



IDF

Empowering Communities Transforming Lives



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

April 2012- March 2013

BIHAR & JHARKHAND

Integrated Development Foundation

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A. Profile of the Organization (IDF)

- Registered in 1993 (18th November), under the Societies Registration Act 1860, = No. **536**
- Registered under FC(R) A = No. **031170122**
- Registered under 80G and 12A = No. **1781-83 and 1784-86**
- IDF PAN Number = No. **AAATI1253K & TDS No. PTNI00415C**

IDF is accredited by Credibility Alliance as an organization adhering to the Desirable Norms for Good Governance

Organizational Focus

- Women's Empowerment /SHG
- Local Self Governance
- Disaster Preparedness and Relief
- Watershed and Livelihoods & IGA
- Population & Adolescents
- Child Protection & Care
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- Reproductive, Sexual & Community Health

Our Vision is an egalitarian society in which all community members can realize their right to a life of quality and dignity. This vision is guided by three operating principles: building local capacity, strengthening community institutions, and fostering community-based leadership. Our key strategies for creating sustainable rural development are using a rights-based approach and leveraging women's empowerment. IDF projects are supported by UN agencies, national and international funders, and state governments. IDF is also the lead member of several state and regional NGO networks.

Mission Statement:

IDF's mission is to ensure better health, security, and well-being for the poorest and most deprived members of rural communities.

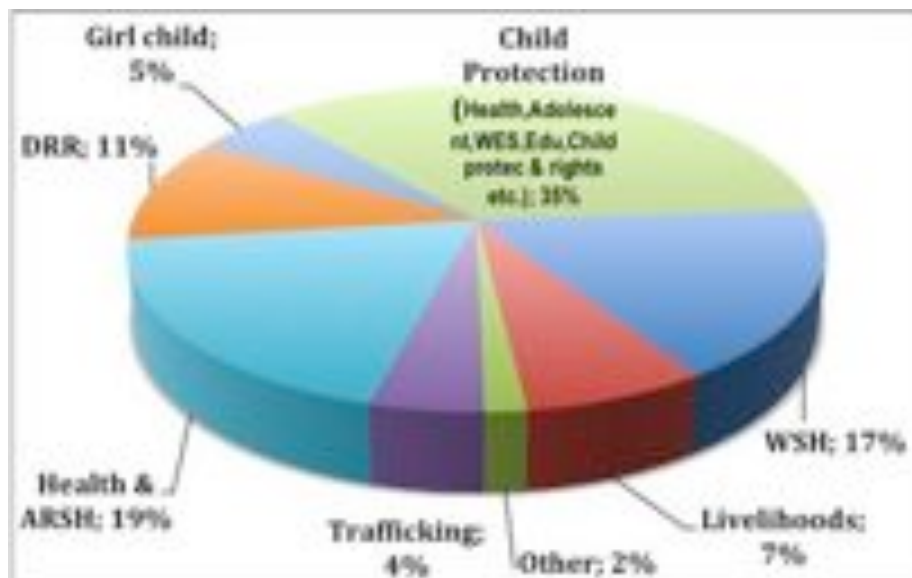
Objectives

1. To improve the **quality of life of the rural poor** women and their families through increased access to health, nutrition, education, services and productive assets –together leading to informed **realization of entitlements** by them.
 2. To establish a cost-effective and accessible **alternative savings and credit system** for the working women in the rural areas that is owned by their respective communities.
 3. To **enhance rural poor women's capacities** for the actualization of the above objectives through collectively owned & managed institution building processes.
 4. To innovate **fresher strategies for programme execution** for achieving optimum results.
 5. To support and facilitate the government in its development endeavours. This includes providing training in need assessment, orientation in development perspectives, training to develop financial and management skills and evolving systems to supervise and monitor the programme on a regular basis.
 6. To build **strategic alliances with Govt.** agencies for directly implementing the Govt. programmes or to leverage resources from other donor agencies to supplement ongoing Govt. programmes by additional interventions needed either to enrich the programme or to plug gaps in the existing ones.
 7. To develop a resource centre catering to the needs of voluntary agencies, development workers, government / semi-government agencies, private companies and freelance professionals engaged in development activities. To produce relevant reading and training materials, organise seminars and workshops, and to undertake training assignments through this centre.
 8. To promote capacity building of voluntary agencies
1. Assistance to voluntary agencies in obtaining technical expertise and training inputs.
 2. Working with voluntary organisations to undertake background studies related to specific development activities or the socio-economic and ecological background of project area of voluntary agencies
 3. Monitoring and reviewing projects under implementation through field level interaction with voluntary organisations.

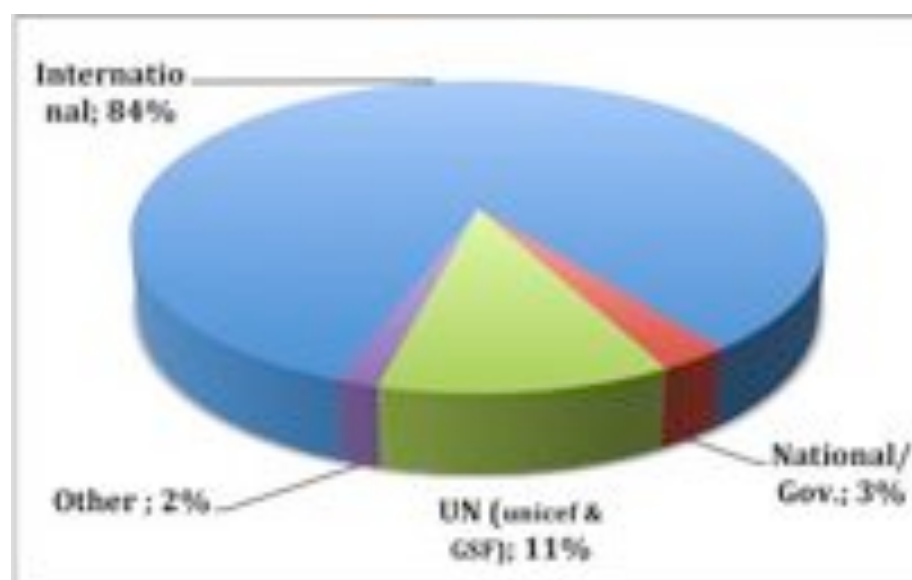
Donors (till date)

UNICEF, Australian High Commission, the Consulate General of Japan, Project Concern International, Action Aid, Pathfinder International, The Hunger Project, CARE, CRS, WDC (IFAD-Bihar State Govt.), JWDS (IFAD-Jharkhand State Govt.), UNDP, ICRW, NFI, SIMAVI, Water Aid, PACS (DFID) Geneva Global, PLAN International, IPAS, SDTT, LWR CAF India, DCA, Global Sanitation Fund,

Contact Persons: MANOJ KUMAR VERMA, DIRECTOR(9431456434)&BABUL PRASAD, CHAIRMAN



Total Thematic Cost of the Organization in FY 2011-12



Type of Fund in FY 2011-12



% Distribution of total expenditure in FY 2011-12

Name of the Project	: Trengthening Community based Institutions advocating for Disaster Risk Reduction and adapting to the Changing Climatic condition for Sustainable Livelihood
Supporting Agency	: Oxfam India
Starting date	: 1st of April 2012
Coverage	: District -01, Blocks -04, Pantheist -10, Villages -20
Population	: Direct :7500 Indirect : 36000

Background

Bihar is prone to multi-hazards like flood, earthquake, high wind velocity, cold wave as well as recurrent village fires in summer. Flood has been a recurrent phenomenon in the state for quite some time. The total flood prone area in the State of Bihar is 73.06 percent (68.8 thousand square km) of its total geographical area, while it stands at 17.2% of the flood prone area and 22.1% of the flood-affected population in the country. The frequency of floods is on the rise, with as many as 5 major floods in the last 12 years. Flood situation is most severe in the northern plains of Bihar. The problem is aggregated due to waterlogging by poor drainage arrangements and embankments. Every year large tracts of land gets inundated and large number of villages is marooned. It affects their crops/food, livestock, property and life very often. Fortunately there has been a relief from flood in recent past nevertheless it is also not ruled out in case of heavy rain in the Himalayan range. On the other hand South Bihar is prone to dry spells.

Problem of this area is immense however, poverty, issues of livelihood, outreach of social security schemes, deep routed caste system and feudalism are major. Among all, it is realized that the community need regular employment for livelihood in the first place. IDF believes in supporting the poor community to make them self sustainable so that they could improve their quality of life by themselves.

Muzaffarpur district is one of the worst flood affected areas in North Bihar. The project aims at supporting risk reduction and adaptation mechanisms and sustainable human, social and economic development process through institutional capacity building of local partner NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and CSOs, and water sanitation activities. It also proposes to sensitize and increase the awareness of local government line agencies towards disaster risk reduction and disaster management elements to ensure that community resilience to disaster is enhanced especially women at the community level.

Scope of the Project

IDF has been working on DRR issues in four blocks namely Gaightat, Meenapur, Katra and Aurai of Muzaffarpur district covering 10 panchayats and 20 villages. The target Beneficiaries were mostly belonged to socially and economically poor communities having special focus on women headed families, landless, old aged households and families having physical disabilities

The potential stakeholders mainly belonged to the vulnerable communities, Panchayati raj representatives, government front line officials, civil society organizations and socially active bodies.

The project has been implemented with the direct interface and involvement of the above stakeholders. The Village Level Lok Sahyog Samiti members have Community members, PRIs and government frontline workers and they were supporting the organizational activities in their respective jurisdictions like ASHA, ANMs, School Teachers, Block officials etc. Immunization, Pre and post natal care of pregnant women, health and hygiene issues were pertinent with ASHA and ANMs while infrastructure development, MNREGA and social security issues were linked with the PRIs and block officials.

Goal

Strengthening community based institution advocating for disaster risk reduction model and adapting to the changing climatic condition for sustainable development in Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

Objectives

- Enhancing coping capacities of communities and its institutions through sustained community level preparedness and adaptive measures (Emergency response capacity building)
- To enable vulnerable community especially the women and children living in flood prone areas to identify and manage public health risks
- To increase food and income security through promotion and up-scaling of context specific agricultural package of practices.
- To build organizational preparedness capacity of partners and its network with improved knowledge and skills for effective humanitarian response during disasters and enabling them to effectively take up emergent pro-people, pro-poor advocacy

ACTIVITIES

• **Formation and Strengthening of Village Level Lok Sahyog Samiti**

In all the 20 villages members has been capacitated through formed CBOs and their strengthening process continued in the form of meetings, orientations and training around DRR and CCA issues with proportionate representation of the population and gender. During the reporting period altogether 802 members of VLLSS (390 – male 412 Female) capacitated on group management in 20 batches. Earlier to this community meetings were organised at village level for formation of village level lok sahyog samiti. These meetings primarily focused to ensure the participation and representation of all segment of the society.

• **Developed Community Contingency Plan (CCP) in 20 villages**

During reporting time altogether 20 camps was organized to develop community contingency planning involving community members with the aim to draw a realistic plan for flood mitigation and this regard target community from 20 villages learnt CCP and involved actively by adopting a process of -Situational analysis of the village, -Problem identification and prioritization,- Formulation of action plan and -Role and Responsibility with time line departments. The CCP exercise with community was very useful as it enhanced community understanding for developing response mechanism to minimize the risk of Disaster. During the reporting period altogether 977 community members were involved (526 male and 451 female in finalizing CCP for their respective villages.

• **Awareness campaign and demonstration on family survival kits at cluster level**

During the period altogether 20 units of awareness, campaign on FUK done at cluster level in all the four working blocks. During the campaign, focus given on the technical aspects of preparing Family utility kit i.e. Packing, transportation, weight management. On the occasion participants were learnt the skill of proper packaging, transportation skills through demonstration. Earlier to this a list was prepare and given to the entire cluster mentioning important material with quantity to be kept in FUK. During demonstration process to purify water with alum and bleaching powder also done

• **Mock drill exercises on emergency preparedness and life saving skills**

Mock drill carried out in 20 batches covering 1205 community members (571 male, 634 female) with the objective to make community better prepares to respond in emergencies.

This activity performed with all age group to ensure maximum participation. During the event participants were learnt the art of life saving skills. Trained volunteers from respective villages assigned to facilitate the event. During the event, exercises done on following topic:-

- Rescuing of drowning cases
- First aid t in the case of DROWNING, SNACK BITE, FRACTURE
- Preparation of Emergency stretcher
- Use of bandage during cuts and wounds

- Artificial respiration
- Establishing of early warning chain
- **Training of volunteers on emergency response and management**

50 volunteers has been identified at village level in consultation with the village committees and got capacitated on emergency response and management in all the four working blocks in which the topics covered were: -Introduction of sphere guideline, -Water, Sanitation and hygiene promotion, -Food and Nutrition, -Shelter and settlement. The entire training was demonstrative and participatory. Practical exercises on bone fracture and its treatment, artificial respiration, handling of Water related emergencies and making of life jackets and temporary stretcher was undertaken for skill up gradation of the participants.

- **Formation of Lok Sahyog Asthal in 4 blocks**

During reporting time in all the four blocks LSA were formed and strengthened to provide a base to the community for accessing the information and services related to health & hygiene, flood preparedness, agricultural etc. In recent times, LSA made strong presence among government and non-government agencies as now government officials and other stakeholders recognizing its importance and using this platform. Further LSA were also proved an effective tool to bridging gap between line up department and community in term of providing relevant information on the issue of DRR, HEALTH, and LIVELIHOOD. A turnout of 3604 community members registered at LSA across all the four blocks with the objective to avail various services provided at the centre during the year.

- **WASH Campaign in 20 villages**

WASH campaign got carried out in all the 20 villages, members ensuring effective WASH practices among themselves like Practicing of Hand wash, maintaining of H.P and personal hygiene. During the campaign swasthya Dal members took lead to demonstrate WASH GOOD practices among community members in order to educate them. Altogether 917 members from village participated in the drive during the year that further resulted in construction of 62 zero cost soak pit, 92 HP repairing and raising work across the project areas practice of WASH good practices in their lives.

- **Raised and repairing of hand pumps**

During the reporting time efforts were made to negotiate with PRI for installing HP as per our project mandate and this regard our VLLSS took lead role in the entire process and finally at 2 places HP raising was done. The process of installation work started with the identification of Mason and quotation of material supply. This followed by procurement of materials and construction work. This year we specifically focused, those pockets where the safe drinking water facility was very bad.

- **Orientation of school children on WASH Practices**

279 school children got Oriented and participated in a competition on Health and Hygiene measures in 7 units to ensure practice of hand washing during Key time, safe water handling (collection, storage and use), environmental cleaning, safe disposal of household waste and diarrheal. Entire event was done in two phases where in Phase one-school children were orientated on Public health messages and its application in their day-to-day life. In the second phase different competition in form of Essay and Quiz on above said messages were organized and successful students were rewarded. Before involving and strengthening school a meeting was conducted with all the project staff.

- **Input support to farmers for promotion/ replication of crop packages [Pre- flood paddy cultivation with SRI, System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)]**

During the period, 100 farmers from all our working blocks motivated to initiate wheat/Paddy cultivation with Systematic Root Intensify techniques. The process began with the identification of farmers who opted SRI for cultivating wheat/ paddy. After the identification process, the data bank was generated and documented at block level. During activity implementation, our

CLAs/BCs kept close eye on the entire process and made coordination among Krishi Salahkar/SMS and Farmers. Apart from it during reporting period farmers also supported with agriculture tonic namely BOOM FLOWER that proven very effective in enhance the productivity.

- **Establishment of Demonstration Plot**

3 SRI demonstration plots (Wheat) developed in the intervened villages to showcase benefits of SRI in terms of low input cost & more yield. Risk increased due to low rainfall but the chance of failure has been minimized by linking the farmers with diesel subsidy from the agriculture department. The 3 SWI (Wheat) demo plots has shown immense growth & involved farmers benefited through good yield.

Outcome

- Village level CCP developed across 20 intervened villages & these plans have been forwarded in the ward sabha & gram sabha in few villages & actions initiated under MNREGA & on similar front the rest of the plans will also be forwarded in the upcoming Gram Sabhas & similar efforts would be made for assimilation of the plan in the block & district level plan
- Community resilience developed in 20 villages in the wake of flood situation due to preparation of family survival kits, formation of task force enhanced skills on administering first aid search and rescue, MOCK DRILL exercises
- Interface meeting conducted with PRI/other stake holder resulted in streamlining DRR work in their agenda resulted in series of work got completed through Mukhia fund ,MNREGA
- LSA has been established and started functioning as a resource centre for disseminating information and providing services related to Disaster mitigation in all the four blocks resulted increase in better access of community in availing services under different government schemes
- Hygienic practices have evolved which is visible in the family level in terms of hand washing, cleanliness in and around the houses of VLLSS members in all the 20 villages
- School children across 08 intervened schools have been involved in hand washing practice before mid day meal and are practicing the same.
- Raising of 2 HP was done in DALIT TOLA for ensuring safe drinking water where as repairing of HP also done to minimize the threat of water borne diseases
- The flood friendly farming i.e SRI/SWI, vermin composting, has been promoted with 100 members of farmers club to maximise their productivity is aiming for better yield
- Government officials /PRI and other stake holders got familiar with the DRR related IDF/OXFAM INDIA initiatives through block/district/state level meetings with the objective to finding new ways for effective coordination

Achievements

- Regular meeting with the SMC led to ensuring hand washing practice amidst children before Midday meal in 4 schools through availability of soap at HP sites.
- The existing DDMP was procured and reviewed by partner organization and initiatives taken to generate NGOs wise relevant data at organization level to enrich the existing plan
- Show casing of successful model through District Level Workshop on the issue of DRR and CCA well acclaimed by the media and other line department widening the chances of its replication in other areas also
- Collaboration established with Bihar Education Program to promote WASH issues and this regard WASH promotional materials were procured for display in our intervention areas
- 20 Village level lok sahyog samiti formalized and nurtured in all targeted villages on flood preparedness and mitigation measures focusing on water sanitation and hygiene, alternative livelihood skills covering direct population of Approx 7075 (**Female – 3082, Male 3993**)

- 824 families across 20 villages have developed resilience in the wake of flood situation due to their participation in activity like CCP, preparation of family survival kits, Mock Drill sessions, volunteer's trainings e.t.
- Community in all the targeted villages shown readiness to counter flood or any crisis by preparing triangular bandage, Procuring material for artificial stretcher, Preparation of FSK and other stuff
- Members of 20 Swasthya Dal take lead in WASH Promotional events at community level and made community vibrant to take initiative on practicing five step of hand washing, Construction of Zero cost soak pit, HP raising and repairing, Diarrheal management, Listing of pregnant and lactating mothers e.t.c in their respective villages
- Community skill on vermin compost got enhanced among 100 farmers through input support that gave community a good amount of exposure and learning for its wider replication despite some cases of failure. Further a good number of farmers also applied for government support to do it at larger level
- 100 farmers also got assistance and their skill enhanced through demonstration plot on SRI techniques of paddy and wheat cultivation resulted ensuring higher yield though in some cases shortcoming also helped them in thinking to improvise it further

Threats/ Challenges & Mitigation Measures

During reporting period following points came as a threat/ challenges

- DDMA not in existence practically at district
- lesser responsive government officials for Disaster Management
- Unavailability of updated DDMP for muzaffarpur
- lesser prioritize disaster mitigation plans in Gram/Aam sabha
- Lesser accountability of school management to pursue hygiene promotion
- Politicalisation on flood issues (Relief)
- Disaster preparedness still lies low at the priority list of the affected & vulnerable community
- Weak or least presence of Disaster Department at block and village level
- No concrete plan of action to address DRR issues at government end
- Huge migration of productive population for longer period
- The obstacle like teacher strike that continued for longer period restricted the momentum of WASH promotional activities in the Schools
- Government strategy of cash benefits in their programs influence target community to think in a similar way within the project
- The flood prone area always have the crunch of all kind of resources that somehow could not support the project to meet its required objective in a bigger way
- The issue of flood management is now lesser prioritize among community because its severity is not registered since last 4 to 5 years

In the past efforts were made to dovetail with District Disaster Department for streamlining DRR issues but as the DDMA has its least presence in the district the entire process put on hold and seemed as a big challenge in the project.

During the reporting period regular interaction were made with District disaster department for leveraging resources and this regard we procured DDM plan for the year 2004 – 2005 that got shared and reviewed with partner organization. For its value addition efforts were made by compilation of NGO data bank in relation to include it in DDMP and this compiled data of 5 NGO partner was collected for handing over it to district disaster department.

Key Learning

- The community mobilization part should go separately and given due priority in the beginning to ensure quality group composition
- Action driven practical inputs have more retention capacity among group members compare to theoretical inputs
- Advocacy work should be more specific and supported with follow up activity for tapping resources from line departments
- The representation of PRI/ANM and other stake holders in meetings or other program's event speed up the momentum of the program
- The benefits of SRI cropping largely depends on the efforts put by farmers as it requires regular hand holding as compare to normal cropping practice
- WASH promotional activities especially in Dalit tola requires more resources and efforts because of their poor infrastructure
- Government driven programs coming as an opportunity for other stake holders i.e. NGO to work for the same cause

Case: - 1

Name:- Mukesh Kumar ,
Father's Name:- Vijay Prasad
Village/Panchayat-Block:- Hazart pur / Mazhali, Minapur



I am a native of Hazarat pur village and have 5 members in my family which includes father, mother and two brothers . My occupation is farming and my family is dependent on the agricultural produce during the crops season for its sustenance. Our lives are continuously affected with the occurrence of floods which results in huge losses due to crop damage as well as other related problems cause of it i.e. food, water, health & sanitation. Since time immemorial, I have been involved in traditional method of crop cultivation and the produce from the same piece of land over the years is on the decline. Thus, wage labor and seasonal migration become means to fulfill the need of the family, which of course comes with its set of exploitation. I always used to think hope I could produce more grain from this land as I could a decade back and thus be in a better position to feed my family.

The answer came in the form of Oxfam supported IDF's project, during which in August, 2012 a training was organized on SRI technique to produce paddy , which provided hope to me in terms of increasing the crop production to increase food sufficiency for my family. After the training, I decided to experiment on cultivating 0.5 acre (10 Kattha) of land based on the directions provided during training on SRI technique. I found it slightly difficult during the seeds sowing period as I had to place 2 seeds together at a distance of 8 inches from the next as well as when the plants started showing up the villagers kept commenting that my field is going to remain empty this way. No sooner after the first irrigation and weeding process the result was visible in the affirmative and after the second irrigation the entire field looked much more greener than any other field with the same standing crop(wheat). On further observation, I noticed that due to traditional cultivation wherein 5-7 plants grew from one spot I had 35-40 plants growing from the same. Thus better yield at the entire village level is evident from the standing crop and my belief has been further bolstered on SRI technique for increased food sufficiency. I have also compared the final product with my last year that was done traditionally and found that 3 quintals was more from the previous one.

Case: - 2

Name:- Vibha Devi,
Father's Name:- Shiv Sanker Singh
Village/Panchayat-Block:- Locha / Dahila Gaighat

I Vibha Devi wife of Shiv Sanker Singh lives in locha village of Dahila Patsarwa Panchayat along with four kids. My husband works out as a wage labour in Delhi. We have only 10 Kathha of Land that contributes very little in meeting our expenses. In the month of September 12, I joined IDF and got elected as a president of Village level lok Sahyog Samiti. After joining IDF I learnt so many new things that includes promotion of vermin compost in a thermo box that really made me attracted to initiate this venture. IDF also helped me in this and providing worm and a thermo box to initiate this and after the orientation, Immediately purchased 2-thermo box and made a visit to neighboring village Hasna to understand it more practically as IDF staff told that in the past same support was given in Hasna village under OXFAM INDIA supported program. In my visit to Hasna, I met Mr. Bipin Kumar and learnt the process in detail. During my visit I also came to know that Mr. Bipin has expended this venture in a bigger way and now producing 5 QUNINTAL OF VERMIN COMPOST in a year. This visit really encouraged me and I have started this in three-thermo boxes. During the tenure of three months, I carefully handled and nurtured the venture by incorporating all the instruction that I learnt during orientation program further regular supportive monitoring of IDF staff also helped me to get best out of it.



In the 2nd week of March 13, my all-hard work seemed justified as I successfully produced approx 60 K.G of vermin compost that for me was a great achievement. Presently I am looking forward for government support and this regard already filled the form and handed over to concerning SMS

“Kechua se khad banake keth me dale per paidawar jaroor barhi aur mithi halka aure upjao hoie ”

Case: - 3

Name:- Radha kumari
Father's Name:- Ramesh Kumar
Village/Panchayat- Kamarthu/Kamarthu
Block:- Gaighat

I am in class 7th in Kamarthu Middle School at gaighat block. My farther namely is a wage labour who earns money for our upbringing by doing the work of wage labor. I always have the believe that I could not justify my potential of doing something good for our society due to our limited resources but after joining the school sanitation committee in the month of October 12 my whole perspective has changed and I got a mission in my life.



During one of the orientation program organized by IDF I got the opportunity to learn so many things regarding hygiene promotion that includes Five steps of hand washing, Diarrheal management, Garbage disposable, personal hygiene that give me a fair amount of idea on the said issues.

After my inclusion in hygiene committee, I immediate asked our Head Master to provide us lifebuoy soap that I got despite his apprehension of its wasting. After getting the soap, I started a drive of five-step hand washing with the junior student of school that initially proved a daunting task, as they were hardly interested in doing so. After initial failure I took support of Mr. Goni mahto (School support staff) and motivated school children to wash hand before mid day meal. Gradually the movement of hand washing get momentum as most of the student joined the hand-washing drive and followed five steps.

Presently in my school approx, 70 % of the children is practicing hand washing following five step. My teacher and Head Master are also praising and happy with the initiatives. In addition to this I also motivated my father and mother to install toilet in my house and despite money crunch we installed toilet in my house. - **“Jab ham vidyalaye se gujarte hai to bachha sab bolta hai ki haat tikh se nahi dho ge to Radha didi se sikayat kar de ge”**

Name of the Project	: Let Girls Be Born
Supporting Agency	: Plan India
Starting date	: June 01, 2011
Coverage	: Palamu, 02 Blocks , 20 Panchayats, 83 Villages
Population	: Direct : 22000 Indirect :- 107945

Goal

Empowering the community for eliminating Sex Selection & Determination and guarantee the right of girls to be born in the selected districts of six states by December 2013.

Objectives

- To make members of targeted communities aware of female feticide and its negative effect on women's health and thus creating balance in the society in 4 districts of Jharkhand state by December 2013 and develop the selected Panchayats of the districts as model district.
- To establish and support community based advocacy groups on rights of girl child with members from Local Self Governments/PCPNDT Advisory committee.
- To set up community based support systems for adolescents and newly married women, through which they can get advice, orientation and immediate help in case of a forced sex selective abortion
- To sensitize the larger civil society including Media, lawyers, doctors and college.
- To establish a successful model that can be scaled up to state and national level.

Activities

Foot March: IDF organized Foot March in different Panchayats during the reporting period with the objective of

- To sensitize the community (who are out of reach) on the rights of girl child.
- To mobilize the general people on negative social impact of declining sex ratio.
- To accelerate the momentum of environment building on related issue.



PRI members, Sahiya, AWW, youths, SHG members participated in the march with placards, banners and slogans related to importance of girl child and LGBB issues. All foot march ended with meeting where IDF team members and stakeholders shared their views on related issues. All together 15 foot marches organized during the reporting period in 15 different panchayats.

This supports in making supportive environment, spreading messages and making people aware on related issues. People could sensitize on the ill effect of declining sex ratio. People rushed out from their houses while rally crossed through their homes. They were very much eager to know "what is happening". This helped in increasing the participation of community in other programmes of LGBB.

Nukkad Natak: Street play is a strong and effective means of communication. It covers larger group of community and spread messages in entertaining way. General people could able to remember the messages for long time and it has better impact on the community. Therefore it was decided to organize the street plays under this project. Nukkad Natak was performed by the Nukkad Natak Team in far off locations/hamlets as per the pre-determined schedule. It was focus on the position of young male and their family due to reduced number of female and importance of the girl child. Title of the Natak was "Bees Sal Baad". Message of the Natak was "Let the Girls

Born". Panchayat Motivator mobilized the people with the support of Sahiya, AWW at the performance place. Nukkad Natak Team reached the pre-determined place on scheduled date and performed the Natak accordingly. During the performance team reflected the importance of the girl child by showing posters of different successful women of her field i.e. Lata Mangeskar, Kiran Bedi, Kalpana Chawla, Lawyer, Doctor etc. Message was that girls could reach at any height of the society, if society provides them such opportunities. The performances were followed by the brief session by the IDF team to know the feedback and quench the queries of the audience. Apart from this feedback format was also filled up in which audiences shared their views on questions related to natak

52 shows were performed in 52 villages of 16 intervention Panchayats. People understood the message of the Natak as it was in simple and local language. It helped in creation the advantageous environment as the show was very live and people could relate themselves with the message of the show.

Cycle Rally: IDF organized 7 cycle rallies in different Panchayats during the reporting period with the support of school children and members of youth club. Purpose of organizing the cycle rally were:

- To sensitize the community (who are out of reach) on the rights of girl child.
- To mobilize the general people on negative social impact of declining sex ratio.
- To accelerate the momentum of environment building on related issue.



Initially Panchayat Motivators contacted and discussed about organizing the cycle rally with the Headmaster of the school of the village and requested them to allow and motivate the students to participate in the cycle rally. Simultaneously they also discussed it with youth club members, sahiya & AWW and finalized the start and end point with their support. IDF district team reached the place on scheduled date and time. School Students and members of youth club participated in the rally. They crossed from different hamlets of the villages with pla-cards, banners and slogans related to importance of girl child and LGBB issues after flagged off by School Headmaster and Mukhiya of the Panchayat. These rallies ended with meeting where IDF team members and stakeholders shared their views on related issues.

This supports in spreading messages and making people aware on related issues. Youths realized the ill effect of declining sex ratio and importance of girls for the society. People could initiate chatting on the issue as they felt associated with the programme. People specially youths rushed out from their homes when rally crossed through their houses and joined the rally with enthusiasm.

International Women Day: IDF celebrated International Women Day at block level in both Patan and Sadar block with the support of Panchayat & VHSNC members, SHG members, youths etc. IDF organized drawing and easy competition among the girls on LGBB related issues. Block Motivators organized drawing and easy competition among the adolescent girls of the youth group and school girls with the support of Panchayat Motivator and Teachers of the school one day prior to the International Women Day. 1st, 2nd and 3rd were selected among the participants by Block Motivator, Panchayat Motivator and school teacher jointly. Prizes were distributed among the winners on the occasion of International Women Day. Panchayat Motivator distributed the invitation letters among the eminent persons and disseminated the information among the community to participate and make the programme success. Mukhiya, PRI Members, AWW, Sahiya, youth, SHG members etc participated in the programme. Rally was organized at both places to highlight the importance of the day and make the people

sensitize towards women after lighting the lamp by the chief guest. Youths, SHG members, PRI members, Sahiya, AWW etc were participated in the rally.

Community of the villages shared that first time they were witnessed of International Women Day. They did not know the importance of the day prior to this programme. They decided to celebrate this day every year at their own level to recognize the contribution of women for the society. They shared this programme introduced another aspect of the women.

Celebration of Balika Janmotsav: Balika Janmotsav was celebrated in Sua Panchayat. The purpose of organizing the programme was to mainstream the importance and value of the girl child in the society and to motivate the community to start the celebration of girl child birth. IDF team members identified those parents who had only girl children and opted vasectomy or tubectomy. Simultaneously they also list down those parents who blessed with girl child in recent past and also list down those parents who encourage their daughters for their studies etc in spite of their financial crisis.

The day started with a rally in which SHG members, Sahiya, AWW, and youths were participated. They crossed from different hamlets of the village with banners, posters, pla-cards and slogans related to importance of girls & birth registration. This rally ended at Panchayat Bhwan with meeting. Sri Daroga Singh, Mukhiya of Sua panchayat distributed the honour letter to identified parents and blessed the newly born girl child for their bright future and motivated the community to let the girls born.

This programme created supportive environment for the girls. Village people realized that birth of daughter is not a crush for the society. Daughters could also be pride for the family and society if they received equal and supportive environment. Participants realized the roles of parents in context of daughters and inspired from those parents who were supporting their daughters in achieving their desired goal or dream in spite all difficulties.

Project Staff training: Two days orientation cum training programme was organized for all the staff of LGBB Project on 28th and 29th August 2012. Objective of the programme was:

1. To re-orient the project staff on Project Goal, objectives and outcome as per log frame and commitments.
2. To discuss the activities of F.Y. 2012-13 and their role and responsibilities.
3. To develop understanding on Panchayat Advocacy Group and Village Support Group.

Mr. Arshad Hussain, PC Plan-India oriented the staff on village support group and Panchayat advocacy group. This helped the staff in developing their understanding about the concept of village support group and panchayat advocacy group. It also helped the staff in developing their understanding on the probable members of advocacy and village support groups, role & responsibilities of probable members etc. Prior to this Goal, Objectives, activities, role & responsibilities of the staff and outcome of the project has been explained and discussed. It also helped them in developing their understanding on Gender, sex & sexuality and their role & responsibilities for different activities under FY 2012-13. Altogether 12 staff oriented and enhanced their skills on village support group and panchayat advocacy group.

Birth Registration Camp: One day Birth registration Camp was held in the Palnhe Kalan village of Palnhe Kalan Panchayat in the month of August 2012. The camp was organized to create awareness among the community about the importance and significance of Birth registration of children and to get the Birth registered of children within 21 days. Before organizing the birth camp, information was shared with the Panchayat Sewak and the mukhiya of the Palnhe Kalan Panchayat. After getting consent from them date and venue was decided keeping in mind the reach of the people. It was decided that the camp will organize in the Utkramit Madya Vidyalya, Palnhe Kalan. Many parents along with their children had turned up at the camp place to take the benefits of this camp. A total of 6 children below the age of 21 days were issued Birth Certificates immediately by the Panchayat Sevak and the Mukhiya of the Panchayat.

Orientation of Sahiya on Flip Book: IDF oriented the sahiyas of its working area in four batches on flip book developed on declining sex ratio and PCPNDT Act 1994. IDF has shared the issue with the CS of the district prior to organize the orientation programme. CS suggested to

consult the respective MOI/Cs in this regard. IDF consulted the MOI/C of Patan CHC and shared the flip book developed for Sahiyas and requested him to support in organizing the orientation programme. We also handed a request letter to him in this regard. He asked to coordinate with Block Programme Manager (BPM) and asked him to provide his full support and coordination. We decided to conduct the orientation programme at cluster level for effective and better output. Place and date of orientation was decided with the consultation of BPMU. Finally it was shared with the MOI/C and he provided his approval for the same. He ordered all the concerned BTTs to communicate the related Sahiyas for the orientation programme through the letter. We adopted the same process in Sadar Block and received approval from the MOI/C to conduct the orientation Programme. We oriented altogether 78 Sahiyas of both block in 4 batches. Apart from this we oriented 12 such sahiyas who were absent during the orientation programme. We oriented them separately in the field.

Sahiyas realized that this flip book would help them in conducting and initiating the meeting with the beneficiaries in the field. They also shared that beneficiaries could understand the messages easily as the flip book is in simple language and pictorial. Pictorial section of the flip book would create interest among the beneficiaries. About 15 to 20 sahiyas are using the flip book during their meetings.

Orientation of School Teachers: 60 teachers were oriented in 3 batches on identified LGBB



issues. Initially we consulted the District Education Officer to issue a letter at his end to participate teachers in the orientation programme on the basis of our last experiences. As last time teachers could not participate in desired number. But DEO has some concerns and showed his inability in doing so. Then we consulted the DC in this regard. She instructed the DEO from her end to cooperate IDF. After her instruction he (DEO) suggested us to orient them during their sector meeting after taking approval from the Block Education Officer (BEO). We consulted the BEO as suggested by DEO and requested him to support in organizing the orientation programme.

He allowed us to orient them during their cluster meeting and shared the date of cluster meeting. We reached the place at time on scheduled date and orient the teachers on identified LGBB issues.

It was tried to sensitize them on their role and contribution towards the society as they have important place in the society. Teachers could sensitize on the ill effect of declining sex ratio on the society, negative effect on the health of women and provisions of PCPNDT Act. They shared that it is very concern issue for the society. They asked to orient the students during their classes.

Orientation of Appropriate Authority at State Level: An orientation programme was organized at the state level for the Appropriate Authorities and Nodal Officers PCPNDT in collaboration of NRHM of all 24 districts of Jharkhand to acquaint them with the provisions of the PCPNDT Act and conducting decoy operation. Principal Secretary Health, Government of Jharkhand was the Chief Guest of this programme. All the Appropriate Authority and Nodal Officer, PCPNDT Act participated in the workshop. Resource Person, Dr. Neelam Singh, oriented the participants on the provisions of PCPNDT act (with latest amendments), power, role & responsibilities of A.A. process of seal and seizer and related prerequisites, action to be taken before and after the seal and seizer. She discussed all the issues in detail and addressed all the queries of the participants simultaneously. Other resource person Mr. Rajan Chaudhary shared his practical experiences and related consequences of conducting decoy operation. He also shared the preventative measure related to conducting decoy operation.

This orientation programme helped the participants in enhancing their skills and strengthens their skill for the enforcement of the PCPNDT Act. Mr. K. Vidyasagar, Principal Secretary Health,

Government of Jharkhand suggested to conduct seal and seizure action against the unregistered ultrasound clinics and the ultrasound clinics who were not maintaining the proper records after Diwali and Chhath Pooja.

Orientation of Newlywed Couple: 74 Newlywed couples are oriented in two phases on identified LGBB issues at district level. Panchayat Motivators were requested to identify/select the couple before organizing the orientation programme. There were certain criteria to identify/select the couples, which were as follows:

- Couple who had married within one year.
- Literate and Vocal
- Have identity within the community
- Have interest towards social work.

All the panchayat motivators identified the couple within their community according to the above mentioned criteria. All the identified couples oriented at district level in two phases on identified LGBB issues. It was shared to them to keep special vigil on those pregnant ladies and their husbands who conceived for first time and who had only girl child during the orientation programme.

This orientation programme helped them in developing their understanding on gender, sex & sex determination, ill effects of declining sex ration on society and women health. They also learnt some basics of counseling.

Oriented couples identified other couples of their hamlets or village and shared their learning as peer education.

Orientation of Adolescent/ Youth: Youths are the future of any country. Development and change in any country depends on the thoughts and attitude on the youth of the country. Therefore IDF involved youths and adolescent under this project. IDF oriented them at cluster level in 5 phases on identified LGBB issues. Boys and girls both oriented in these orientation programme. All together, 140 youths were oriented on LGBB issues.



These orientation programmes helped them in developing their understanding on gender, sex & sex determination. This could help them in analyzing the situation of their society in more focused way on identified issues of LGBB. They tried to spread the message of gender balance, to avoid sex selection & sex determination and ill effects of declining sex ratio within their family and neighbours.

District level Workshop with USG centre radiologist/Doctors/DAC and DIMC members:

District level workshop in collaboration with the District Health Society with USG centre radiologist/Doctors/DAC and DIMC members organized in 4 districts (Palamu, Latehar, Hazaribag, Koderma & Giridih) The workshop was focused on

- To sensitize the Medical Officers and members of DAC on the issue declining child sex ratio.
- To orient the participants on provision of PC&PNDT Act, its strength, process of conducting routine inspection and overall documentation as per the provision of law process,



- To sensitize the USG centres owner in proper maintenance of records, filling up of Form “F” and increasing awareness on the provisions of PCPNDT Act.

IDF organized these workshops with the support of Plan-India and District Health Society. Mr. Arshad Hussain, PC Plan-India was the resource person for these workshops. He oriented the participants on the issue of declining child sex ratio, provisions of PCPNDT act (with latest amendments), power, role & responsibilities of DAC, process of seal and seizer and related prerequisites, action to be taken before and after the seal and seizer in detail. He also shared about the maintenance of the records. He informed the participants that

1. Every centre has to maintain a register showing up (in serial order) the names & addresses of men and women who went for PND procedures or test or genetic counseling; name of their spouse/father and date of their first reporting
2. Records of each pregnant woman are to be maintained by every genetic/USG clinic/imaging centre is to be specified in form F.
3. All records, forms of consent, lab. Results, microscopic pictures, sonographic plates/slides etc. are to be preserved for a period of 2 years
 - a. In case of any legal proceedings, records are to be preserved till the final disposal of former
4. All centers have to send a complete report regarding all pre-conception or pregnancy related procedures/tests/techniques by 5th of the following month.
MOI/Cs, BPMs, doctors and USG owners could develop their understanding on the provisions of PCPNDT Act and maintenance of related records. This orientation programme helped the DAC and DIMC members in enhancing their skills for conducting routine inspection and monitoring of ultrasound and sonographic centers.

College Seminar: 3 (2 in Ranchi city and 1 in Daltonganj) college seminars were organized during the reporting period. Students were oriented on sex & gender, reasons of declining sex ratio, its impact on the society & women health and some provisions of PCPNDT Act. It was also discussed with them how they could contribute in minimizing the gap. Basically the idea was to develop the support group of sensitized and oriented students to take initiative to motivate their peers to address these issues.

Case -1

नाम- सुरेश मेहता, उम्र - 45पंचायत कांकेकला ग्राम - कांकेकला

शिर्षक - दादा ने कराया अपनी पोती की पहचान

आज मैं एक ऐसी घटना के बारे में बताने जा रहा हूँ जो मुझे अपने कार्यक्रम पर गर्व दिलाता है। आई.डी.एफ., प्लान इंडिया के एल.जी.बी. बी. परियोजना से सारे ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों में समुदाय में समझ बढ़ी है। इस बड़े हुए समझ को एक उदाहरण देकर समझा रहा हूँ। कांकेकला गाँव में एक सुरेश मेहता नाम के व्यक्ति हैं जिनका उम्र 45 वर्ष होगी। उनके तीन बेटे हैं जिसमें उन्होंने एक लड़का उन्होंने शादी किया है, उस लड़के का नाम मिथलेश मेहता तथा पत्नि सिंधु देवी हैं जो गर्भवति भी हैं। उसके गर्भवति होने का सुचना मुझे नहीं था जिसका कारण था कि वह मेरे चली गयी थी। अपने ससुराल कांकेकला आने के बाद उसे प्रसव कराने के लिए हॉस्पिटल ले जाया जा रहा था कि रास्ते में ही प्रसव हो गया और एक कन्या शिशु पैदा ली। पति मिथलेश मेहता तथा श्वसुर रास्ते से ही वापस घर ले आए। अगले दिन सुबह मैं अभी अभी अपने बेड से उठा ही था कि आवाज आया कहों है शतिश बाबु, तो मैं घर से बाहर निकला और उनसे पुच्छा क्या बात है? क्या काम है? उसने कहा - रउवा आई.डी.एफ. में काम करही। मैंने कहा हॉ। उसने बताया हमार बाबू मिथलेश के यहां लड़की जन्म लेलेबा, ओकरे जन्म प्रमाण पत्र बनवावेला आईल हिए, रउवा जन्म प्रमाण पत्र बनवहि न। देख सुरेश चाचा जन्म प्रमाण पत्र हम त ना बनाई, इ त पंचायत सेवक बनवेला, हम त लोगन के बताइला कईसे बनी कहों बनी कबले बनी। हां त बाबु बता द न कईसे बनतई। हमने उसे बताया रउवा बहुत अच्छा समय पर आईल हीये काहे कि लड़की के अभी जन्म लेवल चार दिन ही होवत बा, वइसे तो जन्म के 21 दिन तक पंचायत सेवक फ्री में बना देवलथी। त ओकरा ला का करेला पड़ी हमरा। सब बतावतहीए। देखुं हमरा लगे एक फार्म बा जेकरा देवथी ओकरा भर के पंचायत सेवक के देवे से उ एगो गुलाबी रंग के फार्म में सब कुछ पुछ के भर लिहे ओकर बार ओकरे आधार पर उ जन्म प्रमाण पत्र बना के रउवा के दे दिहे। ह त दे द उ फार्म, देवथी। एकरा रउवे भर दिहु बाबु, अच्छा भर देवथी, मेरे भरने के बाद, पंचायत सेवक त इहां बहुते कम आवेला कइसे करब। ओकरो उपाय बा इ फार्म के रउवा फोटो कॉपी करवा लेब आउर एक कॉपी भर के मुखिया के देदेब तथा दूसरका कॉपी में मुखिया से साइन आउर मोहर करवाके अपने पास रखले रहब। मुखियाजी के यहां पंचायत सेवक



आवत जात रहलथी राउर पोती जन्म प्रमाण पत्र बना के उहे रख दिहे आउर रउवा आठ दस दिन बाद जाके मुखियाजी से ले लेब। उन्होने कहा बहुत अच्छा बतईली रउवा। देखु सुरेश चाचा राउर समाज में कुछ अलग तरह के पहचान बनल बा जइसे रउवा अपन पोती के खातिर जन्म प्रमाण पत्र बनवाइब इ बात आउरो सबे के रउवा बतइती त यबे के फाइदा होइत। जरूर बाबू जरूर बताइब अरे पहले हमिन इबारे में कहां जानत रही इ त इई. डी.एफ. के इ प्रोग्राम एल.जी.बी.बी. के करामात बा कि हिमन अब जन्म प्रमाण पत्र के फाइदा जान गईली। अच्छा तो एक बात आउर हमरा बाबू के इ त पहिले लड़की इई त लक्ष्मी लाडली योजना के लाभ मिलतई? हॉ राउर पोती त मुख्यमंत्री लक्ष्मी लाडली योजना के लाभ ले करतहलक मगर एक कारण बा कि ओकर जन्म संस्थागत नइखे भइल। मुख्यमंत्री लक्ष्मी लाडली योजना के फाइदा उहे लड़की बच्ची के मिलेला बा जेकर जन्म संस्थागत होखे, आउर माता पिता के दो ही संतान होखे। इ त बड़ा गलती होगइलक। हां गलती त हो गइल बा अगर रास्ते में जन्म हो गइल रहे तो ओइसने लेले लेले हॉस्पिटले चल जाएला हलक। उहां जाए से जन्म प्रमाण पत्र भी बन जाइत, मातृत्व जननी सुरक्षा के तकह सरकारी पैसा भी मील जाइत। गलती त होगइलक बाबू अब से ध्यान रखब कि घर में ही प्रसव ना हावे।

CASE-2

शीर्षक – वंश बेटा बेटा से नही, गुणो से चलता है

नाम– तारावती देवी, उम्र – पति – संजय सिंह, ए ग्राम – सिक्की कला, पंचायत – मेराल, ब्लॉक – पाटन, पलामू, झारखण्ड

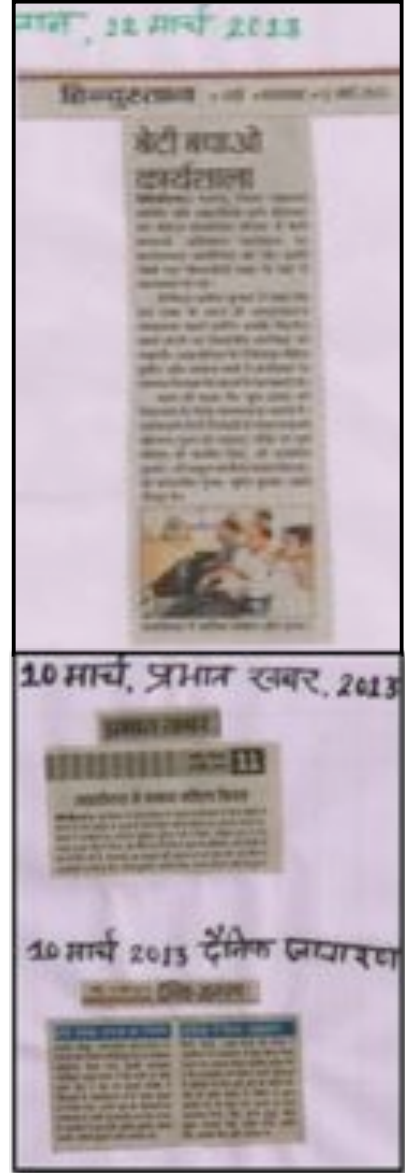
पूर्व की व्यक्तिगत स्थिति – तारावती देवी की सास भगमानी देवी हैं, जिनके चार बेटे हैं, में गर्भवतियों का सूचना लेने के लिए ऑगनबाडी केन्द्र सिक्की कला में गया था, वहां की सेविका भगमानी देवी हैं, उनसे मिला, उन्होने गर्भवतियों का संख्या दिया। ऑगनबाडी सेन्टर में मेरी गर्भवति महिला तथा धात्रि महिलाओं से बैठक होते रहती हैं उसमें उन्होने मुझे बताते हुए सुना था। अतः वो मुझसे पुच्छते हुए बोली – बाबू कहीं बेटा – बेटा के जाँच ना होखई, कहीं देख न। तब मैं बोला – केकरा करावेला बा, तब वो सारा बात विस्तार से बताने लगी।

हमर बड़का बाबू संजय बा उ पुलिस में बा आउर ओकर पाँच गो बेटिये बेटि हो गईलन वही पुतोह फिर गर्भवति बा। कितना महिना के गर्भ बा– तीन महिना होइत इई। अच्छा दूसरका बाबू अजय जे पुलिस में बा उनको दु बेटिये इई। आउर दुनो बड़ा आपरेशन से होइल इई। अब उनकर बच्चा नहीं होतई। तीसरका बाबू दिलीप बाड़े उनकर हूँ एगो बेटिये बा, छव वर्ष हो गइलक फिर बच्चा होते नईखे। रउवे बताउ हमर त खनदान के नामे खतम होवे जात बा, इहे से हम चाहत रही कि एगो बेटा हो जईतक त खनदान चलत रहित।

उनके बातों को सुनने के बाद मैं उन्हे समझाने लगा। देखुं चाची इहां आई. डी. एफ. के तरफ से प्लान इणिया के सहयोग से एल. जी. बी. बी. परियोजना चलत बा, आउर इ परियोजना के काम कन्या भ्रूण हत्या रोकेला बा। चाची रउवा त टीके कहली समाज के अनुसार, काहेकि समाज में अब भी बेटा आउर बेटा में भेद भाव कइल जात बा। मगर

बेटा बेटा से कम नइखन। आज बेटा का नइखन करत। सब कामें में बेटा त बेटा के बरोबर काम करत हथिन। ओकरा बस बेटा के जइसन बस मौका मिले ला चाहि अगर हमिन बेटा के देखे भाल बेटे के जइसे करत ही त बेटा सबे काम में आगे बढ़त जाईत बाड़े। जानत ही कुछ दिन पहले एक धावा दल आइल हलक जे अल्ट्रासाउण्ड मशीन वाला बहुते सेन्टर के जाँच कईलक, आउर बहुते सेन्टर के शिल कर दिहलक। यदि कोई कराइ त ओकरा ला कानून बनल बा। उ कानून के पी.सी.पी.एन.डी.टी. कहल जाला। एकर अन्तर्गत बेटा या बेटा के जाँच जे करवावेला, या जाँच करवावे मे जे सहायता करला जइसे सास, ससुर, पति, या अल्ट्रासाउण्ड वाला या डॉक्टर या कोई भी सहयोगी उ सबे के तीन से पाँच साल के जेल के सजा आउर पचास हजार से एक लाख रू. तक के जुर्माना हो सकला। इसलिए चाची बेटा या बेटा दोनो भगवान का दिया हुआ हैं। परमात्मा को देना होता तो आपके यहा बेटा देता। हो सकता है तारावती का जो छट्टा गर्भ है वह बेटा ही हो। चाहे बेटा पाँच हैं इन बेटियों में कोई अच्छा पढ़ लिख कर अपना अलग पहचान बनाये, आपके वंश को चलाए। इस कानून में गर्भवती को कोई सजा नहीं दिया जाता हैं। इसके बार वो बोली अच्छा बाबू आप तो बहुते अच्छा बात बताए अभी तो हम अपन बहु के टी टी टिकाकरण भी नईखी दिवइलें। ना भगमानी चाची रउवा ऑगनबाडी सेविका कोके भी अइसन बात सोचत ही। हां बाबू हमरा से बड़ा गलती हो जात रहे। अब लेकिन हम समझ गईलीं।

इसके बाद मैं दस दिन बाद फिर उनके यहां गया उस दिन तारावती देवी से मिला, उनसे बात किया। वो कहने लगी देखिए मेरी पाँच बेटा हो गई बेटा के आसरा में, इस बार मेरे गर्भ में कल रहे बच्चे का लिंग जाँच करवाने को कहा जा रहा था कि आप मेरे सास को समझाए तब सब का मन बना कि इस बार भी देख लेते हैं बेटा हो या बेटा जो हो, इसके बाद मैं आपरेशन करा लूंगी। मैं तो मां हूँ लेकिन मुझे इस समाज के लोग कहते हैं निर्वशी हैं, तब मुझे बहुत खराब लगता है, मैं आप से पुच्छता हूँ वंश बेटा से चलता है या बेटा, क्या बेटा वंश नहीं चला सकती, वंश तो बेटा – बेटा दोनो से चलता, जब तक बेटा नहीं रहेगी तो वंश नहीं चलेगा। बेटा तो दो वंश को चलाती है, अपने बाप का वंश, दूसरा अपने ससुर का वंश। इन्दरा गाँधी बेटा थी, उनका वंश चल रहा है कि नहीं? वंश बेटा – बेटा से नहीं चलता, वंश गुणो से चलता हैं। इसके बाद उसने कहीं इस बार जो हो अब तो मैं बेटा – बेटा का जाँच नहीं करवाऊंगी। अपने कोख में पल रहे बच्चे को जन्म दूंगी।



Name of the Project	: PARIVATAN	
Supporting Agency	: PCI (Project Concern International)	
Starting date	: June 01, 2012	
Coverage	: 1 Districts (Samastipur) , 10 Blocks , 169 Panchayats 520 Villages	
Population	: Direct :- 58118	Indirect :- 370500

Goal

Catalize collective community action to promote shifts in social norms and behaviour change to increase adoption of key family health and sanitation practices and enhance accountability and equity of health and sanitation services across Bihar by 2016.

Objectives

1. Foster and strengthen community structures in the eight intervention districts to improve family health and sanitation practices.
2. Strengthen accountability mechanism for health, sanitation and welfare services and schemes through community structures that work to advance equity, service access, quality and utilization in the innovation districts.
3. Establish a knowledge base of successful approaches to scale up community mobilization and build partnerships and mechanism to support state-wide scale up and sustainability of community mobilization interventions.

The programme is designed to bring about an improvement of health status of the Dalit, Mahadalit and backward Muslim in the state. Target group were women of 15-49 years who are to form group (size 15-20 members).

Major activities under the project conducted so far could be narrated as below

Village entry: Village entry is the first tool of community mobilization and laying foundation at community. It is a village level event where a group of community representatives both men and women (not more than 40) including PRI members/ICDS worker from all hamlets of the village are invited on an informed date at some public place. Community of 434 villages had first hand information about the programme and the village demographic data base was prepared out of information gathered during the event.

Group formation: Hamlet level structured/semi-structured meeting organised to mobilize the community to form (women) SHG under the programme. Women under reproductive age group (15-49 years) were organised in groups with strength of 15-20. A total of 3929 groups, represented by 58118 members from 434 revenue villages. Of the total nearly 20% were muslim group and rest 80% dalit and mahadalit.

Capacity building of project personnel: Project level staff (Block coordinators-BC and community coordinators-CC) capacitated at different levels on village entry, group formation, group nurturing, social entitlements etc. Beside CC and Saheli, on monthly meeting at block level, are oriented on thematic issues, reporting and other aspects of the programme. The Saheli/CC has been trained on different modules corresponding to the programmes.

Nurturing of SHGs: Weekly meeting with groups are conducted on regular basis by the Saheli (village level animator) with facilitation by community coordinator at Panchayat level. The women from the backward section have been facilitated to prepare group norms, importance of being in group and made oriented/trained on group management including group weekly saving and livelihood aspects. Tool rollout of modules on health and sanitation with group is a major activity to train the group members.

Social entitlement: A baseline survey conducted with - facilitation of SHG survey with all SHGs to see the status of services available at Govt. scheme/programme. As found that below 15% families have got their own toilet, RI services access – 58%, enrollment of child (3-6 years) in Anwanbari center – 78% among the targeted community. This study gives a way out to set strategy to meet the need of the beneficiaries.

GSAP (Group service access plan): This activity has been regular on monthly basis since March 13. Status of health service access for the SHG members, for lactating mother, pregnant women and child under 2 years. Every month action plan is made to meet the gap between status of services and the need of the beneficiaries.

Collaboration with Jeevika: All 9 BCs and 150 CCs were trained by Zeevika the programme under BRLPS (Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society) on livelihood/group formation. The training followed by the initiation of a collaborating work with the SHGs. Nearly 40% of the groups started regular weekly saving with range of 5-20 rupees.

Liaison with stakeholders: The PRIs, Health, ICDS and community opinion leaders are the major stakeholders beside INGO and local NGOs. In every panchayats to have ensured support and cooperation from PRIs, IDF in the programme, as an strategy, have developed a very good functional relationship with the PRIs-ward member/Mukhiyas and the Pramukh at the block level, too. Project personnel participate block level monthly meeting of PHC and ICDS to exchange updates and short out issues to meet service gaps. IDF Parivartan (supported by PCI), CARE India, BBC World Trust, Janani, WHP (World Health Partners) gather on monthly meeting at the district level and block level, too to exchange experiences of respective partners and decide collaborative plan for next month.

Outcomes

The project has achieved a lot by now towards meeting its objectives on different dimensions. i) The targeted beneficiaries (women of Dalit, Mahadalit and backward Muslim) are organised into groups for which they were to face obstacle by their husband at beginning stage. They are abiding by certain group norms developed by the group itself. Though group members are to depend on daily wage earning/household work to meet their livelihood, they are motivated to manage and evolved to sit for weekly meeting regularly. Apart from the set topic/agenda (health & sanitation and saving) the groups member raise individual/common issues like, problem related to services access on health, livelihood and try to find way out. ii) The group members have been aware about good health and sanitation behavior and they are also following it in their family and even trying to convince among their neighbor – hand washing during critical moments, garbage management, registration of pregnant women at ICDS center, complete RI, pregnancy care and caring of lactating mother and newborn/infant. iii) The groups, to a good extent, have understood their health issues and need. The members collectively are approaching to the FLW (front line workers) i. e. E. ANM/ASHA, ICDS worker for access to health services. The groups in many Panchayats have also made liaison with Mukhiya of respective panchayats. In many villages 3-5 groups collectively approached ICDS officer at block level and placed their demand in written for opening new ICDS center and PHC for new RI center and better health services. In some villages in Mohiuddinnagar, Bithan, Sarayanjan new points for RI started as a result of group initiated iv) 40% of the total 3929 SHGs have started regular weekly saving and now they have prepared to open bank account. They have also started interloaning to meet their family needs – child education, festival, house making/repairing, health (treatment), IGA (income generating activities) in few cases. v) They are now demanding/requesting for additional support – capacity building on livelihood aspects and financial support so that they can initiate IGAs, takes loan for in bit larger volume to meet their other family needs. vii) Neighboring people i. e. other that group members are also getting aware of about health and sanitation behavior.

Name of the Project	: “Promoting Sustainable Sanitation in Rural India”
Supporting Agency	: Global sanitation Fund
Starting date	: 22nd Dec2011
Coverage	: 1 Districts (Seraikella) , 09 Blocks , 136 panchayats 1146 Villages
Population	: Direct: - 1063485(M-543232, F -520226) Indirect: - 1063485

Background

In last six decades since independence India has witnessed a significant achievement in many of the Millennium development Goals like reduction of extreme hunger & poverty by increasing self-sufficiency in food grains, increased life expectancy however it is lagging behind in some of the very basic social and economic development indicators specially in the rural areas.

World Health organization / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) study report clearly reflected about use of improved sanitation facility by 21 per cent of Indian rural population and 69 per cent of Indian rural population that defecate in the open(Rural India thus accounting for about 60 per cent global population that defecate in the open).The TSC, an ambitious national level rural sanitation programme aims to responds to this significant challenge. TSC is being currently implemented at scale in 606 districts of 30 states/Union territories of the all districts where TSC is operational & the entire program duration. Although TSC has enabled the construction of 71 Million IHHL since its launch in 1999 till September 2010, there remain concerns over the pace and quality of the program’s implementation. When it comes to the state of Jharkhand, sanitation coverage is only 36 %(TSC data) with overall performance score of 46 in scale of 1-100.The percentage of budget spent is merely 28% of the total budget earmarked. In this context, it is very important that the pace of construction of toilets be accelerated significantly to achieve MDG target by 2012. In Jharkhand, toilet construction capacity required per day to reach 100 % coverage by 2012 should be 3429 per day but the current construction rate of toilets per day is approximately 25 % of that required,i.e.,833 per day. Scaling up sanitation coverage with universal inclusion and promoting the behavior change through mass awareness both need strategic focus to achieve the MDG by the deadline.

Scope of the Project

The proposed project, given the support it envisage for demand driven community level approaches aimed at improved sanitation coverage and hygiene practices and the emphasis placed on institutional strengthening , capacity building , multi –stakeholder engagement and learning, is consistent with the strategic underpinning of the TSC.

Despite the TSC several desirable design features and significant resources, the sanitation situation in rural India remains concerning. A range of institutional issue and capacity constrain at the will support community level intervention aimed to enabling access and effective use of improved sanitation facility and hygiene promotion at scale through demand driven approach that emphasis high quality awareness generation, demand generation and capacity building efforts and integrates elements of sanitation marketing and effective use of media. In parallel, it will:

1. Support institutional strengthening and capacity building at the state, district and sub-district level to enable to better respond to communication and capacity development needs, and scale up successful approaches.
2. Realize the potential of partnership with civil society, various Government departments and the private sector.
3. Promote multi stake holder coalition engagement and learning on a national canvas.

Goal

Achieve ODF status of 125 panchayat of Seraikella-Kharsawan district by Dec2015

Objectives

1. To contribute to sustainable sanitation use and hygiene promotion at scale.
2. To develop capacity for sustainable promotion of improved sanitation and hygiene.
3. To promote a culture of continuous learning among all stakeholder.

Implementation methodology

- **Need assessment for situation analysis:-** In inception of project, need assessment for 100 sample Panchayats will be organised to get acquainted with the exact scenario with regard to sanitation and hygiene situation. This will facilitate & guide in customizing the implementation in the target Panchayats.
- **Implementation through consortium of Partners:** The project will be implemented by a consortium of Four NGOs and it will be led by Integrated Development Foundation.
- **Participatory Planning approach:** Community led Total sanitation will be followed to motivate the desire of the community to change & go for action. Support will be extended to the community to come up with the local suitable solutions.
- **Coverage of Panchayats in phased manner:** -It has been planned to cover all 125 panchayats in phased manner and each GP would have intensive implementation for 2 minimum years.
- **Cluster approach for smooth Implementation:-** Cluster approach for implementation will be pursued under the project. A cluster will comprise of 4-5 Panchayats depending on the population, geographic proximity and operational suitability. One Cluster Coordinator deployed for each cluster to facilitate implementation community level activities and process.
- **Deployment of Specialist:-** Community Mobiliser/ Social Scientist and Hygiene Education experts will be engaged under the project for implementation of project keeping in view addressing the needs as per the socio economic cultural specificity priorities of men, women, and children are dealt diligently an inclusive approach for enabling sustainable sanitation and hygiene may be adopted.
- **IPC with key persons in the community:** Project envisage to harness position and influence of traditional tribal heads, religious leaders, opinion leaders, women SHG leaders, youth leader to extend interpersonal communication with local population to influence the community to adopt safe sanitation & hygiene practices.
- **Using folk Media & other vehicles for mass mobilization:** Folk media will be utilized for mobilizing the community on the importance of sanitation & hygiene & its repercussions in the absence of its availability & accessibility.
- **Liaison & Coordination:** Continuous liaison & coordination with Line departments-PHED, Education, Social welfare and Health will be maintained both at the block & district level fostering mutual support in attaining objectives of sustainable sanitation and hygiene at the community level.

Outcomes

Awareness creation and demand generation activities

- Total of 03 block coordinator, 06 cluster coordinator as per project requirement along with 02 IDF core staff members (PM & Community mobiliser cum social scientist) selected and placed in the project location for training on the project design, strategies and implementation methodology by nrmc india.
- *Geographic scale up planning is one of the pre-requisite component of PSSIRI project implementation. IDF finalized multi-year geographic coverage plan for 136 Panchayat of the district with close consultation with partners NGO, Government counterpart and key*

community stakeholder. Accordingly organization successfully consolidated all planned activities in 45 Panchayat as per geographic coverage plan till March2013.

- 364 quality village triggering activities (CLTS) implemented till March2013 , against 383 plan CLTS. CLTS use as a tool to stimulate self respect and ego of community to come in to action to adopt recommended sanitation behaviour. CLTS considered highly potential to achieve ODF villages.



- 1894 community follow up visit made in 364 villages where triggering process organized till March2013 across 45 operational Panchayat. Community Follow up action is the final step of CLTS exercise to achieve ODF villages/panchayat. Repeated communication with community provide ambit to convince to adopt new idea.

- 18990 household visits for door to door counseling done against 19150 targets by March2013. Interpersonal communication considered most powerful means in the social development sector to counseling and supporting individual, group and

community to change pre occupied mind set with scientific based information to adopt desirable behavior and practice on any social issue.

- 117 Gram Sava meeting facilitated to organized Vs 150 Gram Sava targeted till March2013. Gram Sava is the apex platform at village and Panchayat level to obtain consent of whole community of any particular geographic location to take final decision on any critical issue. IDF successfully harness this platform for effective implementation and achieving objective of PSSRI project at Seraikella.

Capacity Building Exercises 382 Jalsahayia (Core representative of VWSC) trained from



30 Panchayat Vs 450 target from 45 Panchayat till March2013. Success of sanitation project lies on the capacity of the VWSC. Jalsahayia is acting as member secretary as well treasure of the VWSC and only village level worker of NBA to link between scheme and community. IDF believes to win battle against poor sanitation status in rural area by strengthening capacity of Jalsahayia.

34 capacity building session for 02 days organized to build capacity of 430 PRIs (Mukhiya, Word members & Panchayat sammitte members) of 30 operational Panchayat till March2013. Community mobilization towards any critical social issue

solely depends on the role and involvement of PRIs in the process. Enhancements of PRIs Capacity on sanitation & Hygiene issue envisage prerequisite to ensure effective contribution for achieving desire result.



- 18 capacity building session organized for local service providers and 667 (AWW+Health sahayia+ Gram Pradhan) were capacitated by March2013 to ensure joint effort for community mobilization towards adoption of feasible sanitation behavior for achieving programme objective. Local services providers are engaged to communicate various social and health issue to the community as when require. Those local service providers are well accepted by the local community of their own vicinity. Capacity building for local service providers (ANM, AWW, Health Sahayia & identified village point person) is effort to enhance chain of effort at village level and replication of best practices.
- 25 identified masons were trained on 05 days specific module designed to take care systematic capacity building for constructing NBA proposed toilet model at household or at any public place in the month of Aug2012. Awareness promotion action on sanitation among population of district of seraikella –Kharsawan got transcendent momentum and real demand for household latrine also attains its pinnacle. The series of Strategic awareness promotion action resulted to achieve many of the temporary ODF villages. Mason training plan and implemented to cultivate require number of highly equipped human resources to take up robust assignment of individual household latrine construction.

IEC/BCC Activities 56 high qualities School Rally organized till March2013 across operational area in various identified strategic location. Secrete of success of any sanitation project rest on innovative use of information pertaining to the adverse effect of open defecation among community. Students are used as pressure group to construct household latrine to stop open defecation. School Rally resulted to create positive momentum towards sanitation in the community and accordingly adoption of feasible sanitation behavior.



48 hygiene camps organized against 40 target across operation area to harness platform to

delivered effective message on sanitation and hygiene among the community till March2013. Hygiene camp is one of the effective platforms to transfer sanitation message through demonstration among students with parents as witness in presence of community leaders by organizing at School or village level public gathering places (Panchayat Bhawan).



- 61 Nukkad Nattak/Chow dance against 55 plans implemented across the operational area till March2013. Rural

India population reluctant to listen, but prefers to watch any entertaining activities. Nukkad Nattak/Chow dance are very popular local art in the district of Seraikella and highly potential to serve the purpose awareness promotion on sanitation. Script of Nukkad Nattak/Chow dance is designed to highlight adverse effect of poor sanitation and hygiene practice among rural mass effect disease burden, economic condition, dignity of female, religious belief and overall respect and dignity of family.

- 154 wall paintings completed in identified strategic location across entire operational area till March 2013. Wall painting with catchy jingle considered single investment for creating permanent sources of information dissemination. Pictorial form of message in local dialect effectively delivered message on any particular development issues in very simplified manner. Wall painting found prime contributor to achieve ODF IEC activities impact assessment.

HONOUR CEREMONY CUM ODF CELEBRATION (VISIT OF GSF & WSSCC TEAM)

“Promoting sustainable sanitation in Rural India” is one of the highly ambitious projects of Global sanitation Fund mandated to implement at scale of Seraikella –Kharsawan district to achieve objective of Open defecation free villages & Panchayats with core activity of Community triggering process. IDF as implementing agency successfully achieve 74 temporary Open defecation free villages out of 300 communities triggering organized in last one year.



IDF organized a Honour ceremony to Honour all the concern village level worker highly associated to develop villages Open defecation free to boost motivation of village level worker along with create enabling environment of inter village competition to expedited process of ODF village development by community and subsequently nimbly achieve some Open defecation Free Panchayat.

Akhinathpur and Sinisidma of Seraikella took lead to organised honours ceremony during visit of GSF and WSSCC representative at Seraikella-Kharsawan. IDF and all consortia partner including concern government department took responsibility to invites all the Jalsahayia and Mukhiya of 35 temporary ODF village and associated Panchayat to participated in the ceremony and received Honours for pioneering for ODF village development in the district.

Achievements

- 89 villages across the 24 Panchayat achieve temporary ODF status and formally reported to all concern.
- More than 20 villages were in the verge of attaining temporary ODF status by March 2013.
- Successfully maintain pace of implementation and achieve optimum geographic scale up till March 2013.
- All IEC/BCC activities implemented in the identified location as per plan.
- Training of all category of stakeholder proposed in the original action plan achieve by March 2013.

Challenges

- Strategic liasioning with concern department to mobilize NBA +MANREGA fund to convert 89 temporary ODF villages into permanent ODF village.

- Consolidate ODF villages sporadically spread over the panchayat to achieve Nirmal Panchayat status.
- Facilitate smooth implementation of NBA in convergence to the MANREGA.
- Facilitate to maintain pace and quality of IHHL construction.
- Facilitate uninterrupted use of IHHL.

Case study of Jalsahayia of Burudih village of Kharsawan

COMMITMENT FOR COMMUNITY Burudih is also a simple tribal dominated village comprises of 182 hamlet consisting of 04 tola of Burudih Panchayat belongs to Historic Kharsawan Block. Recently emergence of One Industries name Abhijeet group allure attention of population and offers to gain some return by alienation of land for industrial purpose. Few land loser got employment in the factory as labour category. As other village of Jharkhand Population of this village were also ignore about adverse effect of open defecation practice. Community of this village believes on misconception as Latrine construction for safe disposal of human excreta involves lot of money. Because they believe only septic tank latrine is safe and hygienic for human use.



Introduction of Jalsahayia

Mrs. Sujata Hembrom mother of single male child of Nayasai village is a very common tribal lady. She elected as Jalsahayia by the Gram Sabha due to her good rapport and educational background. She completed 32 years of age and completed intermediate education in last past year. DF field level worker recognised her strong will power to serving to the community from day one of inception at the Nayasai village. Jalsahayia is highly assiduous and committed towards Goal in tandem with possessing very euphonic conversation skill to convince the community. This perception develops during initiation at the village Nayasai gradually establish into facts during day to day working with her

Inception of IDF



IDF penetrate in this village with strong message of sanitation through CLTS exercise follows by 02 pre-triggering consultation meeting with key villagers. IDF worker impressed with skill of community mobilisation by Jalsahayia and decided to develop this village as ODF village on the day of CLTS.



Jalsahayia is often ready with her sweet smile and convincing conversation to march each and every household along with IDF-staff for personal interaction with the household and convinced with benefits of the sanitation. She plays pivotal role



in community mobilisation for organising community meeting during follow up action. Various IEC activities as school rally, Nukkad Nattak , wall painting follows by series of follow up meeting and individual household interaction produced a wave of sanitation message in the village which cultivated real awareness of population. Jalsahayia is proactively coordinated the whole IEC activities



The very first household Latrine constructed in the village Nayasai by Jalsahaiya and she continuously harnessing her thoughts to improve the model of latrine constructed with the help of local resources for sustainable use. This gives very nice look as well to keep clean for use of longer duration. This model is easy to demonstrating other for learning and convinces to adopt as sustainable model develop by indigenous technology.

Reaming household also committed before the monitoring committee to evolve some model with local resources and support VWSC and

monitoring committee to declare this village as ODF village.

Name of the Project	: India Nepal Human Liberty Initiative
Supporting Agency	: Geneva Global India
Starting date	: April'2011
Coverage	: 2 Districts (Muzaffarpur,Vaishali) , 02 Blocks 13Panchayats 27Villages
Population :	: Direct :- 4500 Indirect :- 22500

Background

Trafficking especially human trafficking is a curse for the civilized society. It is the trade of human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor, illegal by the law. The situation is so intense that it can be termed as modern –form of slavery. In the state of Bihar commercial sex workers are found in good numbers as it is reported that 19 Red light areas are in existence throughout the state and Muzaffarpur district is one of them.

Muzaffarpur district is one of the oldest districts of Bihar. This district is well connected to the nation through rail route and roadways. Muzaffarpur is focal point, which connect north Bihar with the rest part of the Bihar. It is the entry point not only for across the nation but also for international level i.e. Nepal. Low land holding pattern, dependency on agriculture that too on monsoon, feudal pattern on land holding, lack of industrial activities in these region force the people to migrate to other places in search of job. Moreover, poverty also compels the families to migrate along with their children or force to send their children outside their vicinity area in search of job. Recurring flood in the region also limits the livelihood opportunity and force poor people to migrate. Sometimes forceful migration also takes place as the intermediaries or brokers provide money to the parents in advance and make false commitments for their bright future. Muzaffarpur is the hub for commercial activities such as trading, so people come here in search of livelihood.

The overall context fairly indicates that Muzaffarpur is vulnerable for human trafficking. Poverty and lack of economic opportunity make women and children potential victims of traffickers. They are vulnerable to false promises of job opportunities in other places and sometimes other counties also. Many of those who accept these offers from what appear to be legitimate sources find themselves in situations where their documents are destroyed, their selves or their families threatened with harm, or they are bonded by a debt that they have no chance of repaying. While women and children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for the sex trade, human trafficking is not limited to sexual exploitation. It also includes persons who are trafficked into 'forced' marriages or into bonded labor markets, such as sweat shops, agricultural plantations, or domestic service.

Scope of the Project

As the issue of trafficking is getting alarming day by day, it needs an immediate attention to address through appropriate intervention at different points/levels. The project has strategic intervention at various levels – community level to make the community aware about the issue of human trafficking, its causes and consequences and how they could take joint action against by establishing liaison with various authorities (Govt.) and PRIs/media to enact legal provision of law against the different agents involved in human trafficking. The Govt. officials from administration/police, PRIs, media would be sensitized through liaison/meeting/workshop status sharing about the issue which would result into joint collaboration and support to the project intervention. The community would be made aware about status of human trafficking and its consequences through various meeting/orientation/workshop/training.

Goal

Ensuring dignified life to the rural marginalized community by capacitating them to combat with social evils i.e. human trafficking in a sustainable and proper manner.

Objectives

- To make the community/CBOs aware about trafficking and its consequences
- To functionalize the Govt. authority/administration about human trafficking
- To provide livelihood development support

Activitie

To achieve the project's goal following activities were carried out:

Follow Up Training of Project's Staff: A three days residential follow up training programme was organized for the project's staff of both the district i.e. Muzaffarpur & Vaishali at Hotel Urvershi, Hajipur, Vaishali and it was attended by the 9 staff out of 10. Mr. Santosh Kumar Sonu imparted the training as a resource person. The training was participatory and contents were very much relevant with the staff's work. It was focused on trafficking, it's different forms, consequences, human rights, legalities, techniques and approaches of addressing this issue. They also got acquainted with the process of proper execution of the programme. All these helped the staff to develop clear understanding on the issues. This is also reflecting in their work also.

Finalization of Different Key Actors: For finalizing the stakeholders meetings were held with the community. Based on available information and interaction with different key actors for the project at the community level got finalized. These were Non SHG, SHG, Youths, School Children, PRI members, Migrants etc. Altogether 1908 key actors got finalized. The other details are:

SI.	KEY ACTOR	TOTAL
1	Non SHG Community Members	810
2	PRI members, Social Leaders/ influential person	135
3	Youth / Adolescent	330
4	School Children (Class 8 th)	425
5	Migrants	120
TOTAL		1820

Training To Community Level Mentors: Two training programmes each one of two days were



organized for community level mentors on trafficking issues, human rights, legal implications related to trafficking issues, advocacy and counseling. Altogether 46 mentors participated in the training programmes. Before conduction of programme local people were contacted asked to suggest the name for mentoring. During the selection it was taken care off that he/she should be vocal, having recognition in the community and willing to work for the community. After the

finalization of mentors regular interaction were made with them through inter personal contacts, meetings etc. Before conduction of programme they were contacted and discussed with them about the training programme. After getting their consent they got invited to attend the training programme. The trainings were fully participatory and joyful. Trainings got imparted by the experienced trainer on the issues.



On Spot Training to the Migrants on Vegetable Cultivation:

Altogether three training programmes on vegetable cultivation were organized for migrants. A total 98 participants from migrant's family and members of marginalized community attended the training programmes. Through these training programmes they were aware and motivated to opt

vegetable cultivation as one of the income generation activity. Apart from it they were motivated on:

- Production of quality vegetable seedling
- Vegetable cultivation techniques
- Kitchen Garden
- Different kinds of vegetables and their cultivation techniques
- Concept of vermin compost

These training programmes were imparted by the agriculture expert. In the course, on spot **demonstration was done at field also. This helped the participants to understand the things clearly** and by doing their own in presence of resource person. After training programme 15 members started the vegetable cultivation and earned good profit.



Training To the Migrants on Viable IGA: A total two training programmes each one of three days were organized for migrant's family members and marginalized community members. These trainings were imparted by the agriculture expert. The training was on goat rearing and vegetable cultivation. The objectives of training programmes were:

- To capacitate SHG women on business trade so that their earning potentiality develop in their mind.
- To introduce goat rearing as a trade at the village level for their income generation and also to promote this trade at individual level
- To associate them with the livelihood activities
- To motivate community members to opt vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity.

Altogether 26 participants attended the training programme.

Orientation to Youths: Youth can play crucial role in addressing trafficking issues and minimizing the same. Therefore six orientation programmes, three in each district, were organized for them and altogether 92 in Vaishali and 108 youths in Muzaffarpur attended it. Before organizing these programmes good rapport was established with some selected youths and they were aware on the issue. After their consultation it was found that other youths should also be sensitized on the issue. Thus these orientation programmes got organized. In the programme they got oriented on trafficking issues, its consequences, safer migration and to play active role in minimizing trafficking.



Orientation to PRI member & influential person: Altogether three orientation programmes of PRI members and influential person, one in Vaishali and two at Muzaffarpur, were organized at block level and there were 100 participants in the programmes. Before conducting the programme a meeting of project's staff was held and it was decided to orient the PRI members and influential person on minimizing the trafficking in their locality. In the programmes they got aware on the trafficking issues and its consequences. To minimize the trafficking in the locality they were asked to have list of migrants and their full details.

Orientation to School Children:

Altogether three orientations programmes, one at Muzaffarpur and two at Vaishali, were organized for school children. Altogether 127 students of class 8th participated in the programmes at Vaishali and 38 at Muzaffarpur. After monthly interactions with the students these

programmes were organized. In the programmes they were oriented on child rights, human rights, issue of child labour, migration etc. they were asked to sensitize the other children on the issue in the vicinity.

Orientation cum Workshop with Block Level Officials: Altogether two workshops each one at Muzaffarpur and Vaishali were organized. At Muzaffarpur it got organized in the block premises where as in Vaishali it was organized in the premises of government middle school, Jandaha. These programmes were attended by the different stakeholders along with different officials. The total number of the participants was 43 at Muzaffarpur and 38 at Vaishali. The workshops proved helpful to make clear understanding of the different stakeholders on the trafficking issues. They realized that it is in practice in different form in the working area also. To minimize it a general consensus developed. These events also helped in establishing better coordination and cooperation among the different stakeholders along with govt. officials including thana – in - charge. Officials assured to provide their full support and cooperation whenever needed.

Interface Meeting With PRI Representatives and Social / Opinion Leaders:



Two interface meetings, each one at Muzaffarpur and Vaishali, were organized for PRI representatives and social/opinion leaders. A total 37 participants attended this meeting at Muzaffarpur and 31 at vaishali. Before conducting meeting cordial relations were developed through regular interaction and inter personal contacts. In the meetings discussion was made on trafficking issues and its consequences. During the discussion it was found that migration is very prominent. So PRI representatives were requested to ensure safe migration through registration of migrants at panchayat office and police station.

Theme Camp: A total two theme camps, each one at Muzaffarpur and Vaishali, were organized for youths, school children, migrants, SHG and Non Shg members. In the theme camp IEC materials were used to sensitize the audience. It proved helpful to deliver the message about the status of trafficking, its consequences and sincere effort to minimize the trafficking. These programmes were attended by the 35 participants at Muzaffarpur and 43 participants at Vaishali.



Nukkad Natak: To aware the masses nukkad natak were organized in all the working areas of both the districts i.e. Muzaffarpur and Vaishali. The nukkad natak team was hired from Patna. Before show discussions were made with the team on natak theme.

Than natak team prepared the story of play and done the rehearsal. After that final plays were played at different spots. Altogether 12 nukkad natak were played in both working districts i.e. Muzaffarpur and Vaishali. It helped in making clear understanding of the masses on the issues of trafficking and its consequences.

Exposure Visit: One day exposure visit was organized for selected members of marginalized community at PRAYAS, Samastipur. From Muzaffarpur 22 and from Vaishali 19 participants participated in this programme. During the visit they visited short stay home of trafficked free child, IGA training unit for at risk families and interacted with the trafficked free children. The center was well managed.

Counseling Cum Health Camp: To provide proper guidance on trafficking issues, migration etc. altogether 2 counseling cum health camps at Muzaffarpur and 3 health camps at Vaishali each one of one day got organized. In these camps altogether 174 community members were counseled at Muzaffarpur and 239 at Vaishali. Apart from counseling medical treatment was also provided to the marginalized people and migrant's family members. In the counseling camps posters, Philip charts and visual aids were used for community sensitization.



Wall Writing / Painting: Altogether 12 wall paintings were done at different 12 spots at Muzaffarpur and same number of wall paintings was also done at Vaishali also. Before painting team held the meeting and finalized the matter inform of slogans and information related to trafficking. After finalizing the matter it was discussed with the painters. Apart from it 12 spots in both districts were finalized at different locations and consents were taken with the owner or responsible persons. Then finally wall painting was done.



IEC Development: IEC were developed in form of Philip Chart, calendar, poster, hand bill etc. At first team member held the meeting and finalized the mater for each IEC. After finalizing the matter it was shared with other staff after including valuable suggestions it was given to the cartoonist. Cartoonist prepared it in the visual form and after its approval it got finally printed. All the IEC materials are quite informative and attractive and it is proving helpful in sensitizing the community and others.



Solidarity Event: Altogether 5 solidarity events were observed in form of Women's Day, World Labour Day, World Food Day, World AIDS Day and World Human Rights Day in both the working district i.e. Muzaffarpur and Vaishali. In these programmes different stakeholders i.e. PRI members, youth, school children, teachers, community member etc participated. On these days' rallies, essay competitions, conventions etc. got organized. Different stakeholders shared their views at the occasions. Experts also delivered their speeches on the issues and gave stress to ensure dignified life for all.

SHGs Meeting: Monthly meetings were held with SHGs and its members got sensitized on consequences of trafficking, human rights, child labour, right to education and safer migration.

Output

- All the stakeholders got listed
- 6 project personnel got trained on project concept & philosophy, programme execution and role & responsibility
- 65 PRI members & social leaders got oriented on trafficking issues.

- 108 Youths were mobilized on trafficking issues.
- 38 School children got aware on child rights, child labour etc.
- 57migrants and members of deprived section got trained on vegetable cultivation
- IEC materials were developed on human trafficking, child labour, social evils etc.
- 174 marginalized and deprived community members were counseled and got medical support.

Outcomes

- Project personnel executing the programmes effectively.
- 15 women of deprived section started income generation activities.
- PRI members of 7 panchayats have started ensuring safe migration by registering migrants at panchayat office and police station
- School children have started to mobilize the child labour for schooling.

Achievements and Challenges

- 8 child labour got freed from child labour
- 7 migrants have opted vegetable cultivation as livelihood and their income slightly increased.
- 110 School children organized rally programme to sensitize the community on trafficking, child rights, education etc.

Challenges:

The major challenges we face during the project implementation is the low level of awareness among the villagers and the community. The people are so poor that they get allured by the false commitment or very promising good life. The level of awareness is so low that they are not able to differentiate between the false promises and the true aspect of the migration. The government officials have not recognized the migration and trafficking as the major problem. The people are also not aware of the juvenile justice act and the child centre committee in every panchayat is not formed. Apart from these other challenges were: Strong network of traffickers. Sluggish attitude of police station

The government officials have not recognized the migration and trafficking as the major problem. Lacking in law enforcement

Case Study

TITLE: A RESPONSIVE PRI REPRESENTATIVE

Name: Vikki Kumar
Father's Name: Shri Jeet Narayan Mahto
Village & Panchayat: Nadana

Name: Sudesh Kumar
Father's Name: Shri Ram Balak Mahto
Village & Panchayat : Nadana

Name: Ram Jatan Kumar
Father's Name: Shri Ganesh Mahto
Village & Panchayat: Nadana



Nandana is one of the remotest village of Minapur block. It is situated at the distance of 16 Km. in the north east from the block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by OBCs and followed by SCs. This village is flood affected and condition of basic infrastructure is not good. So the villagers are bound to live in hardship. They have limited livelihood options and migration is prominent in this village.

Vikki Kumar who is 12 years old, Sudesh Kumar 12 years old and Ram Jatan Kumar who is 10 years old is belonging from the above said village. They all were studying in primary school. The parents of all the

three children are agriculture labor and their income is very less. So, they dropped their sons from the school and sent them Patna with middleman for supporting in family income. All the three boys got placed in different hotels at very meager amount. For five to six months their family members got the amount through middleman on regular basis. After six months gape started in the payment and parents were also not getting proper information of their wards on phone. So, they become worried for their sons. At the same time Mr. Raj Kishore Rai, Up Sarpanch of the Nandana panchayat attended the orientation programme of PRI and became aware on the trafficking issues. One day he discussed these things at a tea stall with the villagers. One of the villagers told him about the above-mentioned children. Then Mr. Raj Kishore contacted with the concerning parents and asked to narrate whole things. The victim parents narrated the whole story of their sons and requested to do something in this regard. Mr. Raj Kishor took the initiative. He called the concerning middle man and asked him to accompany with him to the working place of those children. Initially he tried to dodge him but when Up Sarpanch became titer he became ready to do so. Mr. Raj Kishore along with middle man and parents of victim children went to Patna and brought all the three children to the village. The hotel owner was not ready to release the children but when Mr. Raj Kishore warned him to take legal action then he became normal and handed over the children. The condition of children was not good. All were suffering with ill health. They got treatment at health center with the help of Up Sarpanch. All three children got admitted in the primary school and they are continuing. The parents told **"agar sarpanch sahib madad nahi karte to hamare bacho ke sath na jane keya hota aur hamko pata bhi nahi chalta. Bhagwan unka bhala kare"**. When Mr. Raj Kishore was asked how he is feeling after releasing the children from trafficker. He told that **"Yah to hum ko pahle karna chahiye tha lekin hum is ke bare me jante hi nahi the yah to Ganeva Global ka ehsan hai ki hum longo ko is ke bare me batlaya aur apne jimewari ka ehsas delaya. Ab hum apne chhetra me aisa nahi hone dinge"**.

Youth initiative

Youth Name -	Birendra singh,	Father's Name -	Late Shri Hardeo sihgh,
Village -	Salha,	Panchayat-	Salha,
Block -	Jandaha ,	District -	Vaishali

Salha is one of the nearest village of Jandaha block. It is situated at the distance of 2 Kms in the west of block head quarter. The population of the village is dominated by OBCs and followed by SCs. Most of the villagers are marginal farmers or daily wage labourers.

31 year old Birendra singh is the resident of the same village. Wage earning is the prime source of income of his family. One day one of his neighbor Bidyanand, who is working in Bangalore, met with him and asked about his family's condition. He told that it is very difficult to cater basic need of the family with meager amount of daily wage.



Than Bidyanand told him, why you are despoiling life here? You can come with me to earn lots of money in Bangalore. He told him that as he is living there from many years so, he will help him in getting good job there. After some hesitation, Birendra became ready to go with him. He went to Bangalore with him without proper formalities. In Bangalor Bidyanand handed over Birendra to unknown person. The employer provided him such type of work that was not suitable to him but he has no option so started working there. He began to try to get some other work, but he couldn't get success because that person did not allow him to go any other place and also threatened him. After intervention of INLHIP in his village, IDF promoted Youth groups. One day Youth orientation on human trafficking and its consequences and safe migration was organized in that village. His brother also participated in that activity and got detailed information of the issue. At Night he called his brother Brinder and asked about him. Brinder told him that he is in bad condition due to falls commitments and wants to come out from this situation. He told that it was better at home and wants to return home. His brother asked him is you serious about it, he replied in yes. Than his brother went to Bangalor and brought him back to the village. During the course he also discussed about the trafficking issues, safe migration etc with him. He realized his mistake and promised that he will guide other youths also in this regard.

Now Birendra is very careful and does not wants to remember his past experiences of Bangalor. He has started selling ice-cream in the villages and seems quite satisfied with the income. He also says that now he will never go for livelihood to unknown place. If I can get an opportunity in future, then go through proper channels.

Project-6

Name of the Project	: Dalit Women empowerment through Self Help Group Initiative and Micro enterprise India
Supporting Agency	: Lutheran World Relief
Starting date	: 01 Aug 2009
Coverage	: 1 Dist.-Vaishali, 01 Blocks , 11Panchayats, 225Villages
Population	: Direct :- 650 Indirect :- 2967

Background

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) is implementing the project titled “Dalit women empowerment through Self Help Group Initiative and Micro-enterprise” with the support of Lutheran World Relief since August 2009 in Rajapakar block of Vaishali district, Bihar. The project intends to focus the problem “Lack of steady income among dalit communities in 25 target villages of Vaishali district in Bihar” through implementation strategies reinforcing organized strength of dalit women, functional literacy, capacity building on income generation and revolving fund support to initiate business enterprises. In light of the above strategies, activities such as facilitation meeting for SHG formation, training on accounting, group norms and leadership, functional literacy, formation of local resource group to support women for accessing their entitlements, skill development for enterprise development and revolving fund support has been planned for 3 years time frame.

Scope of the Project

The project primarily focuses on 650 women belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe (650- SC/ST women) and their families. The project aims to ensure targeted women increased access to credit, enhance their awareness and capacity to mobilize govt. resources and rights/entitlements. It includes creating systems and mechanisms for steady income for 455 women through micro enterprises and agriculture value chain interventions on leased land and also by building their income generation /business skills. By doing this, these families will have improved access to credit and will gradually be less dependent on money lenders and be free from the debt trap which most of the target families have fallen into. A strong need is also felt to educate these communities about Govt. programs /provisions and systems related to health, education, and rural development for long term sustainability.

Goal

650 dalit women from 25 target villages in Vaishali district have increased access to credit (through SHGs) and about 70% (455) of these women have steady income of Rs.1200 per month through micro-enterprises by 2012.

Objectives

- To organize 650 women from 25 villages into 45 self help groups and strengthening their capacities in functional literacy, micro- credit management and leadership by 2012.
- To increase awareness among the target (650) women SHG members and their male partners on Gender, Panchayati Raj (local governance) systems, accessing existing government services (Health care, safe drinking water) and government sponsored programs by 2012
- To train 455 women SHG members from 45 SHGs on feasible income generation activities /enterprises and its management(animal husbandry, bamboo craft, collective agriculture on lease land, banana stem thread craft, Clothes business, Spices making) by 2012

- To increase women's access (650 women) to credit for IGP /enterprise activities by Revolving Capital support to SHGs by 2012.

Project Activities/Output/Outcome/Indicator

Activities	Output	Outcome	Outcome indicator
Saving and credit activities within the 45 self help group	- Rs 1154600/- has been saved by 650 members of 45 SHG's. - Rs 1847450/- have been inter- loaned among the members of the groups (cumulative) - Rs 1367300/- have been repaid by the members. - Rs 43,289/- has been earned by the groups.	-650 SHG members have access to credit for and productive purpose -45 SHGs comprised of 650 women from 25 villages are effectively managed with sound financial and management systems	-45 SHG have developed group policies and procedures regarding savings and credit(loaning) -At least 75 % of SHG women have now accessed credit from the group
orientation of the SHG leaders on the smooth functioning of the groups and to develop business plans	1 day orientation of the SHG leaders on the smooth functioning of the groups and to develop business plans were conducted in which 60 participants were present	- Refresh with the group management and financial management of the self help group	-45 SHGs comprised of 650 women from 25 villages are effectively managed with sound financial and management systems
Presentation of 25 successful SHG initiatives /business enterprise (5 from each village) to Government	One unit of presentation was made at the block level	- Members have now initiated their own business in their respective domains.	Presentation of 25 successful SHG initiatives /business enterprise (5 from each village) to Government for leveraging existing Government resources and replication to the other areas.
Interface Meeting with Bankers, Stakeholders and Credit Institutions	3 interface meeting was conducted in Hotel Anamika. Total participants in the meeting were 105 SHG members participated	-SHGs have leveraged Existing Govt. resources/programs on IGP. -SHGs have increased access to credit from local credit institutions(banks)	-SHGs have leveraged Existing Govt. resources/programs on IGP.
Training on Federation	20 selected leaders from the 45 SHG's were trained on the concept of federation	Federation has been formed and has its own bye laws.	Written bye-laws with share capital is available and process of registration is going on

Disbursement of Revolving Fund	of An amount of Rs 6,23,000 has been released as a material support cost	-515 women are earning increase income from their businesses	
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Achievements and Challenges

- Collective unit established by the self help group
- Liaison with the government agencies for the capacity building of the women
- Liaison with the bank for the financial transaction of the self help group
- 100% immunization of the children from the target group
- 100% children going to school/re-enrollment/back to school
- 100% women have availed the ANC and PNC services from the sub centre and primary health centre
- 100 women have got job card and working in the NAREGA.
- Constraint due to FCRA new guideline, disbursement of Revolving Fund was held up.
- Non Availability of good technical resource agency at the district level.

Case Study

PAVING WAY TO SUCCESS THROUGH SHG....

Shakuntala Devi (Ravidas MSSS)
Village – Bhattadasi, Age – 26 years

Bhatha dasi village is situated in the north of Rajapakar block of Vaishali District of Bihar. The village has total 702 household with nearly 5,000 populations. The village is dominated by different sub caste amongst which Ravidas is one of the most deprived one.

The villagers live a dark life without any common service available to them. Out of all the most vulnerable of the lot are the women and children as the male members migrate to nearby towns or to metro cities for employment. Women either work as labors in the field or do household work; they have no other source of income to meet out the basic or immediate needs. After IDF intervened in the village the women got new hope to be able to do something for themselves and their families, Radha Devi aged 26 years is one of those who always wanted to earn a living and earn a income, she in the year 2009 joined SHG group mobilized the IFD staffs and started savings under Ravidas MSSS.

With her outspoken behavior and high thinking she soon was elected as the groups president comprising of 17 members. Shakuntala Devi reflects her past and expresses, “SHG has changed her life and has today she has an identity of her own” She explains of how she had little confidence when first married and would rarely leave the house. She always wanted to do work and earn some income, this only become possible after she joined the SHG. She says she has become



Sulekha Devi – *“Earlier we used to work as bonded labors, we had no clue what is SHG, the project team members who visited made us confident their continuous support and trust development amongst all women helped us getting organised into SHG, started saving and realized we could do something”.*

Laliya Devi – *“Earlier the community members and women who used to laugh at us, respect and appreciate what we doing.*

increasingly confident and has now no dependency on money lenders for credit. She is able to meet her needs through her business as well as savings.

Through the Self-Help Group network Shakuntala Devi has learnt about and started a Petty shop unit with Rs. 5000 from the RF received by the group, she enjoys selling products in the village, and earns a fair amount of monthly income of Rs. 1500 - 2000 at the same time also planning of scaling up her business by introducing other cosmetic items in the shop that can catch fancy of the other women as well as young girls.

Her biggest achievement is that she learnt to write her name as well as sign through "Tara Akshar, Functional Literacy". Today apart from serving as the, head of Ravidas Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh she is also the advocate of her village needs at the community level and tries best to take up issues related to women.

Shakuntala Devi feels that the major benefit associated with SHG membership is the strength that the women have as a group. She says that women are no longer afraid to say what they think, and through the motivation they provide one another they can achieve much more as a group than as they can as individuals. Her last remarks were, "Aurat ke bhi kaafi zimedaari hoti hai, agar who thaan le toh who luch bhi kar sakti hai".

ILING OVER BROILERS – VISHNU SHG

Vishnu mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh

Village: Pokhrai Khas

Vishnu Mahila Swayam Sahayata Samuh is one of the active SHG formed by IDF under the project in Pokhrai Khas village of Rajapakar block, Vaishali. There are total 10 members in the group who belong to the SC community. The villagers have been working as bonded labors to the mahajans and the rich for last many years. Maximum family are into debt and with no regular income to support their family, repay back loan they are into the grip of money lenders who keep exploiting men and women.



Before IDF intervened in this area there has been no such developmental activity or project supported by any agency, people were living under difficult circumstances. Managing two times meal a day was also difficult. After the initiation of SHG through IDF the situation started improving. Women were convinced largely through community meetings and door to door visits before they got organised into SHG. Similar story is of laliya devi and poonam devi who say that Vishnu SHG started up their poultry farm with a loan of Rs 40,000 from the RF received by the group and 30,000 loan from the group savings.

It was decided to invest in scientifically designed poultry sheds as this would reduce mortality and risk and enable more members to jointly take care of the poultry on rotatory basis. All members were provided intensive training in the field through which they gained knowledge and also the confidence to take it ahead. During the first cycle, the profit ranged from Rs. 600 to 900. On an average people lost 15 birds, and this was attributed to the cold¹ in this cycle. During the next cycle when the cold will be less, it was expected that the average profit would go up to Rs. 1200/per cycle.

"Earlier I didn't have that courage to do anything, through the project I got strength and being a part of the SHG has given a meaning to my life"

Although the beginning was slow, the women are now very enthusiastic and confident about poultry, Recalling their earlier days one Kauslaya Devi said "**Earlier we ate one muttha (fistful of rice), now we eat two mutthas! Now we have all got employed.**" Another woman stated that earlier they used to get bogged down with petty quarrels, but now we have better unity in the village. The relations of women with men have been undergoing subtle changes. Earlier they could not talk with men about issues related to work. Now the men discuss work distribution with them. When men ask them for money, they get a chance to discuss its best possible use.

Photographs

Training to the Board Members of



Presentation of the successful business



Training of SHG members on Business Plan



Training of SHG members on Business



Project-7

Name of the Project	: Child Centred Community Development Program
Supporting Agency	: Plan India
Project Coordinator	: Mr. Rajan Gautam
Starting date	: August 2008
Coverage	: 01 Districts (Vaishali) , 01 Blocks ,23 Villages
Population	: Direct :- 2150 Indirect :- 67784

Background

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing “Child centred community development” program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. The people are very poor and are dependent on the agriculture for livelihood. They either work as a daily wage labourer or are forced to migrate to nearby cities. The poverty is one of the major reasons which contributes to the violation of child rights in the area as well as the traditional practices such as child marriage, child working as a labourer, migration, etc

All organizations working with children, either directly or indirectly have a moral and legal responsibility to protect child within their care from both intentional and unintentional harm. According to the World Health Organization, “Child abuse” or “maltreatment” constitutes ‘all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.’

Child protection policy -‘A statement of intent that demonstrates a commitment to safeguard children from harm and makes clear to all what is required in relation to the protection of children. It helps to create a safe and positive environment for children and to show that the organization is taking its duty and responsibility of care seriously’.

Any individual below the age of 18 is considered to be a child. In our traditional society child marriage is common phenomenon where the girl child is forcibly married at the age of 12-15. This results out of the poverty as the parents have to pay high dowry price, if the girl is married at later stages. Gender discrimination is very high where the boys have been given the freedom to participate in the program whereas the girls are forced to stay back at home and support the family in household chorus. Child labour is one of the other major burning issues. A child is forced to work as a labourer in the agricultural work, brick kiln, hotels; daba’s to support the family income or are trafficked to nearby cities in search of better future. A child is also not safe in the Anganwadi centre and schools, use of abusing languages, neglecting a child, slapping, denotation by particular caste are some of the common cases. One of the major components of the child protection issues is the right to survival; the children are not fully covered under the umbrella of immunization. These children do not have access to the health services and many a times their birth has not been registered.

To address all round development of the community, IDF is working on eight thematic area;

- 1) **Child Protection**
- 2) **Child Participation**
- 3) **Household Economic Security (HES)**
- 4) **Water, Environment Sanitation (WES)**
- 5) **Health**
- 6) **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**
- 7) **Education**
- 8) **Early childhood care and development (ECCD)**

The program and the activities have been developed all around this thematic area which has helped in overall development of a child, family and community as a whole.

Scope of the Project

The CPU- Patna intends to address the child Rights issues of Bihar across its operational areas by implementing rights based programs. As a right based child centered organization it would like to influence policy at state, district & local level considering specific strength of each region. In order to touch every child, it requires a systematic planning, deeper understanding & proper dissemination of messages in the communities and households with the involvement & supports of all the stakeholders.

Goal

<u>Country Program</u>	<u>Program Goal</u>
Right to Protection from Abuse and Exploitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) among children and parents on child abuse, female foeticide, childmarriages and gender-based violence. 2. To improve child protection legislation and policies. 3. To promote community-based child protection and its effective integration into the state/national child protection system.
Right to Early Childhood Development and Quality Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve early childhood care and development of children between 0-6 years at home and in centres by strengthening the capacities of the government and communities. 2. To facilitate all girls and boys to complete 10 years of quality education in schools by improving access to formal education and increase their transition into higher education by enhancing the classroom transactions.
Right to Optimal Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve maternal health by enabling women to access knowledge and quality health services. 2. To improve nutritional status of malnourished children and promote child health by promoting community response. 3. To increase access to information and capacity building to exhibit responsive health seeking behaviour and system strengthen mechanism for sexual and reproductive health. 4. To increase access for children and their families affected by HIV to care and protection from stigma and discrimination.
Right to Children's Participation as Active Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build capacity of children and youth, particularly girls and women, to organize and express themselves as active citizens. 2. Providing space for children to monitor the implementation of child rights programming by government and NGOs and recommendations of the UN Committee on CRC. 3. Create an enabling environment for children's participation at all levels through aptitude and attitudinal change in duty bearers.
Right to Adequate Standards of Living	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase children and young people's access to food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy life. 2. To promote access to formal financial services (savings, credits, insurance, and remittance) especially for women. 3. To prepare young men and women to get decent and formal employment or self-employment through market oriented vocational, business and life skills training.
Right to Drinking Water and Clean Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. All families have improved hygienic practices including disposal of human and other waste. 5. To enable children and communities to access safe drinking water supply by making them aware about government schemes, policies and provisions. 6. To facilitate the availability of water and sanitation facilities in preschool, primary and secondary school for all girls and boys.

Activities and output

Theme - Child Participation

One of the components of the program is the active participation from the children in the different activities. The children need to be heard and their active participation should be ensured at every sphere of life. The situation is not so, the children are often not heard, neglected, their views are not given importance, children's views are not counted and even they do not have right to vote. In such a situation where children are not counted, it becomes difficult to ensure their participation. The IDF PLAN has been working for a long time in the Rajapakar block where the child participation has been ensured in various programs. We have not reached the stages where the active participation could be attained, but at least the parents have started realizing the children's right and importance of their participation. Equal participation is a challenging issue in the context of our community. The boy enjoys the privilege compare to the girl. To ensure the active participation different activities has been carried out throughout the year.



Training for partner field staff on Bamboo shoots training manual at partner level

18 project staff were trained on child led community action on Bamboo shoot.

The participants are now being able to state the Plan CCCD approach.

Project staff now would be able to clearly state the Child Rights, Human Rights and UNCRC



Build capacity of the ICDS workers on promotion of child participation at AWCs.

- 43 participants are trained on the child participation mechanism
- It is expected that level of child participation would be high in the selected centres

Teacher's orientation on promotion of Child participation in schools at CRC level –

- 40 teachers have been trained on the child participation mechanism.
- Bal Sansad and meena manch is expected to be reformed and active participation would be ensured.



Organize Bal Bhagidari Mela at district level on half yearly basis - To encourage the child

participation and provide them with the space to raise their voice and concern, *bal bhagidari mela* was organized in which 252 children out of 22 community participated.

- he event was planned, managed, organized by the children with the support of the project staff, parents, school teachers and PRI representatives.
- he children organized one act play on the various social issues such as child marriage and girl education.

Activity name - Promote tree plantation by child clubmembers---To sensitize the children on the environment and to make them understand the importance of trees in our life cycle, the tree plantation drive was promoted at village level through child clubs. It is expected that children would play active role in environment protection.

Children and Youth network meeting –

- It is expected that 35 youth would be the part of the monitoring process of the program in the long run.
- These youth have conducted social audit on PDS and ICDS with the support of the IDF



Training for Child club representatives on child led community action, project cycle and performance management- within CCCD approach: Bamboo shoots training manual

- 84 children are now able to take proactive role in the child led community action.
- These children are now able to identify the village level problems and find meaningful solutions.
- Every child are now being able to spell out the child protection mechanism



Refresher ToT on Personality Development and communication skills at PU level to Youth groups representatives

- 40 children have received the ToT on the personality development.
- These children would demonstrate the good quality personality trait in the society.

Inter school Speech and Essay contest on "local self governance and importance & ways of child & youth participation" for Class 8th to 10th students

- 138 children participated in the block level speech and essay competition which was organized on the issue of "Local Self Governance and importance & way of child and youth participation".
- These children are now able to express their views in front of the different stakeholders and duty bearers.



Key Findings

- Children of 22 communities are now aware of child rights – *Right to Participation, Right to Protection, Right to Survival and Right to Development*
- Personality development training has helped the children in grooming internal capacity and change in attitude among them is visible.
- Expression of their views and ideas has now been possible through different programs. Now children have started realizing their role and taking active participation in the activity.
- The children have now been able to identify the social problems, prioritizing the problems and suggesting the solutions for the same.

Theme: Child Protection



Child Protection is one of the major concern areas in the 22 communities. The violation of the child rights could be early traced out. A child is not safe in his own house and community, many of the child abuse cases goes unreported due to fear of humiliation. Child marriage is very common in the community, corporal punishment at schools, child labour, child trafficking, etc are some of the burning issues which violates the Right of a Child. There has been orientation and capacity building programs for teachers, AWW, ASHA, ANM's, mothers, PRI representatives to establish the child right issues. Coalition with the NGO, meeting with

JJB, CWC, etc have been conducted so that child rights could be exercised in the community and still the work is going on.

Refresher training of Plan staff, PU staff and volunteers on basics of child protection and CCCD program, UNCRC, Plan's Child protection policy and SOPs at PU level

- 22 participants were present in the training and it is expected to establish child protection reporting mechanism at the intervention district.
- The project staff would bring up or report the abuse cases at the higher authority level.
- The participants would now be able to describe the Human Rights and Child Right as per the UNCRC.



Training of Panchayat Raj representatives in collaboration with the Panchayat Raj department at block level on basics of child protection, child protection mechanism, government schemes, acts and legislation

- 38 PRI representatives and CPC member participated in the training.
- It is expected that child protection mechanism would be established in the community.
- The CPC at the village level would act as a vigilance to check the child abuse cases.



Training of school teachers in collaboration with the education department at CRC level on basics of child protection, child protection mechanisms, government schemes, acts and

legislations

- As outcome the 32 teachers would take proactive role in making child friendly and violence free schools.
- It is expected that teacher would take proactive step in building child friendly communities and villages and give space to the child rights in the school development plans.

Build capacities of other NGOs and relevant institutions on child protection- basics of child protection, Plan's CP Policy, acts and legislations, government schemes and procedures at district level

- 38 participants from the different NGO's, PRI representatives, teachers participated to establish child protection reporting mechanism.
- A forum was formed in which all the NGO partners would share the child protection reporting mechanism and the progress on quarterly basis
- Meeting with the JJB and CWC would be conducted once in six months to share the progress.

Training of Anganwadi workers and supervisors in collaboration with the ICDS department (CDPO/DPO) at block level on basics of child protection, child protection mechanisms, government schemes, acts and legislations

- 41 anganwadi worker participated in the training.
- It is expected that AWW would have an active role in building child friendly and violence free AWC.

Supporting and Strengthening Child Rights Coalition group at district, state and national level. Organize district level workshop for effective and efficient implementation of ICPS scheme under the banner of Alliance for Child protection

- IDF has organized one district level workshop for effective and efficient implementation of ICPS scheme in which 41 participants were present.
- The forum thus formed would strengthen and put collaborative efforts to strictly adhere the child rights in the district.

Capacity building of children in community, schools, institutions and children clubs on issues related to child protection and related reporting mechanisms----

338 children participated in the meeting organized at the village.

- It is expected that children would be able to address the child right issues and would sensitize other children of the community.

Formation and Strengthening of Child Protection Committees at Village level



- IDF has organized one district level workshop for effective and efficient implementation of ICPS scheme in which 41 participants were present.
- The child protection committee would take a lead in their village to establish child friendly environment and develop reporting mechanism on child protection.

Key findings

- Community participation and community level sensitization program has helped in strengthening the child protection mechanism.
- Strengthening of Child protection committee, child group, SHG are very essential as they play very crucial role in establishing child rights
- Training of Teacher, social leaders, AWW, ANM's, ASHA, etc have also helped in establishing the child protection mechanism.
- The children clubs have prevented child marriage, so need to strengthen the community based organizations.

Theme: Strengthening of MFI & Food Security (HES)

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing "Child centred community development program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. The population is merely dependant on the agriculture and allied work for livelihood. The majority of the population does not have land or are forced to work as a agricultural labourer. In the absence of work the people are forced to migrate to nearby cities for job. The people especially the dalit communities are not organized and are severely under the clutches of money lenders. The resources such as land, water, money is being controlled by these rich farmers who work as a money lender to these poor people. The lack of knowledge on skill development, poor literacy rate, unskilled labour, lack of any vocational training institutes also contribute much to it.

Vocational training

- Vocation courses were offered to the 25 children to promote the self employment.
- It is expected that children would be more conscious of their career growth.



Build capacities of the partner staff, adolescent groups and frontline staff on nutrition education

- 30 participants were oriented on the nutrition component.
- It is expected that house level mal nutrition would be addressed.
- Locally available material were displayed to have a clear understanding on the nutrients and its content.

Financial literacy classes for SHG members at village level

- 340 members from the self help group were trained on the financial literacy.
- It is expected that these trained member would further train the other member of the group.
- The member would be able to effectively demonstrate the group saving and group financial management.



Awareness generation camp at village level

on food and nutrition in light of Mal nutrition and its impact

- The training was organized at the village level in which 180 participants were present.
- It is expected that participants would ensure the use of nutritious food at the locally available material.

Key Learnings

- The group member are now well known of financial literacy and aware about their future plan as per their capability and can opt for suitable profession based on their financial status.
- The group has been trained during their monthly meeting on the group management norms inspired by the other programs of the IDF at the Rajapakar. The groups have started inter loaning among themselves.
- The federation has been formed by the IDF with the support of the LWR in the Rajapakar, the group formed under the plan would be merged with the federation of the IDF and would provide the broader platform.
- The SHG has been the good platform to provide the necessary and detail information on the activities going around the village. The group has been very useful as they have lot of information regarding the sponsorship child, health related issues, disaster, child protection, and other issues related to the plan interventions.
- The women are capable enough to manage and lead the group if they are provided with the opportunities
- The women are the best managers which is reflected from the financial management of their account
- The women have entrepreneurship skill and if provided with the support would certainly establish their own successfully.
- It was observed that women are not literate but they are good organizer.
- The SHG is the key point where different interventions could be made on different issues such as health, education, child rights, etc



Theme – ECCD

ECCD Early Childhood Care and Development essentially looks after the physical and mental of the child within the age group of 0-6 years making the village level ICDS (AWC) as the centre point. Community Counselor (40) deployed made their effort through directly extending their support to their corresponding 40 identified AWC spread across entire 22 project villages. Visiting the AWC on RI and other day were quite helpful for the AWWs in managing RI and supplementary food distribution and overall management of AWC. Home visit with PW/LM to counsel of mother and child health care (RI, nutritious food/services, breast feeding, pre/post natal care, safe delivery) and sharing in community meeting and giving feedback to concerned AWW was quite effective and helped a lot.

Creating space and ambience for ICDS centers with locally available made stuff

- 15 anganwadi centres were made child friendly though locally made material.
- The children would be able to play and learn in the provided space in much safer way.

Street plays on Early childhood care& development

- Street play was organized at the 40 AWC on the six services offered by ICDS.
 - It is expected that AWC would function with full strength and capacity.

Annual district level planning and sharing workshop

- 29 AWW participated in the district level planning and sharing workshop.
- The material distributed in the subsequent year tracked and new requirement for the coming year was discussed.
- Action plan was prepared for the year with the support of ICDS department for the year.

Quarterly liaison meeting at district level

- Liaison meeting was conducted with the ICDS department and health department to roll out the action plan for the year.
- The health department, ICDS and IDF would work closely to monitor the progress of the AWC work and other services.

Organize Birth registration camp

- 46 birth certificate were prepared and distributed.
- The community were aware on the birth registration process and expected that community would take active role in the birth registration process. All together 85 participants were present.

Joint Training of health workers, Nurses and ICDS worker (AWW) on ECCD (3days)

- 70 participated in the joint training of health worker, nurses and AWW.
- The health worker would take proactive step in the exclusive breast feeding and complete immunization in the area.

Theme: Quality Education SIKSHA JANKARI MELA

- 46 birth certificate were prepared and distributed.
- 464 participants participated in awareness generation camp.
- Different schemes were demonstrated in the area to make the participants aware on the education component.



Celebration of annual Maths/ Science Mela, Exhibitions

Celebration of annual Maths/ Science Mela, Exhibitions was organized at 3 villages of Rajapakar Block. The objective of the celebration was to build the capacity of the children of child club and member of Bal Sansad on developing of many projects related to Math & science. The Celebration was organized in 3 schools of Bhalui, Chausima Kalyanpur & Damodarpur with total 480 participants.

Celebration of Important events for Education i.e. International Literacy Day/Teachers Day, Children Day etc in form of rally/Prabhat FERI,quiz competition etc.

Balika

Diwas- The objective of the celebration was to sensitize to the community members about this special day. The Celebration was organized at Jafarpatti with total 328 children. Through this celebration children espouse their views on celebration of Balika Diwas.



Observation of BACHPAN DIWAS at ICDS Centers with Parents

- The observation of Bachpan diwas was organized at 15
- It is assumed that this celebration would build healthy environment at ICDS center.
- Build strong relationship between ICDS worker & community members.

PRI, SMC/ Education Department members sensitization workshop on education for all at/ Learn Without Fear/ Promotion of Girl Education at block level

Objective of the workshop to establish better coordination among with education department and school management committee members on the education for all at/ Learn without Fear/ Promotion of Girl Education.

- Govt. schemes related to Education
- 20 quality education indicators for school development
- How to ensure regular monthly meeting of School management committee
- All the SMC members are now aware about the roles & responsibility of School Management committee. They do commitment that they bring change in their school on girl education.



Capacity Building of Project Staff on Educational Monitoring components as well as government Schemes

- 23 partner staffs were oriented through this training on program components and monitoring tools. He also explains in brief about RTE Act-2009 & different schemes related to Education.



Orientation of School Teachers on Child Protection issues & Positive discipline at Block level

- Total 29 school teachers were oriented through this program.
- Teachers have now clear understanding on the Positive discipline manual.

Training of Bal Sansad members & Children Club Members on Learn without Fear components and community based monitoring system

- 35 children have now been aware on their role and responsibilities as member of bal sansad.
- The children have now being aware on the importance of bal sansad and LWF component.

BAL SAMELLAN at 15 Schools Annually

- Bal Samellan was organized with the support of school in 7 places in which 2435 children participated.
- The children expressed their feeling through the drawing competition and one act play.
- The children have a understanding on the participation component and have shown great zeal.



Theme: Maternal & Child Health

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing “Child centred community development program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. The key issues which need to be addressed is the child and maternal mortality. The health coverage is very poor and one Primary Health centre serves to 1.50 L population which is much above the IPHS standards. There has been numbers of program for the children in which their participation has been at the highest level. The health camp has created greater impact on the people as it has served the purpose of reaching to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

Training of PU front line staff on safe mother hood and child care

This training was conducted for 18 project staff on safe motherhood & child care, safe delivery, breast feeding ,take care of infants, importance of iodine & malnutrition. All participants attended and take interested in training, many question arise and discussed. In group discussion session they keep their ideas and experience.

Training of eligible couples & adolescents for familiarizing the availability & use of different family planning method at sector level

The training was conducted at cluster level in 5 village, Bhojpatti, Baidnathpur, Narayanpur, Madanpur & Rampur Dilawar in which 150 women, New couples & adolescents trained on Family planning, its need existing practice of family planning, small family norms types and advantage of different family planning method.

Observation of World Breast Feeding Week

The activity was focused on breast feeding in which 1250 participants were present and organized rally to motivate the community on the exclusive breast feeding.

Two days training of mothers on safe delivery, pregnancy care & infant feeding practices & treatment of diarrhea

The training was organized in three units, This training was conducted at cluster level in 3 village, Bhalui, Chaushima kalyanpur & Madanpur, in which 112 women trained on safe delivery, breast feeding ,take care of infants, importance of iodine & treatment of diarrhea, and 58 women were belonging from SC family. All participants attended and take interested in training, many question arise and discussed. In group discussion session they keep their ideas and experience.

One day training of ANM, AWW, ECCD teacher, ASHA on child care, infant feeding and treatment of ARI at block level

- In the training program 30 participants were present of which were ASHA, AWW, ANM, etc.
- The participants had a clear understanding of the existing health services and have ensure to strengthen it.



Celebration of World AIDS Day

- World AIDS day was observed on 1st of Dec 2012 in which all the children from the different community participated to raise the awareness level.
- Cycle procession was taken out to mark the importance of the day.
- One Act play was organized by the children at the PHC, Rajapakar.

Health camps in collaboration with government –

The status of health services is very poor in the 22 community and to make the community aware 2 health camps were organized in which children and women were immunized and referral services was offered.

Theme – DRR IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing “Child centred community development” program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. The major problem in the region is the water logging, fire accidents, etc



The absence of safety measure and lack of training on the disaster makes the children and community most vulnerable to disaster. The school does not have safety plans nor is the school building is earth quack resistance.

Activity

One day orientation for the children group members on Flood preparedness -Recurrence of flood in the community is not a frequent phenomenon but due to topography the water logging is a major problem. The children are most vulnerable during the flood. To prepare them well in advance against the flood these children were oriented at the community level. The training component included the situation analysis, safety measures and identification of high raised place for safe evacuation. The training also included the local and traditional system of mitigation mechanism. The orientation program had a reach of 25 male and 37 female from the SC family with total reach of 126 children.

School Safety Training for designated teachers

It was learnt that 35 participants have heard the word disaster but were not very much familiar with the different aspects of disaster which occurs in the country or around the world. The teacher felt the need for the training and building the capacity of the school children. The reason being, that the children and the women are the most vulnerable to disaster apart from the elderly people. In Bihar flood is a regular occurrence in the northern part which affects nearly 22

percentage of total population. The participants were orientated on the hazard, vulnerability, risk and disaster. The day II began with the risk assessment of the school. The vulnerability and risk assessment was done on the flood and fire safety. The task was carried out through the group work followed by presentation by each group. The problem was identified and probable solutions were sought by the participants.

Activity name: Training to Disaster Management Committee members and community volunteers on WASH during emergency.

Output: The training organized on above mentioned subject was for DMC members and community volunteers. The training focused on water, sanitation and health issues during emergencies. It was also learnt that emergencies period is very critical for human beings. Participants learnt about the emergencies how one can act for security & rescue

Lessons Learnt

- The community have now become aware on the disaster issues but need to have to work on the preparatory measures
- The identification of the safe zone during the disaster is not known which has been demarked during the training on school safety
- Teacher are demanding for some more training on the disaster component especially on risk assessment



Theme: Healthy Environment (WES)

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing "Child centred community development program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. It is a big challenge for any government to ensure supply of safe water to the marginalized section of the society. It is evident from the fact that 47% of the diseases are water borne disease. The children die out of diarrhea the quality of available water is very poor. One of the major challenges remains to make the village open defecation free. Despite much effort has been put in the status of Nirmal Bharat is long to achieve; the people are forced to defecate in the open due to many reasons. They either do not have individual toilets or they have a mind set of open defecation. The open defecation at the village is not only polluting the water sources but has been the source of the many diseases.



Activity - Awareness generation training program for children club members, mother, key SHG members, village level PRI members, village leaders on importance of safe drinking water.

279 participants were aware on the safe drinking water and handling of drinking water. It is expected that the participants would be able to understand the treatment of potable water such



as chlorination through the bleaching powder and use of alum.

Activity – Training on hygiene promotions techniques with children It is expected that 889 children would demonstrate hygiene practices and behavior in their school and houses. This would enable to change the behavior of the child on hygiene issues.

Activity - Training on use of water testing kit to children group members

- To orient and capacitate the child club members (and also school children) on importance of use of safe water and sanitation
- To get acquainted with the use of water testing kit.
- To energies on community responsibility and participation concept of development and develop an action plan towards mobilization

Observation of global hand washing day across all the schools

643 children participated in the global hand washing day to sensitize the children. The challenge is to transform Hand washing with soap from an abstract good idea into an automatic behavior performed in homes, schools, and communities worldwide. It is expected to turning hand washing with soap before eating and after using the toilet into an ingrained habit could save more lives than any single vaccine or medical intervention.



Activity: Observation of World Water Day

Water Water Day was celebrated in all the 22 communities as to make the community aware on the importance of safe water and water conservation. A rally was organized in the villages in which children from the community participated with the message depicted on the play card, banners, caps, etc. The rally was then turned into mass meeting at the school in which all the children, representatives from PRI, SHG's, social leaders, members from youth clubs participated, etc

Case Study

Case: - 1

**Name of child: Priyanka Kumari, Name of Mother: Pramila Devi, Name of father: Nandlal Ray
Name of Village: Chausima Kalyanpur**

Girl started going school with the help of youth club

Priyanka Kumari daughter of Mrs. Pramila Devi and Mr. Nandlal Ray has not attended school. She was enrolled earlier but due to some reason she was dropped out. She wanted to continue with her study but her parents were interested and were against the girl education. Youth club of Chausima Kalyanpur came to know about her. Some of the members of the youth club tried to convince her father but it did not worked out. The matter was taken up in the youth club meeting. Priyanka was invited to join the club. She discussed the issue in the meeting, the club learnt that Priyanka was little old to be enrolled back in school. The member of the child club decided to continue with her study at the meeting only. Now she is able to read and write and was again enrolled back to school. Now, Prinyanka loves to go to school and motivate all the children and the parents.

Case - 2

Rinku Devi, member of School Education committee of Nav srijit prathmik vidyalaya , Jafarpatti from Rajapakar attended the training at Hajipur. The training has transform her life and now has become aware of her duties.

She attended the training on 06th of Nov 12 imparted by the IDF PLAN and on the next day, full with confidence she went on to meet the school headmaster. She told headmaster to open the school on

time and to be punctual. She also told to conduct regular meeting of the School management committee so that issues could be discussed. The situation did not change, again on 8th Nov 12, she went on to school along with the other members of SMC. She again requested the teachers and headmaster to be punctual and discuss the role and responsibilities to be undertaken by the schools. She also talked about the quality education, quality in the mid day meal, deliverables of the government schemes, etc with the teachers. On the 9th, Nov 12, the situation was again the same. Meanwhile Rinku Devi had discussed this issue with the community and other people in the village. On the same day Sheela Devi, Ward member cum chairperson of SMC, Anju Devi – member, Subodh kumar patel – social leader, parents and community members went on to lock down the school. When the teacher reached the school, they found it locked and requested Rinku Devi to excuse them for today. The community did not agreed and took the matter to the government officials. The matter went on to the Block Development officer, Block Extension Officer and different government. They visited the school discuss this issue with the school authority and warn them not to repeat in the future. The school reopened with the assurance from the teacher and headmaster that not to be repeated in the future.

Now the school maintains the time line and the children are getting the benefits of the schemes. This has happens only due to the brave effort put in by the Rinku Devi.

Case - 3

Mr. Bittu Kumar, S/o Shri Arjun Thakur is a resident of village - Bakarpur , under the block of Rajapakad , Distt. – Vaishali.

Hand washing is very difficult practice to follow and that too in the village area. The problem is more when this issue comes up with the poor people. They do not have additional resources to buy soap and development agencies now preach that even the ash is not good for handwashing practices. What should the poor family do? But there are some cases where the learning turn into practices.

This is the case of Mr Bittu Kumar living in Bakarpur village of Rajapakar. The traditional practices continue and Bittu kumar was not having hand washing practice. He used to consume meal without washing his hand and often after working in the field. The family also used to practice hand washing by soil. The cases of diarrhea and stomach problem were persistent in his house. They were not aware of this situation. One day while Bittu was attending the child group meeting he came to know about the rally on World Toilet Day. IDF PLAN demonstrated the causes of diarrhea and other illness which happens due to negligence on hand washing part. Bittu learnt that hand washing with soap was very essential and we should be washing our hand before meal and after meal and defecation. Now after six month, Bittu doesn't complain about the stomach problems and other ailments.

He has learnt and now he tells other children to do so.

Name of the Project	:	Addressing Kala-azar , Health and Sanitation Issues in North Bihar
Supporting Agency	:	CAF India
Starting date	:	15th May 2010
Coverage	:	03 Districts (Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and Vaishali), 6 Blocks ,18 Villages
Population	:	Direct :- 36000 Indirect :- 36000

Background

Ravidas, Paswan and Mushar communities in Bihar, traditionally known to have been the worst sufferers from Kala-azar as their habitations are close to those of sand flies, would now be joined by one and all with the entire surroundings get pest lineal. This is because sand flies are known to grow on the cow dung and faecal matter, but now the huddling of humans and animals innumerable populations has become immediately vulnerable. Ignorance and lack of awareness about the treatment, treatment being a long regimen and available only with the District Health Centers are other key reasons, though man-made, aggravating the problem.

Scope of the Project:

Spreading awareness and complete information about symptoms of Kala-azar, by building community's ability to identify symptoms, procure early diagnosis and timely treatment; amongst the population in the three selected districts of North Bihar

Goal

Reduce Kala-azar cases by 80% in 54-targeted villages of three districts in north Bihar by 2012.

Objectives

To address Kala-azar, health and sanitation issues in North Bihar by creating Information and Education Communication (IEC) material and its appropriate dissemination.

Activities

Training of Kalazar Nigrani Samiti :6 units involving members of 3 Kala Azar Samiti each wherein goal & objectives as well as role & responsibilities of Kala Azar samiti discussed , signs & symptoms of Kala Azar were detailed upon, Steps in Kala Azar treatment, government facilities & services entitled to beneficiaries, linkage development with Village Health & Sanitation Committee.

This has led to increase in knowledge & skill set of the Kala azar Nigrani samiti members so as to be able to easily detect cases of kala-azar in their communities and ensure availability & accessibility of services available at the PHC as well as related entitlements.319 members of Kala-azar Nigrani samiti were participated

Block Level Workshop With Stake Holder :5 Unit Convergence workshop with stakeholders including members of Kala azar Nigrani Samiti, PHC officials, NGO representatives were



provided a platform wherein discussion on availability of services such as provision for free check up, medicines, provision for loss of wasges for patient & an attendant, provision of house under IAY if not availed. They were also oriented on issues pertaining to Kala azar & its scenario in Bihar.

This has resulted in awareness about service providers ensuring their accountability to patients diagnosed with Kala Azar as well as members of Kala Azar Nigrani samiti have become more confident whilst contacting Health officials if services are not provided due to unavailavbility.

Health Camps : Day I: Awareness about Kala azar & information about date of health camp by audio promotion and posters through Mobile Van; Day II: i) Doctor, ANM & lab technician were involved ii) Awareness about Kala-azar given to the people present on the health camp by the doctor; iv) Health check-up done by the doctor; v) Suspected cases were attended with RK 39 test; 27 health camps conducted against approved budget for 27. nearly 5600 community people were



sensitised about Kala-azar among which health check up was done with 1554 people and 184 suspected cases underwent RK - 39 test. Out of 217, numbers of positive cases were 06

Quarantine Methods: The process of fogging has been conducted in 18 intervened villages so as to ensure killing of flies & mosquitoes using a hired potable fogging machine which can be operated by a single person. The community people are informed prior to take safety measures by covering of food & water, as well as to avoid coming in direct contact.

The cloud of fog results in asphyxiation of flies & mosquitoes, thus providing safety to the community from vector borne diseases.

IEC Activities: (1) Wall writing each has been developed in the 18 intervened villages & 6 PHCs showcasing symptom, Preventive measures, Treatment facilities available with PHCs ,on kala-Azar (2) 1 San board each on kala-Azar medicine chart has been printed and put up on the walls of 6 PHCs in the intervened blocks, 1 flex hoarding each has been put up in 6 PHCs with messages on symptoms, treatment, preventive measures on Kala Azar



Increase in awareness on Kala Azar amidst people as wall writings have been done on lanes connecting to other villages, thus resulting in it being read by passerby of non-intervened villages too. Officials at PHCs ensure availability of services to patients diagnosed with kala azar from the project intervened villages. The San board on medicine chart has resulted in awareness on medicines to be consumed by patients as well as other community members



leading to bursting of myth of complicated treatment procedures.

Nutrition, promotion: 2 in each of 18 villages each Month was conducted. Content of the meeting: The nutrition content in food and how to prepare/use food beside a detail of the program. Active involvement of PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/key community members in the meeting helped achieve expected outcome of the program.

149 community meetings in 18 villages were conducted. Content of the meeting: The vitality of nutrition content in food and how to prepare/use food, as well as detail of the program discussed. Active involvement of PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/key community members in the meeting 30. 39 School campaign organised



health & hygiene promotion: Institutional structure for planning and implementation of WASH at the village level in 18 Villages. Onset of regular discussion at the local level through formal meetings of water and sanitation committees.

156 meeting conducted with all of 18 VWSC. 125 community meetings across 18 villages also organised. 01 School Rally organised . 21 School campaign organised

Case Study:-1

Name- Sumitra kumari
D/O- Bhagwat manjhi

Sumitra kumari is a 12 years old girl. She is from a lower class society (Musahar). She lives in Village- Manika Vishnupur Chand, Block – Mushari of Muzaffarpur District. This girl was suffering from fever from last few weeks. Due to this she was not able to go to school. At that time the information on Kala-Azar is given to the children by the **IDF Member**. A teacher Kailash Ram of the school told to the Mukesh Kumar member of IDF Kala-Azar programme (CAF India supported), about the fever of Sumitra and due to this she was not attending the school. After getting this information Mukesh Kumar visited the house of Sumitra and he came to know that his family is suffering from financial problem and a RMP is taking care of her. Till date Rs. 3500/- has been spent on her fever.



When Mukesh Kumar told them to take her to PHC for better treatment but her parents didn't agree and they told that now they are not in a position to spent more money. Then Mukesh Kumar informed them that they do not have to spent money and after getting the information, her parents take her to Mushari PHC. There her test was done from RK-39 Kit and then it came to the knowledge that she is suffering from Kala-Azar. She was given the medicine of 28 days and during this period IDF worker used to visit to Sumitra's House to check whether she is taking medicines or not. After taking medicines for 28 days she became well and she didn't have to spent money. After that she was given support of Rs. 1400/- from the PHC. Now this family used to sleep in the mosquito net and used to clean their surroundings. This family is living happily and Sumitra started to go to school everyday.

Case Study: 2

Munni Devi get rid of danger of Kala-azar with joint effort by IDF & PHC

Munni Devi is now out of danger zone from the effect of Kala-Azar that gave her family relief from the threat caused by Munni's ailment and also from the further financial expenses to escape from getting over burdened. Munni Devi, is a 35 years old married lady who belongs to BPL family and lives in Marai village of Jandaha block of Vaishali district. Her financial condition is

very pitiable as her Husband, is the only earning member of the family. She was also working as an agri-labourer in the locality to support her family before her illness. The financial condition of her family was exacerbated due to the treatment expenses of Munni Devi in the year 2012. Initially she consulted the local doctor (RMP) for her treatment. She continued with the treatment of local doctor for a long time. But there was any sign of improvement in her condition. Therefore her family members decided to consulte the Jandaha PHC. Doctor of the Jandaha PHC suspected her as a Kala-azar case, but it was not revealed to the doctor or her family members as Kit, RK 39 was not available and she was not tested for Kala-Azar. Once again she continued with the treatment of the same local doctor having no any option. But there was no any improvement in her condition. In the mean while IDF member intervined her village for conducting social and disease mapping exercise, her case eventually came in the light. IDF member took initiative and arrived at Jandaha PHC along with Munni Devi carrying the Kit RK 39 (Kit supplied from IDF). She was tested for Kala-Azar and it was confirmed that she was Kala-Azar Patient. Her treatment started from the PHC.



Munni's case considered to be an exemplary evidence of support by Non-Govt. initiatives for the PHC and a confidence building incidence for the community upon IDF and its programme. Munni Devi has been receiving regular medicine from the PHC along with counseling services. Her family also in touch with IDF with a smiling faith on IDF staff. The community people wonder, "Had the case of Munni Devi not been intervined by IDF, she would have worsened towards death". The ward member, ANM, AWW and the community today see IDF and its programme with a very high level of recognition.

Project -9

Name of the Proje	:	Towards Women's Empowerment
Supporting Agency	:	CEDPA INDIA, Bihar
Starting date	:	November 2011
Coverage	:	Muzaffarpur, 02 Blocks, 51Panchayats, 235 Villages
Population	:	Indirect :- 3,57,000 (Approx)

Background

Bihar being very poor in social developmental indicators had always attracted the attentions of policy makers and development oriented leaders, peoples and organizations both INGOs & NGOs. The efforts for improving indicators particularly related to health, population and development had been full of challenges. With a population of around 83 millions, Bihar fared very poorly on almost every demographic indicator compared to other states in the country, often at the bottom ranking.

A number of factors played role in the low status of health in Bihar. To improve the health situation in India including Bihar, a dynamic programme called – National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005. In NRHM, thrust was given to provide effective health care to the rural population, especially the disadvantaged groups including women and children, by improving access to health services, enabling community ownership and demand for services, strengthening public health systems for efficient service delivery, enhancing equity and accountability and promoting decentralization.

For utilizing the scope of enabling community ownership, there was a felt need of building capacities of community and local self-government. CEDPA India with the support of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation through PAHEL project seeks to improve the reproductive health outcomes of women and children in Bihar by enhancing the leadership skills and competencies of Elected Panchayati Raj women representatives (EWR) of different tiers by joining hands with NGOs. **At Muzaffarpur district Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)** got an opportunity to implement PAHEL project in **Minapur and Gaighat blocks** with the kind support of **CEDPA India**. The project is focusing on capacity building of **Elected Women Representatives (EWRs)** of all three tiers Panchayati Raj institution and their role would be to work as the link between the community and the service providers by playing the role of the facilitator for health and FP/RH services in particular. It is believed that they would not only result in effective implementation of FP/RH programmes but also ensure sustainability for a longer term.

Scope of the Project

The National Rural Health Mission has been launched with the focus of ensuring better health facilities & services so that health indicators can be improved. Though changes have been noticed but still a lot has to be done to get the desired results. There are some gaps at community and service provider level.

Now, it is time to address these gaps and focus on the leadership potential. The proposed project aims at capacity building of the leaders / EWRs of different tiers for increased effectiveness of population and developed interventions especially with regard to FP/RH. Apart from capacity building other adopted strategies were:

1. Mobilization & Sensitization
2. Advocacy and
3. Convergence

Goal

To strengthen the voice, participation, leadership and influence of **Elected Women Representatives (EWRs)** in decision making in panchayats to bring about social change in areas that affect women particularly reproductive health/family planning (FP/RH) and girls education.

Objectives

- Strengthening leadership quality of **Elected Women Representatives (EWRs)** to improve Panchayats Accountability in Health.
- To ensure health services / facilities for women and children with the facilitation of capacitated EWRs.

Activities

To meet the objectives and achieve the desired goal of the project following activities were carried out and those are:

TRAINING OF PROJECT'S STAFF: A two days residential training programme was organized by CEDPA India at State Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Shekhpura, Patna. This training programme was attended by all Project's staff. The core contents of the training programme were Gender, PRI system, NRHM, FP and RH issues.

ORIENTATION OF PROJECT'S STAFF: In the period of April'12 to March'13 altogether two orientation programs were held at district level and these were facilitated by CEDPA's representatives. These programmes were attended by all staff of the project. In the first orientation programme discussions were made on findings of first round check list. In the second orientation programme discussions were made on tracking sheet filling and effective Mahila Sabha/ Cluster meeting of Elected Women Representatives.

CLUSTER MEETING / MAHILA SABHA:

Altogether 16 cluster meetings/ Mahila Sabhas were held and attended by 264 EWRs. In these meetings EWRs were oriented on project concept & Philosophy, PRI systems, Role of PRI members, their capacity building programmes and sharing was done on, changes at personal level, family level, society level, initiatives taken, action oriented initiatives, theme based discussions. During the programmes IEC materials i.e. Philip book on PRI, NRHM etc. were used to make the programme more effective.



TRAINING PROGRAMME OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES (EWRs):

Altogether 4 training programmes were conducted for Gram Panchayat Level, 2 training programmes for Panchayat Samiti Level EWRs and 1 training programme for Zila Parishad Level EWRs. Altogether 124 EWRs attended the training programmes. All trainings were residential except Zila Parishad level. The training of Gram Panchayat level was of three days whereas Panchayat Samiti level was of two days and Zila Parishad level was of One day. For Gram Panchayat level training programme resource persons were made available by the CEDPA India. In the training programmes of Panchayat Samiti Level EWRs and Zila Parishad Level EWRs trainings were imparted by the CEDPA India people. The core contents of the training programme were:



- ▶ Gender

- ▶ Leadership
- ▶ Panchayati Raj Institution
- ▶ Reproductive Health
- ▶ Family Planning
- ▶ Effective Communication
- ▶ NRHM
- ▶ Girl's Education etc.

The methodology used in the training programme was participatory. The used IEC materials were, Phillip Book, Philip Chart, Posture, Visual aids etc. The trainings were effective and interesting.



MONTHLY MEETING OF EWRS:

Monthly meetings were held in all 50 panchayats (Minapur-28, Gaighat-22) with Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) at the center point of the panchayats. The main objective of organizing this meeting was to make interaction among the EWRs on regular basis and provide platform to share their views, ideas and initiatives. It also helped them to interact with the service providers in smaller group and ensure regular and quality services to the community.

BOOKLET ORIENTATION & ITS DISTRIBUTION TO EWRS:



IEC especially visual / pictorial IEC is one of the important capacitating tools for semi literate or illiterates. A pictorial booklet is developed by CEDPA India to make the EWRs aware on PRI system, NRHM, health issues etc. and it is made available to IDF, Muzaffarpur by CEDPA India Patna office. This booklets were distributed among the Elected Women Representatives and they also got oriented on the issues. It is also an identity card for them as its first page is related to personal information of EWRs and details of service

providers

MONITORING OF HEALTH FACILITY AND CHECK LIST ACTIVITY:

DISTRICT	BLOCK	HEALTH FACILITY				No. of Check List Activity Conducted			
		ICDS	HSC	PHC	DH	VHSND	HSC	PHC	DH
Muzaffarpur					1				1
	Minapur	259	34	1		160	32	1	
	Gaighat	203	29	1		149	19	1	
	TOTAL	462	63	2	1	309	51	2	



Monitoring of Health Facility

Filling Checklist is an important activity of this project. So, it was taken care off from the training programmes. In the training programmes EWRs became aware about health facilities and provisions at health centers and also got sensitized to ensure it at the respective centers. They were oriented on the check lists of various levels i.e. VHSND, HSC, PHC & Distt. Hospital level. To have better understanding on filling checklist, mock exercise was also done. After training programme

they started taking initiatives in this regard. Initially EWRs were somehow reluctant. Most of the EWRs especially Ward Members are illiterate so their understanding is lesser in filling checklist. Some of them are poor and wage earners so they were having feeling of getting some monetary

benefits. All these issues were taken care off during interaction with them. They were sensitized on their role & responsibility and they got ready to do so. The illiterate EWRs were accompanied by the respective Field Animators and they got facilitation in filling the checklist by explaining each of the questions in their language. They ensured their presence at the health centers and collected information through check lists. Before filling check list they contacted the concerning officials and finalized the dates to collect the information. Initially the concerning officials were not ready to share or provide the data as they have the feeling that it would be problematic for them due to its authenticity. When they got convinced, that these data will be helpful in making the things better than became ready to share it. These check list proved helpful to have close eyes on the services & facilities. Due to so much polio round and turn over of Field Animator this process got hindered and we were unable to achieve the target on given time.

GRAM SABHA: Gram Sabha is an important platform to raise and finalize the issues at local level with the consent of community. It is a hard fact that it was not happening properly in almost working panchayats. After receiving training EWRs became active and took initiative to regularize them but it was not so easy. The Mukhiyas were in a fear that he/she will be charged by the community for his/her deed. The trained EWRs convinced them it will not so, if Gram Sabha will be held in proper way that will be better for us also as issues will be finalized after the consent of community. Along with EWRs, project staff also convinced and mobilized the reluctant Mukhiyas and Panchayat Sacheevs for proper conduction of Gram Sabha through inter personal contacts, meetings etc.



After continuous interaction and contacts most of the Mukhiyas became ready for that. As a result Gram Sabhas were held somehow systematically in most of the panchayats. Before Gram Sabha information was disseminated by the mike on rickshaw. Almost trained EWRs attended the Gram Sabha and some of them raised the health and education issues i.e. lack of contraceptives, shortage of vaccines, shortage of safe drinking water, unavailability of ANM in her area, insufficient teacher at school etc in the same.

CONVERGENCE MEETING: Symposium, seminar and meetings prove an important tool for sensitization. It provides platform to share ideas and opinions not only to the speakers but also to the audience. To have greater spectrum and impact of any findings, its dissemination becomes important. Therefore, from the inception of the PAHEL project it was decided to fill check list at VHND, HSC, PHC and District Hospital level and decided to share the findings to the EWRs as well as to the other stakeholders i.e. officials. So, after the data dispensation and analysis, it got disseminated through convergence meeting. The objectives behind organizing this convergence meeting were:



- To **Share the findings of the check list** with focus on health indicators
- To develop coordination & cooperation among the stakeholders to bridge the gaps in ensuring FP/ RH services at community level.

This meeting was attended by the service providers as well as EWRs. After the presentation of check list findings, open discussion took place. In open discussion EWRs share their findings,

experiences and asked questions to clear their doubts. The respective officials cleared their doubts and also shared their views.

Output:

Output both qualitative and quantitative should be mentioned here substantiated with the data table and graphs

4. Altogether 15 project staff got capacitated on gender, PRI System, NRHM, RH, FP etc.
5. A total 125 EWRs got trained on Project's concept & philosophy, gender related issues, NRHM, PRI, RH, FP etc.
6. Tracking sheet of 426 EWRs got completed.
7. 362 check list got filled at health service centers.

Outcomes

Project outcomes should be given here in this section

8. Project team got formed and performing as per given assignments.
9. After capacity building programme staff started executing the programmes at 51 panchayats with more perfections..
10. Trained EWRs taking initiatives to ensure health services in their respective areas.
11. Trained EWRs taken initiatives to start Gram Sabhas at 50 % panchayats and raised the health and education related issues at the same

Achievements and Challenge

Major Achievements during the period and Challenges faced during the implementation will get reflected here in this section of the report.

12. The trained EWRs formalized the Gram Sabha in six panchayats.
13. The trained EWRs regularized the five ICDS centers.
14. After convergence meeting presence of Work Sarkar was ensured at his work station at Minapur and Gaighat blocks by the concerning officials.
15. After the initiative of EWRs Untied fund was used to ensure better health services at seven panchayats.

Challenges

16. Elected Women Representatives are more introverts and less out going.
17. Dependency syndrome of EWRs on their male counterpart.
18. Restricted momentum of EWRs.
19. Low literacy rate of EWRs.

Case Study-1

Ghosaut is one of the remote village of Minapur block. It is situated in the North West at the distance of 15 Kms from the block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by SCs and followed by OBCs.

Mrs. Geeta Devi is the resident of the same village and ward member of Ward No.5. She is just literate. Before inception of PAHEL project she was least aware of health facilities and PRI system. After getting



training, she become aware about the health system, three tier system of PRI, gender, age of marriage etc.

After that Geeta Devi started taking initiatives to mobilize the community on different issues i.e. health & hygiene, immunization, education, right age of marriage etc. During the course she came to know that one of her villager Mrs. Mahasundar Devi is going to marry her 13 years old daughter Urmila Kumari who is student of class 6. She visited the house of Mahasunder Devi and talked her why she is going to marry her teen age daughter. Mahasunder Devi told that her daughter is not teen age, she is 13 years old. She also told that we are poor people and got the perfect bridegroom for her daughter so will marry her on time. Geeta Devi remembered the training things and convinced her about the right age of marriage. She also told that your daughter is not fully grown up. Her body is under developed if you marry her at this age that she will suffer with so many diseases and complications and it may be she can die in early age pregnancy. By hearing all these things Mahasunder Devi got convinced and became ready to stop the marriage of her daughter. Finally Urmila Kumari is in school.



The same case was of Babita Kumari of said village. She is just 14 years old and student of class 6. Her parents (Mrs. Indu Devi and Shri Vishnu Ram) were in a plan to marry her. At the right time Geeta Devi came to know this fact and contacted the Indu Devi and Vishnu Ram and convinced them also not to marry their daughter at this age. They got convinced and stopped the marriage of their daughter.

Case Study-2



Chakrasool is one of the village of Manikpur panchayat and situated at the distance of 5 Kms. in the north east of block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by OBC and followed by SC.

Mrs.Meena Devi is the resident of the same village and ward member of Ward No. 2. She is just literate. Before inception of PAHEL project she was least aware of health facilities and PRI system. When she attended the training programme become aware about the health system and three tier system of PRI.

After that Meena Devi started taking initiative formalize the services particularly related to health and nutrition. In this course in the month of November'12 she came to know that at ICDS center No. 220 immunization is not taking place as the AWW is removed from her job. She raised this issue in the Gram Sabha. In the month of December she again met with the Mukhiya Mrs. Shadmeen Fatma and remembered that issue. With the help of Mukhiya, Meena Devi contacted MOIC, Minapur and got success in regularizing the immunization at ICDS Center No. 220.

Name of the Project	:Integrated Program on facilitating access to WASH in Maner Block of Patna district
Supporting Agency	:WaterAid India (Additional Liaoning Office North)
Starting date	:April 2004
Coverage	:Patna, 01 Blocks ,11Panchayats 86 Villages
Population	:Direct :- 125000

Goal

To mobilize and educate the community on Water, sanitation and hygiene issues and to achieve open defecation free (ODF) and accessibility of community for safe drinking water

Objectives

- To empower vulnerable and excluded poor community to access to safe drinking Water and Sanitation Services as their rights in 11 Panchyats of Maner Block Patna District
- To support & capacitate the Community Leaders to facilitate access of all government WASH Scheme
- Female Hygiene chain at Community Level capacitated

Process adopted to achieve the goal

Under software activity

- Formation of CBO, VWSC, SHGs/FSCs
- Creating community resources
- Creating sanitation fund for faster coverage
- Introducing Hand pumps spare-parts bank system (Maintenance of HP)
- Installation & Restoration of Hand pumps
- Pond desiltation, sanitary well, soak pit , compost pit
- Top roof water harvesting.
- Organizing events and competition
- Clean house competition
- ODF village competition
- School hygiene competition
- Capacity building
- Training to Mechanic and Mason
- Training to the SHGs\FHC WASH issues
- Training to school teacher on Diarrhoea Mangt.
- Training to Menstrual Hygiene Mangt.
- Orientation of PRIs/CBOs
- Training to adolescent on MHM



Hardware Activities Undertaken

Open Well Sanitary Protection- Water from open well is not fulfil the need safe drinking purposes so keeping the concern to maintain the hygiene factors the well had been renovated and further converted in to Sanitary well.

Pond De-silting- Keeping the ground water level maintained and to make easy recharging system the existing well were targeted in the respective villages.

Child Friendly Toilet- Creating sanitation habits among children at their early ages Child Friendly Toilets has been constructed in the Anganwari Center in the village Bhikhaban of Maner



block. (Near the house of Mr. Sanjeet Paswan) It is observed that here most the AW Centers are running in the private houses and there is no access of toilets for the children. Thus under the proposed activity AWC's Child Friendly Toilet has been installed to serve the meaningful purpose. So far during the project period 10 AW Toilets were leverages in the intervention area.

Installation of New Hand pumps Total no-29:A total number of Twenty nine new hand pumps were installed in the project intervention Panchayats/villages. During initiating of the installation work the site selection processes were undertaken with the active support & participation of VWSC members by keeping this into mind that most needy community would get the benefits of the hand pumps. In fact this time the priority was given to the poorest of the poor or such as disadvantaged community who used either potable drinking water either from shallow HPs (Low Dept) or from the unsafe water sources. As a result by considering the good working efficiency of India mark III HP; the priority was given to the installation of same types of the hand pumps in all the location.

Hand pumps Repair/ Restoration Total 650: A total number of 650 Hand pumps were restored in the entire Project Intervention Panchayats / Villages. Apart from the said processes simultaneously platform were also constructed around the existing restored HPs to avoid the water contamination cause.

Construction of Toilets Total -608: Under this getting more toilet coverage through promoting its installation by persuasion with the TSC was the prime focus. In fact we zeroed down the villagesA. **Sherpur, B.Tilhari C.Sekhuchak D. Bhatari,E Harangi tola,Sadikpur, F. Madhopur, G. Tata colony, H. Jainagar, I. Chaknagwan, J. Jirakhan tola, K. Srinagar, L. Gopalpur, M. Rampur Diara, N. Chauhatter, O. Balupar, P. Bagicha tola, Q. Jamunipur, R. Srinagar, S.**



Sikanderpur, T. Bhikaband, U. Dayalchak, V. Dhakerposh W. Sherbubka, X. Ratantola, Y. Magarpal, these villages are in becoming or declaring itself as an ODF villages & the heartening part of this drive was that overall we have achieved the maximum HHs through leveraging with TSC thus few short falling in numbers only. Therefore overall we were near to get the success.

Software Activities Undertaken

Inter village competition (ODF) / Clean House Competition – This activity was very fruitful in term of encouraging the community towards making the villages open defecation free and make them conscious towards the WASH issues. The said endeavor was initiated in the light of encouraging the community for cleanliness drive so that they would be rather motivated to keep their surrounding environment as well their houses clean. In fact this time we strived towards this drive because the essence of the cleanliness should sink in within the community and for that they should be rewarded with some tangible rewards so that a sense of competition should creep in among them, resulting- some more awareness/consciousness towards the sanitation & hygiene. Therefore to accomplish the objective mentioned above we have organized the said event in 3 phases of the following Panchayats:- In the sequel of ODF Competition that has happened earlier the said event was organized in the M/o October '012. In this event three to five members from all the committees (VWSC) including the office bearers were invited to participate. The strategy comprised that one member of each committee would share their views on the efforts & processes of achieving ODF status of their respective Panchayats / Villages during the months. This was indeed an interesting moments for all the presenters to share their own views about their achievements towards water and sanitation in their respective areas. To observe the progress, processes and successes of the each VWSC a screening committee was formed with the purpose of accrediting points to the respective presentations. Therefore, based on the accredited points the committee finally announced the 1st, 2nd & 3rd prize to the winning VWSC & then the award was distributed accordingly. First award was given to the Sikanderpur; Second to Sadikpur, and the third Madhopur. As a token prize, (in the form of Carpet (Dari)) was distributed among all the winning VWSC members.

Orientation/Workshop with teachers/Parents:

The main objective of this workshop was to make the teachers well aware of the importance of water and sanitation issues as they are supposed to be the mentors of children therefore, it was very important to make the teachers well acquainted with the concerned issues as they as an informed mentors or the guardian will be disseminating these messages to children thereby sensitizing their families also. The workshop started with introduction of teachers and continued with the objective of the program



as per the schedule with special focus on diarrhea management in terms of its **symptoms identification, precautions and treatments**. Apart from precautions and management, a major input which disseminated through this W/S was in terms of establishing linkage of this disease & its related symptoms with **poverty – health – productivity continuum** i.e. in relation with the reduction in working capacity & efficiency which retards/ hampers their economic activity & thereby creating a vicious circle seriously impacting their IGAs.

After the discourse on diarrhea management training & orientation the next component was sanitation and hygiene issues. Before taking up this component, the participants/ teachers were queried about the importance of sanitation in one's life. To which they responded & started realizing the importance of sensitizing the community on sanitation and hygiene. The outcome of this realization was seen in terms of initiating the process of changing the behavior of the community where teachers can play a very effective & crucial role in it. As usage of toilets also forms a very important part of sanitation and it was later explained that how teachers can help in motivating & sensitizing the community through their children that toilets are important for everyone in life & open defecation is really baleful both in terms on health & ecological indicator. After this the next issue was that of Parents Teachers Association which is formed under the Total Sanitation Campaign. It was reiterated by the teacher that as this committee has been totally dysfunctional and with the support of IDF/ Water Aid it is doing some commendable & productive work in few villages. The objectives of PTA which were highlighted – 1/ to sensitize the whole community towards the cause of water and sanitation through parent's teachers

association. 2/ in terms of a very important and vital issue which came up was whether School can contribute in making the village ODF. To this the teachers gave a very positive response & nod and said that block level camps should be put up by the Government where school teachers should be involved. The workshop finally ended by taking a pledge to work together for the cause and motivate the community to adopt best hygiene and sanitation practices.

One day PRI workshop: One day workshop was organized for the Panchayati Raj Representatives on 10th Nov'012 at Vaisya Bhawan, Maner. In this workshop Gram Sabha members were invited to participate in the deliberation. The total number of participants was 35.

The Objective of the workshop was:

- ❖ Sensitization towards the cause & issues of water and sanitation
- ❖ Role and responsibilities of PRIs in mobilizing the community on the said issues as well as on Total sanitation campaign also
- ❖ Orientation with respect to water Aid project esp. with respect to its working pattern, strategies & importance of participation of community within the program
- ❖ Concept of Nirmal Gram Puruskar; its goal & the strategies for achieving the same

The workshop started with introduction & overview of water aid project by highlighting its concept, design and coverage area during the last six years of project intervention. The stakeholders were imparted information about the importance of hygiene and sanitation in leading a healthy way of life. Very brief and precise information was shared with the participants. The prime focus of the said W/S was to make these bodies capacitated & vibrant enough so that it can play a vital role under the project as well as in the total sanitation campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

Hand washing Campaign: Since "Hand washing activity" constitutes the most important component of the project. Therefore to promote the hand washing in the villages; the schools were targeted first because it was assumed that the children can serve as a change agent & also because that they can easily adopt/learn this & can also disseminate the underlying message to their families & the community at large. In all the 16 schools, separate programs were organized in the form of children's rally, Painting competition, and quiz competition etc.

School hygiene Competition: To bring behavioural change at the individual & the community level the best strategy has been conceived so far is to intervene through the medium of school children. Therefore, as a part of this strategy, School hygiene competition was organized to sensitize children on the issue of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to promote awareness. Thus in all the Panchayats schools prize distribution through competitions were organized & during this the question & answers methods were used.



Water quality test Total no. 101 Hand pumps: This activity was undertaken in all the project intervention Panchayats/villages comprising 101 water sources mainly hand pumps and wells & the findings had been shared with WaterAid.

District cum block level workshop on Water and Sanitation: In order to mobilize the PRI representative on WASH related issues, a meeting was organized at the block level in the month of May 2012. Project intervention is being carried out in 11 Panchayats. Members from these Panchayats attended the meeting. The project team members prepared an invitation letter for coordinating with the officials from the PRI department informing them the date, time and venue for the meeting. The specific focus of the meeting was on strategizing leverage of resources for

WASH services and making all the Panchayats open defecation free. During the discussions, the members realized the need for making the village community aware about the various issues related to WASH and availability of different services. The main focus was to develop strategy for making these services available for the community members with support from the PRIs and hence facilitating in making the region open defecation free.

As per the Government norms, all the WASH services (from TSC under District Water and Sanitation Mission) are provided with involvement of representatives of respective PRI. Thus function like these give special thrust to boost the active involvement of PRI representatives. It also provides a common platform wherein one can share and find solutions to common problems for facilitating better implementation of TSC.

Sanitation-Fair Celebration: The organization has decided to organize Sanitation fair on 25.03.2013 in the Maner block office premises of Patna district. It was started at 10.00 AM and sum up on 5.00 PM. The fair had been inaugurated by the Local MLA with the presence of line department officials. The block level fair has serve as a central meeting point and which provide unique sharing environment for the key stakeholders. WASH practitioners, Academicians, Officials from Health and Education department are invited in the sanitation fair where they have shared their ideas on sanitation and hygiene particularly for poorest and marginalized sections of the society. Successful approaches of sanitation were shared in the fair; advocacy materials were developed by different organizations/agencies had been also be shared with a



view to gauge the possibility of effectiveness in mobilizing the mass on the issues. Different NGOs has taken part in the fair and they have displayed their innovations in the respective areas. The community has attend in the fair and they have get an opportunity to have direct interface with the officials, WASH Practitioners and academicians and share experience and have their say in finding solutions to the problems. Video shows at the fair will also be organized to cast the success story from the field area and selected community Leaders are also present to narrate the story of change in their respective areas.

The fair has played instrumental in two ways. Firstly, community members from 11 Panchchayts have access of information pertaining to viable options, learn about the successful models and get acquainted with the recent development in and around the district and also take an opportunity to find out the solutions of their problems specific to their local necessity through interaction with WASH practitioners and technical experts. Secondly, it is also fruitful for the organization to foster partnership for synergistically rolling out the WASH interventions and replicating different advocacy materials as being used by other organizations.

Children's Rally: To spread the messages regarding Sanitation & Hygiene among the masses a children's rally on the above theme was organized in which approximately 300 children participated. This rally carrying the messages on Sanitation & Hygiene went through the entire villages of the said Panchayat & spread the messages of cleanness & thereby promoted the sanitation drive through village contact drive. All the children with the placard, poster and banners in their hands convinced the local surrounding community about the importance of sanitation. In fact these children were carrying the messages through slogans & songs which caused/effected a deep impact within the community.

Puppet Show: In intervention villages comprising 11 Gram-Panchayats of IDF/WAI intervention areas Puppet Show were organized on the theme of sanitation and hygiene issue. The groups comprising the team performed at all the existing schools. It's communicated & served as an effective way of transmitting the inherent messages of sanitation & hygiene. They performed the shows on the "Sauchalaya-Asmita Ka Sawal", utility or rather efficacy of Hand Washing Practices in curbing the menace of Diarrhea & other major diseases pertaining to water borne diseases. De facto these shows were highly appreciated & received wider



acceptance among in the schools as well in the local community thus communicating the underlying messages of WASH & thus promoting the toilet installation & its usages.

Training on Menstrual Hygiene: The training was organized on dated 21st and 22nd June-12 at the Vaishya Dharamsala of Maner Block. The training was started after introduction by the participants. The resource person has given brief background of the project and explained about the reproductive change that occurs between boys and girls during adolescent age. The menstrual cycle period along with its hygiene part was discussed and also about the myth & misconception which normally tease them and create discomfort situation in their family. Further she discussed about the uses of sanitary pad to avoid any type of problems.



Handbills/ Pamphlets distribution through Campaigning: Under this hand bills carrying the above messages were distributed among the community & for this stalls were installed through which the sanitation & hygiene messages imparted/communicated to the community. The interesting part of the whole event was that, the community took active & curious participation in viewing the DEMO that were put up on the stalls. Also the above messages were imparted through the loudspeaker that was carried over the Jeep. In fact the communication through this medium was used to get wider reach & coverage. Through the public Demonstration of Models the community realized the efficacy & importance of low cost toilets that has been provided through IDF/WAI. Also the community also came to know about the simplicity in techniques & cost effectiveness of Low Cost toilets where they themselves realized how easy it is to be installed & maintained thereby removing their existing suspicion & misconception regarding the toilet installation & its usage. The interesting part of this whole initiative was that many people from the different strata showed their willingness & eagerness to install the toilet soon & even they realized that sooner its better for them.



Oneday procession (Dharna-Pradarsan) has been organized to Block where the community in mass assembles with the demand of water and sanitation in the Maner block office. All the members were holding play-card and banner in their hands. The main focus was to put the pressure on the block official so that sanitation services under TSC will access to the community easily. The procession was started from Maner police headquarter to the block office. In the procession about ninety % women were participated with the demand of WASH issue. The BDO, of the Maner immediately acquainted with the situation and contacted to the District PHED official regarding the issue and the TSC coordinator immediate rush to resolve the issue. The BDO of the block has self-given the assurance to the members to take action against the demand. All the project staff was involve in the entire process. The local media has captured the messages for coverage in the new paper.

Public Hearing: The Program commenced with two trees planted by stakeholders in the premise of the school to send in a strong message that the campaign by the people may be a sapling but will strengthen its roots by drawing support from varied stakeholders (community members, PRIs, MLA, PHE department, Block officials, academicians, media etc.) In order to attain their due services & share on water & sanitation in their communities.

People's Voices:

Devi of Sadikpur with a firm voice brought to the forum the issue of absence of drainage facilities & toilets leads to immense difficulty, it getting worse with the onset of monsoons for the women, children, elderly & the physically challenged.

Shobha Devi of Harangi Tola added on the issue of grim drainage situation, that despite continual raising of concern in the panchayat, the problem remains as it is.

Kalesar Manjhi of Chitrauli village cited the example of a hand pump installation process by PHE department, we herein the work was initiated and left midway in the last few months and despite him filing a complaint to the department no reply has been received or any action taken.

Rekha Devi- (Bhateri) spoke about the lack of proper drainage facilities in the area and the resulting water borne diseases caused thereby.

Poonam Devi of Jiwrakhan Tola cited the instance of misappropriation in the toilet construction under the TSC, in the previous month wherein the door of the toilet was fixed, she was photographed & the door removed. She also mentioned that the newly installed hand pump located at the program venue (i.e. Rajkiya Middle School) is non-functional.

Renu Devi of Maulanipur asked why is it the toilet construction work is on in only one village of the Panchayat and not the other villages.

Shail Devi – Mukhiya of Darweshpur (South) panchayat announced that she would take up the earthen work to be initiated under MNREGA and also ensure that the work under the Total Sanitation campaign is properly implemented so as to be in a position to win the “Nirmal Puraskar”.

Smt. Sheila Devi –member, Zila Parishad on hearing the issues of the people mentioned that she is elated with the huge gathering of community members across the panchayats of the block sharing their issues related to water & sanitation. She said that she would put forth the issue at the district level meeting and ask for it to be dealt on a war footing.

Bhai Birendra- MLA, Maner- He opined that such events as this provides a good platform to bring forth the issue of the community and such initiative by the organization, IDF is applaudable



and he is ever willing to support & stand with the organization on issues pertaining to the community. He also mentioned that he would strongly put forth the issue of water & sanitation in the meeting to be held with the minister and also the issue of Nirmal panchayat for better services delivered in the Maner Block. He also asked the Mukhiya, to which he answered that the amount has been sanctioned and work would commence soon.

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Signature campaign: - The signature campaign was carried out at the venue with the demand of agendas in scripted in the banner and the participants signed in to bolster the cause which would be handed over to the SDO, PHE Department along with the report developed.

Follow up plan:-

- Copy of the charter of **Jan Sunwai Campaign & petitions filed** with PHED of 10000 applicants across 11 panchayats of Maner Block in relation to toilet construction along with letters issued by the Mukhiyas of their respective panchayats was handed over to Bhai Birendra, Maner Block to take up at the Ministerial meeting called in late afternoon on the same day. The same would be followed up on action taken or proposed at the high powered meeting.
- Copy of the charter of Jan Sunwai Campaign & petitions filed with PHED of 10000 applicants across 11 Panchayats of Maner Block in relation to toilet construction along with letters issued by the Mukhiyas of their respective panchayats as well as over 100 petitions on the issue of water, drainage & toilet related issues to be handed over to the SDO, PHED
- Mukhiyas of various Panchayats to ensure the availability of water testing kits as well as formation of water testing monitoring committees.
- Trainings to be ensured by the PHED of the water testing monitoring committees at the Panchayat level.
- Answers to the RTIs filed during the year to be reviewed and steps to be taken thereby.

Any new innovation / strategy / activities which trigger the program towards success and the sustainability

Achievements:

- **Qualitative:** One Panchayat Ghayaspur declare for NGP and apart from the rigorous interventions many villages got very nearer to become the ODF status which are as follow: A. **Sherpur**, B. **Tilhari** C. **Sekhuchak** D. **Bhateri**, E **Harangi tola**, E. **Sadikpur**, F. **Madhopur**, G.



Tata colony, H. Jainagar, I. Chaknagwan, J. Jirakhan tola, K. Srinagar, L. Gopalpur, M. Rampur Diara, N. Chauhatter, O. Balupar, P. Bagicha tola, Q. Jamunipur, R. Srinagar, S. Sikanderpur, T. Bhikaband, U. Dayalchak, V. Dhakerposh W. Sherbubka, X. Ratantola, Y. Magarpal

- Diarrhoeal incidence has been reduced significantly as per the Scientific Data Analysis indicates
- Female hygiene chain functioning properly- resulting in expansion of coverage area and sustainability
- Realization of Community ownership towards the community assets, has increased significantly
- VWSC empowered- managing funds and solving local problems- which is a sign of sustainability
- Communities are self-taking initiatives and demanding their sanitation needs

Quantitative: (do not use vague words like empowerment, awareness etc rather write the end result of these empowerment/education etc - total no. of direct beneficiaries, no. Training participants, etc must be included in tabular form)

Sl.	Activities	Batches rganized	No ofParticipants
1	VWSC training	3	92
2	SHG/Female hygiene chain	35	1500
4	Parent and Teacher on Diarrhea Management	2	80
5	Water quality test total	101	101
6	Puppet Show	28	3000
7	School hygiene competition	40	5000
8	Hygiene campaign	30	5000
9	Celebration day	1	1000
10	Sanitation Fair	1	2000
11	Awareness Camp on Hygiene	30	3000
12	Clean house competition	10	2500
13	ODF competition	20	2000
14	Training on Menstrual Hygiene Mangt.	04	150
15	Orientation of PRIs/CBOs	02	80
16	RTI Filing		92

Quote by the community members: Ye program Goan valon ke hith mein safai se sambandhit labhkari bhara hai, hum jitna amal karenge utna faida hoga.

Gautam Singh (RMP) Vill. Sikanderpur, Maner, Patna.

by the Staff

Bringing the WATSAN issue, from secondary to primary among any individual is the basic priority of ours and we are committed for that.

Case study-01

Harbinger of Change:

Srimati Tunni Devi wife of Sri Ranjan Kumar, Village Tilhari, Panchahayt-Singhara belongs to Ravidash community during project intervention has learn many things and started apply in her day to day life. Though after getting toilet it was not regularly used by the family and hand washing habits was found poor thus the reason her family suffer frequent diarrhoea and other related health problems.



Annually expense on health goes around Rs.5000 to 6000 which imbalance her family other need. Now the WASH positive effect brought change in her family life and she enjoy the saved money for other livelihood and other needful purposes.

Case Study-02



Srimati Hemanti Devi wife of Lagandev Rai, Village Harangi Tola, Panchayat Sadikpur is a member of VWSC, getting enrolled in training, conducted under the project for better understanding. She started giving priority to the WATSAN issues for the community members and actively takes part on the issue and provides knowledge support to make her village better hygienic condition. She herself realise that practicing the better hygiene practices helpful to prevent the diseases in the village mainly Diarrhoea, Jaundice and skin diseases. The heavy burden of treatment expenditure slowly came down in the village HHs during the project intervention.

Case Study-03

Village- Bagichatola, **Panchayat-** Sadikpur, **Name** – Shijanti Devi, **Husband** – Madan Rai

There is a family who live in Bagichatola village belong to very lower class, there are total 9 members in the family 5 boys and 3 girls. Shijanti devi's husband use to travel out of the state in search of work he is the only earning member in the family. The whole family use to suffer either one or the other with diarrhea and other stomach problems due to the use of open hand pump after several warnings given by VHP (Renu Kumari) that it's a contaminated water not to use the open hand pump repetitively but never gave importance to her words because of her attitude one or the other member of her family always get sick of diarrhea and other stomach problems. To get rid out of it one day Shijanti devi in the absence of her husband she went to VWSC committee to take loan at that time she met Kalpana devi, Shijanti devi expressed her problems in front of Kalpana devi, she advised Shijanti devi to take advise from IDF worker VHP (Smt.Renu Kumari) next day she met VHP and decide to follow the words of VHP after few months she felt that what was the reason behind her family getting sick frequently, and as a result every day she bring drinking water from a hand pump which is located at a distance of 400 feet an hand pump was installed by IDF. When her husband came back home and asked her that "in your previous letters you always use to mention regarding the illness of one or the other member in the family but for last few months you were not mentioning such type of problems" then she explained her husband the problem which they faced and now I am following the words of VHP. After that Shijanti devi and her husband went to VHP to pay thanks and at present both of them work as information disseminator in the village regarding fresh drinking water.

Name of the Project	: Rights Based Disaster Risk Reduction in North Bihar
Supporting Agency	: Dan Church Aid, India
Starting date	: 1st Jan'2010
Coverage	: 01 Districts (Muzaffarpur), 01 Blocks, 2 Panchayats 11 Villages
Population	: Direct :- 3124 Indirect:-22280

Objectives:

1. Targeted marginalized families, community institutions and local governments have enhanced resilience and preparedness capacities to reduce water induced disaster risks.
2. Families and community institutions in project villages practice and promote small-scale disaster mitigation measures to reduce risks.
3. Institutional coordination mechanisms like IAG at state level, Sphere India at national level are strengthened for effective collaborative advocacy on inclusive DRR in developmental initiatives.

Goal

Capacitated Dalit communities have strength to reduce their vulnerabilities of disasters and hazards and live a dignified and better life in a sustainable manner and have voice for their rights and entitlements.

Process adopted to achieve the goal

SHG Trainings – The SHG formation with its female members involving in the process of SHG management has honed their skills in group dynamics by enlisting active participation which further has paved the way for increased participation. The SHG members were trained on developing Family utility kits containing dry rations, emergency medicines and equipments.

VDMC Training:-The VDMCs across the 10 intervened villages were oriented on roles & responsibilities, developing various task forces for information dissemination, health & first aid, search & rescue, relief & assistance. They were also equipped with emergency items such as life jacket, rescue kits, megaphones, tool kits etc.

Mock Drills- The community members of each of the intervened villages and the involvement of women & their active participation in the mock drill exercise in the village for better disaster preparedness in relation to first aid, search & rescue.

Establishing Lok Sahayog Sthal (Community Support Centre) : The objective of LSS is to maximize the participation among the community members for common issues like- flood, flood preparedness, Livelihood promotions, and information dissemination and as resource center for the network partners and convergence with other programmes. It is a unique place where the participation among community is highest and a two-way communication is flowing with meaningful output to resolve the prime issues of Community Preparedness on flood and enhancing Livelihood opportunity for the community.

Capacity building of Project Staff on DRR, Food Security & Climate Change- The project staff was provided with training in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction & climate change and the topics covered in this training were

- ✓ Disaster –Nature & Types
- ✓ Training on processes to be followed during SHG –Meeting
- ✓ Training on WASH in emergencies
- ✓ Training on education in emergency
- ✓ Training on Sphere standards & camp management

- ✓ Training on computer applications
- ✓ CRF & NCCF norms
- ✓ Social Exclusion;- Issues & Challenges
- ✓ Rapid Assessment Formats
- ✓ HAP standards on accountability & quality management
- ✓ Preparing Case Study
- ✓ Training on First Aid, Search & Rescue Techniques
- ✓ Climate change- Nature & causes
- ✓ Food Security-Issues & concerns

Capacity building/ training events for targeted committees and families on preparedness and mitigation:-

Training events were conducted on various issues mentioned below so as to develop capacities of targeted communities in the region so as to become flood resilient. Members of Village Disaster management Committee were trained on

- search and rescue & First Aid
- low cost life jacket making
- management of grain banks
- developing localised early warning systems
- maintenance of drinking water sources

Capacity Building of school students in the intervened villages:- School students across the intervened villages were oriented on Disaster Risk Reduction as well as Do's & Don'ts in the wake of disasters with a special focus on flood, fire & earthquake. Events such as essay writing, drawing & slogan writing were organized to draw attention of children on various disasters to which their communities were at risk.

Skill building on use of safety norms for safe drinking water : pre-post and during flood:-

Awareness generation programmes were carried out in the community so as to instill knowledge on safe drinking water i.e pre, during & post floods- Handling, storing, purification techniques i.e. boiling, usage of chlorine tabs, bleaching powder (for hand pumps & well), alum, tulsi leaves, sunrays. Members of the community were also provided with IEC materials on the same.

Monitoring and follow-up with testing of enhanced knowledge and skills of families through mock-drills, focus group discussions:-

FGDs, random household survey of over 100 households across the 11 intervened villages was conducted with the help of a structured questionnaire to test enhanced knowledge and skills on disaster preparedness. The survey results clearly showed knowledge enhancement on disaster preparedness at family level in terms of developing family utility kits, basic first aid techniques, awareness on escape routes etc.

Developing village level disaster mitigation and management plan:- Across the 11 project intervened villages disaster mitigation & management plans were developed to identify risks & vulnerabilities due to various hazards, resources available in the community- human and material, high risk areas & hamlets in the community, action plan developed to address various risks in the villages- roles & responsibilities spelt out with tentative deadline to achieve the same.

Felicitation of trained volunteers through "Samuday Sammellan":- The trained volunteers in the community along with members of SHGs & VDMCs were felicitated for their efforts in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and asked to continue their efforts to build a flood resilient community.

Baseline of dalit households in intervened villages:- A baseline survey conducted with 1307 dalit families showcase the following i.e. 48.7% still living in kuchha houses & 32.7% in semi-pucca houses, 99% are landless, 47.1% have received benefits of government housing scheme (IAY), 95.5% still use firewood as a major fuel source, 98.3% do not have toilets and 97.2% feel it is unhealthy & unhygienic to defecate in the open.

Food Insecurity for 1-3 months is faced by 40.9% of families and 12.5% face the same for 3-6 months, thus forcing 99.3% to take debt, individuals from 57.7% of the families to migrate, out of which 97.7% migration is by male adult, as well as 15.3% have reported reduced food intake by women.

Only 31.3% have accessed & got benefit of employment under MNREGA, 27.7% applied under the same but did not get access, also immense discrepancies can be seen in days of work received V/s rate of payments made to adult male/female, 14.7% though having applied but are not receiving benefits under the PDS scheme, only 1.7% have got toilet constructed under the Total sanitation Scheme.

Promotion of Grain & seed bank in all the villages-pass book, ledger and other logistics:-

To promote grain banks the SHGs/VDMC members were oriented on grain bank management, its need & utility in the awake of disaster/ crisis situation. Grain Bank cards were designed to help develop a system of storing & lending of grains to families in need.

Promoting SRI / SWI methods of crop cultivation (less in put and high yield method)



through demonstration plots:-

To promote SRI/SWI techniques demonstration plots were developed in the community, firstly with training on SRI/SWI techniques- (seed treatment, seed bed development, Sowing, transplanting, weeding & harvesting), experience sharing by successful farmers. The demonstration plot farmers doubled their produce with lesser input cost in comparison to the traditional method of cultivation. Thus, inspiring & motivating the rest of the community to apply the technique for better yield.

Promoting innovative and indigenous methods on disaster mitigation initiatives by local People:-

To promote innovative techniques on disaster mitigation initiatives a low cost mobile chulha was introduced in the community developed by a blacksmith named "Ashok Thakur, Motihari", As flood conditions force people to eat dry food, as well as drink unsafe water, thus this light weight mobile chulha would lead to curb the fuel crisis as it uses as paddy husk, 2kg of paddy husk is sufficient for cooking a meal for a family of 4-5 persons and paddy husk is readily available in the intervened community.

District Level meeting for assessment of implemenation of existing government programmes in co relation with DM acts / policies (DDMA)

Zonal Level meeting for advocacy & coordination of Mission DRR at state / zonal level



Mass Campaign in each village on rights and entitlements of mahadalits and deprived:-

Rallies were conducted across the 11 intervened villages to showcase the plights as well as rights & entitlements of mahadalits & deprived.

Participated in DCA SA Regional DRR Partners Platform Meeting (10th-13th April'12):-

The Regional partners platform meeting organized in Puri, Odisha opened the discussion & learning on various issues such as DRR preparedness, food security, emergency response, social exclusion etc. The road map was developed for the upcoming year as listed below...

<p>Road map for future programme and context</p>	<p>Collective Inputs to Programme future strategies</p> <p>Village Institutions, Gender & Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance co-ordination amidst village level institutions • Strengthen Governance & democratic practices • Develop 2nd line leadership • Linkage & network development for resource mobilization • Comprehensive plan development • Institutionalization of groups • Capacity building of marginalized groups • Representation of village institution in local governance • Mobilize children as change agents • Cross border village institution linkage <p>Mitigation plan on DRR & FS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness/capacity building of local community • Linking the community with govt. social security schemes • Community lead monitoring mechanisms • Integration of mitigation of DRR in local government • Mapping of vulnerability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security ▪ Geographical location ▪ Social aspects ▪ Land ownership • Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovation ▪ Transfer ▪ Models • Early warning system <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People centred and evidence based advocacy • Micro to macro level advocacy • Building network & alliances, federation, mahasangh • Convergence of people institution with local Gov. systems • Movement building
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Network Partner Coordination meeting –Conducted on monthly, bi-monthly basis to take stock of disaster preparedness activities across 10 districts of North Bihar namely East Champaran,



Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Madhepura , Supaul , Samastipur & Araria.

Capacity Building of Network Partners on DRR policies & Advocacy: The Mission DRR network partners across 10 districts of North Bihar were trained namely East Champaran, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Madhepura , Supaul , Samastipur & Araria through workshops conducted in Darbhanga, Madhepura, Samastipur & Sitamarhi enhanced understanding of State Disaster Mitigation & management policy and understanding of the gaps in relation to the hardly functioning structural committees i.e. at State & District levels, minimal role of CSOs & community in District Plan, listing of disasters. This has further provided a platform to the network partners to mobilize public opinion to the existing policy. Further increased knowledge of Network Partners on Standard operating procedure (SOP) of the Bihar Government for Flood Disaster Management in which details with respect to Preparedness, Response & Rehabilitation Strategy is drafted. They are further laced with the copies of the checklist of activities attached with the SOP in relation to Preparedness, Response & Rehabilitation. Thus, further dissemination of information to the masses in relation to the checklist & strategizing to voice their concerns as well as demanding for the same for the same will move the wheels in ensuring the rights & entitlements of the right holders.

The Mission DRR collectively developed a directory, resource list on pre-positioned emergency items across 10 districts of North Bihar and submitted the same to Bihar Inter Agency Group as well as in GO-NGO workshop on Flood Disaster Management.

Workshops On “Strengthening the Early Warning System”-

3 Zonal Level Workshops and One Regional Level Workshop which were held firstly at the Office of SEEDS, Zila Parishad, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga, on 13.12.2012, Second Workshop was held at EHA Hospital Mission Compound, Madhepura on Dated 15.12.2012 and Third Zonal Level Workshop was held at HPGVSS, Sakri Sariyya, Muzaffarpur on 17.12.2012 and a last one which was Regional level Workshop held at the same venue at the Office of SEEDS, Darbhanga, on 21.12.2012. The aim of organizing these workshops was to strengthen the community based early warning system and develop a regional action plan.



The Early Warning Systems however in itself does not reduce risks, unless the Vulnerable Communities have access to relevant. Timely and “actionable” Warning Information at the grass roots level sure does.

Achievements:-

- 717 families comprising a population of 3979 have been directly capacitated on flood & fire preparedness measures through FGDs, Trainings & initiation of community meetings, neighbourhood meetings (by group members), home visits conducted by DRR facilitators is making an impact across 4674 households in the intervened 11 villages. They have developed resilience in the wake of flood situation due to preparation of family survival kits & gained skills on administering first aid. A further replication at the PRI/block & district level would be done by assimilation of developed Village disaster management plans in the intervened villages by Ward members/ PRI members.



- 21 community resource centres have been set up across 6 villages (based on the task forces, operationalized & laced with IEC material & support equipments under the programme)
- 11 Village Disaster Management Plans with action plan for various task forces developed across 11 intervened villages. The plans are being linked with government schemes such as MNREGA in ward/gram sabhas for raising of bylanes of the village & houses. Further plans made for better preparedness strategies by resourcing it by linking with ICDS, PHED, PDS, PHC, Agri & animal husbandry department.
- In all 440 kg Grain stocked in grain Banks across 11 intervened villages
- Lok Sahyog sthal being used to provide relevant IEC materials to community resource
- Development of bylaws for VDMC & membership fee collected to increase relief fund to be used to maximize DRR resource material in the village
- Provision of radios in the 11 intervened villages being used by information dissemination task force for early warning.
- 11 Updated first aid kits as resource in the community in the intervened villages.
- Inclusion of excluded groups in 263 members representing VDMC across 11 villages (Mahadalits-16.3%, Dalits-20.5%, minorities-10.6%, (amidst this widow, physically challenged & elderly together comprise of 11%))
- The 267 VDMC & task forces members along with 55 volunteers are prepared in relation to info. Dissemination, Search & Rescue, Health & sanitation, Emergency response & assistance are effectively equipped with community contingency plan, rescue kit, life jacket, public address system, radio & boat.
- Village disaster risk mitigation plans developed across 11 intervened villages & these plans have been forwarded in the ward sabha & gram sabha in few villages & actions initiated under MNREGA & on similar front the rest of the plans will also be forwarded in the upcoming Gram Sabhas & similar efforts would be made for assimilation of the plan in the block & district level plan
- In Paswan tola, Siswara earthen work under MNREGA was done and brick road developed on the same (listed in VDMP)
- The road to primary school (Siswara)–earthen work done & road built (initiative by VDMC members)-MNREGA
- 132 children (66-M & 66-F) across schools in 11 intervened villages listed as child volunteers have been oriented on first aid, Search & Rescue.
- Display of low cost smokeless mobile Chulhas/owen (an alternate for cooking during floods) amidst 96 network partners across 10 districts & NGO representatives from Nepal during zonal & regional workshops held across Madhepura, Muzaffarpur & Darbhanga.
- Handing over of mobile chulhas to network partners across 6 districts as well as 2 NGO representatives from Nepal has further ensured the display in Bihar & Nepal and thus demand created for the procurement of the mobile chulhas will lead to an increase in the income of the local innovator.
- Compilation of data on outreach, human resource availability & emergency preparedness on flood preparedness from Mission DRR network partners through zonal level workshops conducted in North Bihar region. **Over 6, 00,400 households benefitting a population of 30,02,100** by implementing disaster preparedness activities with the IDF led network Mission DRR comprising of 96 partners across 10 districts of North Bihar region.
- Development & utilization of format for assessing of developed knowledge & skills of the community members on disaster preparedness.
- Development & utilization of format to assess the handpumps at risk in the intervention areas. (Annexure-3)

- Development of an action plan for strengthening of community based early warning system in North Bihar & adjoining districts of Nepal.
- The meetings are used as a forum for FGDs, mock drills on pressing concerns such as Water, Health & Sanitation, Education, Flood Preparedness, Govt. schemes and entitlements.
- Over 400 children & VDMC members participated in rallies conducted in the 11 intervened villages to generate mass awareness on Dalit Rights & entitlements.
- Members have also prepared Family Utility Kits (containing dry ration, baby food, emergency medicines, ropes, torch, clothes etc.) in preparedness to flood situation, which have been scaled up in their respective neighbourhood.
- Submission of report of Rapid assessment on Brain fever conducted in Gaya (conducted on 10th June'12) to Principal Secretary, Health Department, GoB and immediate action taken.
- Development of literature for medicinal plants & its usage.
- Display of low cost & light weight Mobile Chulhas (oven) which uses paddy husk as fuel and can be used on boats (an alternate for cooking purposes during floods) was carried out at the village level through organized community meetings in all 11 intervened villages comprising of over 4674 households.
- 6 Village Disaster Management committee members in each village capacitated as sub-trainers on administering first aid.
- School students have been listed as child volunteers in emergency to administer first aid and involve in rescue activities.
- Hygienic practices have evolved which is visible in the family level questionnaire developed & administered i.e. in terms of hand washing, cleanliness in and around the houses of SHG members.
- School children across 11 intervened villages have been involved in hand washing practice before mid day meal in intervened villages and are practicing the same.
- Awareness by team members on provisions of Lohia Swachhta Yojna has led to a stop in payment being made to middlemen in villages
- Development of second line leadership in VDMC with youth members involved as volunteers.
- Networking with Kisan Salahkar (Farmer's advisor) at the panchayat level which has led to involvement of farmers in SRI training held at Katra Block & availed of diesel subsidy by the agriculture department as well as liaisoning with Block animal husbandry department and veterinary doctor's services mobilized (awareness on steps in cattle management as well as vaccination of cattle pre-floods) which has led to better crop & cattle management.
- Inclusion of membership of old age, elderly & widow in the VDMC will ensure for better planning addressing the specific needs of the most vulnerable in the community so as to avail the social security schemes of the government such as pension for old age, widow & physically challenged, avail of daily support under State Disaster Response Fund in the wake of disaster situation.(66% of the VDMC formed is being led by members from excluded groups)
- The boat provided under programme support has been listed with the authorities for Parwana (maintenance fee) which in turn will provide resources for the maintenance of the boat.
- In Paswan tola, Siswara earthen work under MNREGA was carried out and road being developed on the same and the road to primary school (Siswara)-earthen work done & road built (initiative by VDMC members).
- VDMC training & Mock Drills conducted have increased the preparedness level of task force members as well as of the community members by spreading messages of early warning, health & sanitation, search & rescue, relief & assistance action to be initiated in case flood occurs.

- Orientation of Programme Staff as well as core committee members, associate members on DM Act'2005, SOP-flood Management, CRF & NCCF norms on 2010 HAP standard in Accountability & Quality Management, issues of Social Exclusion has led to facilitation of demanding rights & entitlements by community members.
- Mission DRR network has been in the process of DM Act' 2005 review with the team of Bihar Inter Agency Group,
- Reduction in time taken for emergency response by Pre-positioning of emergency items at field level by VDMC members (e.g. rescue kit. Boats, life jackets etc.) During 2011 flash floods in Katra Block , Muzaffarpur, usage of the rescue kits, boats, megaphones were easily mobilized in addition for Madhopur village which was worse affected in the block.
- Trained field staff on SOP-flood management, , exclusion issues, rapid assessment format has led to the community being informed about flood preparedness expected from DMD, Bihar , skilled in identifying excluded groups & conduct assessment

Case Study

Name:- Chote Baitha, Age;- 45 yrs, Sex:- Male

Caste:- Dhobi (Dalit)

My village Deogan is situated under Katra block, 40 km far Muzaffarpur Headquarters, with a population of 4500 from 650 households in the village. The village comprises of this population from various castes including Mushar, Dushad, Dhobi, Hajam, Tatwa, Teli, khate, Yadav, Bhumihar etc. , muslims are also present in the village. The village is extremely backward due to dense population, people are bound to live with less resource in abject poverty. Majority of households are involved in agriculture which is their major source of livelihood and families here have land holdings varying from 10 kattha to 1 acre on which they do farming, people who have no landholdings are involved in getting the land on lease or with a principal payment (sudbarana). People are involved in traditional farming dependant on rain water and as this area is flood affected people have less interest in paddy cultivation.



I have 10 kattha high land which is used for paddy cultivation due to which there is a paddy production of 15 to 20 Munn (1 Munn=40 kg) which leads to a food security of 8-10 quintal but other needs can be barely met even through labour. Thus, dependence on agriculture alone for survival in the village is not possible.

The agriculture produced in the recent years has come down and people have slowly begun to invest less in agriculture as they have experienced more loss than gain from it. The population in the village has seen an increase in the recent years and agricultural land has seen a decrease. Thus, there is a need for low cost agricultural input option that ensures more yield on less land.

Based on such felt need IDF decided to train us on SRI technique and we had similar expectation from the organization of such training, In this training organized, farmers of my panchayat participated of which I was a part too. To provide a new paddy cultivation technique a trainer was called in from vashali . The participants in this training also included those farmers who had already been introduced to SRI technique as well as the panchayat level farmer advisor also participated in the training.

The training was very detailed and introduced us to the SRI technique which ensured more yield i.e. 2 to 3 time higher with lesser input cost than traditional farming. We also introduced to various important phases in SRI cultivation such as seed treatment, nursery development, transplantation, weed management, Irrigation Management. Further process of seed treatment & nursery development was conducted the very same day and I was asked to sow the treated seed the next day.

The required seed and organic manure was provided to me by IDF and I am confident of better produce with lesser seed requirement, less irrigation, early plantation (8-12 days) the use of

conoweeder for better weed management and we were also advised to use organic manure. Whereas through traditional cultivation there is more seed requirement, late transplantation (20-25 days) and more water retention required in the field.

This way we come to know about SRI cultivation technique and I am very happy that my plot has been selected as demonstration plot in the panchayat.

In coming future when my agricultural produce multiplies, people in my panchayat would be amazed and I am sure food security for my family would further increase and thus it would motivate all other farmers to practice this and it brings me happiness to usher this change in my panchayat, thus turning a new leaf.

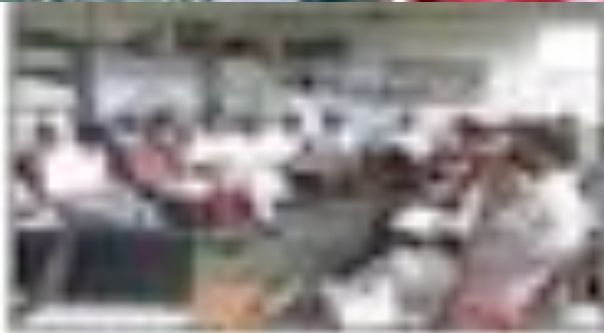


Zonal Workshop on NGO Preparedness-Darbhanga Puri, Odisha

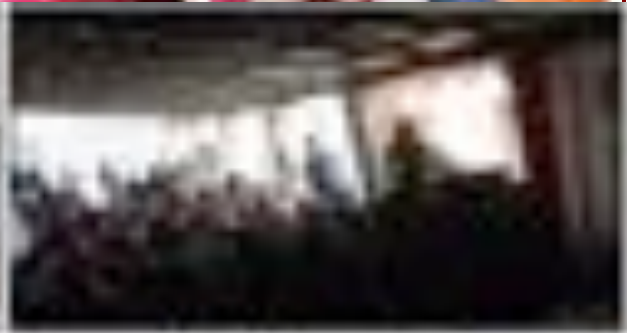


DRR Regional Partners Meeting,





General Body Meeting, Gopichandrapur



Training Session



Discussion about the status of health facilities, Gopichandrapur



Distribution of Tablets for screening of TB



Health check-up & TB screening, Gopichandrapur



Health check-up & TB screening, Gopichandrapur

Name of the Project	: Romoting School Safety Initiatives In Selected Schools In Urban Areas Of Patna, Bihar.
Supporting Agency	: UNICEF
Starting date:	16th August Jan'2011:
Coverage	: URBAN AREAS OF PATNA
Population	:Direct :- 30000 Indirect):-70000

Background

Natural hazards are not occasional phenomena with unfortunate consequences. Natural hazards are natural events that threaten lives, property, and other assets. They are related to weather patterns or physical characteristics of a specific geographic territory and often, they can be predicted. We need to know and understand the risks in our natural environment and take sensible and feasible precautions to prevent natural hazards from becoming disasters or, at minimum, to mitigate the impact of disasters when they occur.

Basic education and disaster prevention and preparedness go hand in hand. Families trust schools to keep their children safe during the day. Thanks to the efforts of millions of teachers, principals, and other education staff, schools are usually safe havens for children.

Personnel and children in every school should be aware of the dangers that threaten their lives and be prepared to take appropriate action in the event of an imminent or actual disaster. Teachers and staff must know how to protect their students during an emergency and return them home safely. Knowing what to do when faced with a disaster can be the difference between calm and chaos, between courage and fear, between life and death. Schools and pre-schools need to be ready to handle emergencies, large and small, to keep children and staff out of harm's way and ready to learn and teach.

Disasters can all be mitigated with knowledge and planning, structural and non-structural protection measures, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness activities.

Rationals

Flood in Bihar is so common that when we think of disaster; flood comes in our mind. There have been so many floods in the past; therefore the focus of disaster mitigation has been concentrated only to flood. Unfortunately most of us forget that Bihar lies in the high to very high earthquake zone as well. Bihar has witnessed devastating earthquakes in the year 1934 and 1987 but unfortunately it is hardly in our memory.

Globally, innumerable studies have proven that 30-40% of fatalities during disaster's encompasses that of children & women and children are most vulnerable as they are dependant and look upto their elder's in case of an emergency situation. Almost all the disaster risk reduction interventions are with being implemented with adults as active participants; children are left out. This has been proved that children and women could be instrumental in implementation of DRR and act as one of the most effective links in the entire process in increasing life skills.

Education and knowledge awareness are critical to building the ability to reduce losses from disasters, as well as the capacity to respond to and recover effectively from extreme natural events. It has been an established fact that integrating DRR into the education system is essential; there have been several initiatives to mainstream DRR into school education. Disaster management has been included in the school curriculum by ICSE, CBSC as well state educational boards. The mainstreaming of DRR in schools will ensure that DRR knowledge and messages would reach into every home and community and that learning is sustained into future generations.

Expected Results:

Result 1: Risks faced by children and teachers in schools during disasters are identified and incorporated in School safety Plan.

Result 2: Mitigation measures are taken to address identified structural & non-structural risks so as to create more safer and resilient conditions for children and teachers.

Result 3: Capacity, Knowledge and awareness of SDMC, teachers and all children to build to address non-structural risks and dos and don'ts of various disasters.

Result 4; Linkage of schools with appropriate service providers established for sustained capacity building, service provision and safety audits.

Achievements : (AGAINST OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS)

Expected Results:

Result 1:

Risks faced by children and teachers in schools during disasters are identified and incorporated in School safety Plan.

Output 1.1:

School Disaster Management Committee (SDMC) formed and strengthened.

Outputs of the programme

- 14 existing SDMCs across the earlier intervened schools reviewed and membership revised
- Formed and activated School Disaster Management Committees in additional 16 government & private schools in urban areas of Patna.
- More than 783 students and around 60 focal teachers are core members of their respective SDMCs leading students as active member of SDMC and DRR agents in the schools and at homes.
- 60 school safety focal point teachers identified and conducted Training of Trainers in 2 batches.
- 843 SDMC members across 30 schools trained on concept of school safety, hazard hunt and preparing school safety plan & evacuation plan.
- Awareness generation in schools through 382 peer coordinators (125 M & 157 F)
- Awareness Generated amidst students, teachers & Parents in relation to Disaster and ways to reduce risks in schools & their work place in case of earthquake, Fire and road accidents.



Activites

Review & revision of SDMC in earlier intervened 14 schools

The school guides involved in review & revision of membership in earlier intervened schools (**in between 30.08.12 & 29.09.12**) comprising of 30 members in each of the 14 intervened schools (majorly involving students of Standard VII, VIII, IX, XI & 2 focal teachers) through orientation programmes on Disaster-nature & Types and Disaster preparedness with students & teachers of the schools. Thereafter new students and teachers based on their interests as well as earlier

involved members were invited to be a part of the committee. The membership to this committee has been voluntary in nature so as to involve students based on their keenness.

SDMC formation & strengthening across 16 intervened schools

The school guides involved in formation of SDMC in newly intervened schools (**in between 30.08.12 & 29.09.12**) comprising of 30 members in each of the 16 newly intervened schools (majorly involving students of Standard VII, VIII, IX, XI & 2 focal teachers) through orientation programmes on Disaster-nature & Types and Disaster preparedness. Thereafter students and teachers based on their interests were invited to be a part of the committee. The membership to this committee has been voluntary in nature so as to involve students based on their keenness.



Identification & Training of Trainers of School safety Focal Point Teachers

The process of identification of 2 Focal point teachers from the 30 intervened schools were based on opinion of Principals of all the 30 intervened schools as well as the interest level of teachers on the issue of Disaster preparedness i.e. having prior knowledge of Disaster Management, undergone orientation programmes or training on the same in the recent past.

Thereafter a 2 days Training of Trainer's programme was organized for focal point teacher's in 2 batches of 30 each on 27th-28th Sept' 2012 & 2nd-3rd Nov' 2012 covering the issues listed below on Day I & II.



Expectation & Assumption Mapping:-

Introduction to Disaster Management

Exhibition of Safety equipments:-

History of school disaster

Group Exercise: - BINGO Handout (on terms related to Disaster Management)

Identification of risks by the participants in their respective schools

Identify risks in the vicinity to their homes and discuss them.

Do's & Don'ts on followings:-

- a. Earthquake
- b. Fire
- c. Road Safety

Group Exercise:

- d. Risks and hazard assessment
- e. Preparations of school safety plan (long term and short term) Structural and non- structural risks assessment, SDMC formation.
- f. Strategies for plan implementation (short term and regular basis)
- g. Skills and capacity building on DM for teachers and students
- h. Monitoring review and evaluation of plan implementation processes and achievements

Orientation to School Safety Plan:

Training of SDMC members

After the review & formation of SDMC in the 30 intervened schools, training of its members were conducted (in between 30.08.12 & 29.09.12) and below mentioned subjects were detailed upon

- Concept of school safety
- Defining roles & responsibilities,
- Do's & Don'ts on Fire, road accident & Earthquake (**Annexure 1 & 2**)
- First Aid techniques
- Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability assessment
- School Safety Plan
- Evacuation Plan
- Mock – drills exercises
- Non – structural risks mitigation
- measures



Output- Structural & Non-structural risks identified, school safety plan prepared, documented & shared with school community and management.

Outputs of the programme

- Baseline assessment conducted in 30 intervened schools to assess their safety & preparedness
- A standard checklist developed to assess the existing structural & non-structural risks in the intervened schools
- School specific safety plan of 30 schools have been made and ready to use by SDMCs, peer educators group and School administration to mitigate the Structural & Non Structural risks.
- The children, teachers and project staff together conducted HRVA and hazard hunt both Structural & non-structural for the first time in their schools and mitigate it through various steps suggested by the concerned SDMCs after the HRVA exercise
- Regular review and revision of the plan.

Activities

1. Conduct an assessment of schools on "Safety and Preparedness."

The assessment of the 30 intervened schools on safety & preparedness was carried out by Mr. Santosh Kumar and Wasi Md. Alam, project coordinator & DRR focal person respectively in coordination with SDMC members to evaluate the existing risks, safety and preparedness scenario in each school.



4060 Students & teachers of the intervened schools have been trained on the types of fire and ways to extinguish them based on their typology, mock sessions were conducted in each school to strengthen the skill set of students on ways to extinguish the fire based on their typology. They were also taught to do an assessment at their home fronts, i.e to check on Gas stoves, regulators, to remove additional gas cylinders from the kitchen area. **The major drill in case of a person catching fire or to escape from a fire scene was shown to them and they practiced the drill of SDR – Stop, Drop & Roll.**

Conduct Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) in each school.

The HRVA exercise was conducted in the 30 intervened schools (in between 06.09.12 & 12.11.12) by the students, teachers with facilitation from the project staff to identify the hazard posed by buildings & status of roads surrounding the school, WASH issues within & school periphery.



Prepare School Safety Plan

The school safety plan was developed by the SDMC members (students), teachers with facilitation from the project staff in

between 1st to 22nd March'2012, for the 30 intervened schools including development of school specific evacuation route, identifying risk both structural & non-structural, dovetailing an action plan based on the assessment, listing of roles & responsibilities of SDMC members & peer educators grouping of emergency contact numbers, developing evacuation map etc. The school safety plan has been simplified in terms of short term & long term activities i.e regular activities such as mock drills and awareness generation through peer educators, periodic safety audits and other activities such as training on first aid on regular intervals, temporary stretcher development, mitigation of non structural risks through usage of L-clamps, as well as activities undertaken to address structural risks.

Result :Mitigation measures are taken to address identified structural & non-structural risks so as to create more safer and resilient conditions for children and teachers.

OUTPUT : Non Structural risks mitigation measures implemented

Outputs of the programme

- Non-structural problems have been identified in 30 project intervened schools & mitigation plan developed thereby.
- 30 schools are equipped with basic school disaster preparedness equipments such as first aid kit, public address systems, evacuation and safety mechanisms
- 30 SDMCs trained on the process of safety audits and periodic checks and maintenance of school safety equipments.

Activities

Support to schools in non- structural mitigation activities

The intervened schools have been supported under the programme through provision of L-shaped hooks, screws, screw driver, hammer, to fasten the furniture & equipments to the wall to minimize the risk of its falling and thus reducing the chance of an accident caused by its falling in the awake of an earthquake situation. They were also provided with 10 m rope & bamboo stick in development of temporary stretcher for the purpose of safe evacuation.

Equip schools with basic School Disaster Preparedness Equipments

The intervened schools have been equipped with First Aid kit (**Annexure 3**) for utilization in the awake of emergency before medical help arrives. They have been provided with public address systems to practice information dissemination during mock drill on disaster preparedness as well as display techniques of administering first aid.(for cuts, burns, fracture, CPR).

Prepare a Standard Checklist to assess the existing risks in the school buildings (structural and non-structural risks) & develop action plan

A standard checklist has been developed keeping in mind the structural and non structural risk in the intervened schools which comprises a list of items (**attached in annexure 4**). The level of risks has been marked on a scale 1 to 9 to portray the level of risk the particular item poses. On the basis of the assessment report a detailed action plan has been developed



Training of school Disaster management committee on safety audit

The SDMC members have been trained by the project team & Mr. on safety audit, in order to assess high risk zones in the school and requirement of fire safety equipments as per the specific need of the schools intervened.

The roles & responsibilities of the SDMC members were discussed and enlisted for the process of safety audit to be conducted.

Routine checks to ensure schools adhere to minimum standards and safety measures

The school guides were involved on an ongoing basis along with members of the School Disaster Management committee in conducting routine checks in the intervened schools to ensure the adherence of safety measures such as proper positioning of the first aid kit, public address system, display of emergency contact numbers, evacuation route etc.



RESULT 3: Capacity, knowledge and awareness of SDMG, teachers and all children build to address non-structural risks and dos & don'ts of various disasters.

Outputs of the programme

- 282 (157 F & 125 M) school students trained on different aspects of disasters to promote them as peer educators.
- Drawing , essay & slogan writing competition conducted in the 30 intervened schools
- Mock drill conducted in intervened schools with the help of peer educator's i.e SDR for Fire & DCH in case of earthquake.



- 1831(1012 F & 819 M) students & teachers trained on First Aid by trainers of Indian Red Cross Society

Activities

Training of Peer educators

The students (monitors, members of NCC, scouts etc) across classes of the intervened schools were identified to play the role of peer educators and were trained on an ongoing basis by school guides on need for school safety, disseminating knowledge on disaster with a focus on earthquake, fire & road safety as well as conducting of regular mock drills of STOP, DROP & ROLL in case of fire & DUCK, COVER & HOLD in case of Earthquake

Awareness building on local hazards and risk reduction through various methods i.e. discussions, posters, drawing , essay , quiz competition and demonstration. (conducted in between 03.10.12 & 02.12.12

The children and teachers of the intervened schools have been oriented through group discussions on Disaster-Nature & Types, history of disasters in India & Bihar, the risks & vulnerability of Patna district in case an earthquake strikes as Patna falls in seismic zone IV of the earthquake map thus corresponding to high damage, level of preparedness of individual, family & at school level in a disaster situation. Further awareness generated through poster making competition which was held in the 30



intervened schools for children to showcase their creativity in depicting disaster scenario in case of fire, earthquake & road accident. The students well depicted the scenario one faces in case of any disaster, some depicting the mass destruction and some signs of humanity & hope.

Discussion in the intervened schools which has assisted them to increase their awareness on disaster preparedness issues and learn about safety measures in the wake of a disaster. They have been oriented on Do's & Don'ts, mock – drills exercises in case of fire, road accident & earthquake and provided with pamphlets developed on the same and were asked to use the same checklist to enhance safety measures at their family & neighbourhood level.



Students & teachers trained on First Aid by trainers of Indian Red Cross Society

The students & teachers across the intervened schools have been trained by trainers of Indian Red Cross Society on injuries & administering First aid techniques with a detailing upon etymology of FIRST AID (Fast, Intelligent, Resourceful, Sincere, Truthful, Arrival, Interpretation, Disposal). The objective of first aid –PAPA (Preserve life, Assist Recovery, Prevent Aggravation of condition, Arrange Transportation). The session also included details on:-

- **Types of fracture**
 1. Signs & symptoms
 2. Treatment of fractures
- **Dislocation**

3. Signs & symptoms
4. Treatment
 - **Sprain**
5. Signs & symptoms
6. Treatment
 - **Strain**
7. Signs & symptoms
8. Treatment
 - **Blood Vessels**
9. Arteries
10. Veins
11. Capillaries
 - **Respiration (Normal- 16/20 per minute)**
 - **Wounds & Haemorrhage**
12. Internal
13. External
 - **Control of Bleeding (Rest, Ice, Compression & Elevation)**
 - **Foreign Body Removal**
14. Ear
15. Nose
16. Throat
17. Eye



Result 4; Linkage of schools with appropriate service providers established for sustained capacity building, service provision and safety audits.

Output 4.1: Linkage of schools with service providers for capacity building

Outputs of the programme

- Organised orientation programme of 9th Bn NDRF with 5377 (3582 F & 1795 M) students & 157 (72 F & 85 M) teachers on NDRF-Formation, roles & responsibilities, need for school safety & basic first aid techniques.
- 72 children trained as child reporters on Disaster

Activities

Students & Teachers were oriented on need for school safety & basic first aid techniques by trainers of 9th Bn National Disaster Response Force

The orientation programme included the following topics to increase awareness level of students & teachers on importance of school safety & basic first aid techniques such as;-

- Steps Towards School Safety
- School Preparedness
- Safety Assessment of school
- Vital Signs
- CPR Technique
- FBAO
- Stabilizing of patient
- Dressing & Bandage
- Splinting
- Lifting & moving



Skill training of children as child reporters & meeting with print media

Selected children of the intervened schools were trained on 14th Dec'2012 as child reporters and have been actively involved in developing articles on hazards around their schools and neighbourhood and have sent us to publish in the local news papers, as well as to gather updates on any disaster striking the nation/world. The reports generated would help them sensitize the larger masses as to the high amount of damage caused due to under/ no preparedness level of the affected people/communities.

Award by VC, BSDMA to best performing students on Disaster preparedness

The student winners of the school drawing competition on Disaster Preparedness were awarded by Mr. Anil Kr Sinha, Vice Chairman, BSDMA and he also praised them for using art as a medium to generate awareness on Disaster Preparedness and in turn making schools a safer place.



Visit of Chief of Emergency- UNICEF.



Ms.Margarita Chief of

Emergency, visited Bankipore Girls High School on 26th Sept, 2012 wherein students showcased the earthquake & Fire Safety Drill as well a discussion took place with the students on what they had learnt since the implementation of school safety project. The children also shared their experiences on various accounts of disaster and the steps that they were taking as preparedness measures at their home front.

OVERALL IMPACT OF THE SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME:

- The School safety programme being implemented is now well recognized by SDMA and DDMA
- After the successful implementation of the project demands for such projects are coming from various schools to run similar type of projects or provision of trainings on school safety in their schools too.
- More than 783 core members and around 49311 general members of SDMCs along with more than 60 focal teachers of 30 schools have capacitated by getting the training on First Aid, Fire; earthquake & Road safety, Search & Rescue, Evacuation route, mock drill etc.
- Core Members of SDMCs from 30 schools capacitated on media by getting training on child reporter. Child reporters from 30 schools have written articles on hazards around their schools and neighbourhood and send us to publish in the local news papers.
- By this project not only 49311 students and more than 1534 teaching and non teaching staff have been benefitted but also 49311 households and neighbourhood has been benefitted.

- 1831 across 30 intervened schools have become First Aid volunteers trained by Indian Red Cross Society
- 30 schools of Patna are now safer schools for children and teachers.

Lessons Learnt

- Merging of activities & events whenever possible with school specific activity calendar to ensure thematic presence of school safety during every school's events.
- Road safety has to be provided special focus as this issue is continually affecting children and are posed with great risks with each passing day.
- The role of peer educators is very effective to ensure regular mock drill by school students & retention of acquired knowledge & skills.
- Children are innovators and thus can be used as resources to develop child friendly learning & adapting tools in case of disaster.
- The government school are more vulnerable compare to private schools on earthquake and fire as their buildings are much older.
- The knowledge of students on this topic of government schools is less.
- Fire is never taken as a serious topic in schools in general and in Government school in particular.
- The knowledge about untied funds could be discussed and mobilized for structural & non structural risk mitigation in government schools.
- DDMA's and SDMA's participation linkage in the program is highly sought.

Challenges Faced

- Time management for organizing intra and inter-school activities & events due to clash of planned school activities
- Limited knowledge & experience on school safety of the project staff in the initial phase

NEWS CLIPPINGS



Name of the Project	:Child Centered Community Development Program
Supporting Agency	:Plan India
Starting date	:January 2011
Coverage	:Chaibasa, 1 Blocks ,5 Panchayats 15 Villages
Population	:Direct :- 8268 Indirect:-8268

Background

West Singhbhum is one of the oldest districts of Jharkhand. There are two accounts relating to the origin of the name of the district. Firstly the name “Singhbhum” or the lands of “Singhs” has been derived from the patronymic of the Singh Rajas of Porahat. Secondly the name is an altered form of “Singhbonga” the principal deity of the tribal’s; it is situated about 150 kilometers away from Ranchi, the capital of the State of Jharkhand.

People’s Life

Population of the area is predominantly inhabited by Ho tribe. Among the different other Castes, the Machua, Gope, Lohar are also present in the area who belongs to backward caste. Agriculture is the main source of income of the people. But most of the people are marginal farmers. Due to low income and lack of employment throughout the year, people tend to migrate to urban & nearby areas in search of livelihood as daily wage labourer, especially the male members of the family. Most of the houses are made up of thatched or local mud tiled (*Khapra*) roofs with mud walls and floor plastered with cow dung. Women do the household chores and girls support their mothers in looking after younger siblings, cooking, collection of fire woods and other daily household chores. The main food habit of the area is rice, Dalia (semi solid food made up of wheat), roti (flat bread made from wheat) and vegetable curry. In the predominantly rural state of Jharkhand, villagers have historically eked out a living with almost no reserves, so that in case of drought or other natural disaster their only recourse is for male family members to migrate elsewhere to find work. In addition to living a marginal existence, members of these extremely backward and deprived tribal communities are also resistant to change and therefore not receptive to intervention by outsiders.

Hindi is the main language of the state; but people speak local tribal dialect *Ho & Santhali*. The main festivals is celebrated by the people is like **Maghe**- This festival is observed to bring prosperity to the community. **Baa** -. This festival is celebrated to mark the splendor of the nature, **Hearo**-No one sows any seed before the celebration of this festival, **Jomnamah**- When the first crop is ready for harvesting in the month of Aug-Sep this festival is celebrated. The first harvested crop is cashed in every house on this occasion.

The operational area has the majority of tribal community, which is about 70% of the total community. Among the tribes **Ho** tribes are in majority, also other tribal communities like **santhali** and **Mahli** are also there. Besides tribal communities, other communities from Backward class like **Mahto, Gope, Tanti, Machua, Lohar and Sao** are also the resident of that particular locality. The total geographical area of assigned CCCD, Program is of approx 3000 Hectares.

Goal

To address the root causes of child poverty, three level of mutually interrelated intervention are required namely a) ensure child are protected from abuse and exploitation; b) ensure children have access basic services, (e.g. Nutrition, Education, Health, Sanitation & House hold economic security) c) Ensure Children’s voices are heard and they are participating in decision affecting their lives.

1. Child Right Program Goal:

“Children grow up and develop in safe and enabling environments that ensure their right to protection is respected and realized, and that they can grow and develop free from abuse, discrimination and exclusion.”

2. Education Program Goal:

“Enable all girls and boys in the Plan communities to complete 8 years of education”

3. Community Governance Program Goal:

“Children, families and communities in India can exercise their right to participate actively in value based community governance and take on the responsibilities that come with this.”

4. Water Environment and Sanitation Program Goal:

“Children, families and communities realize their right to a healthy environment, where they have geographical and economic access to quality integrated water & sanitation services that they are free from social exclusion and gender discrimination.”

Activities

Each and every activity undertaken during the year will be described heading wise clearly mentioning the process involved in it.

There were few prominent activities carried out, that has tremendous influence over the very goal of project. Moreover the emphasis was on the vital components to achieve the goal of the project such as:-

1. **Child Participation**
2. **Child Protection**
3. **Early Childhood Care and Development**
4. **Household Economic Security**
5. **Health**
6. **Education**
7. **Water Environment and Sanitation.**

PO wise Activities Undertaken

Sl.	Activities	Total Unit
1.	Monthly SHG meeting	434
2.	Monthly Farmer's Club meeting	338
3.	Monthly Adolescent group meeting	163
4.	Monthly Children Club meeting	273
5.	Monthly Child Protection Committee meeting	95
6.	Orientation of school teachers and SMC members on Child rights issue at school level.	-
7.	Capacity Development Training of SHG members on Bookkeeping and other records	04
8.	Training of IDF-Plan India Staff on Sponsorship	02
9.	Orientation of members of Children Club, Adolescent group, SHG members and Farmers Club on Child Rights issue.	02
10.	Training of AWC worker, Sahiya and other grassroots' functionaries at cluster level.	01
11.	Orientation of PRI representatives on Child Protection Issues at cluster level.	01
12.	Facilitation of community led VHND at the village level.	180
13.	Orientation of members of VHC and Sahiya on Health plan and village Health fund at cluster level.	01
14.	Development of Child resource centers at village level.	04
15.	Orientation of AWW, ANM and Sahiya on coordination aspects, technical issues, services at cluster level.	-
16.	Farmers training on SRI and vermin compost on healthy environment and Seeds sampling distribution meeting with villagers for selection of beneficiaries and varieties.	02
17.	Message development (mass communication activities on best practices of water and sanitation in world water day at the village level and wall paintings, nuked natak) in each village.	10
18.	Motivational activities among students coaching support to girls and low performing students of class 9 th .	19
19.	Sports materials distribution	15vill

20.	Organizing health and nutrition camps at village level activities.	12
21.	Installation and repair of drinking water sources and construction and repair.	12
22.	Service delivery camp in terms of eye check-ups, other child related health camps at the school and community level.	02
23.	Training on Bamboo shoots manual at community level resource pools.	05
24.	CPC Training on child protection	03
25.	Organizing Baby show at village level	09
26.	Orientation of growth monitoring to community volunteer.	11
27.	Monthly project review and planning meeting	12
28.	Construction of Girls toilet	04
29.	Model school as per check list	05
30.	Agriculture input & related land leveling	09
31.	Repair of defunct toilet at school	03

Child Participation:-

A Child club meeting –The main objective of such meetings is to provide a platform to children where they can speak their mind out & learn new things. Meeting with child club members have been done separately with each child club in every month in program related villages. The topics covered & generally discussed are –

- Health & hygiene aspect
- Need of education
- How to make learning playful?
- How to have good character & develop personality?

Result –

1. Awareness on health & hygiene aspect generated
2. A platform developed for learning& sharing



Child Protection

A Child protection committee meeting – A CPC consists of members from SHG groups, Children club, Farmer’s club, Adolescent groups etc. Meeting with CPC group members have been done separately with each CPC in every month in program related villages. The topics covered & generally discussed are –

- Importance & role of CPC members, what are CBOs?
- Need to education, how to check dropout rate?
- Knowledge on RTE
- How to protect the best interest of a child?

Result –

1. Awareness generated on child rights
2. Importance of education
3. Methods told on how to check child abuse



B CPC program at district level –A one day training of CPC members was done in Chaibasain November 2012. 30 CPC members from village Saligutu&Bunumda were present on the occasion. Topics discussed were –

- How to protect child from abuse in home, school & community?
- Role of CPC members
- CPC members to act as a facilitator & take child’s voice to next level

- Role & responsibility of parents in child's upbringing

Result –

1. CPC members oriented about their role & responsibilities
2. Sense of ownership developed amongst CPC members

Early Childhood Care and Development:

A Baby show – Baby show was organized in Matkobera & Keyadchalam village in the month of December 2012 at respective Anganwadi Kendras where the services of Anganwadi worker was also taken. The basic purpose of organizing a baby show is to create an awareness/sensitize the community on the aspects of health & hygiene of a child towards better mental & physical growth of a child. The major processes involved are checking the immunization card, taking the physical measurements & personal questions to the mother.

Result –

1. Sensitization on health & hygiene aspects of child
2. Importance of nutrition, immunization made known

Household Economic Security:

A SHG meeting – Meeting with SHG group members have been done separately with each SHG in every month in program related villages. The topics covered & generally discussed are –

- Have regular meetings & do savings
- Income generating activities of the group in future
- Participate in VHND program
- Attend regular meetings of child protection committee
- How to check drop out of children in school?



Result –

- How to conduct meetings? (Process & Importance) made known to SHG members
- Role of leaders & general members made known
- Internal lending & recovery discussed
- How to develop linkages?

B Farmers club meeting – Meeting with farmers of farmer club have been done separately in every month in program related villages. The topics covered & generally discussed are –

- Role & responsibility of farmers club
- Have regular meetings & maintain records
- Requirement of agriculture input support
- Attend regular meetings of child protection committee
- Discussion on issues related to lac cultivation,
- Agriculture input support, promoting kitchen garden, piggery & goatery options as livelihood promotion

Result –

1. Role & responsibility known
2. How to improve agriculture made known?

C Trg to SHG members – Time to time capacity building of SHG members have been done by IDF-Plan staffs in respective villages. The topics covered & generally discussed are –

- How to conduct meetings? (Process & Importance)

- Role of leaders & general members
- Internal lending & recovery
- How to develop linkages?

Result –

1. Members had clear understanding on group dynamics
2. Lending & loan repayment norms were made known

D Agriculture input support to farmers – In the month of December 2012 agriculture input training support was given in Kumarlota village. System of rice intensification (SRI) method was told with land preparation details. Apart from it application of bio fertilizer & seedling treatment was told.



Result –

1. Technical things were made known to members
2. Villagers benefited from the same

A Health camp – Providing healthcare facility in the operational villages has been one of the core activities in IDF-Plan program. In context to this health camps have been organized in 15 villages on a rotational basis. An MBBS doctor attends to the patients, medicines are provided free of cost. People generally come with cold & cough, fever, skin infections, body pain, fungal infection etc.



Result –

1. Promoting a disease free society
2. Providing facility at doorsteps

B Adolescent group meeting – Meeting with adolescent groups male & female have been done separately in every month in program related villages. The topics covered & generally discussed are –

- Health care in adolescent period
- Biological & physical changes during this period
- Issues related to child rights & protection
- Government schemes (Lakshmi ladli, Kanya dan etc.)

Result –

1. Orientation & awareness generated amongst adolescent groups
2. Personality development & awareness of Government programs



C Emergency health support – Emergency health support is basically provided to our sponsored children who find it tough to meet expenses on dealing with critical diseases. Support is generally given towards Doctor's consultation fees, medicines, transportation charge etc. Quite a few lives have been saved through this initiative.

Result –

1. Health of sponsored child is taken care of
2. Good rapport in community for service being provided free of cost to family
3. Few lives have been saved

D Support to VHND program – VHND is a program sponsored by Government in which the pregnant mothers as well as children visit the AWC monthly in a village to get checked up by ANM. Required immunization is provided to the expecting mothers as well as nutritional component is supplied to children below 3 years. Role of IDF-Plan is to make this program successful by creating awareness thereby increasing participation.

Result –

1. Through awareness more beneficiaries are pooled thereby increasing participation
2. Rapport building created with ANM, Sahiya, AWC etc.
3. Indirect support to pregnant mothers

Education

A Remedial coaching classes– Keeping in with the program mandate & requirement being felt at community level 05 remedial coaching centers have been opened in Bhoya, Kendulota, Torsinduri, Pandrasali&Khunta village as a step to support our model schools scheme. The scheme is basically meant to support those children who are weak in studies & need extra coaching to cope up with the curriculum at school.



Result –

1. Improvement observed in weak children.
2. Attendance in the school has improved.
3. Good rapport building with PRI, SMC members.

B Drawing competition –A drawing competition was organized in Torsinduri village in the month of October 2012 with close coordination with SMC & SHG groups. Altogether 95 participants across all 15 villages took part in the event. The main theme for drawing was nature & environment. Best 10 drawings made were also given awards on the occasion.



Result –

1. Promoting extracurricular activity amongst children.
2. A means to bring upon hidden talent.

C Development of CRC – Child resource centre have been developed in Torsinduri, Khunta, Bunumda&Ruidih villages in our project area. In general the room for the centre has been given by the community, IDF-Plan has done repair & renovation work. Thereafter wall painting has been done followed by provision of playing materials, water filter chair & tables etc. The resource centre once functional has become very popular with children & the community as the children often use this space as a place to learn new skills & interact with other children.

Result –

1. Children have got a platform to learn, play & discuss things.
2. Slowly personality development of children is taking place

1. Water Environment and Sanitation:7044

A. Construction of toilet for girl child – Toilet specifically for use of girl child was constructed at schools in Bhoya, Kendulota, Torsinduri&Khunta village. The work was carried out after detailed planning with members of School Management Committee (SMC) & community representatives.

Result –

Increase in attendance of girl child in school. 2.A step towards making a model school.

B. Toilet repair work – During our field visits it was observed that toilets in some schools had become un operational since long, this was affecting the health & hygiene aspect of concerned children. IDF-Plan through discussion with SMC carried out toilet repair & cleanliness work at schools in Bhoya, Kendulota, Torsinduri&Khunta village.

Result –

1. Practicing good hygiene & sanitation
2. Keeping the environment clean.

Achievements & Challenges :

- Various program related CBOs formed, meetings have been regularized.
- Challenge is to carry on the good work apart from creating new CBOs also.
- Input given to farmers, challenge is they practice the same in coming year.
- Health aspects monitored through health camps, emergency patients treated.
- To carry on health related activities more on cluster level.
- To include media as a partner & get our work highlighted.
- Initiate more vocational training programs & link youths to livelihood.
- To work more towards child protection issues & raises awareness.



Disclosures of The Organization

Copy of Audited Account of IDF for Year 2012-13

Receipts & Payments A/C

for the period ended as on 31st March 2013

Receipts	Total Amount Rs.	Payments	Total Amount Rs.
To Opening Balance		By Training/Capacity Building	4380290.00
Cash in hand	98470.85	By Orientation	823927.00
Cash at Bank		By Disaster Risk Reduction	232308.00
State Bank Of India Patna-IDF Main A/c	1157687.34	By Base Line Assessment/ Food and Income Security	122199.00
State Bank Of India patna-FCRA Account	3502324.78	By Direct Action With Comnity/ ClusterCoordination	4549968.00
State Bank Of India Patna-CLP	3304026.00	By Water and sanitation	1650483.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur	149159.18	By Awareness Building	6927137.00
SBI Muzaffarpur- FCRA	0.00	By Solidarity Events	287336.00
SBI Muzaffarpur-CLP	51491.00	By Cluster Level Meeting /VLC	26472.00
SBI Hazipur -FCRA	44179.00	By Project MNE and Learning Review Meeting	743442.50
SBI Chaibasa-FCRA	5469.00	By Workshop/Seminar	777286.50
State Bank Of India Daltonganj	3112.34	By IEC/ Material Printing	581754.00
State Bank Of India Palamu-FCRA	2512.00	By Capital Input/Revol fund/ By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	1685500.00
State Bank Of India CKP	16731.00	By Implementation Support, Operational and Adm Cost	2710363.50
State Bank Of India Ranchi	327243.40	By Exposure Visit	16875.00
State Bank Of India Rajkharwan	0.00	By Program Support	2112793.00
Union Bank Of India	4081.00	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	3304122.00
Bank of Borada,Patna	297658.50	By Salaries and Benefit	6434541.00
Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	2771.00	By Assets (Anexure-2)	448120.00
To Plan International (INDIA)	14285000.00	By Bank Charges	23991.00
To Lutheran World Relief	2350410.00	By Payable	736855.00
To Water aid India	2552000.00	By IDF FCRA	201573.93
To Oxfam India	2003243.00	By TDS	353428.00
To CEDPA	1405499.00	By IDF Non FCRA Account	215946.00
To Project Concern International	4533000.00	By Staff Welfare / PF	99954.00
To Geneva Global	1587162.00	By Sundry Deposited	15000.00
To Dan Church Aid	808342.07	By LWR Project	58.61
To WAI	271505.00	By GG Project	277562.00
To UNICEF ,Patna	921178.00	By DCA-Project	196671.63
To CAF India	764000.00	By Plan CCCD-Project Vaishali	32939.00
To Jharkhand Tribal Development Corporation	221099.00	By GSF Project	359023.00
To Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NRMV Pvt Ltd	3176865.00	By CAF Project	257220.00
To Donation	52000.00	By XISS-Ranchi Balance amount Returned	1165377.00
To Membership Fee	8000.00	By Oxfam India-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	86759.00
To MTF Campaign project	15558.00	By Loan & Advance	203539.00
To Photocopying	25544.00	By LGBB	107581.00
To IDF - Main Account	265775.00	By Closing Balance	3501925.35
To IDF -FCRA(DCA) Account	8145.00	Cash in hand	47161.74
To Transferred to GG Project	188526.63	SBI-IDF Main Account	408401.34
To IDF Overhead - LWR Project	13501.00	SBI -Patna (CLP)	9184.00
To CAF-Addressing Kalazar, Health and Sanitation	89746.00	SBI -Muzaffarpur (CLP)	434.00
To IRAC Project	11183.00	SBI-IDF FCRA Account	2136196.85
To GG Project	31072.00	SBI -Hazipur FCRA Account	146877.00
To IDF- Plan Chaibasa	107581.00	SBI -Chaibasa FCRA Account	6078.00
To IDF- Vaishali	40867.00	SBI -Muzaffarpur FCRA A/c	25433.00
To Jharkhand Tribal Dvlp. Project	126200.00	SBI -Muzaffarpur	1597.18
To LGBB Project	9177.00	SBI -Daltonganj FCRA Account	53760.34
To IDF- Oxfam	1133.00	SBI -Samastipur FCRA	51460.00
To Wateraid Project	108763.93	SBI -CKP	4251.00
To LDOE	23949.00	SBI -Ranchi	339911.40
To Community Mob. for CBDP	25000.00	SBI -Rajkharwan	11899.00
To Sundry Deposits	117814.00	UBI - Silli Ranchi	4245.00
To Interest From Main A/C	57900.00	PKG Bank	2882.00
To Interest From FCRA	270444.00	Bank Of Borada	252153.50
To Interest From Project Offc	132739.00		
To Temporary Loan	1567.00		
To Retd -Loan and Advance	361701.00		
Total Rs	45940106.02	Total Rs.	45940106.02

Income and Expenditure

for the period ended as on 31st March 2013

EXPENDITURE	Total Amount Rs.	INCOME	Total Amount Rs.
By Training/Capacity Building	4416441.00	By Plan International (INDIA)	14285000.00
By Orientation	823927.00	By Lutheran World Relief	2350410.00
By Disaster Risk Reduction	232308.00	By Water aid India	2552000.00
By Need/Base Line Assessment/ Increase Food and Income Security	122199.00	By Oxfam India	2000000.00
By Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization/ Cluster Level Coordination	5424308.00	By CEDPA	1405499.00
By Water and sanitation	1661543.00	By Project Concern International	4533000.00
By Awareness Building	7928579.00	By Geneva Global	1587162.00
By Solidarity Events	287336.00	By Dan Church Aid	808342.07
By Cluster Level Meeting /VLC Meeting	26472.00	By Community Mobilization for CBDP	25000.00
By Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning ,Review Meeting	748841.50	By UNICEF ,Patna	921178.00
By Workshop/Seminar	810326.50	By CAF India	764000.00
By IEC/ Material Printing	600482.00	By Jharkhand Tribal Development Corporation	331982.00
By Capital Input/Revolving fund/	1685500.00	By Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NR Management Consultants India Pvt Ltd	3176865.00
By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	289785.00	By Donation	52000.00
By Implementation Support, Operational expenses and Administrative Cost	2798858.50	By Membership Fee	8000.00
By Exposure Visit	16875.00	BY Photocopying	25544.00
By Program Support	2172603.00	BY Misc. Receipts/Contribution	14417.50
By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	3486255.00	By Interest	461083.00
By Salaries and Benefit	6559268.00	By Balance Being Excess of Expenditure Over	6679607.04
By Bank Charges	23991.00	Income ie Deficit C/O to Balance Sheet	
By Staff Welfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	109467.00		
By LWR Project	58.61		
By XISS-Ranchi Balance amount Retd	1165377.00		
By Oxfam India-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	86759.00		
By Depreciation	503529.50		
Total Rs.	41981089.61		41981089.61

Date: 25th Sep. 2013

Place: Patna

for V. Jha & Co.

-sd-

 -SD-
Manoj K Verma
 Director, IDF

 -SD-
Niraj K Sinha
 Treasurer, IDF

 -sd-
Chartered Accountants
V.K.Jha (Proprietor)

ANNUAL ACTIVITY
REPORT FY 2012-13



Previous Year Amunt 2011-12	LIBILITIES	Sub-Total	Current Year 2012- 13	Previous Year Amunt 2011-12	ASSETS	Sub-Total	Current Year 2012-13 Total Rs.
	Add: Surplus during the year	1898926.50			Add: During the Year	52665.00	
	Less: Defit During the year	8578533.54			Less: Depreciation 60%	208771.00	139180.00
	Less: Defit Previously the year	3731837.65		37805.00	Printer	37805.00	
5000.00	Auditor Remuneration		2763242.95		Add: During the Year	6600.00	
234117.00	Community Revolving Fund		5000.00	599092.00	Less: Depreciation 60%	17762.00	17762.00
413787.00	Palamu		234117.00		Motorcycle	599092.00	
201048.81	Garhwa		413787.00		Add: During the Year	0.00	
285707.00	IDF-FCRA Account		88079.14	37711.00	Less: Depreciation 20%	119817.00	479275.00
	GG Project/LWR Project/DCA Project		219598.63		Bicycle	37711.00	
	IIE-IIHMR		11183.00		Add: During the Year	25600.00	
	LDOE		23949.00	340182.50	Less: Depreciation 20%	12663.00	50648.00
	MTF Campaign		15558.00		Furniture and Fixture	340182.50	
	IDF Vaishali/Plan Chaibasa/LGBB		147362.28		Add: During the Year	32033.00	
9198.00	Water Aid-EPB		9198.00	214864.00	Less: Depreciation 10%	37221.00	334994.00
545756.00	IDF-Non FCRA Account-Main		545355.00		Generator	214864.00	
	Payable at :		0.00		Add: During the Year	0.00	
	Stationery		8828.00	1961.00	Less: Depreciation 15%	32230.00	182634.00
21000.00	Office Rent		41216.00		Telephone Set	1961.00	
153123.00	Travel/Mobilit/ Logistic and coordination & TravelCost		124143.00	12777.00	Less: Depreciation 10%	196.00	1765.00
	Honorarium/Salary/ Fringe Benefit		630832.00		Water Filter	12777.00	
45250.00	Cluster Level Coordination/Community Mobilizer		672815.00	106371.00	Add: During the Year	21300.00	
25000.00	Minister Programme at Block				Less: Depreciation 10%	1278.00	30669.00
24046.00	Public Hearing at Block Level				Camera	106371.00	
21000.00	FHC Group -PRI			25325.00	Add: During the Year	24360.00	
37125.00	Filling of RTI Application		852000.00	3679.00	Less: Depreciation 10%	13073.00	117658.00
	Rolling out of Mobilization		4615.00		Photocopying Machine	25325.00	
	Orientation to Parivartan		2263.00		Less: Depreciation 15%	3799.00	21526.00
	office Maintenance		915.00		Fax Machine	3679.00	
	Tara Literacy-Travel to supervisorior		14558.00	3494.00	Less: Depreciation 15%	552.00	3127.00
	CB for Sanitation Entitlement		4020.00		Fogging Machine	133846.00	
	HP Restoration		23600.00	40.00	Less: Depreciation 15%	20077.00	113769.00
71130.00	Diarrhea Study		7040.00		Refrigerator	3494.00	
	Temporary Toilet/Toilet/IHLs		40596.00	7525.00	Less: Depreciation 15%	524.00	2970.00
	End Project Consultation/Phase Out Documentation on Filling of RTI Application		375.00		Gas Connection	40.00	
	Inter School Competition/Painting Competition		11868.00	12253.00	Less: Depreciation 60%	24.00	16.00
	Sanitation Hyzine Mela		27324.00		Inverto	7525.00	
	Information/Sign Board/TSC Entitilinfoboard		4874.00	25.00	Less: Depreciation 15%	1129.00	6396.00
	Panchyat Convergence Meeting		28425.00		HandyCam	12253.00	
	Convergence with swasth Project \ Workshop at Block		29000.00	954.00	Less: Depreciation 15%	1838.00	10415.00
	Audit remuneration & Audit Exp.		985.00	5220.00	Pen Drive	25.00	
	Repair & Maintainance		5362.00		Less: Depreciation 60%	15.00	10.00
328.00	ANC /Health Camp		0.00	39062.00	Telephone Securities	954.00	954.00
1087.00	Child Protection -Village Level		549.00		P.A. System	5220.00	
1701.00	Orientation to IPC		0.00		Less: Depreciation 25%	1305.00	3915.00
665.00	Youth Group		162011.00	5062.00	LCD	39062.00	
59197.00	Sundry deposits		35397.00		Add: During the Year	151716.00	
	Village Trigering Activities		109416.00	1498.00	Less: Depreciation 10%	3906.40	171700.00
111973.00	Administration/Office Exp/NGO		11800.00		Cooler	5062.00	
11800.00	Solidarity Events		13061.00	5097.00	Less: Depreciation 10%	506.00	4556.00
7761.00	Telecommunication		1238.00		Fan	1498.00	
1238.00	Payable at partner (Muzaffarpur)		0.00	5097.00	Less: Depreciation 10%	150.00	1348.00
900.00	Copying Printing & Stationery		4800.00		White Board With Stand	5097.00	
23800.00	Info Boucher for PRIs		9800.00	108763.93	Less: Depreciation 10%	510.00	4587.00
19800.00	Consolidation Report		500.00	8242	Loan and Advances		
500.00	Overhead		5525.00	446.5	IDF FCRA		88604.26
63808.00	Development of IEC and Other Material		142.00		WAI		
	Follow Up and Hand Holding Activity of Old Village		21593.00	271505	Dan Church Aid		188623.63
57674.00	Training of EWRs/CLs/Kalazar Nigarani Samitee/Training on School Disaster Mng. Gr		1500.00	10262.74	OHK		
	Support to School for reading Material on School		296227.26		GSP		359023.00
91887.26	Duties & Taxes		28993.00	5330	WAI (Loan from GG Project)		
22593.00	Documentation /Stationery		2215.00	126200	Plan CCCD Project (Loan from LWR Proj)		
2200.00	Referral Service to be encouraged		23400.00	89746	Plan CCCD Project (Loan from GG Proj)		32939.00
	Quarantine Methods		13728.00	37300	Plan CCCD-Project Chaibasa		112911.00
	IEC material		21000.00	10000	JTDProject		
21000.00	Nukkard Natak		26703.00	990	CAF Project		257220.00
18703.00	Facilitation of Data/Data Entry Operator		349.00	329810	NFI Project		37300.00
349.00	Orientation		66.00	25438	Simavi		10000.00
66.00	District Level Workshop		465.00	26385	Care snehal		990.00
465.00	Media Workshop		10898.50	104834	JTDS		329810.00
10898.50	Training to FLW's/Block		24539.50	339865	Unicef		25438.00
32972.50	Other Sources as Temporary Loan		320.00		CLP		26385.00
320.00	Bad Debts				Receivable from JTDS		215717.00
12600.00	Conduct Workshop for allthe 455 Women				Tds Receivable from IT Department		693293.00
16280.00	Health & Hyzine Promotion				2012-2013	353428.00	
60000.00	Information data Collection analysis and assesment				2011-2012	73650.00	
					2010-2011	102034.00	
					2009-10	48816.00	
					2008-09	67408.00	
					2007-08	80614.00	
					2006-07	14794.00	
					2005-06	14289.00	
					2003-04	26745.00	
					2002-03	73849.00	
					2001-02	31600.00	
					Total	887227.00	
				3731837.65	Received from Income tax	193934.00	
					Deficit /C/F	0.00	
					Closing Balance		
				466429.00	Loan and Advances (Annexure - 3)		308267.00
				98470.85	Cash in Hand		47161.74
				1157687.34	State Bank Of India-IDF Main Account		358401.34
				3502324.78	State Bank Of India-IDF FCRA Account		2136196.85
				3304026.00	State Bank Of India-Patna (CLP)		9184.00
				51491.00	State Bank Of India-Muzaffarpur (CLP)		434.00
				16731.00	State Bank of India-CKP		4251.00
				327243.40	State Bank of India-Ranchi		339911.40
					State Bank of India-Raikharsawan		11899.00
				4081.00	Union Bank Of India		4245.00
					State Bank of India-Samastipur FCRA		51460.00
				2771.00	Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank		2882.00
				297658.50	Bank Of Borada		252153.50
				44179.00	SBI Hajipur FCRA A/C		146877.00
				5469.00	SBI Chaibasa FCRA A/C		6078.00
					SBI Muzaffarpur		1597.18
				149159.18	SBI Muzaffarpur FCRA A/C		25433.00
				5624.34	SBI Daltonganj FCRA A/C		53760.34
16415584.71			7838320.24	16415584.71	Total Rs		839320.24

Foreign Visit By the GB Members

Bangladesh Visit:

Date of visit: 27-30 November 2012. Place: Dhaka & Rangpur, Bangladesh

Purpose: To attend the workshop "Program Design workshop for Food Security and DRR next phase program 2013-17". The program design workshop would arrived at new program strategies, focus, synergies and changes envisaged based on thorough context analysis under merged program for next 5 years of Dan Church Aid.

Outcome:

- Draft strategy document with LFA to partners before Christmas
- Final strategy document to DCA HQ Program Policy Unit on the 28th January
- Meetings with each partner on future thinking on projects contributing to new merged program.
- Discussions and agreements to adjust/amend ongoing projects/agreements

The cost of the visit has been mate by DCA supported project.

Members actively involved in the projects and programs and getting honorarium.

Following are the members of the governing board who are actively involved in programs of the organization and against their time commitments in the project-receiving **honorarium** in FY 2012-13 from the respective projects and programs.

Name of the Board Member Getting Honorarium from their respective projects	Designation	Total amount paid in last financial year	Form of payment Salary/Honorarium)
1. Manoj K Verma (from 7 different projects)	Director	Rs. 540540/=	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2. Niraj Kr. Sinha (from 7 different projects)	Treasurer	Rs. 402930/-	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3. Babul Prasad (from 2 projects)	Chairman	Rs. 190500/-	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY

The Total Human Resource of the organization as per honorarium slot and M/F Ratio

Salary composition to IDF staff	Minimum Qualification	Total	Female	Male
Salary Below Rs. 3,000/-	Minimum 8th pass	704	582	122
Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5,000/-	Minimum Intermediate	118	44	74
Rs. 5,000/- to Rs.10,000/-	Graduates	45	10	35
Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-	PGRD Professionals-XISS, MSW, MBA, MA in Rural development, etc.... Expertise on Community Process and mobilization. Master trainers	16	0	16
Rs.20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-		29	3	26
Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-		6	0	6
TOTAL		918	639	279

Highest and Lowest Honorarium paid

Highest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 362143/- per year
Lowest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 50200/- per year

Total Cost in Traveling (includes local, field, national, international) of all the **262** staffs, the board members and volunteers is **Rs. 2172603.00 in the year 2012-2013**

Details of the Board Members/Executive Committee Members of the Organisation

Name	Designation	Age/Sex	Address	Occupation	Education
1. Mr. Babul Prasad	Chairman	43/Male	S/O Late KC Prasad Sita Sadan, Laxmipur Laheriasarai, Darbhanga	Social and Mgt. Services	MBA
2. Mr. Manoj Kumar Verma	Director	40/Male	S/O Sri DK Verma D-54 Ashok Vihar, Ranchi	Social and Devl Professional	Rural Management
3. Mr. Mahendra Pd. Sinha	Dy. Director	45/Male	S/O Lt. RP Sinha Kidwai Puri, Patna -18.	Social worker	MA
4. Niraj Kr. Sinha	Treasurer	37/Male	S/O Sri Adya Prasad Near Chotiline, Dibadih Ranchi – 834012	Accountancy	ICWA (Inter)
5. Mini Kurup	Exe. Member	32/Female	Mannadiel House PO Kozhuvallur District Alleppy, Kerala	Social and Devl. Worker	Rural Management
6. Ms. Ratna Ghosh	Member		House No. 375 GF Surya Nagar, Ph-II, Sector-91 Faridabad -121013	RD Professional	Rural Management
7. Ms. Kavita Preetam	Exe. Member	30/Female	D/o Shri Kamta Prasad Tara Kunj -108 1E, Kidwaipuri, Patna	Social worker	BSc. Honors

Previous Project Undertaken

<p>1. Project</p> <p>Women's Empowerment through Convergent Community Action strategy</p> <p>Supporting Agencies UNICEF</p> <p>Duration 5 Years</p> <p>Area 5 blocks in Patna of Bihar 4 Blocks in Palamu and 4 Blocks in Garhwa of Jharkhand</p>	<p>16. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies</p> <p>Duration 5 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Block in Patna district</p>	<p>Swawablamban Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p>
<p>2. Project</p> <p>Facilitating attendance in schools through economic empowerment.</p> <p>Supporting Agencies UNICEF</p> <p>Duration 3 Years</p> <p>Area 4 Blocks in Palamu and 4 Blocks in Garhwa Jharkhand</p>	<p>17. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies</p> <p>Duration 6 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Block in Patna district</p>	<p>DISHA (Adolescent & Reproductive Health) Project ICRW</p>
<p>3. Project</p> <p>Water and Environment Sanitation initiative</p> <p>Supporting Agencies UNICEF</p> <p>Duration 1.5 Years</p> <p>Area 2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p>18. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies</p> <p>Duration 3 Months</p> <p>Area Araria (Forbishganj)</p>	<p>Flood Relief Program Water Aid</p>
<p>4. Project</p> <p>Community Based Hand Pump Maintenance System</p> <p>Supporting Agencies PHED + UNICEF</p> <p>Duration 1 Year</p> <p>Area 4 Blocks in Garhwa district</p>	<p>19. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies</p> <p>Duration 6 Months</p> <p>Area Araria (Raniganj)</p>	<p>Food and Non Food Assistance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood Oxfam HK</p>
	<p>20. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies</p> <p>Duration 2 Years</p> <p>Area 2 Block of Muzaffarpur</p>	<p>Swashakti Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p>

5. Project	Women's Empowerment for Sustainable Action	21. Project	Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources/ Self Governance and Convergence
Supporting Agencies	AUS-AID (Australian High Commission)	Supporting Agencies	PACS-DFID
Duration	2 Year	Duration	6 Year
Area	2 Blocks in Patna district	Area	4 Block in Bihar 2 Block in Jharkhand
6. Project	Community Based Safe Drinking Water Project	22. Project	Capacity building of Elected women Representative and functionaries of PRI
Supporting Agencies	CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN	Supporting Agencies	UNDP
Duration	1 Year	Duration	4 Years
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Area	5 Block of Palamu District
7. Project	Integrated Women Development Program	23. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Supporting Agencies	THE HUNGER PROJECT	Supporting Agency	FORCES (NOVIB)
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	1 Block in Muzaffarpur district	Area	1 Block of Patna District
8. Project	Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme	24. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Supporting Agencies	CARE	Supporting Agency	UNICEF
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	2 Blocks in Patna district	Area	1 Block of Patna District
9. Project	Operation Research on A Community Based Approach to Improve Utilisation of Health Care Services in Favour of Women Reproductive Health	25. Project	DEEP
Supporting Agencies	UNICEF	Supporting Agency	WDC, Gov. of Bihar
Duration	4 Year	Duration	4 Years
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
10. Project	Stree Shashaktikaran, A Dalit women targeted Project	26. Project	MNSY
Supporting Agencies	ACTION AID	Supporting Agency	WDC, Gov. of Bihar
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	1 Block of Madhubani District	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
11. Project	Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	27. Project	Adolescent Reproductive Health
Supporting Agencies	ACTION AID	Supporting Agency	NFI
Duration	1.5 Years	Duration	7 Years
Area	2 Blocks of Garhwa in Jharkhand	Area	4 Blocks of Palamu District
12. Project	SWASHAKTI	28. Project	Sustainable action of Community and Reproductive Health
Supporting Agencies	Jharkhand Women Development Societies	Duration	7 Years
Duration	3 Years	Supporting Agency	Simavi, The Netherlands
Area	1 Block of Ranchi District	Area	2 blocks in Patna District
13. Project	Child Care and Immunization	29. Project	IRAC – for RH Network
Supporting Agency	FORCES (NOVIB)	Supporting Agency	IIE
Duration	1.5 Years	Duration	2 Years
Area	1 Block of Patna District	Area	Bihar State. – State Network Of RH fellows.
14. Project	Prachar Project	30. Project	Indian Villagers learn healthy habits & gain better care community Health
Supporting Agencies	PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL	Supporting Agency	Geneva Global
Duration	5 Year	Duration	3 Years
Area	2 Block in Patna district	Area	2 blocks of Muzaffarpur Dist
15. Project	BCC on Safe Abortion	31. Project	Community Leadership Project
Supporting Agency	IPAS	Supporting Agency	Tata Trust- XISS
Duration	3 Yrs	Duration	3 Yea
Area	4 blocks of Patna district	Area	100 panchyats of 3 districts