



Society for Human
& Natural Resource
Development

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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Acronyms

BCC	Behavior Change Communication	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CIG	Common Interest Group	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards	PLW	Pregnant, Lactating Woman
CRP	Community Resource Person	PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
DCC	District Coordination committee	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
DKH	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	SODIS	Solar Water Disinfection
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PO	Project Officer
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	PM	Program Manager
FDG	Food Diversification Garden	PTMC	Parent Teacher Management Committee
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security	PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
GB	General Body	PTC	Parent Teacher Council
GOVT	Government	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
HBW	Home Based Worker	PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation fund
HH	House Hold	PWD	People With Disabilities
HID	Human and Institutional Development	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
HRDN	Human Resource Development Network	TNA	Training Needs Assessment
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score	UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
IEC	Information, Education, Communication	UDMC	Union Council Disaster Management Committee
ID	Institutional Development	VCDP	Village Council Development Plan
IDDS	Individual Dietary Diversity Score	VCO	Village Council Organization
IEC	Information Education Communication	VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
IFSW	Integrated food security and WASH project	VSC	Village Sanitation Committee
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practices	VDP	Village Development Plan
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
LEP	Livelihood, Enhancement and Protection	WHH	Welthungerhilfe
LSO	Local Support Organization	LA	Local Authorities
LHW	Lady Health Worker	LG	Local Government
MER	Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting	MNCH	Maternal, New born and Child Health

Foreword

We are delighted to present the LASOONA's annual report for the year 2019. This annual report serves to illustrate progress over the last year.

In general, the year 2019 remained successful in terms of consolidation of our systems, implementation of the ongoing projects and initiating some new projects. As you remember that last year we anticipated a deficit budget for the core operations of the organization, however, we feel proud to share that we have not only covered up the deficit but also succeeded in a nominal surplus income for the outgoing year.

In 2019, out of total 8 projects being executed during the year, four projects were carried forward from 2018 while 4 new projects started in 2019. It is worth mentioning here that one of the new projects namely the National Poverty Graduation Program (NPGP)- which is a flagship program of the present government, started in six districts of KP. This is a long-term project which will be implemented with financial support of IFAD and PPAF. Let me tell you that this particular project is the biggest project in the history of LASOONA both in terms of its geographical spread and financial outlay.

Nonetheless, the upcoming year is anticipated to be challenging in terms of securing more funds, however, we believe and we have the potential to make strenuous efforts to reach out to new partners, explore new sources of funding and strengthen our relationship with existing partners.

We believe that partnerships, strategic alliances and networking help in achieving greater impacts in terms of leveraging resources, improving services quality, performance and enter new geographies. The undeterred commitment of working in partnerships with our institutional partners, back donors, communities that we work with or the local and national government have fetched excellent results and collective impacts in terms of influencing change, gain efficiencies and continuum of services to beneficiaries. Here, we are specially indebted to our financing partners namely Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), UNOCHA, DKH, EU and BMZ whose continued support enabled us to pursue our shared commitment and developmental agenda.

We are grateful to the Board for continuous guidance and support, which played pivotal role in LASOONA's growth and successful implementation of the programme. The entire LASOONA team including those who work directly with the local communities; deserve our heartfelt gratitude for their dedication and belief in what they are doing. The success of the programme would not have been possible without continued support of community activists, particularly women members who despite of their cultural limitations worked relentlessly. We owe them special thanks and we are confident that we will continue our efforts with same zeal and passion in the coming years.



Mr. Azam Khan
Executive Director



Mr. Rahmat Hayat
Chairman- Board of Directors

About Us

LASOONA is a Pashto word, literally meaning 'HANDS'. LASOONA: Society for Human & Natural Resource Development is a national, multi-disciplinary, development focused, non-profit organization. It was established in 1997 by a dedicated and visionary group of motivated and civic-minded people with a passion to support human and natural resource development in vulnerable and impoverished areas of KP. Registered as an NGO under Societies Registration Act, 1860, LASOONA is also certified/accredited by Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP) and has a tax exemption status from Federal Board of Revenue, Government of Pakistan under Section 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

LASOONA's core philosophy extends beyond 'community participation'. As a strategy, it aims to make the recipients or beneficiaries of development active contributors, capable to lending a 'hand' to others in need. Through its 'Social Guidance Approach', LASOONA has created a cadre of selfless, honest and dedicated volunteer activists from within the community, who, in turn, are given the responsibility to lead their community. As an organization, LASOONA therefore has an institutional base that gives it a competitive advantage, and the ability to expand multifold. In the last 20 years, LASOONA has gained credibility amongst the local communities; national and international stakeholders; local and provincial governments; and civil society organizations. It has developed a reputation as follows:

- Of being an innovative organization, with the capacity to expand thematic areas as per the need to the community, e.g. earthquake, conflict and flood disasters.
- Of placing the deprived and marginalized segments of the society at the core of its development strategies.
- Of being an organization that is interested in promoting sustainable solutions to the deepening and growing poverty inherent in the social, political and economic sectors.

What we believe in

- Of committing to the wellbeing of masses through promoting ecologically sound development in remote and impoverished pockets of Pakistan in general, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in particular.
- Of having created strong linkages with local and international NGOs and donor agencies. These INGOs consider LASOONA as their trusted implementation partner in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Of creating a team of dedicated volunteer activists from within the community, that are today leading their communities.

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 implementation of programs/projects

General Body

The General Body (GB) of LASOONA is the highest body governing 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 General Body also reviews the annual financial audit report of the organization, appoints and fixes remuneration of the auditor.

How we do it

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 programs 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, ensures compliance to donors' policies and orients staff on donors' requirements. 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.

How we do it

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.

Gender, Capacity Building & Communication Unit

The Unit is responsible for projecting effectively the work of LASOONA in media (print, electronic and web) and support in managing external and internal communications to strengthen LASOONA's profile as an accountable and responsive civil society organization. LASOONA in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, Donors and Civil Society Organizations is actively pursuing various development initiatives to benefit the people of Pakistan. In line with the evolving organizational perspective, effective presence in media is also critical for building stronger partnerships to support the organization products and services along with mobilization of financial resources. The unit is also responsible to execute its role of Knowledge, Learning and an enabling center, on developing, capturing, sharing and disseminating knowledge and information for the benefit of its partners and communities. The unit also oversight the implementation of Gender policy and ensures gender mainstreaming at organizational as well as program and project level.

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 effectively been implemented and monitored, with ongoing efforts towards further improvement.

How we do it

Operations Unit

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

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

The Operations Unit provides critical managerial and logistical support to LASOONA's routine operations, in offices.

In addition to maintaining LASOONA offices and physical resources, the Unit ensures smooth work flow through well-coordinated secretarial services. The Operations Unit further provides critical logistical support to all LASOONA field units. 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 timely procurement of goods and services in accordance with LASOONA procedures and donor guidelines.

The Human Resource section 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 section is responsible to develop and implement security plans, maintain regular coordination with law enforcement agencies and provide trainings to staff on safety and security.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) Unit

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) Unit is mandated to critically evaluate the impact and progress of LASOONA's interventions in addition to regularly collecting and disseminating information to all stakeholders. The MER unit is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs. The unit also carries out needs assessments, situation analysis and research studies to be used for program funding and implementation.

The unit leads the process to conceptualize, develop and review multi sector program, monitoring & evaluation system at organizational level and orient staff on it. The unit provides support to projects in developing monitoring frameworks and indicators for monitoring within the purview of project objectives; and coordinate/share with program team for smooth execution of program activities; provide standardized methods for assessing progress. 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 also suggests means for adjusting implementation strategies in consultation with Program Implementation Unit. The MER Unit develops strategies for ensuring quality assurance including accountability, transparency and accessibility mechanisms and integrates in the programs. It also develops and implement accountability framework. 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.

Board of Directors



Mr. Rahmat Hayat-
Chairman- Board of Directors

A management graduate and has vast experience of working with different donor funded projects like PATA, Social Forestry Project Malakand/Dir, Forestry Sector Project and Asian Development Bank. He became the Board member in 2002 and then in 2008, reelected in 2014. And reelected in 2018.



Mr. Haider Ali Khan
Member- Board of Directors

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. Shad Mohammad Khan
Member- Board of Directors

He is a development practitioner with over 20 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 2016



Mr. Amir Alam Khan-
Member- Board of Directors

He has mainly worked in the development sector for above 20 years. He remained on senior positions with different organizations like NRSP MRDP FSSP and currently working for human dynamics consultants as a district coordinator. He elected as BoD member in 2016.



Mr. Mazullah Khan-
Member- Board of Directors

Mr. Mazullah Khan is a senior professional with more than 28 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 Board of Director

He elected as member of the board in 2017. He worked with different organizations and possesses more than 20 years' experience in the development sector. Has worked with GIZ in the capacity of Technical Advisor.

Board of Directors



Ms. Perveen Rehman
Member Board of Director

Ms. Perveen is an educationist by profession and elected as member of board in 2018.



Ms. Shaista Zahir
Member Board of Director

Ms. Shaista Zahir has obtained her Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) with specialization in Human Resource Management from Institute of Management Studies (IMS), University of Peshawar, Pakistan in the year 2011. She started her career in the development sector. She worked in the public sector as Resident Warden in University of Swat and then in University of Swabi. Currently she is working as Assistant Controller Examination (BPS-17) in University of Swabi. She elected as member of LASOONA board in 2018.



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 multi-cultural 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.

What We Are Working for

Our Vision:

A just, peaceful and prosperous society

Our Mission

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

Our Core Values:

Integrity

Integrity is a personal quality of fairness that everyone wants to inspire to. Having integrity means doing the right thing in a reliable way. For LASOONA to have integrity means that it has a moral compass that does not waver in the face of pressure or in dire times. This core value would affect the organization's quality of interaction, its norms, activities, decision-making procedures and results.

Commitment to Excellence

Whatever LASOONA takes on, it does so with passion, persistent commitment, and the belief that everything can be improved for greater effectiveness and efficiencies (i.e. it is possible to do it cheaper, better and faster). Over the years, LASOONA has always aimed to be the best it can be. It has set high standards for itself, and has demanded more of itself than its partners and clients do.

Excellence is something that happens when you make right choices over and over again, when no one is looking. Excellence in little things adds up to excellence in the big things. Every organization gets to choose where it lives on the bell curve of excellence. As Aristotle pointed out, 'We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act but a habit.'

Inclusion

Inclusion is the act of making all groups of people within a society feel valued, important and catered for. Whether at the level of staff or community, LASOONA believes in the concept of social inclusion. As a locally evolved organization, LASOONA has been able to effectively cater services and benefits to women, persons with different abilities, minorities, and geographic areas.

Synergy

Synergy is a state in which two or more things work together in a way that produces a result greater than the sum of their individual effects, i.e. 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts'. As an organization, LASOONA has always respected the dignity, autonomy, privacy, beliefs, and culture of their constituencies the people they serve, their employees, donors, partners and others. Policies that govern working relationships with these constituencies reflect this commitment. LASOONA listens to the ideas and opinions expressed by others, and treat others as they wish to be treated. LASOONA invests in its staff, and provides them a wealth of opportunities to reach their full potential and to participate in investing in making LASOONA's vision come true.

Our Guiding Principles

Accountability & Transparency:

These guiding principles directly impact the core value, integrity. It is through adherence to these principles that LASOONA can ensure quality, build trust, and put an end to internal and externally promoted corruption. These cornerstone principles have had an impact on LASOONA's day-to-day management and directly support policies and commitment to good governance. These principles have allowed LASOONA to remain open, honest and responsible for individual and collective actions.

Innovation:

Innovation is often viewed as the application of better solutions that meet new requirements, unarticulated needs, or existing sector needs. This is accomplished through more-effective products, processes, services, technologies, or business models that are readily available to civil society organizations, governments and society. Innovation is crucial to the continuing success of any organization. And it directly supports the core value, Commitment to Excellence. LASOONA believes in testing new ideas for tackling multifarious community problems and has always been recognized as an organization that has invested in 'out-of-box' thinking.

What We Are Working for

Equity/Equality:

Over the last 22 years, LASOONA has worked in different areas, with people who differ with regard to language, dialect, life style, norms, customs, cultures, etc. And yet all welcomes LASOONA, and its team. LASOONA's vision for 'a just, peaceful and prosperous society can only be a reality if there is respect for diversity. If people can learn to embrace and celebrate differences, be it ethnic, religious, or with regard to caste and creed. The principles of equity and equality are closely linked to the core value, Inclusion.

Partnership & Teamwork:

Link to the core value, Synergy, LASOONA recognizes that it can only be successful if it works with, and through, a diverse, coordinated team, committed to the highest standards of trust, hard work, cooperation, and communication. LASOONA staff believes in working together and coordinating effectively with communities, partners/donors, governments, and other organizations. It maintains an unbiased and impartial environment that complements transparency and promotes trust, loyalty and confidence among employees.

In order to achieve confirmation with our principles, LASOONA has instituted a set of standards for itself to adhere to at all times and across all operations:

Our Standards

in order to achieve confirmation with our principles, LASOONA has instituted a set of standards for itself to adhere to at all times and across all operations.

Mission and Values

- ✓ LASOONA is a nonprofit organization with a clearly defined mission statement and set of organizational values.
- ✓ The staff is fully aware of the organization's mission and confirm to its values.
- ✓ The Organization's activities are consistent with its stated mission and vision.

Governance

LASOONA is registered with the following registration authorities;

- ✓ Societies Registration Act 1860 vide Registration No 2861/5/2788 dated 30/12/1998
- ✓ Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy No: PCP-R2/2016/0105
- ✓ Exempted from Taxes with approval by FBR under Section 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.
- ✓ The Organization has functioning governing body by the name of 'Board of Director'.
- ✓ The Organization's governing bodies adheres to clear written statutes and bylaws.
- ✓ LASOONA develops all organizational policies, procedures and guidelines based on a participatory approach with staff members, reviewed and approved by the governing bodies.

Communication

Internal

- ✓ LASOONA conducts and documents regular information-sharing meetings.
- ✓ The Management Committee (MC) meets regularly, and meetings are documented, for decision-making purposes.

External

- ✓ LASOONA regularly publishes and makes available its annual reports.
- ✓ The fundraising communication accurately describes the organization's identity, purpose, programmes, and scope of achievements.
- ✓ The Organization actively participates in development sector networks and events to improve coordination, disseminate information, share experiences and good practices.

What We Are Working for

Financial

- ✓ LASOONA has an annual financial audit by qualified and recognized auditors.
- ✓ LASOONA implements clear and written financial management policies, procedures and systems.

Quality

- ✓ LASOONA conducts regular monitoring and evaluation of the organizational management and the programme.
- ✓ LASOONA ensures the participation of its target groups/ stakeholders in development processes

Human Resources

- ✓ The organization has clear and fair written staff policies and procedures, which are implemented.
- ✓ Management and staff roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and written.
- ✓ Each staff member of the organization has an annual performance appraisal.
- ✓ LASOONA has policies and procedures to promote gender equity.
- ✓ The organization has a clear, written grievance policy and procedures that protects the interests and rights of all staff members

What we offer

What we offer

We have hands on practical implementation experience over the past 20 years. We offer the following services:

- 1: Project need assessment services particularly food security, nutrition security, DRR and WASH projects.
- 2: Services of base line surveys IDDS (individual dietary diversity score) HDDS (household dietary diversity score), KAP surveys and market assessment for vocational skills trainings.
- 3: Capacity building, development of training manuals, IEC material on Food and nutrition security sensitive approaches, nutrition awareness, food processing and preservation
- 4: Capacity building on disaster risk assessment tools techniques, CBDRM and SBDRM models
- 5: Capacity building on Pakistan approach to total sanitation (PATS) Community led total sanitation CLTS.
- 6: Capacity building on Gender; mainstreaming gender in programs and organization culture
- 7: Review and development of organizational policies systems related to procurement, logistics, HR, financial and gender mainstreaming.

Program Thematic Focus

LASOONA has a five years strategic plan (2017-2021) whereby vision and mission are achieved through six core programmatic areas. Following are the core themes of the organization;

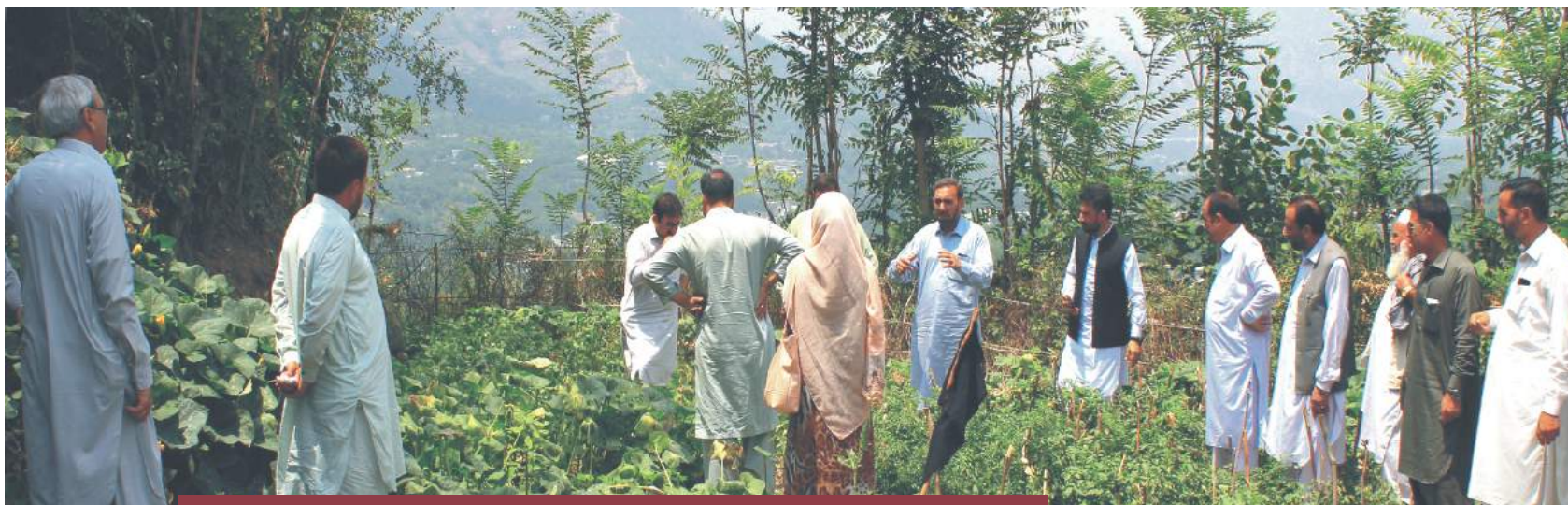
- ✓ WASH
- ✓ Humanitarian Response
- ✓ Food security and sustainable livelihoods
- ✓ Disaster risk reduction
- ✓ Climate change and environmental management
- ✓ Governance and Peace





Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program

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, and technological), shocks (for example, epidemics, natural disasters, civil strife) and seasonality (for example, prices, production, and 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 self-employment, 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 2018. LASOONA having vast experience of food security programs will continue to contribute in reducing food and nutrition insecurity.



Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program

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 enrolment of out of school children.

Key elements of Food Security & Sustainable Livelihood program:

- Technical education and vocational Skills trainings in on-farm and off-farm sectors.

- Minimizing risks of food security through diversification of income sources.
- Enterprise development and value chain (promotion of entrepreneurship, processing, pre and post-harvest management and food preservation).
- Promotion of nutrition sensitive farming.
- Productive and nutrition sensitive infrastructure development.
- Integrated agriculture development including on farm water management, livestock and dairy development, soil and water conservation.
- Improving the food supply chain.
- Address malnutrition with a special focus on PLW and children through nutrition sensitive and specific programs
- Promotion of enabling environment for health through awareness campaigns and facilitation in filling the gaps with particular focus MNCH.
- Promotion of enabling environment for primary education through awareness campaigns, teacher trainings and facilitation in filling the gaps with particular focus on out of school children specially girls
- Enhance access of resource poor people to social safety nets.



Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program

Food Diversification Gardens

Farmers both women and men were supported to establish 24 food diversification gardens in targeted communities of Swat district for demonstration purpose. Different types of vegetable and crop seeds, fruit plants and fertilizers along with selected agriculture tools were provided to each farmer to establish food diversification gardens both in summer and winter seasons. Particular focus in these garden was on production and consumption of vitamin-A, iron, zinc and protein rich vegetables and fruits.

Trainings on nutrient rich vegetables & food production

The beneficiaries of the food diversification gardens were provided trainings with the purpose to enhance their capacity in Integrated Crop Management (ICM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches to fetch good returns in terms of productivity and income. 2 training events (women and men 1 each) where 24 farmers (12 women and 12 men) were provided two days training.

Field days on food diversification gardens

A total of 18 field days (women and men 9 each) on food diversification gardens were organized during summer and winter seasons, participated by 360 farmers' beneficiaries (180 men and 180 women).

Printing and dissemination of FDG package

To promote and replicate the model of food diversification garden within the communities and stakeholders a comprehensive IEC material in the shape of booklet was developed.

Agriculture fairs on nutrient rich food production

A total of 2 annual fairs/exhibitions and 2 cooking demonstrations (2 each with men and women) were organized in targeted village of the Project. A total of 83 women attended cooking demonstration and 140 men participants attended agriculture fairs. These were multipurpose events promoting production and preparation of nutrient rich foods as well as its consumption with particular focus on pregnant lactating women and children under 2 years' age.

Development, printing and dissemination of nutrition education cascading model

In this phase of the project more focus was on promotion of the cascading model of nutrition education program carried out under the project. This is why an IEC material was specially developed to bring that model in to black and white so that other could benefit from the model by replicating in other parts of the district and region

Training of master trainers (Lady Health Supervisors) on nutrition education

20 lady health supervisors working in 20 different health facilities located in other than project target areas were provided 3-day extensive training. This training event was facilitated by two lady health supervisors of health department who were trained in previous phase of the project while LASOONA FNS team provided backstopping support. At the end of the training event participants were facilitated in development of plan for trainings of nutrition extension workers.



Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program

Peer trainings for Nutrition education at household level

A total 53 peer training sessions were organized for representatives of 530 households and care givers. In the peer training each and every left out household of the target area was reached for awareness on nutrition. These were small sessions of 1-2 hours conducted by the trained nutrition extension workers with 10-15 participants. The trained nutrition extension workers (LHWs) delivered sessions on nutrition education using the IEC material provided to them under the project.

Formation of nutrition clubs in schools for awareness raising on nutrition

Purpose of the school nutrition clubs is to make aware the future mothers and fathers on nutrition and related challenges and to enable the students and teachers to further disseminate the knowledge among family members, neighbors and peers. A total of 2 School Nutrition clubs established in schools of the target areas in previous phase-II of the project were engaged in this phase-II to show case and demonstrate these clubs to other stakeholders for replication of the model. Comprehensive IEC material in the shape of booklet was developed in Urdu language so that other could benefit from the model by replicating in other parts of the district and region.

Common Interest Groups Grants

Under LEP component of PPR project, grants provided to 10 common interest group members. The grants were used for purchasing tomato seeds and fertilizer for collective production and marketing of tomato. Under the proposed business seed and fertilizer required for 80 Kanal area have been provided by LASOONA while labor charges for production and marketing was managed by the CIG members.

Naukri Ya Karobar (NYK) Management training

Naukri Ya Karobar (NYK) Management training is an initiative to build capacity of NYK focal persons to seek and raise employment opportunity and link local community persons to be employed by getting Jobs or business opportunities. Training was provided to two persons, followed by an action plan in which NYK focal persons conducted a meeting with their respective LSO and orient them on learnings and further actions to be taken in future for employment

Organize Round Tables on Education

Education round tables and district development platform are one of the several opportunities offered under PPR project to relevant stakeholders where all relevant stakeholders, community institutions members and parents' teachers councils members participate and openly discuss education related issues. During the year 2019 2 number of round tables organized participated by 55 people.





Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program

Vocational skills trainings to educated unemployed youth

In the target district of Swat vocational skills trainings were provided to unemployed youth. Based on assessment, 3 months technical & vocational skills training has been provided to 45 youth in in mobile repair, motor cycle repair and electrician. After completion of the training startup/kits were provided to each trainee. The job placement and starting micro enterprises will result in greater economic activity in the area and result in securing livelihoods of target households.



Training on tailoring and business skills

Many home based women in the target area of Swat are engaged in tailoring and embroidery, however majority don't have any business skills and equipment to market their products. Training on tailoring and business skills were provided to 63 home bound women. During 4 days training women were trained on business skills, stitching and different modern marketable designs of shirts, shalwar and paints. In total 7

training events were completed in which 63 participants were trained. Training beneficiaries were provided startup kit including sewing machine, pressing iron etc.

Demonstration and promotion of high value vegetables

High value vegetables, i.e. Broccoli and Lettuce seeds and inputs have been procured, nursery has been established and the seedling has been distributed among the 10 selected beneficiaries for establishment of plot. Demonstration plots of High Value Vegetable (Broccoli and Lettuce) were established with 10 number of farmers in Lalku valley of district Swat. More farmers from the surrounding areas were engaged for dissemination of knowledge and practices through field days. The farmer's exposure visit was also conducted to established markets of high value vegetables in Islamabad and Lahore where farmers of high value vegetables exchanged their best practices with each other.

Construction of Community Physical Infrastructure

A total of 10 link roads were constructed in district Swat and Shangla. These schemes were taken from VCDPs prioritized list and were implemented through VCOs. All the purchases and implementation on ground were done by the concern VCOs members for which sub committees were formed and trained and technical support was provided by LASOONA engineers.



Food Security & Sustainable Livelihoods Program

These schemes have improved, access to health facilities, markets, education and other key livelihood sources.

Following is the detail of schemes completed in district Swat & Shangla.

Village Council	Scheme Type	District	Number of beneficiaries
Asala	Link Road	Swat	1,330
Bharam Patti	Link Road	Swat	2,458
Chalyar	Link Road	Swat	1,925
Lakhar	Link Road	Swat	7,910
Miandam - Gujaro Kaly	Link Road	Swat	3,780
Sam shin	Street Pavement	Swat	5,180
Banda Chena	Link Road	Shangla	4,998
Pagorai	Link Road	Shangla	7,994
Kait - Pir Abad	Link Road	Shangla	3,500
Sheshan	Link Road	Shangla	630

After completion of schemes, visibility boards were installed to ensure transparency by making community aware about the cost of each scheme completed by concerned VCO.

Introduction to National Poverty Graduation Program

In October 2019, LASOONA entered into a partnership with PPAF for implementation of National Poverty Graduation programme in six districts of KP, i.e. Shangla, Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Kolai Plas Kohistan, Torghar and Battagram. The program is funded by Government of Pakistan and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD).

The overall goal of the programme is to assist the ultra-poor and very poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis; simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status and resilience to climate change. The program consist of following components;

Component 1: Poverty Graduation with mutually reinforcing sub-components;

- Assets Creation
- Training of Livelihood and Interest Free Loans Beneficiaries

Component 2: Social Mobilization and Program Management

Till December 2019 program introduction was conducted in two union councils i.e. Pir Abad and Dherai of district Shangla in which project stakeholders including local elected representatives, activist, VO and LSO representatives school teachers participated. Similarly, program introduction was conducted with stakeholders in seven village councils. The participants were briefed about various component, targets and selection criteria for beneficiaries.



CASE STUDY

SWITCHING TO CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE TECHNIQUES IN MAIZE CROP GIVES JAMBIL FARMERS A BOOST IN FOOD SECURITY

CHALLENGE



Previously a prosperous, self-sufficient farmers of Jambil village council, the climatic condition in recent years has posed a huge limiting factor for farming households who depend on maize for food security and their economic well-being. Since the early 80s-90s, several environmental factors including drought stress has steadily decreased the production of staple crops especially the productivity of maize has drastically reduced, changing the village council role from a surplus producer of maize to a net maize producer, and falling lots of rural communities into food insecurity and poverty. Farmers of the target area also mentioned that “we lost maize seed of our ancestors, which gave more production”. One of the major contributor of limiting the Maize production is climate change and climate variability. Most of the farmers in the area have experienced one to three years of drought in a decade, exacerbated by lack of adaptation measures and basic know how about climate smart agriculture techniques.

INITIATIVE



In order to enhance capacities of vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change, natural disasters and health hazards an integrated project was initiated. The project being funded by Norwegian Church Aid and implemented by LASOONA extensively invested in promoting practices in climate adaptation actions, efficient land management, food security and WASH. Most of the agriculture land in project area is rain fed and farmers grow cereal crops mainly maize and wheat. One of the intervention was introduction of improved and certified variety of Maize which is drought resistant and early maturing. To fulfil project objective twenty four progressive farmers from six villages of the target village council were identified and registered for maize demonstration plots. Demonstration plots were closely established with the support from Agriculture Research Institute. The selected farmers were engaged in capacity building activities through- out the crop cycle using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. Initially the farmers were reluctant to follow the instructions of agriculture experts fearing loss of production, but the close interaction with the field team of LASOONA boosted the confidence of farmers. Another contributing factor was comparison between demonstration plots with the control plots.

THE IMPACT



The registered farmers acquired knowledge about climate smart agriculture and environment friendly techniques during farmer field school sessions that continued throughout the crop cycle (from seed to seed) and field interactions with LASOONA agriculturist. Upon harvesting the crop the farmers were jubilant to see a substantial increase in production, i.e. 18% as compared to the last year (over 453 kg maize yield per kanal, compared to the previous year harvest i.e 370 kg per kanal).

Pre and post data (table 1) also shows that in the year 2019, 24 registered farmers have a cumulative harvest of 10,875 kg of maize from 24 kanal with the profit of PKR 216,525. Apart from the high grain yield, the bio-mass yield was also higher than the traditional crop, thus the fodder requirements of the livestock in the winters has also fulfilled. Some of the farmers have exchanged their traditional seed with project provided improved seed after practically observing the high yield and learning in the farmer field school sessions. The farmers have also developed and strengthened their relations with the agriculture extension department for future support and collaboration.



# of Farmers	2018 Pre KAP (Per Kanal)			2019 Post KAP (Per Kanal)	
		Total Production (kg)	Profit (Pre-KAP) in PKR	Total Production (kg)	Profit (Post-KAP) in PKR
24	Total	8,880	108,055	10,875	216,525
	Per Farmer	370	4,502	453	9,022

Building Resilience of Communities to Climate change, Natural Disasters
and Health Hazards through integrated WASH & Livelihood interventions
in District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)



Society for Human
& Natural Resource
Development

Orientation Sessions of Community members on hygiene household water treatment methods and nutrition

Organized by:
LASONA-Society for Human and Natural Resource Development





Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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. 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.

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.

Key elements of WASH Programme are:

- Hygiene education through behaviour change communication campaigning
- Leverage partnerships to upscale Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS)
- Leverage private and public resources for investment in WASH
- Creation of enabling environment for WASH sector through institutional strengthening, and improved coordination.
- Provision of gender responsive and DRR compliant institutional latrines and water supply systems in schools, health facilities and public places catering needs of women, men, boys and girls and people with affected abilities
- Construction of handwashing facilities nearby with water and soap and evidence of regular use
- Promotion of basic toilets at household level which are hygienic, provide safe containment of faeces and offer privacy.
- Safe disposal of grey water
- Solid Waste Management
- Focus on physical, behavioural and social sustainability of programs.



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Demonstration of low-cost model latrines construction with vulnerable households

A. Construction of Household Latrines

In order to control open defecation a total of 63 low cost, environment and gender friendly pour flush latrines have been constructed for the most vulnerable households in six target villages of VC Jambil in district Swat. Vulnerable households lacking latrine facility have been identified using participatory approaches. Training of household members on latrine use and cleaning were conducted and proper latrine use monitored through hygiene promotion sessions. Construction work was duly monitored to ensure that the quality and standard is maintained and the work is completed in time.



C. Provision of Squatting Chairs to PWDs

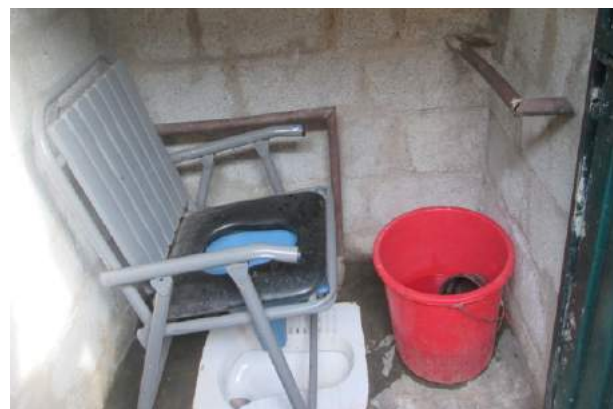
Field assessment confirmed a large number of PWDs in the target area that needed immediate attention for safe disposal of excreta. Therefore an additional activity of provision of squatting chairs was proposed and implemented. Squatting chairs were distributed among 41 PWDs including 4 women. The beneficiaries were oriented on the proper use and cleaning of squatting chairs.

Training of lady health workers on integrated nutrition and WASH education

Lad health workers are closely engaged with the communities for providing health advices on mother and child health care. LHWs are instrumental in disseminating critical knowledge regarding WASH and nutrition. For this purpose, two days training was organized for 10 lady health workers of health department on integrated nutrition and WASH education. The training was imparted by already trained master trainers of district health department for which a formal MOU was signed with Health department.

B. Construction of latrines for Persons with disabilities

People with disabilities are more prone to hardships in villages having tainted environment. Poverty of the populace and meagre income opportunities are primary factors for laxity towards the special people. Special latrines have been designed and constructed for nine number of Persons with disabilities. PWDs were identified with the help of CBOs for construction of latrines, fulfilling their needs. Individual assessments of the households having PWDs were done and the type of disability was ascertained then technical assistance was provided during construction of the latrines by LASOONA's technical team.





Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Orientation sessions of community members on hygiene, household water treatment methods and nutrition

A total of twelve number of grand WASH sessions were delivered among the communities of six respective villages. During these sessions methods of household water treatment like boiling and SODIS were discussed and orientations were given on construction of low cost basic latrines. Among the women communities' personal hygiene and menstrual hygiene management was mainly focused.



Construction of Drinking Water Supply Schemes

In district Swat, three small scale drinking water supply schemes were constructed by protecting the springs, constructing source chamber, laying pipe and constructing 500 gallon water tanks at suitable locations. Around 32 households having population of 256 have been benefited from these schemes. Similarly in district Shangla, two communal gravity fed drinking water supply schemes have been constructed benefiting 840 households. The DWSS were instrumental in ensuring safe drinking water to at risk communities, reducing water borne diseases, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis and typhoid.

Construction of Drinking Water Supply Schemes		
Activity description	Schemes	Benefited HHs
Drinking Water Supply Schemes	5	872



CASE STUDY

Improving Access to Clean Drinking Water

CHALLENGE



Nestled on a high hill with attractive backdrop of mountains, the village of Dawlat Kaly in district Shangla comprises of 40 households and 280 individuals. It is on the distance of 13. KM from Alpuri and surrounded by fertile orchards of persimmon (Amlook) fruit however majority of the scattered households have limited landholdings and not many opportunities for livelihood and enterprise development. Apart from the challenges linked to communication infrastructure and access to markets and services, the community is also facing access to clean drinking water. The rigors of daily chores, revolving largely around water, consume most of the time of women and girls. With no proper water supply scheme in place, water for both personal and domestic use is fetched by women and children from surrounding snow melt water streams. The streams are contaminated rendering the water unfit for human consumption, but with no other option the polluted water was consumed by people resulting in disease and mounting medical expenses. VCO female members shared that our children suffering from repeated episodes of diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, hepatitis and dysentery are likely to fall behind in school or drop out altogether. Furthermore, it can also cause wastage of women time while fetching water approximately 4 times a day, thus having no time to carry out any income generating activity. It was very difficult for pregnant women to carry heavy water pots from far flung areas. The UN suggests that a person needs a minimum of 20 liters of clean water per day to ensure their basic needs for drinking, cooking and cleaning. With an average family size of eight in village Dawlat Kaly would mean 160 liters or eight trips per day (women carry up to 20 liters on one trip) to meet the basic needs of a family. Families in Dawlat Kaly were falling short of this resulting in the fact that their basic water needs were not being met. The available spring was not only unprotected but was also on 3800Ft. distance in the area.

INITIATIVE



In June 27, 2018, the LASOONA Shangla Community Mobilization team revitalized the existing Village Council Organization, "Khidmat-e-Khalq". The VCO consisted of 4 villages namely Banda, Tangai, Matta Aghwan and Dawlat Kaly. Feeling dire need of drinking water supply scheme in village Dawlat kaly, the VCO 24 male and female members collectively ranked it on top priority in their village council development plan (VCDP). Later, when the community physical infrastructure scheme first phase was rolled out, the community passed a resolution in favor of a drinking water supply scheme and submitted it to concerned CMO team. Considering the request, LASOONA Engineering team surveyed the site for the scheme and a PC1 was prepared after Social and Technical feasibility. The scheme comprised of a 2475 Gallon Storage tank, New Source tank, 3,800 rft main line and 5150 Distribution Line. The total cost of the scheme was estimated at PKR. 1,166,286 with 95% of the cost borne by LASOONA and the remaining 5% pooled in by community in material and as labor work. The scheme has initiated on August 2, 2019 and completed on October 17, 2019. During the implementation process, the concerned Village Council Organization members, LASOONA management, Engineering and M&E teams were actively involved in supervision and management of the construction phase. For smooth implementation and ensure transparency, three committees namely Procurement, Audit and Implementation were formed and oriented on their respective responsibilities. After completion of the scheme, they were also delivered "Operation and Maintenance" sessions.

CASE STUDY



KEY RESULTS

Soon after the scheme became operational in Dawlat Kaly, there has been a marked decline in the incidence of water borne diseases and a steady increase in the rate of the children school attendance. Women are demonstrating signs of physical well-being and have less hectic workloads. They have enough time in carryout some income generating activities.

1. The head teacher, Mr. Fazal Hassan and teacher Mr. Bakht Shehzada in Govt. Primary School Matta Aghwan shared the LASOONA female team "The overall 35 students coming from Dawlat kaly and Matta Aghwan have made good improvement in terms of hygiene and health as a result of availability of enough and clean drinking water in the area. Resultantly their school attendance ratio is also improved. Additionally, they were coming in very poor hygienic condition so, always were fined or scolded by the concerned Hygiene Club Supervisor during morning assembly. However, now they can be seen in clean uniform and clean physical appearance and, are looking nice in the school"
2. Lady Health Visitor (LHV), Ms. Shamim Akhtar and Medical Technician, Mr. Bahadar Zaman in Union Council Dherai BHU stated "Here in Shangla the common water borne diseases in small children and women are Jaundice, diarrhea, scabies and typhoid. However, the number of patients from Dawlat kaly and Matta Aghwan has minimized up to some extent as result of clean drinking water in the area. The Lady Health Visitor (LHV), Ms. Shamin Akhtar further maintained "In women of the particular area, every fifth woman came with the complaint of miscarriage due to carrying heavy water pots. But in recent past no such case reported in BHU.
3. Three available VCO members, namely Akhtar Baigum, Husan Baigum and Aqal Baigum and some community told "The implemented drinking water supply scheme have improved our health and hygienic condition, gave spare time to some females of the area for income generation activities for example they are weaving kids Karoshia sweaters on demand and sell them on Rs.500/- Moreover now we have enough water for cooking, washing and bathing purposes. This has made relax our lives. With decreased expenses on health, we can now think to send our children to some better schools by spending the saved money"

IMPACT

1. The water scheme now delivers safe drinking water to the community that meets the UN-WHO standards of 20 liters per person for drinking, cooking and cleaning purposes in a day.
2. The project may have made a meager contribution to Sustainable Development Goal# 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and Sustainable Development Goal# 3 (Good health and wellbeing) but it has made a monumental difference in the lives of the 280 individuals of the village

Hygiene Promotion Session

حفظان صحت کی تربیتی نشست

Organized by: LASOONA - Society for

source Development





Humanitarian Response

In the past five years, this has been an active thematic area for LASOONA. Given its experience and technical expertise, LASOONA 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 expert area that could be exported 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



Humanitarian Response

Under the humanitarian response programmatic pillar a short duration project on Emergency WASH in return areas of newly merged tribal district was implemented. The project was successful in addressing the critical WASH needs of 18,475 individuals including women, men, girls, boys recently returned/returning to the Para Chamkani area of Central Kurram Agency. Following specific activities were carried out during twelve months of the project;

Constructed twin latrines, hand washing pads (with water supply connection) in 6 schools and 4 health facilities

Provision of institutional WASH services including safe, gender appropriate, disability friendly and accessible sanitation facilities such as twin latrines and hand washing pads with water supply connection and appropriate storage ensured in 6 schools and 4 health facilities. The 20 WASH facilities handed over to the respective departments and completion certificates are awarded by District Education and Health Departments.

Formation of WASH Clubs in School & Conduct Hygiene Promotion Sessions

For promoting safe hygiene behaviors among school children hygiene promotion sessions in schools using 3-star approach and formation of WASH clubs in 36 schools (especially girls' schools) facilitated. The WASH clubs in school were instrumental in creating learning environment for promoting improved behaviors in curtailing open defecation and improving habits of hand washing. Dissemination of health related messages to adolescent girls in high schools were also facilitated by women social mobilization team, with a special focus on promotion of menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

The targeted schools were also supported in provision of 966 filtered water bottles, while 6000 water bottles and 60 MHM kits in additional 30 schools is proposed to be distributed next year. In total 44 hygiene promotion sessions delivered in which 526 boys and 755 girls participated.

Training of School Teachers and government officials on facilitation of WASH in schools and communities

Two trainings of 2-day duration have been imparted separately to women and men school teachers and health facilities officials. A total of 20 officials (women and men 10 each) were trained





Humanitarian Response

Distribution of 20 latrines cleaning kits for newly constructed latrines in schools and health facilities

Two latrine cleaning kits were provided to each newly constructed twin latrines in education and health facilities. Total 20 latrine cleaning kits have been provided to 6 schools and 4 health facilities.

O&M training to school and health facility officials

1-Day Training on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) has been imparted to education and health officials in tehsil central Kurram. A total of 18 men officials attended this training.

Provision of O&M tool kit to schools and health facilities

10 O&M toolkits, 1 each in newly constructed twin latrines facility, have been provided to 6 schools and 4 health facilities in Tehsil Central Kurram.

Joint monitoring of construction work and issuance of completion certificate by agency education and health department

Coordination meetings with education and health departments in Tehsil Central Kurram about joint monitoring and issuance of completion certificates have been conducted. Total 4 monitoring visits, 2 each of education and health departments, have been organized to construction sites periodically. Completion Certificates have been issued by District Education and Health Departments.





Humanitarian Response

Water Supply Schemes constructed/rehabilitated in 6 highly affected villages in return areas

Rehabilitation/construction of PHED/community managed and gravity fed 6 drinking water supply schemes in 6 villages of Para chamkani area constructed. The schemes integrated with water quality and water safety components.

Improvement of communal water storage being an important need was duly considered and prioritized while constructing/rehabilitating water supply schemes. Selection of sites for drinking water supply schemes was finalized after consultation with concerned line department, agency administration and cluster to avoid duplication. All the 6 Schemes are completed in all respects and handed over to PHE Department.

Pre and post water quality monitoring of water supply schemes

To ensure that clean drinking water is provided to the people, water quality was regularly monitored by conducting pre and post water quality tests. In total 12 pre and post tests were conducted on water sources of the selected schemes whereas 4 pre and post- tests have been conducted in Mosques, on the request of local community. Besides, water quality tests of 6 education and 4 health facilities have also been conducted. The water quality was physically, biologically and chemically tested. Total 36 water quality tests were conducted by the Analyst, including 20 of Education and Health Facilities and 16 of DWS Schemes.

Operation & Maintenance Trainings for Village WASH Committees

Operation and maintenance trainings for continued and sustainable operation of rehabilitated/constructed schemes were imparted to 6 men Village WASH Committees in six targeted villages. 2 members from each Village WASH Committee participated in 1-day training event.

Training's of Village WASH Committees on household water safety methods

Total 12 training events, 6 with men VWCs and 6 with women VWCs, of 1-day duration have been organized at community level in Para chamkani area of district Kurram.

Facilitate communities in development of water safety plans and its implementation in respective villages

Joint Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises were organized with communities to identify potential water sources, hazard mapping and development of water safety plans including monitoring of drinking water quality and provision of clean drinking water. Community sessions were organized with both women and men communities. Total 12 water safety plans, 6 men and 6 women, were developed and implemented in the respective villages Para Chamkani area in Tehsil Central Kurram.



Humanitarian Response

Conduct Hygiene Promotion Sessions at Community level

Training of women and men Village WASH Committees on hygiene promotion in 8 target villages in Tehsil Central Kurram facilitated. Hygiene promotion sessions focused on key identified issues including epidemics like diarrhea and other infectious diseases, in addition to comprehensive vector control measures using standard approaches. Total 240 hygiene promotion session (120 each with men and women) communities have been conducted.

Hygiene Promotion sessions in health facilities

44 hygiene promotion sessions conducted in health facilities in district Kurram in which 440 women and 314 men participated. The sessions focused on personal, domestic and environmental hygiene.

Observance of International Days (World Toilet Day, World MHM Day and Global Hand washing day)

Global Handwashing Day 2 events, World Toilet Day 2 events and World MHM Day 1 event have been observed on the specified dates in targeted schools in different parts of the province. The events were participated by students, teachers, government officials of the respective departments and local people. IEC material were distributed among the participants of the events.

Production and dissemination of IEC material on Hygiene promotion

Total 3,900 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material have been designed and produced. The IEC material were disseminated in hygiene promotion sessions at targeted communities and schools. The IEC material contain 5 type of hygiene promotion messages on personal, domestic food and environmental hygiene.



CASE STUDY

HUMAN MATTERS

CHALLENGE



ParaChamkani area of District Kurram was de-notified by FATA Secretariat in March 2016. The tribe consists of 88,540 population in which 95% of the families returned to their houses. Security situation is stable and conducive to return. There is no restriction on movement. However, access is difficult to villages and market from main road due to poor road conditions. LASOONA Society for Human and Natural Resource Development in support of Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF) commenced a 9-months project in July, 2018 on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The prime purpose of the project is to provide safe drinking water, install culturally appropriate sanitation facilities and to improve hygiene status of local people.

In the initial stage of the project LASOONA conducted a survey (Pre-KAP Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) to determine knowledge gaps, cultural beliefs and behavior pattern of the community about water, sanitation and hygiene. It was revealed that more than half of the community (55%) were not used to cover drinking water containers, 73% were not using soap while washing hands, nearly all of the people (90%) were not aware of how to wash hands properly. Similarly, 59% were having no knowledge about critical timings of handwashing, 71% were not having latrines facility and defecating openly.

Likewise, 55% were drinking unsafe water from springs and streams and 63% were travelling on foot from 1 to 2.5 kilometers for fetching water. Women are mostly responsible for fetching water. Miss. Qadar Mana of village Sarwani mourns "If I was aware of water treatment methods I would have saved my nine-months child, died of cholera last year. I am also deeply saddened on the demise of five other children, who died of waterborne diseases". The local people confirmed that several cases of similar nature have had occurred in adjacent villages of the locality. While talking to the project team another woman Miss. Mashranra, who is also a member of Village WASH Committee, village Daraspai described "We are compelled to fetch water from faraway water sources as our men are busy in their occupations. The tracks towards water sources are risky and the water hazardous during rain. The women of the area are suffering from several health complications due to travelling long distances on foot with filled silver bucket on head". Realizing the dire need to tackle the persistent issues, the villagers quickly agreed to form a community-based organization (Village WASH Committee) and expressed eagerness to cooperate with the project team in collectively fighting against the menace of water borne disease.

CASE STUDY



INITIATIVE

LASOONA project team noticed that the existing WASH problem is not limited to one village only, rather the problem is widely diffused to every corner of Para Chamkani area of Kurram District. Consequently, the organization targeted six villages of Para Chamkani to reach out to around 15,500 people through improved WASH services. Responding to the needs activities initiated to construct 6 water supply schemes, 20 communal latrines, 10 twin latrines in government facilities and distributed 600 sanitation kits among extremely vulnerable households. Besides, it was imperative to improve their hygiene status through behavior change initiatives. For this, 300 hygiene promotion sessions with men, women, girls and boys are in progress. The men and women Village WASH Committees were trained in water safety methods and village wise water safety plans were developed for the prevention of contamination in source and distribution networks.



IMPACT

The water supply schemes are benefiting 13,000 population with safe drinking water. The sufferings of the local people are minimized by providing safe drinking water at a distance of not more than fifty meters. The trainings on water safety methods improved practices of water treatment, handling and storage at household level.

Mr. Shah Wali, a villager, is obliged and says "We were not apparently aware of the threatening risks of open defecation. We are grateful to LASOONA for installing sanitation facility and imparting precious knowledge about how to control open defecation".

The behavior change initiatives played a significant role in improving traditional risk behaviors of the locals. The people have started taking interest in hygiene promotion sessions. The water from source to mouth is becoming safe. The school children organized and sensitized under school WASH Clubs have started propagating key health messages in their peers and families. The local community is switching towards good hygiene practices at personal, domestic and environmental levels. Miss. Mahpara, a villager, is happy to quote "We were inattentive of the good hygiene practices. Our entire community, especially children, were suffering from diseases and the health costs increased our economic burden. Now we have become cognizant of the root causes of the issues. Now we feel better able to protect our children from diseases".





Disaster Risk Management Program

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is confronted with multiple hazards and associated vulnerabilities. The prominent hazards include floods, earth quakes, water borne epidemics and river bank soil 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, erstwhile FATA TDPs crisis of March 2012 and earthquake 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.



Disaster Risk Management Program

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.

Key elements of Disaster Risk Reduction Programme are:

- Strengthen humanitarian preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable communities through awareness raising, provision of trainings, and equipment through inclusive harmonized CBDRM and SBDRM approaches.
- Enhance coping capacities of vulnerable communities through resource mobilization, assets transfer and linkages building
- Develop institutional capacities of regional and local authorities and DRR institutions to enable them function more effectively and provide more appropriate; preparedness, prevention and mitigation support to at-risk communities regarding potential natural hazards.
- Strengthen community based inclusive early warning system
- Advocacy and lobbying with duty bearers for allocation of financial resources for preparedness planning including pre-positioning of stock and emergency response funds.

- Knowledge Management i-e risk analyses, developing preparedness/contingencies plans both at community and government level.
- Linkages Development with NDMA, PDMAs and DDMA's.
- Introduce and operationalize multi stakeholders' coordination mechanisms for improved coordination and flow of information among stakeholders during emergencies

Train local elected representatives in mainstreaming of DRR in development planning

Two training events were organized on "mainstreaming of DRR in development planning" for local elected representatives. The training focused on risk responsive and gender sensitive participatory development planning and implementation of VC development plans with DRR lense. The participants included local elected representatives from VC, District Council and Tehsil Council. 45 Councilors participated in two training events.





Disaster Risk Management Program

Linkages development for realization of CBDRM plans

To build trust, share information and institutional knowledge, and to generate solutions and good practices for realization of CBDRM plans, functional linkages and multi-actor partnerships has been promoted through meetings with relevant stakeholders at local levels in district Swat. The CBDRM plans of each village were discussed in detail to sort out ways and means for their realization. Furthermore, these plans were also consolidated to village council DRM plans. Total 208 participant's participated in these meetings which include 168 VDMC members from target villages and 40 elected representatives from 7 village councils.

Inter provincial exposure visits of elected representatives and local authorities

Opportunities provided to elected representatives and local authorities to exchange experiences, good practices and innovations through a joint exposure visits and exemplary work regarding village council development. Inter Provincial exposure visit was conducted to Gilgit Baltistan and 14 participants including 6 villages council's secretaries and 8 VDMC members of Tehsil Matta in district Swat participated in four days' exposure visit. The participants especially took interest in the sustainability and fund raising aspect of visiting LSOs.



DRR sensitization sessions

Sensitized local communities on the importance of organization, preparedness planning and under taking self-help initiatives to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters in Tehsil Matta. Total 1,739 community members participated in these sessions which include 366 men and 1373 women participants. These sessions were conducted in 21 villages. Community members were oriented on different hazards i.e. flood, earthquake, land sliding, hailstorm and fire and its negative impacts; also disseminated IEC material on different hazards.

Facilitate communities in development of CBDRM Plans

The objective of the CBDRM plans development is to create awareness among the community members about the potential hazard and risk so that mitigation and preparedness measures may be devised for it. CBDRM plans have been developed in 21 villages as part of the risk assessment exercise and has been documented both in hard and soft. These plans are shared with target communities and VDMCs in joint meeting for re-validation. Total 858 participants including 420 men and 438 women participated in CBDRM plans development/validation. The problems and issues identified in CBDRM plan related with line departments were highlighted and discussed for possible support.





Disaster Risk Management Program

Provide training to 21 Masons on DRR resilient construction techniques and building codes

In tehsil Matta of district Swat, 23 local technicians and masons one from each target village have been trained on DRR resilient construction techniques and building codes.

The two days training focused on resilient construction techniques applied in different steps i.e. site identification for construction, foundation, steel designing, concrete ratio and curing, walls and slabs etc. The Masons were also oriented on different types construction material and building structures feasible in the target area.

Establish and strengthen Village Emergency Response Teams

Two days' training was organized for community based Emergency Response Teams on basic life support and trauma management, firefighting and search & rescue. The trainings were facilitated by master trainers of civil defence. Total 466 ERT members were trained in these 21 training events. DRR kits were provided to each ERT at village level.



Support and operationalize Inclusive School Based Disaster Risk Management approach in schools

School Based Disaster Risk Management committees have been formed in 8 targeted schools (4 girls and 4 boys schools) in Tehsil Matta of district Swat. The SBDRM committee comprising of school teacher, students and PTC members were oriented on their roles and responsibilities. Furthermore, school safety plans were also developed in these schools and mock drill exercises were conducted with school children's. Total 238 participants participated in four trainings.



Strengthening of NHN district chapter for continued and effective civil society coordination

National Humanitarian Network is a forum of civil society organizations active at provincial level. LASOONA has established its district Swat chapter. In order for the local humanitarian organizations to effectively collaborate with each other, discuss challenges, build complementarities and synergies in their DRM actions regular interactive sessions have been organized.



Disaster Risk Management Program

Provision of Agroforestry Plants

To control soil erosion and landsliding, plantation is carried on steep slopes, river banks and denuded sites in different villages of Tehsil Matta in district Swat. Plantation of 36,750 deep rooted and fast- growing plants has been completed on fragile slopes and along the streams to control soil erosion and improve soil stability. The activity was closely coordinated with forest department.

Construction of prioritized DRR mitigation infrastructure schemes

The construction of DRR mitigation infrastructure i.e. access and evacuation routes, check dams, water ponds, drinking water supply schemes and irrigation channels were prioritized during risk assessment exercise through VDMCs. During the reporting period 2 evacuation routes, 4 water ponds, 1 irrigation channel, 4 drinking water supply schemes and 1 check dam has been constructed in two Union Councils of Sakhra and Darmai . In total 10,640 population hailing from 1330 households benefited from these schemes.

S#	Scheme Type	Scheme No.	Benefited Population
1	Evacuation Route	2	4400
2	Water Ponds	4	200
3	Irrigation Channel	1	2240
4	Drinking Water Supply Schemes	4	3480
5	Check Dam	1	320
	Total	12	10,640



Build capacities of farmers in erosion control, projections of changes in precipitation patterns and improved crop management practices

To contribute in building resilience of vulnerable farming community to better adapt to climate variations through adaptation actions for sustainable management of crop and land resources, 7 trainings have been imparted to 175 farmers in Tehsil Matta. Farmer Field School approach has been adopted and local agriculture extension department official engaged in facilitation of training sessions. Awareness material on best agriculture practices were also developed and disseminated among farmers during the field days sessions.







Local Governance & Peace

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



Local Governance & Peace

Training of VCOs members on KP LGA, RTI, RTS

A two (2) days training on Local Government Act, RTS and RTI was arranged for the office bearers and active members of the village council organizations (VCOs) to enable them to perform their responsibilities in a better way. They were oriented on local government system, KP Right to Information Act 2013 and KP Right to Public Services Act 2014. A total of 7 number of training events were organized in district Swat and Shangla, where 66 men and 66 women VCOs members were trained through qualified consultant hired for the purpose.

Training of VCOs members on Community Score Card Exercises

Another training for the VCO members was organised on Community Scorecard approach. It was a two days training in which 66 men and 66 women VCO members were trained. Besides VCOs members Local Authorities from Education, PHED, Health, Local Government, Agriculture and district administration also participated. The objective of the training was the conceptual clarity on the community score card that bring together the citizens and service providers to jointly analyze issues underlying service delivery problems and find a common and shared way of addressing those issues.

Training on Life Skills for youth Male/Female members of Village Council Organisations

Over the past two decades, educators, employers, and policymakers have increasingly placed great emphasis on the development of life skills as a way to prepare young people for success in today's rapidly Changing and globalized world. In this regard a one day training on life skills was arranged for youth members of the VCOs in district Swat and Shangla. In total four training events two for girls and two for boys were arranged in which 33 girls and 33 boys participated.

ICSP members training on advocacy and lobbying skills

ICSP is a representative platform for CSOs in the project area formed at tehsil level in Swat and Shangla districts. Each ICSP has 30 members including local NGOs, Members of UCOs including youth, local media and trade unions. In order to build capacities of the ICSP members on advocacy and lobbying skills two training events were arranged for 60 ICSP members in Swat and Shangla on policy dialogues, public accountability and follow up on issues raised in community scorecard exercises and carry out advocacy campaigns.



DWHH Country Director visited Project activities in District Swat

Followed by the previous visits of the DWHH teams, Country Director Mr. Richard Blane visited Swat. During his field visit he met with ICSP members and UCO members at Miandam. Mr. Richard appreciated efforts of the UCO, their vision and mission. He appreciated the efforts of LASOONA in formation of community structures by engaging community activists who have the spirit to work for the betterment of communities.

EU-ROM Mission visit to Swat and Shangla

During the reporting period the Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission from European Union visited project area in Swat and Shangla and hold meeting with different stakeholders such as AD Local Government, CDLD, VCOs and UCOs members, ICSP members and local elected representative.



Local Governance & Peace

Two days training for ICSP members on Local Government Act, RTS and RTI

ICSP is a representative platform for CSOs in the project area formed at Tehsil Level in Swat and Shangla districts. Each ICSP comprised of 30 members including local NGOs, members of UCOs including youth members, members of local media and trade unions. In order to build capacities, they were provided a 2 days training on Local Government Act, RTS and RTI in the month of May in which 60 ICSP members 30 from each district were trained.

Scoping study for the formation of women self-help groups:

To highlight constraints to working women and also identify useful trades and business and different value chains scoping study was conducted in district Shangla and Swat. The report has been finalized and now on the basis of study recommendations women self-help groups will be formed in different trades.

Meetings with Line Authorities and signing of MoUs:

In the month of September meetings with Line Authorities (LAs) were conducted in district Swat and Shangla to brief them on local governance project activities and explained the purpose and process of conducting community scorecard exercises and formation of nutrition clubs in schools. They were requested for signing MOUs to conduct community scorecard exercises in health facilities as well in schools and to form nutrition clubs in middle and high schools. MOUs signed with District Health Officer (DHO) Swat, District Health Officer (DHO) Shangla, District Education Officer (DEO) Male Swat and District Education Officer (DEO) Female Swat.

Mid Term Review (MTR):

A midterm project review of local governance project conducted and about a week long comprehensive exercises conducted. In the MTR LASOONA project staff and DWHH staff participated. In these exercises with the help of consultant the project and the WHH staff reassessed project activities, their relevance in the light of new and changed circumstances and the likelihood of achieving them timely. In the MTR exercises two years progress was reviewed and the remaining activities and targets were also analyzed. As per change scenario the budget, LFA and some of the activities were revised in this midterm review.

Establishment of Tehsil Information Centers (TICs)

Tehsil Information Centers were established in premises of Tehsil Municipal Administrations (TMAs) Alpuri and Khwaza Khela. TICs will serve as a hub of information enabling the citizens to know what exactly the local authorities and elected representatives are doing by providing information to the stakeholders including right holders regarding annual development plans of the government, budget details, information related with developmental schemes, monitoring and evaluation of services and funds utilization status. These centers are fully furnished and the rooms allocated by TMAs were renovated and provided required furniture and IT equipment's. The MIS & Portals are deployed, available at URLS: tehsillg.org.pk with subdomains for : khwazakhela.tehsillg.org.pk alpuri.tehsillg.org.pk ticmis.tehsillg.org.pk

Local Governance & Peace

Provision of IT equipment's and furniture for Local Development Units:

Two Local Development Units will be established one in each target districts in the premises of TMA offices. The purpose of LDUs establishment is to provide Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Local Authorities (LAs) a favorable environment to operate and build trust between LAs and community. For establishment of LDUs in both districts required furniture and IT equipment's were provided and renovated the rooms/conference hall allocated by TMAs in both target tehsils.

Visits of CPI schemes by Assistant Commissioner/DDMO Shangla.

In phase I total of 12 schemes (6 in district Swat and 6 in district Shangla) were being implemented. The CPI schemes implemented in district Shangla were visited by Assistant Commissioner/DDMO Shangla. He appreciated the quality of construction work and also the process of schemes implementation.



CASE STUDY

Right to Information Act 2013 and Right to Service Act 2014-A blessing of GOD

CHALLENGE

The practice of giving dowry (Jahez) is not part of Islam, although it is rampant in Pakistan. In fact, it is a practice which has never been endorsed by Islam and is not prevalent amongst Muslims of other cultures. If the woman is not able to gather enough wealth together for marriage, she will not be able to get married which in turn can give rise to various other social evils. The parents are worried about marriage ceremony of her beloved daughters and the daughter is also despairing to wear a bridal red dress and start a new journey of life. Same was the situation of, Ms. Nazima D/o Mr.Qadeem, a resident of UC Kotanai, district Swat. The 25 years old Nazima, have five brothers and two sisters and she is the youngest among all of her siblings. Her father was a potter by profession and had died 19 years ago. Her all brothers, being married, were running their separate kitchens with families. Consequently, her mother was working as a maid in affluent family for winning a bread. In previous year Ms. Nazima got engaged with her cousin in neighbour city. But due to financial crises, no way seemed open for holding her marriage. This has made both the mother and daughter very much upset. Here was living a Village Council member of Union Council Kotanai, district Swat, namely Ms.Ulfat W/o Mr. Atta-Ullah. Her sister in law was the friend of Ms Nazima. She shared the miserable situation with Ms.Ulfat. Being kind hearted and cooperative, Ms. Ulfat wanted to assisted the poor girl, but she was lacking the knowledge that to whom knock the door to come out her from financial crises

INITIATIVE

Under the project, the mobilization team revitalized a total of 33 revitalized Village Council Organizations, 17 in district Shangla and 16 in district Swat. To build knowledge and information base of the VCOs, a variety of capacity building programs were proposed. One of the series of these programs is training delivery on "Right to Service Act 2014 and Right to information Act, 2013". The objective of this training was to provide basic knowledge of rights and improve access to quality socio-economic services. In this connection, a three-day training on RTI Act 2013 and RTS Act 2014 was delivered in both district Swat and Shangla from 1/5/2019 to 2/5/2019 through clustering of the project four Union Councils in two districts. The training was arranged through a variety of steps. An expert consultant was hired. The project staff facilitated the training. Management and M&E staff visited the proposed venues and shared their feedback time to time as coarse corrections. Ms. Ulfat was informed by the concerned Community Mobilization Officer to attend the training. During the training she actively participated, asked questions from the training consultant and thus learnt a lot.

Key result/insight/interesting fact

The imparted training produced some immediate surprising results. After acquainted with information about access to basic public services, Ms. Ulfat rewind her mind on the assistance of the poor lady, Ms. Nazima. He got such a great confidence that she approached Provincial Zakat Council, met with the Chairman and advocated the case of Ms. Nazima. After passing through the necessary procedure, Ms. Ulfat withdrawn "Jahez Fund" in two installments for arrangements of the marriage ceremony of Ms. Nazima. In first installment the Council released a cheque of amounting to 80,000Rs. /- in head of marriage grant for unmarried women.in second instalment a cheque of 40,000Rs/- amount issued to her. Having sufficient amount, the marriage ceremony of Ms. Nazima held on June 2019 in a dignified manner with great contentment.

Impact

Through capacity building, the trained VCO members are expected to have basic knowledge rights and improved access to quality socio economic services and their self-help capacities strengthened Ms. Ulfat, being trained and capacitated, is able to enjoy easy access to public services in different sectors. Some of the glimpses are as follow;

- Currently Ms.Ulfat is working as "Health Chairperson" with District Health Officer(DHO) and visiting different health facilities in her area in order to ensure availability of medical staff and medicines .
- To prevent any breakout or minimize seasonal diseases, she approaches to set up free medical camp in her area i.e. on the day of M&E visit, she has set up a 03-day free Chest Infection" medical camp, where 4 doctors were examining 200 patients per day of that area.
- She further shared that time to time she has met with KP-Chief Minister in order to financially assist three poor families and has withdrawn an orphan fund of amount 1,5000Rs/-







Climate Change and Environmental Management

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



Climate Change and Environmental Management

Introduction

District Swat is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and extremes. Majority of its rural population is poor and most of its economy depends on natural resources including agriculture and livestock which are highly climate sensitive. They are highly vulnerable due to low resilience and almost no capability to withstand the effects of climate change. In order to cater the needs of vulnerable communities a short term project titled "Building Resilience of Communities to Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Health Hazards through integrated WASH & Livelihood response in District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)." implemented with the financial assistance of NCA in district Swat.

Two Days Refresher Workshop and Capacity Building of National Humanitarian Network members, Elected Representatives and Local Authorities on Climate Change Adaptations:

To enhance the capacity of NHN members, line departments and local bodies' representatives on climate change adaptation approaches and strategies, a two day workshop was organized for 20 participants. The training also focused on orienting participants on policies and frameworks related to climate change with special emphasis on national and global commitments. The participants of the training are given exposure visit to Agriculture Research Institute Mingora Swat to make them familiarize with the research work, best adaptation practices being tested in agriculture sector to cope with the changing climate parameters to ensure food and water security in the future.

Sensitize the vulnerable communities to the negative impacts of climate change by disseminating the already developed awareness material (in local language)

In the year 2018, several Information Educational and Communication (IEC) material was printed in close coordination with line departments. These posters, calendars and brochures were handed over to Agriculture Research Institute Swat and Agriculture Extension Department Swat through an official letter. Some of the material are distributed among communities during Farmer Field School orientations, Field Days and Development of Adaptation Plans. This year with the support of agriculture extension and agriculture research institute, the material were distributed among farmers during FFS sessions, field days, public gatherings and trainings.

Development of Community Adaptation Plans:

Climate vulnerable communities of six target villages in district Swat were supported in development of community adaptation plans. Efforts were invested to facilitate communities in identifying those adaptive options that have the potential to improve their food security, nutrition, environmental health and sanitation conditions despite the challenges posed by climate change. Although the approach of Community Adaptation Plans is new in the development context of the area, however it opens up the opportunity for replication in similar geographic regions. These plans are displayed at the offices of CBOS and the communities pledged for regular follow ups regarding timelines given in these plans for finding solutions to the problems villages folks are facing in the wake of changing climatic parameters.



Climate Change and Environmental Management

Demonstration of early maturing seed varieties in cereals for enhancing productivity of cereal crops, i.e. Maize

To familiarize farmers with high yielding, drought and disease resistant maize seed as well as modern production technologies, demonstration plots of Maize were established on 24 different locations in the target VC in district Swat in one growing season. Due to the combined efforts of farmers and agriculture experts a substantial increase in production, i.e. 18% has been recorded. The farmers pledged to propagate the high yield variety through exchange with fellow farmers. The farmers have also developed and strengthened their relations with the agriculture extension department for future support and collaboration.

Build capacities of farmers in erosion control, improved crop management practices through Farmer Field School (FFS) approach

Maize farmers' capacities are built in erosion control, improved crop management practices, crop rotation, intercropping and compost making. Farmer field school concept was used as an extension methodology to provide farmers an opportunity to learn in a participatory manner. A total of 10 FFS sessions conducted that included contemporary crop issues like, pest/insect diseases, low productivity, crop rotation, intercropping, compost making and seed storage/preservation. To minimize the cost of inputs and to reduce environmental hazards of synthetic fertilizers in the project area the organic compost making technology was also introduced.



Demonstration of fodder varieties for rain fed/ rolling topography for erosion control and tackling fodder shortage issues

One of the main problems of the livestock farmers in the project area is shortage of quality fodder (especially fresh fodder during lean winter). To cater the needs of livestock farmers, a fast growing, perennial fodder specie having multi cut capacity, i.e. Mott Grass fodder variety has been introduced in the area. Fodder stalks and fertilizer were given to 18 farmers for demonstration plots on 18 Kanal. Mott grass have also been planted on slopes and uplands to stabilize the slopes and control soil erosion. Field days were conducted on regular basis by the Agriculture Research Institute Officials during the crop growing period to transfer fodder production technology to the local farmers.



Climate Change and Environmental Management

Planting of multi- purpose fast growing species on communal and private lands to control soil erosion

In an efforts to contribute to the clean and green initiative of the government, afforestation of the 20 hectare communal and government hill sides in Jambil forest block have been carried with the objectives to restore the degraded forests. Block plantation of 21,500 saplings completed on 3 different communal and designated forest sites in Jambil Forest Block. The activity has fetched some phenomenal results as some natural forest sites which have been badly degraded and posing the threat of land sliding through accelerated soil erosion have been conserved through afforestation of agro-forestry trees which not only has contributed to soil conservation but will also become a source of farm family income in the years to come as valuable source of fire and fuel wood.

Plantation campaign

Closely linked with plantation is creating mass awareness among vulnerable communities, students, line departments, civil society and local authorities and promote their engagement through mass plantation drive. In this regard, a one- day plantation campaign organized on communal land in Jambil Forest block. Following were the broad objectives of the plantation campaign;

- Support Forest Department in planning, executing plantation activities through creating awareness among general public regarding importance of plantation for clean and green Pakistan
- To involve all segments of society including general public, youth, children, line departments and elected representatives in a mass tree plantation campaign

Demonstration of low-cost water conservation and water harvesting techniques

The model low cost water harvesting structures are formed at six villages of Village Council Jambil. These structures are constructed mostly from local material and are expected to be replicated by the neighboring farming communities. Seven number of schemes are constructed for irrigation purposes whereas three schemes are constructed for supply of clean drinking water to the communities. Water ponds with large storage capacities have been constructed by diverting water from perennial springs and streams in the most deserving communities where water sources were far away from the main village or hamlet. Total 7 water ponds have been constructed in seven villages. Each water pond irrigate 30 kanal land in 24 hours. By tapping the water resource through water ponds construction, 1,305 Kanal barren land brought under cultivation benefiting 65 farmers. Though the idea behind water ponds was to make sufficient water for farm irrigation but women and children are also getting benefits from the intervention by fetching water for washing and livestock, which is an unintended outcome of the activity. Workload on women and children has reduced and now they are utilizing the saved time in other social and economic activities. Crops on the rain fed lands are receiving water during critical stages of production that ultimately would lead to enhance crop productivity.





Climate Change and Environmental Management

Farmers Training on Soil Moisture Conservation Practices

Changing rain fall patterns and increasing temperature has affected the rain fed areas of the province KP in general and district Swat in particular, as most of the population of district Swat is residing in mountainous areas, having agriculture as sole source of earnings, are facing water scarcity as well as decrease in their agriculture produce. In the wake of upcoming drying up of the springs at mountains and eminent scarcity of water, the farming communities are more food insecure than before. To devise plans and cope with the shortage of water a group of 20 farmers from VC Jambil trained on modern techniques of soil and water conservation. The training was imparted by an expert resource person from Agriculture Extension Department Swat.

In terms of knowledge the training produced some good results as depicted in the post training evaluation; an average 97% increase in knowledge against baseline of 69% observed in climate smart agriculture and specifically in high efficiency irrigation system, concepts of minimum tillage, rain water harvesting techniques and soil moisture conservation practices.



CASE STUDY

Small ponds make a big difference

CHALLENGE



Village council Jambil have a hamlet named Karera, which is situated in the base of lush green hills at a distance of 18 km from the district head quarter Saidu Sharif. The weather of the area remains normal. The inhabitants of the area have mostly agriculture-based economy, predominantly agriculture, daily labor and livestock dependent. The area comes under bi crop zone. The main crop of the area is maize and wheat. Local of the village have zeal to become fruits and vegetable grower but scarcity and non-access of irrigation water from source to fields are the main impediments in realizing their desires and most of the land is barren. Water is everything to farmers "If there is no water for our crops, we have to work as daily wage laborers to make a living, irrespective of how many acres of land we own," said Mia Said Jabbar, a 54-year-old farmer in the village.

INITIATIVE



Finding ways to increase water availability is key to intensifying agricultural production in the village. Construction of water ponds, has proved a promising option for water storage that allows for irrigation of crops and vegetables as well as for planting of fruit trees, from which village people can get maximum profit for making their lives joyful. There is a dire need of water pond scheme in the locality, not only to solve the problem of water scarcity for irrigation but also to decrease work load on women to fetch water for their livestock. For the purpose LASOONA started a project with the financial support of Norwegian Church Aid entitled "Building resilience of communities to climate change, natural disasters and health hazards through integrated WASH & livelihood interventions in district Swat". Village Karera was selected for a model low cost water pond construction designed for 129 kanal of land, aiming that this will bring a big change in the agriculture production of the village.

CASE STUDY

KEY RESULTS

Farmers of the area are hopeful that constructing water ponds would significantly enhance their agriculture production in two ways; first, this boost would allow farmers to prevent crop losses during dry spells. Second, it would give them enough security to be able to take risks in diversifying activities and experimenting with crop intensification like vegetables growing and planting of fruits plants. The construction of water ponds has already started bearing fruits and a subset of nine farmers established citrus, apricot and plum tree plantations and vegetable on their barren lands. In this way, farmers have been able to diversify their income sources and improve food security and nutrition status, thus strengthening their resilience.

Karera village water pond have been recognized as learning sites for other farmers and for government department. The concept of water ponds has sensitized and convinced government department at district level, who visited the water pond sites, and a favorable policy for technical support aimed at scaling out water ponds to a large number of farmers in the area has been put in place.





Cross Cutting Themes

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.

Human and Institutional Development

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;



Human and Institutional Development

- 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.

Human and institutional development at community level

Cluster Formation of Village Council Disaster Management Committees

Under the DKH funded project, in tehsil Matta of district Swat, a three-tier approach was followed for organization of target communities; formed Community Organizations (COs) at hamlet/Mohalla level; then these COs federated into Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) at Village level; and after formation of VDMC these were clustered into Village Council Disaster Management Committees (VCDMCs) at the Village Council level. In total 7 village council disaster management committees were formed.

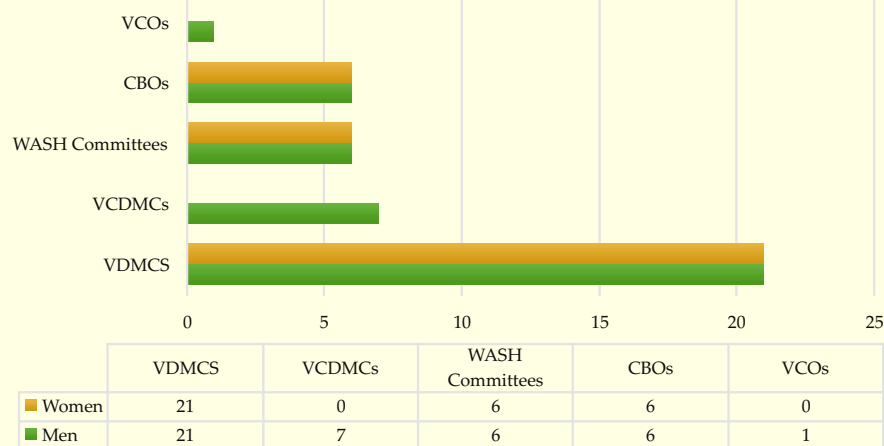
Formation of Village WASH Committees

Formation and training of women and men Village WASH Committees facilitated in 8 target villages in Tehsil Central Kurram. Total 12 (6 men and 6 women) Village WASH Committees have been formed in 6 targeted villages. Total 240 hygiene promotion session (120 each with men and women) communities have been conducted.

Formation of Community-based Organizations under Climate Change Resilience Project

Community based Organizations are formed in six villages of Village Council Jambil, Tehsil Babozai, district Swat. 6 men and 5 women CBOs newly formed in the target villages, while in one village of Chinar Meragai the woman CBO formed in 2013 has been revitalized. CBOS were formed at revenue village level, while an umbrella organization (VCO) formed at Village Council level by federating the members of each CBO into it. During the final dialogue terms of partnership were signed between Community Based Organizations and project for future collaboration.

Community Structures





Human and Institutional Development

Institutional Strengthening of CBOs

Community Management Skill Trainings

Conscious efforts were invested in strengthening and sustaining the community structures. Once the CBOs were formed, baseline assessment of institutional maturity exercises were conducted with each CBO to gauge the level of institutional capacities. As a part of capacity building efforts, Community Management Skill Trainings were imparted to all CBOs. Under the climate change resilience project, 90 women and 16 men CBO members trained in 8 trainings. Similarly, under the disaster resilience initiative two days' trainings conducted in which 170 members including 86 men and 84 women were trained in 14 trainings.

Strengthening of Community Based Organizations through Linkages Building

Under phase 3 of FNS project, CBOs of men and women in village council Mashkomai were engaged to facilitate strengthening of these organizations. Based on the gaps identified in the post GMI assessment carried out at the end of previous phase-II of the project an action plan was developed jointly with CBO members to bridge these gaps.

These community structures have been linked with government departments and service providers during the project implementation which is expected to contribute in sustainability of the project interventions carried out in their village.

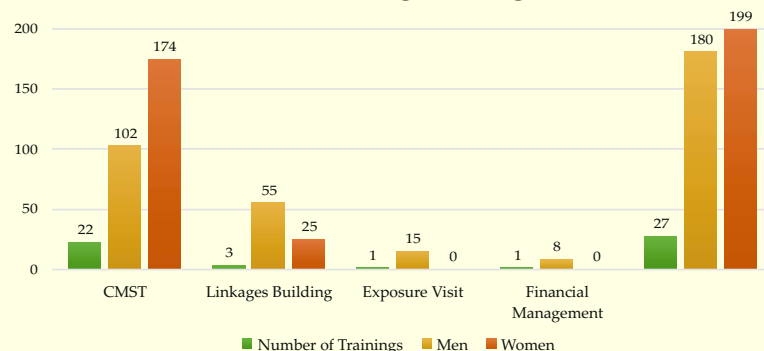
Exposure visit of CBO office bearers

Under this phase III of the project an exposure visit of the community based organization was arranged to Shangla and Haripur districts of KP. The purpose of exposure visit was to broaden the mental horizon of the community activists and inculcate the spirit of volunteerism for social uplift of their respective communities. In this three-day visit two local support organizations i.e. community organizations at union council level representing hamlet and village level organizations one each in district Shangla and Haripur of KP province were visited. Participants of the exposure visit consisted of 15 members.

Review of community development plans

To identify and prioritize the needs of local communities and provide a development agenda to the community based organizations, the communities of FNS phase 3 project were facilitated to review their village development plan developed in the previous phase of the project.

Institutional Strengthening of CBOs





Human and Institutional Development

The community based organization was facilitated to present their plans to the government line departments for ascertaining possible support. Similarly, in Union Council Bar Abakhel, the earlier developed village development plans in three villages were reviewed and consolidated in union council development plan (UCDP).

Financial Management Training for LSO members

Transparency and accountability is the main aspect in financial management and procurement dealing, and it could not ensure transparency and accountability if someone don't know the proper documentation and proper record keeping. To fulfil the need of the community institutions, two days training on Financial Management has been completed for LSO Bara Abakhel UC in Kabal Tehsil. In the training 8 men members of LSO participated.

PWR exercises at village councils level:

Under NPGP project seven PWR exercises have been completed in two union councils. The PWR provides a concrete, village-specific definition of poverty which, in turn, assists community members to name those within their villages who need help. The PWR process occurs as follows:

1. Social map of the village/hamlet.
2. All households irrespective of their social and financial status are enlisted.
3. Categorization of households as per the wealth ranking indicators developed.
4. Final list of beneficiaries
5. Profiling of village: In which all detail of village are incorporated.

Staff Trainings

LASOONA regularly invests on building staff capacities that contribute not only in the professional development of staff members but the initiative is instrumental in improving the quality implementation of various programs. Resources are allocated in various projects and programs and staff capacities regularly assessed both through structured tool of training need assessment and periodic review of staff performance including annual performance review, self-assessment and feedback of the respective supervisors. In the reporting year, total of 66 staff members (24 women and 42 men) of various categories were provided.

S #	Training title	No of participants		Execution Agency
		Women	Men	
1	Governance & RBA	3	8	WHH
2	Community Score Card	4	9	WHH
3	Essentials of Social Mobilization	5	3	CWSA
4	Influencing Positive Change	4	10	CWSA
5	Refresher on Influencing positive change	5	8	CWSA
6	Core Humanitarian Standards	1	1	NCA
7	WASH in emergencies and Humanitarian Coordination	0	1	NCA
8	Menstrual Hygiene Management	2	0	Help Age
9	Field Monitoring	0	1	Riz Consulting
10	Vulnerability assessment tool kit designing	0	1	LEADS Pakistan
Total Participants		24	42	



Gender Mainstreaming

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 mainstreaming 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



Gender Mainstreaming

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

Human rights-based approach is followed with an understanding of how LASOONA can bring systemic change in social and governmental arrangements so that they can work towards sustained realization of women and children's' rights. Gender equity is ensured for accelerating progress towards rights realization among the most deprived communities. The gender mainstreaming is considered at both organizational and program level; following are the key achievements under organizational gender mainstreaming.

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 governance, climate change resilience, food and nutrition security project in district Swat and Shangla. imilar plans were developed in DRR project in district Swat and WASH project in Kurram agency.

Sthese 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:

To establish and promote gender identity, separate community organizations of women and men are facilitated to form according to the guidelines of social mobilization strategy of the organization. Efforts are made to ensure inclusion of vulnerable and person with disability in community organizations. All project activities are planned and budgeted with gender lens. For this purpose, gender consideration is ensured at the need assessment phase of the project. Needs of women, men, girls and boys are identified and incorporated in the planning. Financial allocations have been done on equitable basis. 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.



Behavior Change Education

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

To inculcate positive behavior changes in the targeted beneficiaries, development of IEC material and its dissemination is regularly carried out under each thematic program. In the reporting year, a total of 25,100 copies of IEC material have been developed which include 4 types of IEC material i.e. booklets, brochures, posters and flash cards. The material developed were mainly on DRR, WASH, food security, nutrition and governance.





Knowledge Management

IEC Material Developed during the year 2019

Theme of IEC material	Type	Number of copies
Newsletters	Booklet	900
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Booklet	1000
DRR awareness	Poster	5000
DRR awareness	Brochure	5000
DRR	Booklet	4000
Nutrition Education cascading model	Booklet	1000
Nutrition Education (Peer trainings)	Booklet	2000
School Nutrition Clubs Guidelines	Booklet	1000
Hygiene Education	Brochure	3000
Peer training flash card for session	Flash card	200
Food Diversification Gardens	Booklet	2000
		25,100

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 24 events were organized where 830 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.

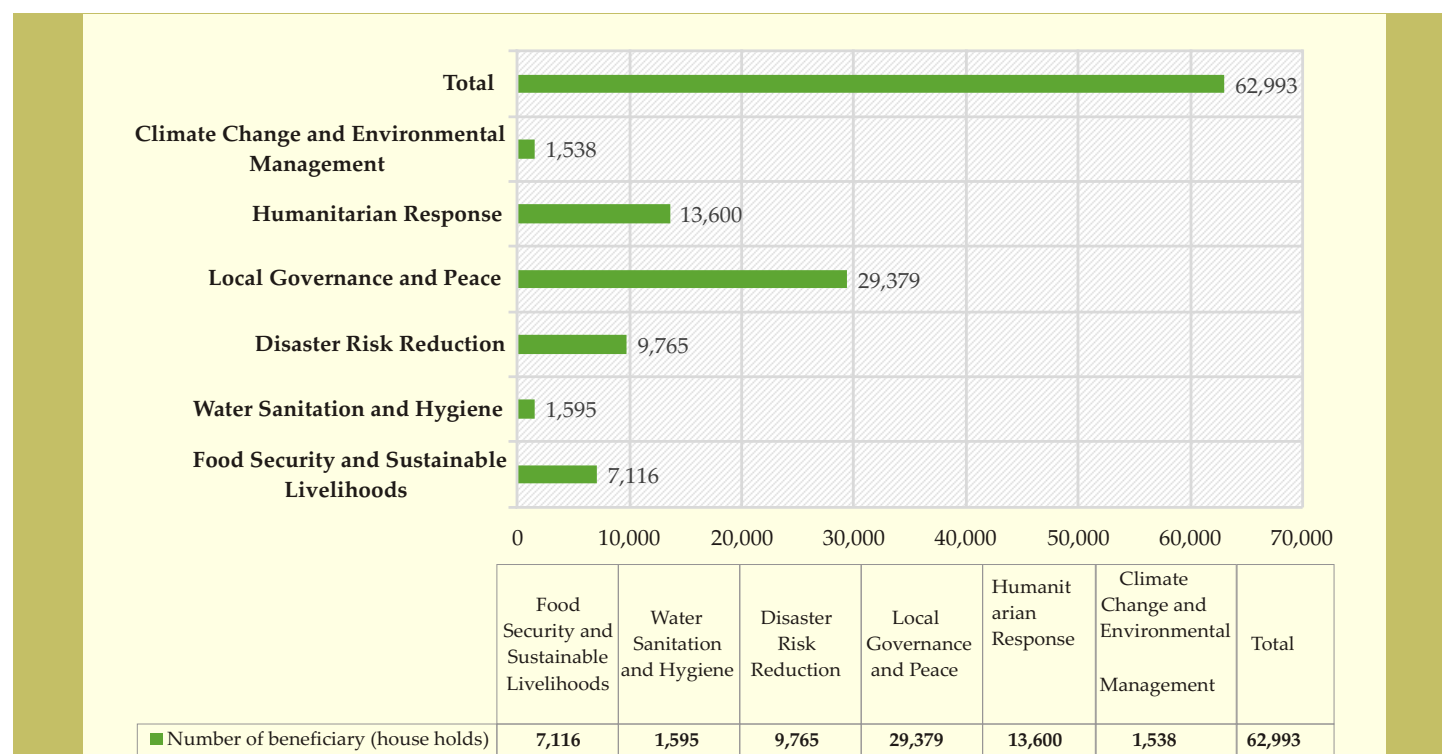
Projects/program status in the year 2019

Project title	Donor	Project Period	Budget (In million PKR)	Geographical Location (district)
Provision of adequate Institutional WASH Facilities	UNOCHA	Sept. 2019- June 2020	38	Kurram
Rehabilitation of Critical WASH Facilities for Returnee Families	UNOCHA	July 2018- July 2019	33	Kurram
National Poverty Graduation Program	PPAF/IFA D	Oct. 2019- Dec. 2023	1,035	Shangla, Kolai Palas Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Upper Kohistan, Battagram, Tor Ghar
Sustainable Solutions to Food & Nutrition Security- Phase III	WHH	Feb 2019-Jan 2020	5	Swat
Building Resilience of Communities to Climate Change, Natural Disasters & Health Hazards	NCA	Feb- Dec. 2019	11.6	Swat
Enhanced Disaster Resilience for Vulnerable Households	DKH/BftW	June 2018- Jan 2020	71.5	Swat
Enabled Environment for Right-Based, Inclusive Development and Improved Governance	WHH/EU	Aug 2017- Aug 2021	150	Swat Shangla
Program for Poverty Reduction	PPAF	March 2015- June 2019	164.2	Swat



Knowledge Management

Program wise beneficiaries 2019



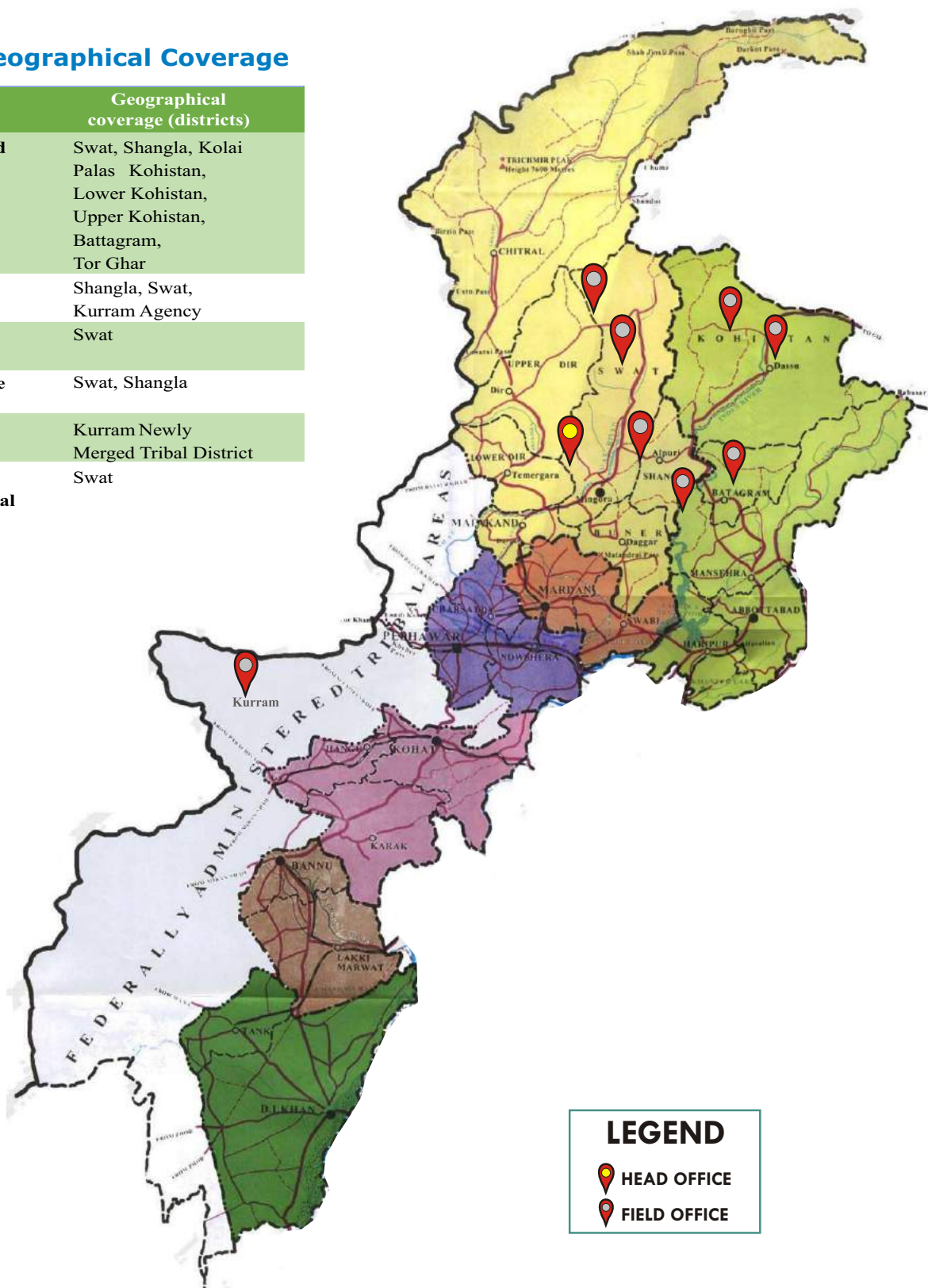
Building Partnerships, Synergies and collaboration

LASOONA enjoy the status of functional member of NHN, DRR forum, SUN CSA for several years. In the reporting year LASOONA has been elected as member of the provincial executive council of National Humanitarian Network. LASOONA also remained Central Executive Committee member of Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance at the national level, Together with other national humanitarian organizations, the organization is actively involved in National Humanitarian Network (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, protection, DRR to create synergies and complementarities in humanitarian response. LASOONA also engages with the government for influencing policies especially in local governance, DRR, food security, nutrition and WASH.

Geographical Focus

Program's Geographical Coverage

Program theme	Geographical coverage (districts)
Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods	Swat, Shangla, Kolai Palas Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Upper Kohistan, Battagram, Tor Ghar
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	Shangla, Swat, Kurram Agency
Disaster Risk Management	Swat
Local Governance and Peace	Swat, Shangla
Humanitarian Response	Kurram Newly Merged Tribal District
Climate Change and Environmental Management	Swat



LEGEND

- HEAD OFFICE
- FIELD OFFICE

Partners and Donor in 2019



Human Resource



LASOONA Staff for the Year 2019

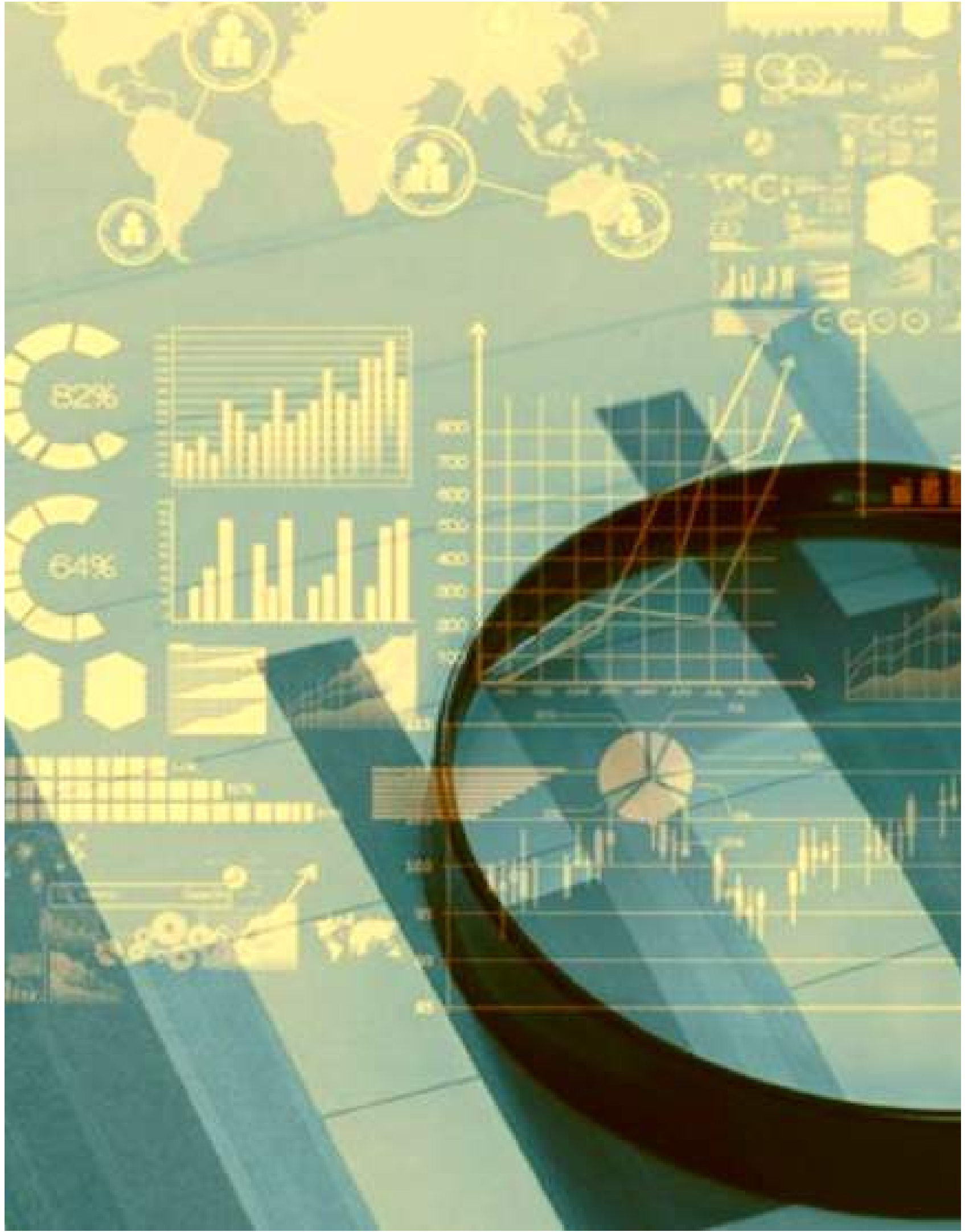
S.NO	Employee Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience (Years)
1	Azam Khan	Executive Director	Master of Public Administration & PGD in MCMIS	22
2	Anwar ul Haq	Manager Program Development	MA Sociology	16
3	Noor Malik	Manager Programs	MA Political Science	22
4	Mohammad Salim Khan	Manager Operations	MBA HRM	20
5	Murad Ali	Manager Finance	MBA Finance	18
6	Ihsan Ullah Khan	Coordinator MER	MA Political Science	14
7	Irfan Ullah	Coordinator Human Resource	M.Sc Economic & MBA Finance	14
8	Bilal Aziz	Coordinator Admin/Logistic & Security	MBA HRM & BCS	14
9	Asghar Khan	Internal Auditor	MBA Finance	13
10	Sajjad Ahmad	Project Manager	Master of Public Administration	17
11	Fazal Rahim	Project Manager	M.Phil Educational Planning & Mgt	15
12	Dr. Inam Ul Haq	Project Manager	MBA (Project Management), DVM	10
13	Mrs. Mehnaz Fakhar	Coordinator Capacity Building & Liasoning	M.Sc Geography	15
14	Umar Ghani	Capacity building and communication Officer	M.Sc (Hons) Agriculture Economic	25
15	Faisal Rahim	Admin & Logistic Officer	Masters in MIS	12

Human Resource

S.NO	Employee Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience (Years)
16	Asghar Khan	Admin & Logistic Officer	MA Political Science	14
17	Anwar Ali	M&E Officer	M.Sc Economics	12
18	Murad Ali Shah	M&E Officer	MA Social Work	14
19	Farooq	Project Manager	MA Sociology	18
20	Inam Ullah	Team Leader Livelihood/Training	MA English	15
21	Anwar Ali	Project Officer MEAL	MA English	15
22	Ms. Raheen Badsha	M&E Officer	MSc Economics	12
23	Akhtar Ali Khan	Project Officer Agriculture/Livelihood	M.Sc Agriculture	14
24	Rahman Hussain	Project Officer Mobilization	MA Sociology	14
25	Fazal Rashad	Project Officer Mobilization	MA Sociology	11
26	Barkat Ali	Project Officer Engineering	DAE Civil	16
27	Muhammad Umair Said	MER Officer	LLB	6
28	Aftab Ali	Project Officer Engineering	B.Sc Civil Engineering	7
29	Fayaz ud Din	Project Officer Engineering	B.Sc Civil Engineering	10
30	Asmat Ali	Project Officer Engineering	B.Tech (Hons)	13
31	Muhammad Zeb	Admin & Logistic Officer	MBA	6
32	Mohammad Arif	Social Organizer	M.Sc Economics	10
33	Sajjad Anwar	Agriculture Officer	M. Phil Agriculture, Economics	10
34	Mrs. Farzana Akram	M&E Officer	M.Phil Botany	13
35	Zulfiqar	Social Mobilizer	LLB	5
36	Ms. Naseena Naz	Social Mobilizer	Master's in Islamic Studies	5
37	Ms. Bibi Khadija	Social Mobilizer	M.Ed	12
38	Muhammad Zuhaib	Social Mobilizer	B.S (Hons) Entomology	3
39	Ms. Sonia	Social Mobilizer	MA English	4
40	Abdullah	Social Mobilizer	Master's in Islamic Studies	12
41	Iqbal Hussain	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	24
42	Mohammad Ibrar Khan	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	12
43	Mohammad Waqas	Sub Engineer	DAE Civil	5
44	Sabir Rehman	Sub Engineer	BSc(Hons) Civil Engineering	3
45	Rahat Ali Khan	Community Mobilization Officer	DVM	13
46	JehanZeb Khan	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Political Science	9
47	Sajjad	Community Mobilization Officer	M.Sc Sociology	12
48	Haider Ali	Community Mobilization Officer	B.Sc (Hons) Sociology	8
49	Shabir Ahmad	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Sociology	14
50	Ms. Musarrat	Community Mobilization Officer	MBA	10
51	Ms. Salma	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Islamic Studies	5
52	Ms. Naila Hayat	Community Mobilization Officer	MA Islamic Studies	9
53	Sher Mohammad Khan	Social Organizer	Bachelor of Arts	23

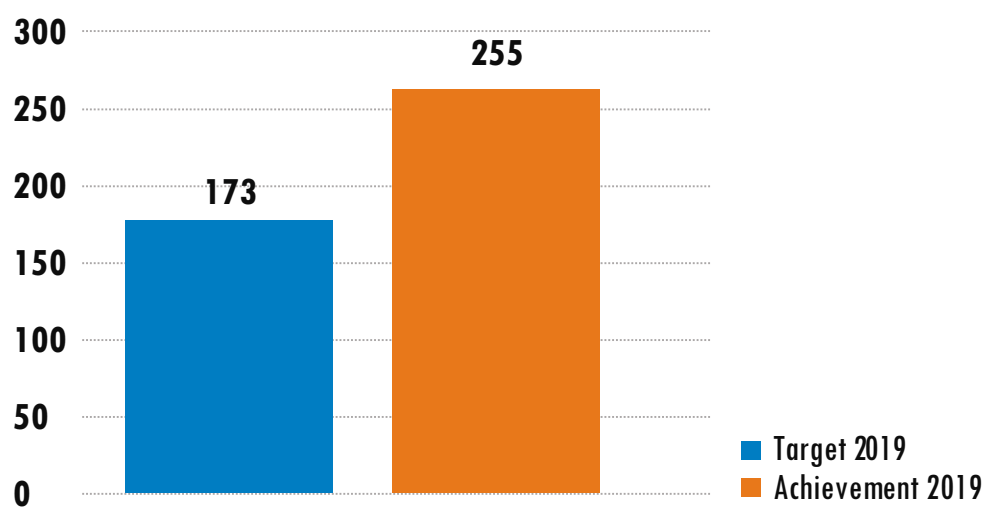
Human Resource

S.NO	Employee Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience (Years)
54	Ms. Noreen	Social Organizer	MA Pol Science	12
55	Ms. Hira Gul	Social Mobilizer	MA History	10
56	Tanvir Hussain	Health/Hygiene Promoter	Bachelor of Arts	8
57	Muhammad Khan	Health/Hygiene Promoter	Bachelor of Arts	7
58	Ms. Waheeda	Health/Hygiene Promoter	Bachelor of Arts	6
59	Ms. Farzana	Health/Hygiene Promoter	B.Sc	3
60	Ms. Lubna Shaheen	Field Assistant	Master's in Islamic Studies	7
61	Afrain	Field Engineer	DAE Civil	12
62	Saeed Khan	Field Engineer	B.Sc Civil Engineering	4
63	Ms. Fozia Begum	Social Mobilizer	MA Political Science	9
64	Mohammad Anwar	Hygiene Promoter	B.A	4
65	Ms. Neelum	Hygiene Promoter	B.A	7
66	Ms. Farah Deebea	Hygiene Promoter	B.A	6
67	Ms. Nishat Afza	Community Mobilization Officer	MA English	9
68	Meraj Mohammad Khan	Admin & Logistic Assistant	Bachelor of Arts	17
69	Rashid Afzal	Admin & Finance Assistant	MBA Finance	17
70	Ashfaq Ahmad Khan	Finance Assistant	MS Finance	11
71	Sohaib Hassan	Finance Assistant	MBA Finance	7
72	Atta Ur Rehman	Admin & Logistic Assistant	M.Com	5
73	Abid Gul	Sanitation Supervisor	B.A	6
74	Fida Muhammad	Sanitation Supervisor	B.A	7
75	Atif Ali	Office Assistant	Bachelor of Arts	7
76	Mohammad Maaz	Office Assistant	FA	5
77	Qaiser Ali	Office Boy	Metric	4
78	Mohammad Zaid	Peon/Cook	Middle	13
79	Noor Rahman	Security Guard	Primary	16
80	Salahudin	Security Guard	Metric	17
81	Tariq Hussain	Security Guard	Metric	7
82	Gul Asghar	Security Guard	Metric	6
91	Noor Zaman	Security Guard	Primary	8
92	Aqal Rahman	Security Guard	Middle	11
93	Bakht Sher	Security Guard	Middle	5
94	Mohammad Wahid	Security Guard	Middle	7
95	Asmat Ullah	Security Guard	Middle	8
96	Akbar Khan	Driver	Middle	7
97	Ibrahim Shah	Office Boy	Middle	6
98	Muhammad Ullah	Security Guard	Matric	5
99	Ismail Khan	Security Guard	Primary	5
100	Abdu Manan	Security Guard	FA	11
101	Taj Ud Din	Security Guard	FA	4

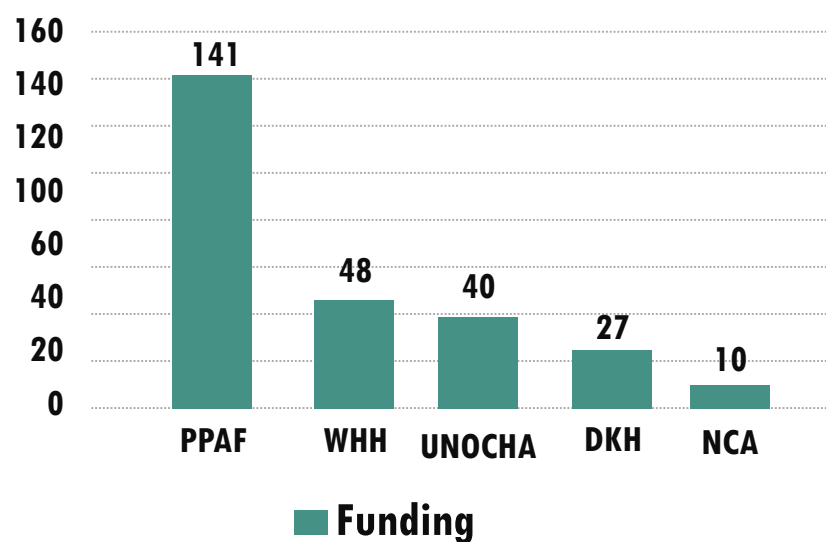


Financial Overview

Funding Target (2019) VS. Achievement
(in Million)



Donor wise Funding 2019
(in Million)



Financial Overview



RSM Awaiz Hyder Liaquat Nauman

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LASOONA: Society for Human and Natural Resource Development (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, income and expenditure account and statement of cash flows 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 the Organization as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and 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

Page | 1

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

Other Offices at:
Lahore : 92 (42) 36872731-3
Karachi : 92 (21) 3565 5975-6
Faisalabad : 92 (41) 854 1165/854 1965
Islamabad : 92 (51) 211 4096-8
Rawalpindi : 92 (51) 5193135
Quetta : 92 (81) 282 8809
Kabul : 93 (799) 058155

RSM Awaiz Hyder Liaquat Nauman is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.



Directors determine what 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's 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's 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. 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 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's internal control.

Financial Overview



- 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's 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.

Place: Peshawar

Date: March 14, 2020


RSM Avas Hyder Liaquat Nauman
Chartered Accountants
Engagement Partner: Muhammad Arif Saeed

Financial Overview

LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	4,631,628	5,854,488
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short term investments	5	5,000,000	5,000,000
Advances and other receivables	6	1,510,375	868,065
Cash and bank balances	7	191,297,221	54,060,086
		197,807,596	59,928,151
		<u>202,439,224</u>	<u>65,782,639</u>
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
General fund	8	22,183,515	21,161,675
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred grant income	9	3,930,905	4,978,584
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted grant received in advance	10	173,063,972	38,291,987
Accrued and other liabilities	11	3,260,832	1,350,393
		176,324,804	39,642,380
		<u>202,439,224</u>	<u>65,782,639</u>

Ramali

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ramali
CHAIRMAN

Ramali
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Financial Overview

LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
INCOME			
Grant			
Restricted	12	133,710,007	107,151,566
Unrestricted	13	8,477,838	6,373,532
		<u>142,187,845</u>	<u>113,525,098</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Program cost	14	79,293,693	52,954,845
Program support cost	15	54,416,314	54,196,721
General and administrative expenses	16	7,455,998	10,599,858
		<u>141,166,005</u>	<u>117,751,424</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>1,021,840</u>	<u>(4,226,326)</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHAIRMAN


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Financial Overview

LASOONA: SOCIETY FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
a) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	1,021,840	(4,226,326)
Adjustment for non cash charges:		
Depreciation	1,105,844	1,414,906
Deferred income realized	(1,047,679)	(1,295,378)
Loss/(gain) on sale of fixed assests	(456,904)	71,579
Cash flow before working capital changes	623,101	(4,035,219)
Working capital changes		
(Increase)/decrease in current assets		
Advances and other receivables	(642,310)	151,889
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities		
Accrued and other liabilities	1,910,439	(3,695,323)
Restricted grant received in advance	134,771,985	(12,726,358)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	136,663,215	(20,305,012)
b) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from sale of fixed assets	573,920	27,870
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	573,920	27,870
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (a+b)	137,237,135	(20,277,142)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	54,060,086	74,337,228
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	191,297,221	54,060,086

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHAIRMAN


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Remade



Society for Human
& Natural Resource
Development

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