordinator Social	MA Urdu	14
35	Rahman Hussain	Project Officer Mobilization	MA Sociology	12
36	Fazal Rashad	Project Officer Mobilization	MA Sociology	9
37	Farman Ali	Project Officer Mobilization	M.Phil. in Peace & Conflict Studies	11
38	Barkat Ali	Project Officer Engineering	DAE Civil	14
39	Sarfaraz	Senior Engineer	B.Tech (Hons)	6
40	Faraz Ahmad	Engineer	M.Sc Construction Engg. Management	7
41	Hassan Zeb	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	11
42	Iqbal Hussain	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	22
43	Fayaz Ali	Sub Engineer	DAE	11
44	Mohammad Ibrar Khan	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	10
45	Mohammad Waqas	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	3
46	Bismillah Jan	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	4
47	Subhan Ullah	Sub Engineer	B.Sc Civil Engineering	2
48	Mohammad Faheem Khan	Water Quality Analyst	M.Phil Environmental Sciences	8
49	Mohammad Nisar	Agriculture Officer	M.Sc Agriculture	12
50	Sajjad Ali Khan	Agriculture Officer	M.Sc Agriculture	9
51	Mohammad Asim	Agriculture Officer	M.Sc. (Hons) Agriculture Agronomy	4
52	Rahat Ali Khan	Community Mobilization Officer	DVM	11
53	Ms. Shabana Ishaq	Community Mobilization Officer	MA English, MA Pol Science	10
54	Ms. Shehla Bano	Community Mobilization Officer	MA International Relation	7

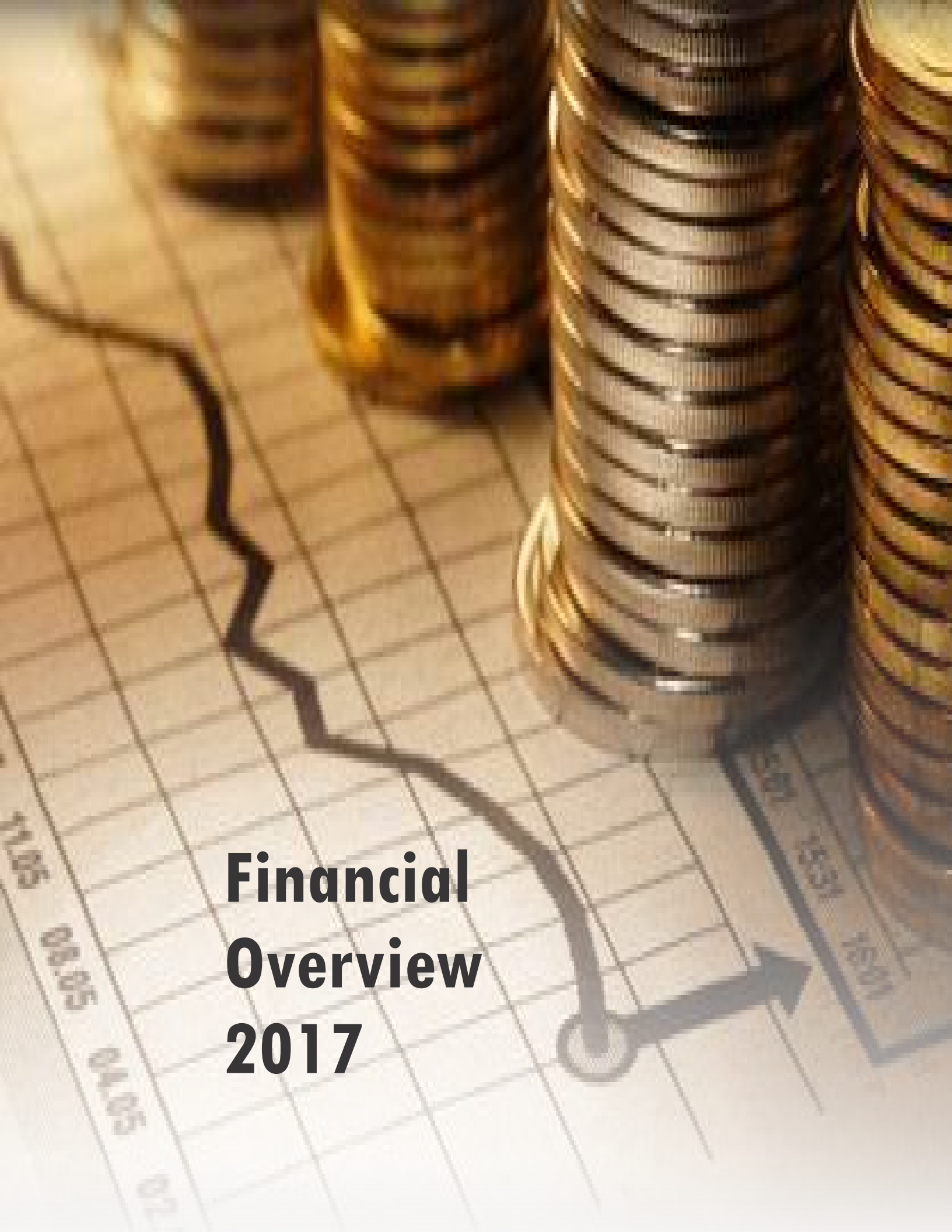
55	Ms. Samina	Community Mobilization Officer	MA International Relation	8
56	Kabir	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Economics	9
57	JehanZeb Khan	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Political Science	7
58	Sajjad	Community Mobilization Officer	M.Sc Sociology	10
59	Ms. Shabina Shoukat	Community Mobilization Officer	Bachlor of Arts	5
60	Sana Ullah	Community Mobilization Officer	M.Phil Sociology	11
61	Haider Ali	Community Mobilization Officer	B.Sc (H) Sciology	6
62	Shabir Ahmad	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Sociology	12
63	Ms. Musarrat	Community Mobilization Officer	MBA	8
64	Ms. Salma	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Islam	3
65	Ms. Nishat Afza	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Engli	7
66	Ms. Shahana Bibi	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Islam	7
67	Ms. Nosheen Bano	Social Organizer	BFD	7
68	Sher Mohammad Khan	Social Organizer	Bachlor c	21
69	Abbas Khan	Social Organizer	B.Sc Agri	4
70	Naik Zada	Social Organizer	MA	10
71	Ms. Elizabeth	Social Organizer	MA	5
72	Asad Khan	Social Organizer	Bachlor o	8
73	Ms. Noureen	Social Organizer	MA Pol S	10
74	Ms. Hira Gul	Social Mobilizer	MA History	8
75	Siraj Mohammad	Social Mobilizer	Bachlor of Arts	10
76	Momin Shah	Social Mobilizer	MA Sociology	18
77	Sardar Wajid	Social Organizer	MA IR	7
78	Mohammad Arif	Social Organizer	M.Sc Economics	8
79	Hayat Mohammad Khan	Social Organizer	MBA Finance	8
80	Mrs. Shagufta	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	4
81	Mrs. Ghazala Bibi	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	6
82	Mrs. Anwar Begum	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	6
83	Asghar Ali	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	2
84	Shamsul Alam	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	5



85	Mrs. Gulraiz Khan	Social Organizer	MA Urdu	15
86	MS. Saima Bibi	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	4
87	Ms. Khalida Bibi	Social Organizer	MA Islamic Studies	4
88	Ms. Hashma Bibi	Social Organizer	Bachlor of Arts	4
89	Mrs. Kalsoom Umar	Social Organizer	MA Islamic Studies	13
90	Qaisar Ali	Social Mobilizer	MA Social Work	12
91	Ms. Fozia Ihsan	Social Mobilizer	MA Urdu	6
92	Sajjad Anwar	Health/Hygiene Promoter	M.Sc Agriculture	9
93	Ms. Tahira Ambreen	Health/Hygiene Promoter	MA Political Science	4
94	Awais Shafi	Health/Hygiene Promoter	MA Political Science	4
95	Ms. Samina Begum	Health/Hygiene Promoter	FA	5
96	Muhammad Khan	Health/Hygiene Promoter	Bachlor of Arts	5
97	Ms. Bibi Hawa	Health/Hygiene Promoter	Bachlor of Arts	4
98	Meraj Mohammad Khan	Admin & Logistic Assistant	Bachlor of Arts	15
99	Rashid Afzal	Admin & Finance Assistant	MBA Finance	15
100	Ashfaq Ahmad Khan	Finance Assistant	MS Finance	9
101	Sohaib Hassan	Finance Assistant	MBA Finance	5
102	Ehtisham Zeb	Admin & Logistic Assistant	MBA Finance	1
103	Imad uddin	Field Assistant	Bachlor of Arts	2
104	Yousaf Ali	Office Assistant	MA	17
105	Atif Ali	Office Assistant	Bachlor of Arts	5
106	Mohammad Maaz	Office Assistant	FA	3
107	Jehangir Khan	Office Boy	Metric	3
108	Intikhab Alam	Office Boy	Bachlor of Arts	6
109	Qaiser Ali	Office Boy	Metric	2
110	Fazal Ali	Office Boy	Bachlor of Arts	3
111	Jamal Shah	Office Boy	Bachlor of Arts	5
112	Fazal Mabood	Office Boy	Bachlor of Arts	3
113	Rahimullah	Office Boy	Bachlor of Arts	5
114	Ibni Amin	Office Boy	FA	2

115	Qubad Ali	Office Boy	Metric	2
116	Mujahid Khan	Office Boy	Metric	3
117	Mohammad Zaid	Peon/Cook	Middle	11
118	Mohammad Rafiq Khan	Cook	Primary	17
119	Noor Rahman	Security Guard	Primary	14
120	Salahudin	Security Guard	Metric	15
121	Zahir Shah	Security Guard	Primary	12
122	Umar Zada	Security Guard	Metric	5
123	Tariq Hussain	Security Guard	Metric	5
124	Alamgir	Security Guard	Metric	4
125	Mohammad Qasim	Security Guard	Middle	3
126	Sardar Ali	Security Guard	Middle	4
127	Said Mohammad	Security Guard	Primary	6
128	Ghani ur Rehman	Security Guard	FA	2
129	Mohammad Ihsan	Security Guard	FSc	3
130	Shahid Rehman	Security Guard	FA	4
131	Gul Asghar	Security Guard	Metric	4
132	Said Rehman	Security Guard	Middle	4
133	Ijaz Ahmed	Security Guard	FA	3
134	Mohammad Hussain	Security Guard	Metric	5
135	Zahoor Mohammad Khan	Security Guard	Bachlor of Arts	9
136	Barkat Ali	Security Guard	FA	3
137	Sher Shah	Driver	Primary	12
138	Nazir Ahmad	Driver	Primary	25
139	Said Mohammad Khan	Driver	Primary	9
140	Akhtar Ali	Driver	Middle	15

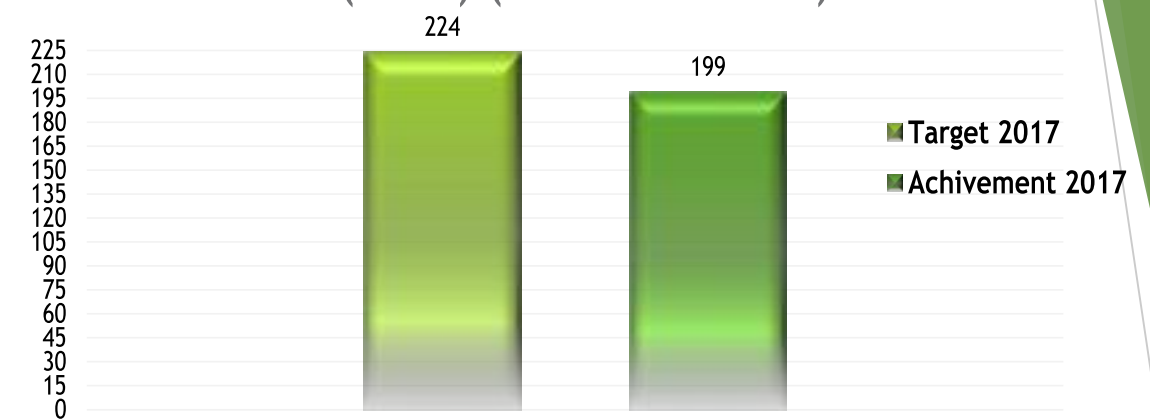




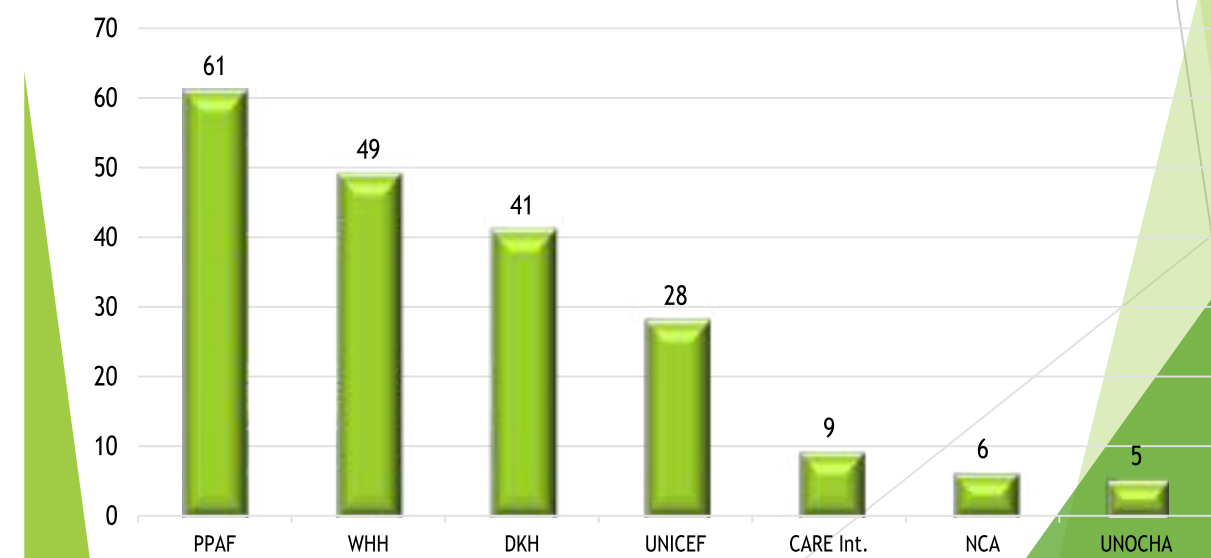
# Financial Overview 2017

## Financial Overview

FUNDING TARGET VS. ACHIEVEMENT  
(2017) (IN MILLION PKR)



Donor wise Funding 2017





**PKF F.R.A.N.T.S.**  
Chartered Accountants

**PKF**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2017, and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in funds and cash flows statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**, as at December 31, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, board of directors is responsible for assessing the organization ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the organization financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Cont'd----2 **FR**

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PKF F.R.A.N.T.S. Chartered Accountants is a member firm of the PKF International Limited Network of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of the joint or any other individual member firm or firm.

**PKF F.R.A.N.T.S.**  
Chartered Accountants

(Page 2)

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

DATE: February 23, 2018  
PESHAWAR

**PKF F.R.A.N.T.S.**  
Chartered Accountants  
**Zeeshan Ali, FCA**  
Engagement Partner **FR**



**LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	NOTES	Dec 31, 2017 RUPEES	Dec 31, 2016 RUPEES
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non current assets</b>			
FIXED ASSETS - At cost less accumulated depreciation	5	7,368,842	12,817,506
<b>Current assets</b>			
Investments	6	5,000,000	2,000,000
Advances and other receivables	7	1,019,954	2,434,174
Cash and bank balances	8	74,337,228	51,508,309
		80,357,182	55,942,484
		<b>87,726,024</b>	<b>68,759,990</b>
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Funds and Reserve</b>			
Unrestricted Funds		25,388,001	20,345,171
Restricted Funds	9	51,018,345	34,729,709
		76,406,346	55,074,880
<b>Non current liabilities</b>			
Deferred grant income	10	6,273,962	7,613,306
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accrued and other liabilities	11	5,045,716	6,071,805
		<b>87,726,024</b>	<b>68,759,990</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these accounts.

**AUDITORS' REPORT ANNEXED**

  
**CHAIRMAN**

  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Page 1 of 12

**LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	NOTES	2017 Amount in PKR		2016 Amount in PKR
		Restricted Funds	Un Restricted Funds	Total Funds
<b>INCOME</b>				
Grants income recognized	12	184,303,914	-	184,303,914
Deferred income realized	10	-	1,512,726	1,512,726
Lasoonia income	13	-	12,521,910	12,521,910
Tender fee		-	-	12,000
		184,303,914	14,034,636	198,338,550
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Program cost	14	113,480,190	-	113,480,190
Support cost	15	70,823,724	-	70,823,724
Administration cost	16	-	7,205,360	7,205,360
Depreciation		-	1,786,446	1,786,446
		184,303,914	8,991,806	193,295,720
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		-	5,042,830	5,042,830
Net Surplus / (deficit) for the year transferred to funds statement			5,042,830	5,042,830

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral form of these accounts.

  
**CHAIRMAN**

  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Page 2 of 12



**LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	NOTE	Dec 31, 2017 RUPEES	Dec 31, 2016 RUPEES
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		5,042,830	(1,418,597)
<b>Adjustments for items not involving cash</b>			
Depreciation on fixed assets		1,786,446	2,193,502
Deferred income realized		(1,512,726)	(2,961,892)
Gain on sale of vehicles		-	(1,223,176)
Gain on sale of fixed assets		(6,343,223)	-
Loss on sale of office equipments		-	78,230
Loss on sale of furniture		-	95,269
Loss on sale of computers & printers		-	74,443
Cash flow (used in) operating activities before working capital changes		(1,026,673)	(3,162,221)
<b>Adjustments for working capital changes</b>			
(Increase)/decrease in current assets			
Advances and other receivables		1,414,220	1,988,494
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities		(1,026,089)	(3,239,751)
		388,131	(1,251,257)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(638,541)	(4,413,478)
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Net proceeds from sale of fixed assets		10,178,823	1,830,800
Purchase of fixed assets		-	(1,710,750)
Short term investment		(3,000,000)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		7,178,823	120,050
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Restricted Funds		16,288,636	10,115,319
Net cash generated from financing activities		16,288,636	10,115,319
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		22,828,918	5,821,889
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		51,508,309	45,686,420
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	<u>74,337,228</u>	<u>51,508,309</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these accounts.

CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total Funds
<b>Balance as at January 01, 2016</b>	<b>21,763,768</b>	<b>24,614,390</b>	<b>46,378,158</b>
(Deficit) for the year	(1,418,597)	-	(1,418,597)
Current year grants and income	-	196,214,536	196,214,536
Expenses incurred during the year	-	(186,099,217)	(186,099,217)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2016</b>	<b>20,345,171</b>	<b>34,729,709</b>	<b>55,074,880</b>
Surplus for the year	5,042,830	-	5,042,830
Current year grants and income	-	200,592,551	200,592,551
Expenses incurred during the year	-	(184,303,914)	(184,303,914)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>25,388,001</b>	<b>51,018,345</b>	<b>76,406,346</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral form of these accounts.

CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR