



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

APRIL 2014 - MARCH 2015

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

TRANSFORMING LIVES

BIHAR & JHARKHAND

Integrated Development Foundation

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101/103 YASHODA APARTMENT, PANCHWTI COLONY, LANE IN FRONT OF WOMEN ITI (RD#23), DIGHA GHAT, PATNA - 800011

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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.

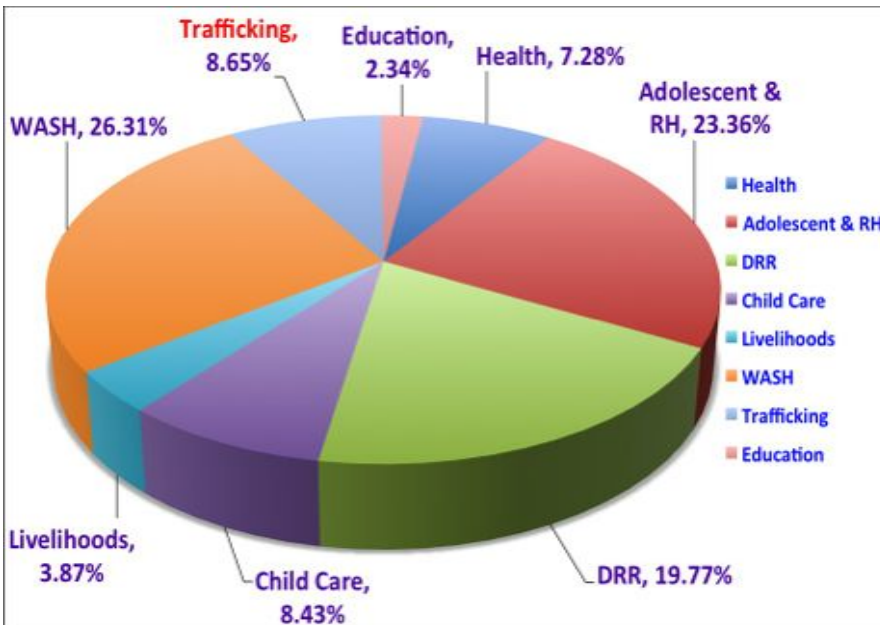
DONORS (TILL DATE)

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. Oxfam, CAF India, DCA, Global Sanitation Fund,

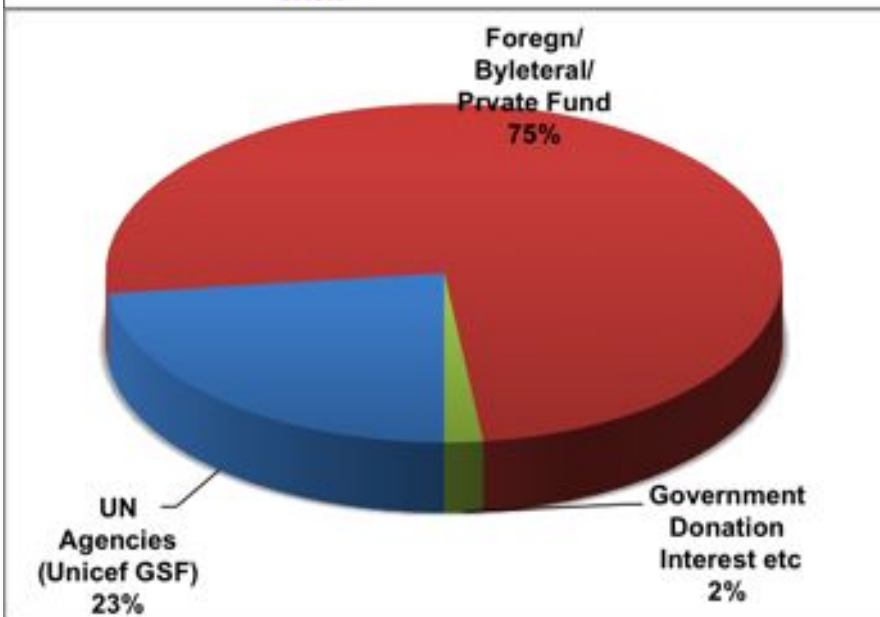
CORE STRATEGY OF COMPETENCY

- Capacity Building (through training, community process, FGD, community meetings etc)
- Building Institutions (empowered and organized platform) at community level and Mobilization.
- Creating conducive environment

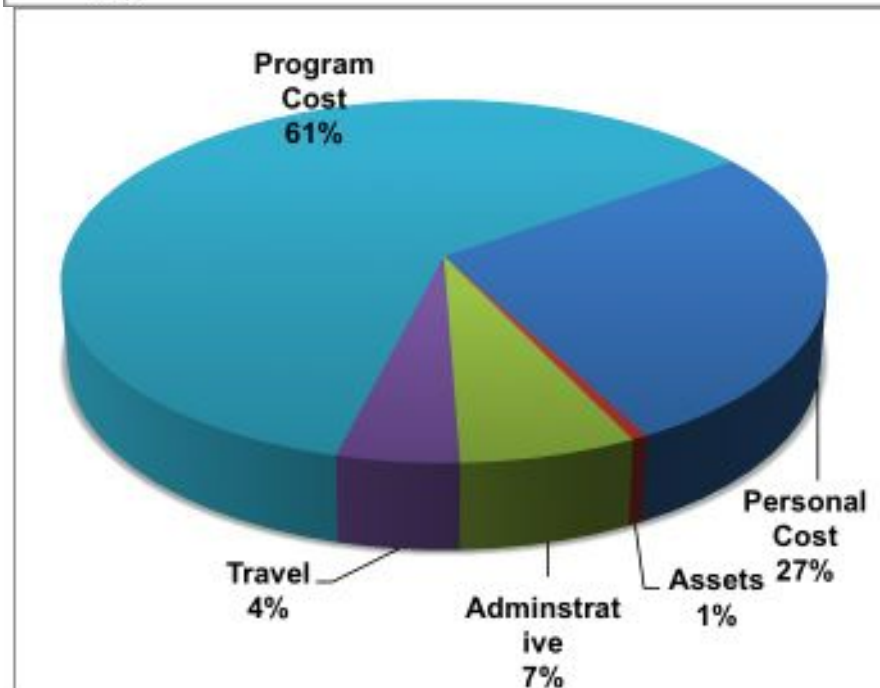
**Contact Persons: MANOJ KUMAR VERMA, DIRECTOR(9431456434) AND
BABUL PRASAD, CHAIRMAN**



Total Thematic Cost of the Organization in FY 2014-15



Type of Fund in FY 2014-15



% Distribution of total expenditure in FY 2014-15

Project Title	: Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management
Funder/Support Agency	: UNICEF
Starting date of the Project	: May-2014
	: 4 Blocks in Vaishali and 6 Blocks in Nalanda district
	: covering 148 GPs of 652 Vill
Population (Direct)	: 115374 Adolescent Girls
Population (Indirect)	: 585961
HR Involved	: 2-Project Manager, 10-BC, and 54-Field Facilitator

Background

About 52% of the female population is of reproductive age and most of them are menstruating every month. The majority of them have no access to clean and safe sanitary products, or to a clean and private space in which to change menstrual cloths or pads and to wash. Menstruation is supposed to be invisible and silent, and sometimes, menstruating women and girls are supposed to be invisible and silent, too. Millions of girls and women are subject to restrictions in their daily lives simply because they are menstruating. Besides the health problems due to poor hygiene during menstruation, the lack or unaffordability of facilities and appropriate sanitary products may push menstruating girls temporarily or sometimes permanently out of school, having a negative impact on their right to education. The best place to make an impact on improving the lives of girls and women is in water and sanitation. The time has come to promote – loudly and unashamedly – the role of good Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) as a trigger for better, stronger development of women and girls: personal, educational and professional. There is also clear evidence to show that ignoring good menstrual hygiene is damaging not just women and girls directly but also for schools, businesses and economies.

To make it happen, the project has emphasized on meticulous planning to mobilize, orienting and capacitating the community especially to father mother of adolescent girls and involve community. Involving other stakeholders primarily like Angawadi workers, ASHA, existing SHGs into the whole process of implementation.

Situation Analysis: The Adolescents (10-19 Years), who are 22.5% of total population in the state of Bihar, is in a vital stage of growth and development. It is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is marked by rapid physical, physiological and psychological changes. This period results in sexual, psychological and behavioral maturation. During adolescence, hormonal changes lead to onset of puberty, sudden and rapid physical growth and development of secondary sexual characteristics.

Psychological and emotional changes like assertion of self-identity and independence and sex drive. Often, young people are not informed and/or prepared for the rapid pace of physical, emotional and psychological changes that they undergo during adolescence. Misconceptions about issues related to sex and sexuality, especially those related to masturbation, nocturnal emissions and menstruation make them anxious. Their anxiety and

confusion is further compounded by adults, who expect them to conduct themselves in a more mature manner without preparing them for their new role. They also faced stigmatization and other socio-culture restrictions during menstruation, which reinforces gender inequity and exclusion.

In year 1, overall coverage of the area and adolescent girls against the target/proposed number was as per the table below.

Districts -2	Target / Proposed in Yr-1			Achieved in Yr-1		
	Vaishali	Nalanda	Total	Vaishali	Nalanda	Total
Blocks	4	6	12	4	6	12
AWCs	575	607	1182	641	661	1302
Schools	30	30	60	More than 30	More than 30	More than 60
Adolescent Girls	64458	54063	118521	62494	52880	115374

Activity

1. Selection and Orientation of Block Coordinator and field Facilitator:

The minimum qualification for the position of BC and the FF was Graduate and intermediate respectively and subsequently preferences were given to the candidates having some exposure to the development sector interest and attitude towards work, vocal, ability. In this process 4 Block Coordinators were selected for Vaishali in June whereas in Nalanda out of 6, 5 BCs have been placed. Similarly 24 FF's were selected in Vaishali and 29 FF in Nalanda.



The orientation program was organized for the selected block coordinators and FF, separately for Vaishali in June 2014 and for Nalanda in July 2014. The orientation program includes the basic philosophy of the project and its deliverables, roles and responsibilities and rules/regulation and organization policy.

It emphasized on the code of conducts while dealing with community including behavioral aspect, verbal and non-verbal communication, transparency etc. The focus of the training was to

- Building environment in 305 villages in Vaishali and 261 in Nalanda district, where adolescence girls are practicing at least two good menstrual hygiene behaviors.
- Attainment of 75% i.e. 2435 of total frontline workers along with AWW & ASHA are capacitated enough, have clear and correct understanding on menstrual cycle and its hygiene management.
- Attainment of approximately 118500 adolescences girls who are able to share and articulate at least 3 problems related to menstrual cycle.

2. Mapping and Data collection of intervention area:

For Mapping of areas, census map and demographic data, uniform format was developed, list/no of AWCs, ASHA, and Schools of each block along with census villages were obtained to create data base. The same village code was used as mentioned in the census to complete the mapping work. A detailed block wise list for each districts has been prepared which includes the name of Panchayat, village and no of ICDS centers.

3. Three days residential training for the Program Facilitators and BCs:

A three days training on **Menstrual Health & Hygiene Management** was conducted for the selected PF and BC from 14th to 16th July 2014 in Vaishali and 24th to 26th August 2014 in Nalanda.

The trainings were conducted in a participatory way by using menstrual hygiene tools, BCC materials, story, mock-drill etc to enhance their knowledge and skills on the topics. They were also trained on how to facilitate meeting with adolescent groups/community in target villages. In addition to that the training also covered the importance of eye contacts, body language, MIS and data collection method. Each participant was given the reading/reference material/flip books to use them during the meeting with adolescent group



There were 30 participants (24 FFs, 4 BC from Vaishali and 2 FFs and 1 BC from Nalanda) in Vaishali and 37 participants (32 PF+5 BC) in Nalanda..

A. Reduce Embarrassment around Menarche

1. Formation of Adolescent girls group

The project aims to empower adolescent girls between 10-19 age groups. To meet the target of 118521 adolescent girls, project focused the Aangan Wari Center (AWC) and conducted meeting with the girls of the target area in the first quarter of the project.

2. Adolescent Girls Meeting

Meeting in small group with adolescent girls has given an opportunity to get familiar with each other and built good rapport among the members and FFs. Total 4077 meetings were conducted. The topics discussed in the meeting with the groups were:

- a) body mapping,
- b) biological changes and
- c) Female reproductive organs, importance of hygiene and safe disposal of napkins during menstruation.
- d) The Importance of nutritious food & IFA tablet, bathroom & toilet construction (safe environment) and myths & misconception was also discussed.
- e) Use of apron, paheli ki saheli and kishoriyo se bach it helped the FFs in facilitating the session while it also supported the girls to understand the issues in effective and easy way. The session was conducted in facilitation mode so that the girls could have chance to speak and participate

District	No. of Groups Meetings At AWCs	No. of Adolescent participated in Meetings
Vaishali	1282	32050
Nalanda	1320	33000
Total	2602	65050



actively. They facilitated the school girls(High and Middle schools) in the same manner as they facilitated the girls in groups at AWC level. Since most of the girls are attending schools therefore the coverage of the girls in the schools has increased more than the target

3. Tab Show

Tab show was the first audio-video material which was introduced under the project, and was proved as an effective means of communication among the target groups. The tab show was well



District	No. of Shows	Total Participants
Vaishali	364	9076
Nalanda	295	6036
Total	659	15112

accepted by the target groups and message was easy to understand. The peers of the groups facilitated some of the shows. By the end of the first phase of the project total 15112 participants were oriented in both the districts. Tab was used to show the videos (Paheli Ki Saheli & Amma Ji ki Kahti Hain part 1 – 5) at AWCs and schools.

Process of menstruation, preparedness for menstruation, importance of hygiene, safe disposal of napkins, importance of nutritious food, related myths & misconceptions, support required to adolescent girls at the time of periods etc has shown through the video. FFs organized the show with the support of AWW and Peer Educators. The acceptance among fathers and mothers group was not as high as it was among adolescent girls group.

4. FFL Video Show:

The FFL video show was introduced during 2nd quarter of the project. It was found as one of the best means of information dissemination and it focuses on social and behavior change communication and is made for small group and individual. FFL video shows were organized by the block coordinators in their respective fields. An effective plan was developed by the team members to cover maximum number of target groups (Father, Mother and community members).



On first day two shows were organized simultaneously in two different places.

- “Paheli Ki Saheli” and
- “Amma Ji Kahti Hai part 1 & 2 and “Amma Ji Kahti Hai part 3 to 5” on next day at the same place.

On the second day, the fathers of adolescent girls and community members

District	No.of Shows	Total Participants
Vaishali	350 (175X2)	9087
Nalanda	370 (185X2)	11594
Total	720 (360X2)	20681

watched the video show as video film “Amma Ji Kahti Hai part 3 to 5” was related to emotional support and safe environment required by girls at the time of periods. During first year of the project, total 20681 participants were covered.

Through the FFL video show the area of coverage has increased and more people were able to watch the video film. There were greater impacts on community members as they were able to correlate the messages.

5. Orientation of Teachers & AWW:

Total 64 teachers (32 in Vaishali & 32 in Nalanda) have been oriented on the issue of biological changes during puberty, process of menstruation, importance of hygiene, safe and environmental friendly disposal of napkins etc. The AWW from both districts were also trained by UNICEF.

B Understand menstruation and benefits of the menstrual hygiene

To achieve the above outcome and deliverables following activities were completed during the reporting period.

1. Mothers' Group Meeting:

The main activity of the project is reaching out to the primary stakeholders i.e. adolescent girls. The project, besides reaching out to the adolescent girls, gives equal importance to reaching out to the influencers - mothers, peers, older women in the family. Mothers of adolescent girls were the members of this group. During the meetings with mothers the facilitators explained about female reproductive system and process of menstruation by using apron & “Paheli Ki Saheli story book. The Importance of hygiene, safe disposal of napkins, importance of nutritious food, bathroom and toilet construction were the major issues discussed during the meetings.

District	No. of Meetings	No. of Participants attended
Vaishali	1809	31395
Nalanda	1958	30618
Total	1913	31394



2. Fathers' Group Meeting:

The FFs played an important role to motivate the adolescent girls to request their father to participate in the meeting. The FFs together with block coordinators have organized meetings with fathers group. During the meeting FFs shared the need of adolescent girls during menstruation periods, importance of nutritious food, providing safe environment for their daughter, need and importance of bathroom and toilet.

District	Father Meeting	Father participate
Vaishali	435	5678
Nalanda	152	1859
Total	587	7537



3. Community Meeting:

The Block Coordinators/field staffs with the help of AWW have conducted community meetings in the target area. It was observed that through the regular community meeting the parents themselves started taking action by providing safe and supportive environment and space to their daughters and suggested their daughters to attend meeting. Both male and female members of the community were attending meetings and participating in the discussion about the importance of hygiene, safe disposal of napkins and importance of nutritious food, bathroom and toilet construction.



4. TOT on lifecycles:

The life skill develops the sense of responsibility, confidence and to manage our emotions and anger etc. The life skill gives us an opportunity to lead our life in a positive direction with positive thoughts. The capacity building of Peer Educators on life skill under Menstrual Health and Hygiene management project is one of the important activities through which they could learn to lead the life in positive direction/ thoughts with increased confidence. IDF has organized 3 days residential training on life skills for selected FFs from both districts. Mr. Binod Bihari Singh from UNICEF was the trainer for this training. The objective of training was:



- To develop understanding among PFs on Life Skills on Menstrual Health and Hygiene module & skills to impart training effectively among Peer Educators.
- To develop understanding & skills of adolescents for adopting healthy behavior on menstrual Health & Hygiene in their lives.

5. Training of Peer Educators on Life Skill:

The trainings for peer educators on life skills were organised by FFs in each blocks. In order to maintain the quality of the training and time period the team of FFs developed the schedule for each blocks. The groups were formed (two member in each group) in each block to train the peer educators. The training on all five skills was not possible to cover in one day and it was decided to train the peer educators on first life skill i.e. self-awareness and rest of skills would be covered in during monthly meetings. Team members divided the topics among themselves as per their interest. The objective of the training was:



- To develop the sense of acceptance as one individual is i.e. male or female.
- Identify the gender, gender discrimination and related myths & misconception and probable solutions.

The biological changes, emotional changes social changes, psychological changes etc were discussed during the training session. The FFs used different training methods including role play and games. Total 1216 Peer Educators were trained in Vaishali and 1142 in Nalanda.

C. Start Using and maintaining the behavior of using sanitation napkins during menstrual cycle

To achieve the above deliverables of the outcome 3 following activities were taken place in the reporting period.

1. Orientation of Project Staff on IEC uses and distribution:

IEC materials (Paheli Ki Saheli Dairy and Story Book, Poster, Apron and Batches) had been developed by UNICEF under this project to use in the field during the meeting. One-day orientation program to project staff was organized in both districts on importance and proper use of IEC materials.



The IEC materials were distributed among the FFs during orientation program to use it during meetings to communicate the message effectively. The confidence level of girls has improved and they become vocal and started discussions with their friends.

Some of the adolescent girls have started demanding napkin /pads from their mothers during menstruation periods. The target community in some villages has also started the safe disposal of napkins.

2. Project Monitoring and Support:

For each and every activity a separate format (**Annexed MIS Table 1 to 9**) has been developed. All the field facilitators have to fill the format of each and every meeting and write the minutes in the separate registers allocated for different activities. The Block Coordinators move to visit the field to conduct community / fathers' meetings and to support the FF and maintain the records. During monthly review meeting, they submit all records and consolidated reports to the Project Manager. The PM reviews and track the progress based on feedback and submitted report. During the visit to the project managers together with field staffs also interacted with the adolescent girls and tried to assess their knowledge, skill and attitude on the related issues.

a. The Coverage: reach around 115374 adolescent girls till the end of first year

Sl. No	Issues wise coverage of the Adolescent Girls	% of Adolescent	Vaishali		Nalanda		Total Rich out Girls
			Partic	Girls	Partic	Girls	
1	Adolescent Girls group member	100%	32050	32050	33000	33000	65050
2	School Meetings	35%	21724	7603	10310	3609	11212
3	Tab Show	40%	12960	5184	11743	4697	9881
4	FFL Video Show	35%	9152	3203	10050	3518	6721
5	Initial AWC level meetings	60%	8903	5342		0	5342
6	Home Visit	100%	960	960	1160	1160	2120
7	Mothers Meeting+Community Meeting+spread out effect by Girls/AAW/teacher =add 15%			8151		6897	15049
	Total Coverage			62494		52880	115374

b. Qualitative Achievement

The following achievements are based on the Project Manager's interactions with girls, by raising hands against the questions by the FF and observations during the field visits by the PMs in both the districts.

- Around 65% girls of reached adolescent was able to describe the biological changes, which take place at the time of puberty.
- Around 60% girls among the reached population knew the process of menstruation, and importance of maintaining hygiene.
- More than 70% girls talk freely about menarche.
- Around 80% girls had started to share the messages with their friends and younger sister.
- The trained AWWs have initiated the orientation of the adolescent. However they need to take it as priority basis and pro-actively.
- Adolescent girls had started to demand for low cost sanitary pad.
- Approx 45% of the target population knew the importance of safe and environment friendly disposal of menstrual absorbent.
- In some villages adolescent girls had started burning pad and some adolescent girls had started disposing the used cloths under the ground.
- Around 60% girls of reached adolescents were able to describe about the biological process of menstruation. Some girls were explaining the menstrual process by using the apron.
- Approx 50% mothers have realised the importance of safe and environment friendly disposal of napkins, importance of nutritious food and providing safe environment to their daughters.
- Fathers of adolescent have also realised the importance of emotional support required by the adolescents during menstruation periods. They also got sensitized on the issue of providing safe environment for their daughters and trying to construct bathroom for them to provide safe place to change the napkins.
- Around 65% of the target population (whom we could reach in this year) could able to articulate 2 benefits of menstrual hygiene.
- Some girls had started washing napkins by using soap and spread it under the sun rays.

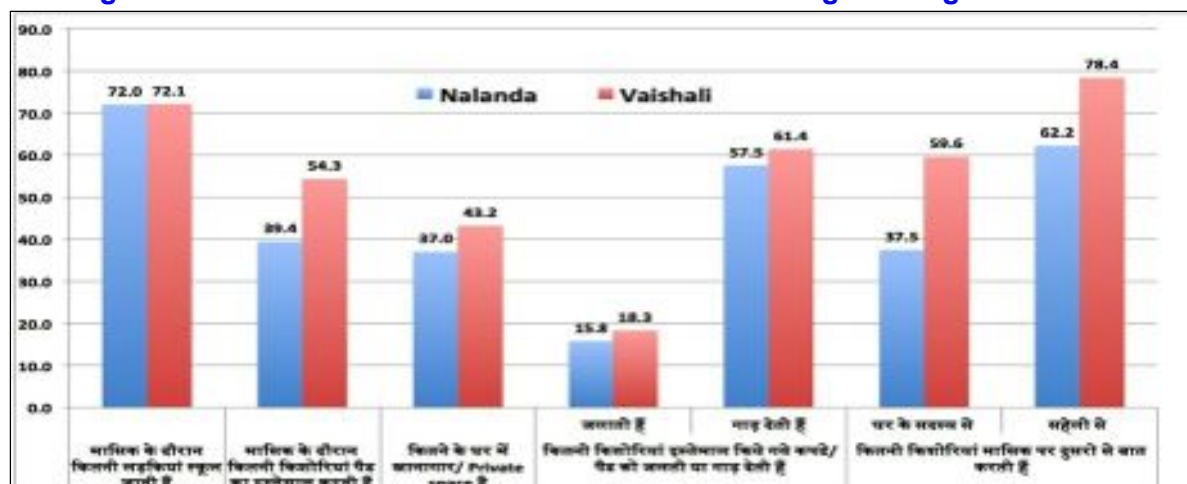
Behavioral Change Analysis –Random assessment

Findings through a Random Assessment -Annexure Table-10 & 11

To assess the change in behavioral aspect of the girls and community in Year-1, a simple format has been developed for quick assessment of the achievement of the project by using few basic indicators and compare with the base line. All together 1804 girls in Nalanda and 2824 girls in Vaishali have been randomly asked against the project deliverables by FF prepared in the checklist form. The findings are as per the followings.

- **47.4% girls are using Napkins as an absorbent in comparison to the 14.2% findings in the baseline**
- **72.8% girls are attending schools.**
- **16.74 girls are burning the cloth or napkins after the first use as absorbent in compare to no one/0.2% girls were burning cloth at the time of baseline.**
- **47.4% girls are sharing the issue with their family members in compare to no one during baseline**
- **70.13% girls are sharing the issues with friends.**

Findings of the Random Assessment of Behavioural Change among the Girls – in%



Success Story:

1. Name: Chanda Kumari

Fathers Name:

Mr. Nitya Nand Thakur

Village:

Rajepur Birai

Block:

Rajapakar

District:

Vaishali

Chanda is a girl from SC community and living with her mother and three siblings. Her father works as a daily wage laborer in Gujarat. Presently she studies in stander 12 in her village. She associated with Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) Project in her village. She is the Peer Educator and group member of the adolescent group. Initially she was not very much aware and open to discuss on menstruation and related issues. She was hesitating to interact with friends and never discuss the issue of menstruation. But she always used to attend the meetings organized by the IDF team and listen all the sessions carefully and sincerely. Gradually after several meetings her awareness and information level increased and as result her confidence and participation level increased as well. Now she actively participates in meetings and nominated as a peer educator of her group. Her confidence level and sense of responsibility increased as she selected as a peer educator. Now she realized that it is her moral duty to generate awareness among other girls of her village on menstrual health and hygiene. She used to organize meetings for adolescent girls in her village on regular basis and always be ready to help the girls.

2. Name: Beauty Kumari

Fathers Name:

Mr. Pramod Choudhary

Village:

Tirapuri

Block:

Jandaha

District:

Vaishali

Beauty is a girl from the BPL family. Although she is economically not sound but she is sincere in her study and presently studying in class 12th in her village. She is a peer educator and group member of the adolescent group. She used to facilitate the meetings, discuss with girls of her age on menstrual health & hygiene management and has been trying to bring change on behavior of the girls. Before convincing others she tried to change the behavior of herself. When she got associated with IDF she learned the process of safe disposal of used sanitary pad/cloths. She applied it on herself and started motivating others practice the same. She has been pro-actively participating in awareness generation activities, organizing meetings and motivates the girls on menstrual health and management issues.

Project Title	: Child Centred Community Development Program
Funder/Support Agency	: Plan India
Starting date of the Project	: August 2008
Coverage	: in Vaishali, 24 Villages of Rajapakar Block
Population	: 62299, Direct with 1984 children families
HR Involved	:1-Program Manager, 4-project coordinators, 14-field coords.1 Admin and 1 accountant.



Background

Plan India started its partnership with IDF in the year 2008 with covering 12 communities, which was later on extended to 22 communities by the end of 2009.

Plan India partnered with IDF in an open-ended project targeting up to 12000 children and 11791 household in the Rajapakar block of Vaishali, Bihar.

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) has been working in the Rajapakar block of Vaishali, Bihar since 2008 for the under privileged and deprived sections of the society. The majority of the population comprises of schedule cast accounting for 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the total population. The literacy rate is very low and only 59% of the male and 39% of the female are literate. As reported 41% of the population lives below the poverty line and 22% of the population are landless and engaged as a agricultural labour. The majority of the people are dependent on the agriculture for their livelihood. Due to the small land holding, the majority of the families are forced to migrate to nearby cities. The child labour is very high and children could be seen working as a child labour in the small hotels, dhabas, brick kiln agricultural field, etc. Child marriages are also very high in the area. The situation is still worse, as the child welfare committee, JJB and DCPU is not properly functional. The children are enrolled in the ICDS centre but the quality of the service delivery is very poor. The health sub centres is partially functional, due to lack of man-power. The health services are within the reach of the poor people. The people do not have access to the safe drinking water.

Child protection and child rights are major concern in the project area. Early child marriage, child labour, female foeticide, child trafficking is some of the major issues of the project area. Gender discrimination is also very high in the project area. This is reflected while girls are enrolled in the government schools and boys in the private schools. The voice of the children is not heard and children participation in the family still remains the priority issue.

To address all round development of the community, IDF with the support of Plan is working on eight thematic areas. 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

Country Program	Program Goal
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, child marriages 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 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"> 1. All families have improved hygienic practices including disposal of human and other waste. 2. To enable children and communities to access safe drinking water supply by making them aware about government schemes, policies and provisions. 3. To facilitate the availability of water and sanitation facilities in preschool, primary and secondary school for all girls and boys.
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 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.

Activities and output

PO # 3570 Child Protection

- **Orientation to Child Club:** 24 units of training/orientation for the 733 members of the Children club were organized on Child Rights and Child Protection issues at community level. The children learnt the external and internal environment, which are responsible for the protection of the child. The children also learnt the various legal provision such as POCSO, Child Labour, Right to Education Act, etc
- 10 units of two-day non-residential **training** for the 293 members of the **Child Protection Committee** was organized on the basics of child protection, child protection reporting mechanism, government schemes, acts and legislation, etc. The training would certainly help to improve their knowledge and enable them to establish child protection issues at the community level.
- **Bal Suraksha Mela/Exhibition** was organized to raise Awareness generation on Child Protection issues in the 05 village. The children prepared their role play on the child marriage, child labour, illiteracy, child trafficking, HIV/AIDS, etc. 239 children participated in the event. International day of the girl child was observed on the 11th Oct 2014.
- 3-day **training for Partner staff-Program Managers**, Program Coordinators and Senior Front Line Workers on 'Community Based Child Protection Mechanism (CBCPM) and the redressal system for Child Protection was organized. 30 partner staff were oriented on the child protection and legal provisions under the child protection mechanism. The training would help the partner staff as a guideline, which would support the other program. Various legal provisions such as POCSO, Juvenile Justice Act, ICPS were discussed in the training program.
- **2-units of One day Workshop at block level** involving the Village Head (Mukhiya), PRI members, CPC representatives and school teachers on issues related to Child Protection, JJ Act and POCSO act was organized. The participants were oriented on the child marriage act, child labour act, child abuse and child trafficking, etc. The total participants were 103.



PO # Child Participation

Activities

- **Organized Bal Bhagidari Mela**(Hamar Batiya)at Cluster Level to encourage the child participant and provide them with the space to raise their voice and concern. Event was organized by the children in



which activities were displayed through the stalls, demonstration work, hand-wash practice, cartoon, etc. 212 children participated in the event.

- One unit of training for 24 Child club representatives** on child led community action, project cycle and performance management- within CCCD approach: Bamboo shoots training manual was organized for three days. Through the training the children learnt to identify and assess the social situation and problems of the village and the means to resolve the issues. The children also prepared action plan which would be shared with the other member of the respective child group.
- 3 days Training of Trainers** was organized for the 22 children **on Comics & cartoon**. The children learnt the various arts through which they would be able to raise the issues through the cartoon character. The children also learnt how to create expressions through the cartoon, raise social issues, day to day issues through the cartoon. A series of books would be published on the cartoons made by the children.
- One unit of Refresher training** for the 30 core staff members of partners on Child Participation based on Bamboo shoot manual was organized. The training would help to identify and assess the social situation and problems of the village and the means to resolve the issues. These trained participants would further train the children to prepared action plan on social issues.
- 7 days training of trainers** for the 23 children was organized on Theater in which children learnt the art of solo acting, singing, body movement and body and facial expression during the role play, writing small scripts, writing songs, etc. The children also preformed two social songs based on the child marriage and dowry system. These children would further traine the other children of their group.
- Two day training** was organized for 35 members of the Children Club Member/ Partner Staff/ Youth Representative on **Local Governance System & Government Schemes & Social audit Process**. The participants learnt how the gram sabha is conducted and the importance of such meetings. The session of the second day began with the government schemes, which are can be availed by the family and the children.
- Orientation of PRI members on Child Participation** in Local Self Governance was organized on the constitutional provision on the child participation depicted under articles 14, 15 21A, 24, 39E and 39F. The article under UNCRC was also discussed which establish the rights of the children and ensure the children participation. Some of the key issues which were discussed were the child labour act 1986, POCSO, Child marriage prohibition act 2006, etc.



- **Orientation of 108 teachers on Child Participation in Local Self Governance** was organized in 3 units on the constitutional provision on the child participation depicted under articles 14, 15 21A, 24, 39E and 39F. The article under UNCRC was also discussed which establish the rights of the children and ensure the children participation. Some of the key issues, which were discussed, were the child labour act 1986, POCSO, Child marriage prohibition act 2006, etc.
- To promote healthy life style and sense of togetherness **sports material were distributed** among the child club and youth club. Sports materials such as cricket set, badminton, skipping rope, ludo, chess, etc were distributed.
- **Training of Trainers on Personality Development** and communication skills were organized for 32 Youth groups representatives. The children have learnt the various aspect of personality development such as mannerism, articulation, Communication skills, Examples from Real life stories, body language, etc



PO# HES

Activities

- **Capacity building of 119 members of the Self help groups** was organized who were trained on the record keeping & Book Keeping. The trainer discussed the various case studies based on the record keeping and financial practices to make them realize on the importance of maintaining the books of records.
- **28 youth were provided training on six month DCA course** through the NIIT. 25 youths have been provided employment opportunities and are helping in raising the family income. **10 youths have been provided training on Mobile repairing** to make them self sustained and help in raising the income level of the family. These youth have started their own shop with the mobile repairing kit provided to them through the program.
- **20 girls have been provided with Soft toys making** training to earn while they are at home. These girls are now making soft toys and selling them at the local market and earning the profit.
- **30 member of the SHG** family has received the **Mason Training**, which would support to raise the income level as the demand for the mason is very high. The activity has been designed to promote open defecation free village focusing on the construction of individual household latrine construction.



PO # WES

Activity

- **Support My School project** has been built around “raising community awareness on the importance of water and sanitation and how it impacts education and on providing an enabling environment to learn.” Total Ten school have been covered under the schemes. The project focuses on upgrading the existing infrastructure of the marginalized schools in the rural areas, with the key results area being the following;
 - Improved access to water to the boys and girls
 - Water conservation by providing rain water harvesting structure
 - Hygiene and sanitation by providing separate toilet facilities for girls and boys (would upgrade/renovate the existing toilet complex)
 - Environment by providing plantation and landscaping
 - Healthy active living by providing sports facilities.
- 190 children participated in the **Observation of World Toilet Day** in which children demonstrated the ill effect of the open defecation through the paintings and role-play. The children also showed their commitment encourage their parents to construct the individual household latrines by their fund or would approach
- **22 units of training on hygiene promotion techniques** with 879 children was organized at the school to bring change in the hygiene behavior.
- **10 units of orientation of community members on water quality** and its management, storing water and liquid waste management at household level was organized in which 310 participants learnt the effective management of the solid and liquid waste. The participants also learnt to assess the availability of the drinking water sources, disposal of garbage's and sanitation practices.
- 1134 children participated in the **Observation of Global hand washing day** in 22 villages. Rally was organized by the children to raise awareness on the hand washing practices, small speeches by the children on the importance of hand washing, painting competition, short plays, demonstration of the hand washing was carried out
- **4 handpump has been installed** in the schools and the community to ensure access to safe drinking water for the children and the people.
- 218 children participated in the observation of **World Water Day**. The children learnt the water conservation techniques and display their learning through the painting, essay and short play. The message of conservation of water and need for safe water would certainly help the upcoming generation for the judicious use of water.



- **3 units of Orientation/ sensitization** of 90 members from PRI, Mukhia, Ward members, CBOs **on the issue of Sanitation mainly focusing on ODF** was organized. As a follow up program orientation program was conducted at the GP level in which the present status of the panchayat was discussed. The participants assured to construct the individual household latrines and support the cause of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and make the village open defecation free.

PO# Health

Activity

- **Breast Feeding Week** was organized in the 51 ICDS centre, where mothers learnt the importance of exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding as well as correct way of feeding the child.



- 15 units of two days **training for 361 mothers** were conducted on **Birth preparedness**, Danger signs of Pregnancy, feeding practices & treatment of diarrhoea. The training would help the mothers to raise their awareness as well as increase in the institutional delivery, increase in the demand for the health care services by the community, etc.

safe delivery, pregnancy care & infant

- **Observation of World AIDS day** was organized at Bhalui college in which 153 children from the 22 community participated to express their views on the day. The posters were displayed at the meeting venue and the teachers were empanelled to judge the best one. Street play was organized by the children.



- **Six units of training to the 168 eligible couples & adolescents** for familiarizing the availability & use of different family planning method, Adolescent Reproductive & sexual health, HIV/AIDS, life skills etc. at sector level was organized

- **2 day training of 25 PU frontline staff on safe motherhood and child care** was organized. The participants learnt the pregnancy care, ANC and PNC, immunization, breast feeding practices, complementary feeding practices, etc. This would enable the participants to have a clear understanding on the program and would help them in facilitating the community level programs.



- **22 units of NUKAD NATAK organized** for raising awareness on promotion of breast feeding, safe delivery, birth preparedness, benefits of institutional delivery & other issues related to MCH. It is expected that it would promote institutional delivery. Pregnant mother would also be registered at the AWC and 3 ANC would be done.

- **One day training to ANM, AWW, ASHA and ECCD** teachers on child care, infant feeding, and childhood malnutrition was organized for 53 health workers like ANM,

AWW and ASHA on immunization, proper care and treatment, adequate feeding, etc. This training would help in the proper health service delivery

PO# DRR (3553)

Activity

To capacitate children to reduce risk in emergencies, using precautions before emergencies for the best interest of a child, ensuring child protection especially during flood. A orientation program was organized for 57 children on child protection in emergencies focusing on identify the risk associated during the period of disaster. The member of child club learnt that the mock drill would be prepared so that they are well prepared before any disaster occurs.

One day orientation on Fire safety measures was organized for 57 members from the Disaster committee representative & community volunteers. The fire accident has been the common phenomenon in the community and the loss of standing cropping and thatched houses. The community appreciated the training content as they came to learn many new things and the precautionary measures to be adopted to avoid fire accidents.

PO# ECCD

Activity

- **Four units of training was organized** at the ICDS centres for 120 mothers and ICDS workers were oriented on the development of teaching and learning material for the children with the locally available material.
- 75 people participated in **Aanganwadi Hamari Samudai Ki Jubani - Block Level Workshop** which was organized with the support of ICDS department, Health department, Education Department, representatives from PRI and social leaders. They requested IDF to support in the community mobilization process for the 100% immunization and registration of the pregnant women.
- 26 units of the **mothers committee meeting was organized at the ICDS centres** to collect the information on the ICDS services and quality of services being delivered. During the orientation more focus was put on the improving services at the centre. 432 mothers participated in the meeting.
- IDF-Plan has **organized the bachpan diwas** in all the 51 centre of 22 community involving 1817 children. The centre was decorated with the balloons and crape paper and different activities were conducted at the centre such as songs, prayers, rhymes, story-telling, etc. This attracts the children and their parents.
- **To build the capacity of the Project staffs on ECCD** (Components Home based Care & Child developmental milestone), a training was carried out for 25 ECCD staffs at State Level for 3 days in which they were oriented towards



the essentials of Home based care and Age wise developmental milestone for 0-6 years children.

- **05 units of Capacity Building** of 185 mothers and women on developmental milestone & protection issues for children at community was organized to oriented towards the basics of child development like age vs weight/height, some common activities of the children which they expected to do during age intervals were also discussed.
- **22 units of one day Orientation of SHG** Members on ICDS Services for developing Community Based Monitoring System was conducted for 131 Members of the SHG on the components of ICDS services and home based care as well as centre base care. These groups would further help in monitoring of the quality services of the centre.
- **Annaprashan Ceremony was organized** at the family level for the infant who have completed 180 days. The ceremony would be addressing the mal nutrition and the importance of complementary feeding and balance diet of the infant.
- **02 units of Capacity building** for the 47 members of the ICDS monitoring committee at the village level was conducted so as to strengthen the services at the ICDS centre.
- **Capacity building of the 41 PRI members** on the ICDS monitoring committee was conducted at the village level to strengthen the services at the ICDS centre. The members of the PRI play vital role in strengthening the services and conducting social audit of the ICDS centre.
- **5 units of Mothers Mela** was organized with the support of ICDS and Health Department. The event was organized aligning to the VHSND in which the ANC was conducted for the pregnant women, Immunization, growth monitoring chart were recorded. 331 adolescent and the mothers were oriented on the Nutrition component.
- **05 ICDS centre has been renovated** with the small repair and painting works covering the educational messages on the wall.



PO# Education Activities

- **7 units of Siksha Jankari mela** was organized at the village to raise awareness on the importance of education. 117 community members were oriented on the provisions and schemes run by the education department.

- **7 units of Siksha Diwas** was organized in consultation with the education department. Rally was organized to raise awareness on the importance of education.



- **7 units of bachchon ki batein** was organized at the cluster resource centre level in which children participated to mark the birth of our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The children were also involved in playing small games, painting, etc.

- **Bal Sammelan was organized at the 7 seven CRC** in which children from the school participated to express their thoughts through the painting, drawing, essay competition, quiz, poems, songs, role play, etc. Each child were briefed on the child protection issues and their role in building a healthier society.



- **2 units of Matrix Melaw** was organized at Block level, in which 391 children from 7 schools participated to show their talent on the science and math through the demonstration of the project. The children were awarded with the prize for the best project.

- **The decoration work** under the program was done to develop the class room as fun learning centre for the children. Under the program 5 schools need to be supported to develop as the child friendly norms **Annadshala**.

- **3 units of Aao Pados ko Jane** was organized with the 404 school children visited Rajapakar Police Station in which they learnt about the FIR process, Wireless services, various common legal provisions. The children also learnt about the working of the post office. The children also visited Primary health centre where they learnt about the OPD, health services, ANC, PNC, pathological labs, etc. This event would



- **1 unit of training** was organized for the **34 member of School Management Committee** on their role and responsibility. The objective of this training was to provide information of school management committee (SMC's) and the important role they can play in improving the learning environment at schools and can be proved to be an effective body for monitoring day to day progress of the school administration.



- **One unit of training on the Right to education (RTE)** was organized for the 25 staff and volunteers which is the most important tool for free and compulsory education for the

children. The information shared on the Right to Education would certainly help the project staff in realizing the rights and establishing the act at the school level.

- **One unit of training program was organized for the 44 member of the bal sansad** on the team building and their role and responsibilities. The children found this workshop very useful as such training has helped in the identifying their broader roles in improving the quality of school management. The last session was on the 20 indicators of the quality education.
- The **education department** has been conducting sports and cultural program **Tarang** at the school level, CRC level and block level and further at the district level and state level, IDF has been supporting these programs. At the 7 CRC, sports meet was organized in which 1287 children participated from the 7 schools. The event was organized in which 10 sports were organized viz; Kabbadi, rely race, 400 mt race, 200 mt race, high jump, long jump, volley ball, painting, classical music, quiz, etc. The winners were awarded with prize and further would represent the CRC.
- To develop the quality school program and to support the teacher of the school, the school has been supported with the **Teaching and Learning material**. The teaching and learning material has been **provided to the 22 schools**.



“Maa-Baap apne bachcho ko school to bhejte hai per ye nai dekhte ki bachcha school pahuncha ya nahi, IDF-Plan ke aane se abhibhavak bhi bachche ke bare me poochte hain aur padane ke prati jagrook huen hain” - Vinod Kumar, Principal, Rajkiya Primary School Madanpur Milky, Rajapaker, Vaishali.



Rajesh kumar says that, “aanandsala banane ke karan hamara class sunder lagta hai aur padai karne me man lagta hai”.



Case study – Child Participation

True Leader

A girl named Kajal Kumari lived in a village called Baikunthpur, she was like any other general girl child not aware about child rights and child related issues. Her family condition was more pitiable. The best thing about this girl was that she was very active and wants to do something good in future. She regularly used to participate in the group activities and activities undertaken under IDF Plan. Her family members were not interested in educating and promoting girl child.

One of the members of the Dostana child group insisted her to join the child group. She joined the group half-hearted. She seldom used to attend the group meeting, moreover her family also did not encouraged her to take part in the activity. One day she was invited in the child protection training. She learnt many things such as child protection issues, child rights, etc. She was very happy to learn that children are involved and know so many things. She decided that now onwards she would actively take part in the group meeting and would also involve other children from the villages. She motivated many of the girls of her village. She took active part in the role play organized by the children. She has now formed groups which perform role play in the school

and the community. She has developed many role plays based on the social issues such as child marriage, dowry, water quality, hygiene, girl education, etc. She has now been attending different programs which have raised her confidence level. She has participated in many of the programs organized by Plan at Patna. She is now a true leader and change agent of her village.

Education

Building knowledge bank

The children of the Middle school of Rajepur Berai feel proud to be the owner of the library in their school. The establishment of the library has helped in gaining knowledge, child retention and learning management skills.

The school with its own efforts had established small libraries but there were not sufficient books available to the children. Ms. Anupriya, student of Middle School, Rajepur Berai was taking keen interest in the establishment of the library in the school. With the effort of IDF-Plan, the school was selected under the support my school program and there was provisions for the establishment of the library. A detail discussion with the students, teachers was undertaken regarding the selection of the library rooms, management of the library books, etc was discussed.

After discussion with the teachers and students, a room for the library was dedicated. The children and the teachers prepared the list of books for the library. The library is maintained and managed by the Anupriya. It has also helped her in improving personality trait and raised the confidence. The children are happy. Every day one hour is dedicated as a library hour, where all the children sit together and learn. The teacher also feels that knowledge level of the children has improved.

Case study – WES

Name of School – Rajkiya Primary School, Kutubpur

This is the story of Reshma of Std V, who raised her voice against the poor health and hygiene condition of the school.

The school did not had any water and sanitation facilities. The handpump was installed in the toilet area and the with no platform, the quality of the water was very poor. All the children were devoid of the safe drinking water. There was no toilet for the girls. The existing toilet was also defunct.

Reshma attended the training on the health and hygiene in the school. She also discussed the situation of the drinking water and toilet facilities at the school with the IDF-Plan. We assured her to take up the matter in the school. In the school, she formed one small group and took the matter to the school administration. A meeting was called up at the school and IDF-Plan was invited. It was observed that the status of handpump was very poor and toilet was also in a miserable condition. All the children complaint with school and ask for safe water provision.

IDF Plan selected the school based on the poor drinking water facilities and non-availability of the toilets for the children. The defunct toilet was renovated with the soakpit facilities. For safe drinking water, water pumps with filter and filter tank was installed. Five drinking water tap was installed and 4 hand wash point was constructed. After renovating the toilet facilities and with the supply of the drinking water facilities, the numbers of students have increased. The attendance has improved, drop outs is minimum. The teachers and students are very happy. The guardian also feels very happy that their children are getting safe water and toilet facilities at the school. One of the major interventions is also the hand wash practice. Now, the children are washing their hands before their meal.

This has been only possible due to a small step taken by Reshma who raised her voice against the ill facilities at the school.



Name of the Project : Girls First.

Starting Date	: 1 April 2014 to 30 October 2014
Supporting Agency	: Cor Stone
Coverage	: 42 Schools in 34 villages of 2 Blocks in Patna District.
Adolescent Covered	: 2101 Girls and 149 Boys (Direct) 13710 (Indirect)
HR Involved	: Project Manager -1 and 30 Field Facilitators By CorStone 3-Master Trainers, 3-Research Coordinators

Background

The Youth First project was the continuation of the Girls First project, the nomenclature changed because in this phase the project intervened with the Boys Groups in Schools.

Adolescents are different both from young children and from adults. Specifically, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behavior and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making including that related to sexual behavior. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviors.

Apart from reproductive morbidities and sexual health needs, adolescents face other health problem as well. There is a significant difference in the nutritional status of the adolescence in relation to their castes, religions, socio-economic status, education and occupation of parents. Higher the economic status, lower the percentage of malnutrition and vice-versa. A significant correlation is in the nutritional status among the girls when it was compared with the educational status and occupation of fathers. Adolescents depend on their families, their, communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to learn a wide range of important skills that can help them to cope with the pressures they face and make the transition from childhood to adulthood successfully.

Thus, all these factors shows the need for a timely suitable action on the socio-demographic factors affecting the health status of these prospective age group which will ultimately have an impact on the future generations.

Scope of the Project

In rural Bihar, girls face high rates of gender-based violence and are often forced to drop out of school and marry by age 14. Now, more than 3,000 at-risk adolescent girls are completing [Girls First](#), a peer support-group program, empowering them to improve their mental and physical health, prevent early marriage and pregnancy, and advocate for their education and health rights.

Objectives

The main objective of the project is to demonstrate the impact of 'Girls First' program among adolescent girls in Bihar's rural schools.

Strategies

To test Girls First effect on overall 'quality of life' in physical, psychological, social and educational domains, a multi- arm cluster-randomized controlled research has been

designed with the aim to demonstrate that when the girls are provided with the 'Girls First' emotional resilience curriculum along with the health curriculum the former will add value and show better outcomes.

The project uses a multi-arm cluster-randomized controlled design.

The schools are randomly allocated into 4 arms in year 1. Each arm having 10 schools

ARM 1: is testing the effect of the combined intervention of resilience curriculum and adolescent health curriculum (Resilience Curriculum + AH; herein referred to as Girls First)

ARM 2: is testing resilience alone (RC)

ARM 3: is testing health alone (AH)

ARM 4: is School-as-usual control (SC).

Participants have received baseline, midpoint and endpoint assessments at 0, 5, and 10 months, and the follow-up assessments will happen six months after the end of the intervention

Research Description

Specifically, research questions to be investigated under this program include:

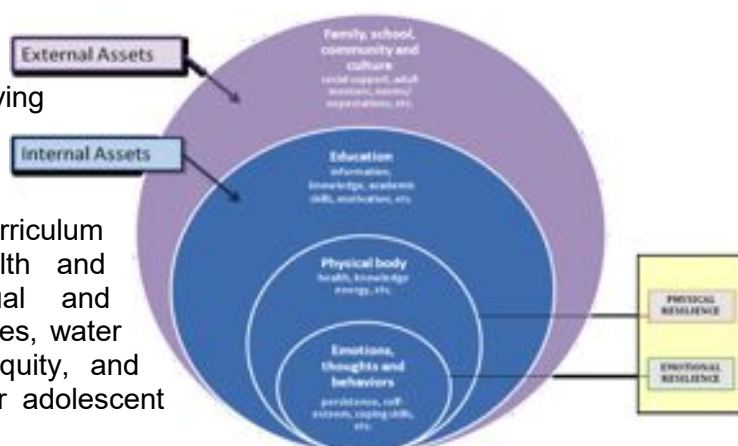
- 1) Does Girls First improve physical, emotional and social assets and wellbeing among adolescent girls in the intervention area?
- 2) Are these improvements significantly greater than the improvements achieved by the program's individual components alone: emotional resilience and adolescent health?
- 3) Are these improvements sustained after the intervention ends?

Ecological Model of Resilience: Internal and External Assets for Well-Being

Intervention Description

The Girls First curriculum provides holistic training that begins with:

1. 20-session emotional resilience curriculum to foster the self-esteem, persistence, optimism, problem solving skills, social skills and support
2. 20-session adolescent health training program. The adolescent health curriculum includes training in physical health and wellness topics such as sexual and reproductive health, common diseases, water and sanitation, nutrition, gender equity, and substance misuse, priority areas for adolescent health in Bihar.



The main program has been implemented as an after school or during school hours in a peer-support group format. The trained program facilitators from the community meet the girls twice a week and conduct the program as per the manual for 5 -10 months. Each group of girls includes 12 to 15 girls from grades 7-8 coming from poverty stricken rural areas of Maner and Bihta of Patna District. The program facilitators are local women who have to be literate and committed to complete the 10 month curriculum.

The program facilitators has been trained and overseen by Master Trainers who are Master's level professionals trained and certified by CorStone. The Master trainers are employed by CorStone and placed in the organization.

Activities

Liasioning with Government Officials:

Liasioning is considered a major component in the Girl First Program since the whole project is government school based program so to involve education department of the state, regular meeting and follow up was the integral part of the program. To ensure their engagement, a space has been created where the regular updates and progress has been shared with the authority.

1. **Refresher Training:**

Refresher training to the PFs was very important as there were 23 sessions in ER Curriculum and 21 Sessions in Health Curriculum. Under the refresher training of the Program Facilitators two sessions per week basis has been conducted by Master Trainers on both of the Curriculum separately, so that they can deliver their session confidently. In the refresher training they also shares their experiences, challenges and difficulties. Sharing of each PF enriched knowledge of everyone with the ground realities. This sharing also helps PFs in their classroom session where girls and boys asked few questions out of the curriculum or related issues.



2. **Assessments:**

Assessments is the backbone of this research program by which it can be assessed the improvement in girls and boys in their emotional, physical, social and educational wellbeing. As per the requirement of the program 4 times assessment has been scheduled to be conducted i.e. baseline, midline, end-line and follow-up.

Initially this Girl's First Program has been initiated with girls in 32 middle schools. Later on in December 2013 8 schools for girls and 2 schools for boys were got selected. So baseline, midline and end-line of 26 schools have been completed by April 2014. And follow up of 32 schools has been completed by October 2014. Rest 8 extra girls school baseline has been completed in January 2014 and Midline in April 2014 and End-line in August 2014. 2 Boys schools baseline has been completed in February 2014 and end-line has been completed by end of May 2015



3. Session Conducted:

Sessions were continued in 2 boys' schools during the month of April and May 2014. But sessions with girls in only ER and only AH arm session was over in May 2015 and in 2 girls ER+AH arm schools sessions were continued till August 2014. In these two schools girls of class 7th who were in class 8th after March only those girls attended the sessions till August 2015.

4. Qualitative Interview

Qualitative interview of girls from different arm was also an important part of this research. A set of questions has been designed by the CorStone to elicit a general overview of a girl's life, which was used for girls who has been participating in the intervention arms of the study by focusing on their daily life, social life, education, physical health, safety, strength, hope and aspirations.

Before doing the interview consent from parents and assent from Child has been taken.

5. Qualitative FGD:

A group of vocal girls (7-8 Girls) has been selected from different groups of same school for Qualitative Focused Group Discussion. A set of questionnaire has been designed by the CorStone team to elicit a general overview of girls' views, attitudes and experiences, which were exclusively used for girls who have been participating in the intervention arms of the study. Before doing FGD consent from the parents and assent from the child has been taken.

6. Home Visit:

During all the process from consent procedure till end of the follow-up assessment home visit by the facilitators was also scheduled as per requirement. Purpose of the home visit by Program facilitators was different. Like if any girl suddenly stopped coming in the session, to take the consent from the parents for interviews and FGDs and also to fill Girls Locator Form. If required than Program Manager and Master Trainer are also supposed to do home visit.

7. Session Observation:

Session observation was also an important part of this research program. Sessions were observed in the schools by MTs and Program Manager regularly to check the quality work at field level. It was very important to check how program facilitators are delivering the sessions in the group, whether children are able to understand the sessions. Under PFs supervision during session observation MTs/PM assessed them and rated them on different parameters like content covering, clarity on content, time management, uses of facilitative skills, attitudinal healing, and abilities to maintain interest of the children. At the end of the session required feedback also given to the PFs related to the session.



Reports on these observations were submitted on prescribed format by which it can be analyzed that whether PFs are finding any difficulties or they are unable to use all the required skills in delivering their session.

8. Pilot with two Boys Schools:

During the sessions with girls it has been observed that there was curiosity among boys to know about the program and be a part of the program. Also teachers and few parents have indicated that this program is equally important for boys. So on demand of boys, teachers and parents it was decided to do pilot with 2 boys school one in Maner Block and one in Bihta block of Patna District. Same Girls resilience curriculum with minor changes in the context of boys has been adopted for conducting the sessions in boy's schools. Session was started in these two schools from February 2014 and supposed to be end up in May with boys of class 7th by conducting 2 sessions weekly with each group.

9. Visit of SPM, Save the Children:

Mr. Rafay Ejaz Hussain, State Program Manager, Save the Children along with Ms. Bharti, Program Officer Save the Children and IDF Director Mr. Manoj K Verma visited Girls First Program in Middle School Mahinawan, Maner on 6th May 2014 where session has been conducted on ER Curriculum. They observed the session on "Forgiveness and Apologies". After the session Mr. Rafay interacted with the girls and with PFs. He was happy to see the confidence of the girls and praised the program. But he felt community support system should build to get more impact from this program. He also felt the need of this program in disaster prone area where at the time of any calamity children get more affected.



10. Visit of State Project Director, Bihar Education Project Council:

Mr. Rahul Singh, State Program Director alongwith with Mr. Rameshwar Pandey, State Program Officer, Bihar Education Project Council has visited UMV Chhitnawan, Maner on 7th May 2014 and observed ER session of girls group here. He also interacted with the girls and was quite impressed with the performance of the girls. He liked the way two PFs were involved in the group by making the session interactive and girls were also involved and enjoying the session. Girls were also talking with him very confidently, shared their dream and also asked their designation and full address.



11. Certificate Distribution:

At the end of the sessions all the students got certificate of being part of this 'Girls First' Program.

12. State Level Dissemination Workshop:

Half Day State level Dissemination Workshop was organized at Hotem Ahsoka Patliputra, Patna on 24th September 2014 to disseminate the results of the trial of Girls First Program with State government and like-minded NGOs. Results of the trial have demonstrated significant improvement in personal resilience and physical health knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in the intervention groups over the control group.

Ms. Kate Sach, Program Coordinator, CorStone, US has presented the results of the trial. Sharing of changes in personal life by few girls and boys as well as by the program facilitators left impression on the audiences about the authenticity of the result shown by Ms. Kate sach. Chief Guest of the workshop Mr. Rahul Singh, State Project Director, Bihar Education Project Council, shared his views regarding importance of this program. He believed that emotional resilience is an issue which is very important and it should be addressed with all the adolescent of the state.



Output:

- 2021 Girls has been completed Consent Processes
- 2021 Girls has been completed process of baseline assessment
- 1424 Girls has been completed the process of midline assessment
- 1946 Girls has been completed the process of End-line
- 1292 Girls has been completed the process of Follow up
- 149 Boys has been completed Consent Process
- 137 Boys has been completed baseline assessment process
- 126 Boys has been completed End-line
- 10 Refresher training to the PFs for ER sessions in Boys School
- 10 Refresher training to the PFs for ER sessions in Extra Girls School
- 08 Refresher training to the PFs for AH sessions in Extra Girls School
- 3 End-line and 4 follow up qualitative interview of Girls has been done
- 2 End-line Qualitative FGD with Girls has been done
- 3 Qualitative interview with Boys has been done
- 10 Qualitative FGD with Boys has been done
- 160 Exit interviews were conducted with boys

Outcomes

CorStone research team seating in US has completed data analysis from the 10 months of the program, and results showing many significant impacts on girls.

Challenges:

- Absenteeism of students during the undeclared holidays in the schools:
- There are many local festivals which is celebrated by villagers very enthusiastically for which there are no announced holiday and children were unable to attend the sessions because of such kind of unannounced holidays.
- Students absent from the school before and after in any major festival like Durga Puja, Deepawali, Chhat Puja, Holi
- Distribution of Government schemes through schools by involving the teachers (Voter Id, Adhar Card, scholarships, dresses, books)

Story of Change

1) Name: Manish Kumar **Age:** 14 / **Class:** 8th
ID No: 3530
School: Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya, Vyapur
Village: Vypaur
Block: Maner, Patna

*As per project
protocol boy
identity cannot
be disclosed.*

Manish was a boy looking older than the other children in his class. He was in second number amidst 3 brothers of his own and two younger sisters from his step mother. He was very shy. He used to be very quiet and never talked much with anyone. When the program introduced in Vyapur school, he started to attend the session out of curiosity that why these two females are coming from outside and what they are going to teach us. Initially he tried to avoid eye contact and also tried to pretend as if he is not hearing the PFs who were selected for to conduct the session with the boys group in that school. The PFs used to go to that school every day as there was 5 group in that school and they met with one group twice in a week for 1 hour. The way PFs were conducting the session that attract Manish and he started to attend the session. After session on emotions he started to open up little in the group. And after attending session on challenging behavior, first time he opened up in front of the PFs and shared his feelings. He said, "आज तक अपने दिल की बात किसी से बोल नहीं पाया क्योंकि मुझसे कोई बात करने वाला नहीं था, अपने अंदर की भावना को समझ भी नहीं पाता था। पर जब से आप लोग ये सेसन लेने आने लगी है, जिस तरह से आपलोग कभी दोस्त और कभी दीदी की तरह से अच्छी-अच्छी बातें बताती है, आपलोग ज्यादा अपने लगने लगे है। अब लगता है कि हम भी अपनी बात, अपनी भावनाओं को आपलोगो से बता सकते हैं।"

He was like a lost child facing the adolescents phase crisis by not getting emotional support from family and also not from the school. The reason behind the crisis he was facing was lots of dispute and quarrel within his family. He lost his mother when he was small. He was living with his father, grand-father and grand-mother. But after the second marriage of his father, family dispute increased. His step mother did not like him at all and same with Manish. Slowly he got separated with them. He along with his two brothers and grand-parents started cooking separately.

He shared that his grandparents were very unhappy with him as he never helped his grand-mother in household work. His 18 year old elder brother lost his one hand in an accident so he was also considered as a burden. Everyday his grand-parents abused him for not helping them at home. To reduce his tension and disturbances he started to spend most of the time with so called bad boys of the village.

But this program has changed all his, attitude and behaviour. He was able to connect his daily life with the sessions conducted by the PFs. PFs behavior also attracted him and he started liking to attend the session with full attention. Slowly as the sessions were moving on, he was experiencing changes in his thought. He made his goal and wanted to become a Doctor.

During **problem solving session** he shared his problem in group that his step mother never wants him to live with them so she got separated from him and now that boy is living with grandparents and as his grandmother is very old, so cooking is the big problem. Because of this he always get abused by his grand-parents. Group members had come up with different suggestions but in all he chooses "to cook for his grand-parents and help them in their household work as they are old and not able to do many things."

His behavior at home changed, his grand-parents are surprised to see the changes in his behavior and enquired all about it and he shared with them about this program. They talked with the PFs and thanked them for such kind of program. Now Manish spends most of the time at home after school. He started to help other needy people in his vicinity. And now he is feeling very happy and responsible as his grandparents also showing their love and care and he is enjoying all these changes in his life.

2) PF Name: Priyanka Kumari
Father's Name: Mr. Akhilesh Singh
Mother Name: Mrs. Usha Devi
Husband Name: Mukesh Kumar
Panchayat: Bahpura Village: Bahpura
Block: Bihta Patna



Priyanka is 25 years old and the eldest sibling amidst 3 sisters and 1 brother. She got married at the age of 19 and now she has a 5 year old son. Priyanka initially got connected with this 'Girls First Program' as Program Facilitator for health but after showing her performance, she got the opportunity to take session of ER with boys. It's her own declaration that she learnt a lot in conducting health session and after getting training on ER she feels a 'Charismatic' change in herself.

Priyanka feels that she was timid hearted and had not the courage to face even a small situation. She was not a very ambitious girl. During her adolescence she was scared of people outside and their penetrating gaze and that's why she doesn't want to go outside. She used to blame herself if she is followed and teased.

Unlike her uncles' families, Priyanka's family was not affluent and that's the reason her family was looked down upon. She always got the comments from her family members and relatives the possibilities of her getting married are very scarce, as she is not that beautiful and her father is not capable enough to pay for a suitable bridegroom. All these were the reason she lost her self-esteem. However after doing intermediate she got married to Mr. Mukesh Kumar in 2007 at the age of 19. Even After marriage also she has to face lots of problem at her in-laws place. Her mother-in-law always taunting on her and giving comments likes "she is just a waste, useless" etc. She said I think, "I was very immature, even my husband, in-laws, my parents everyone always commenting when you will start behaving like a mature woman". But in all, her father in law supported her like his daughter and made her to complete her graduation.

Earlier She was not very ambitious but her mother who herself is an Aanganwadi worker, wanted her to work. Since Priyanka does not like to go out with the fear inside also she never wanted to work. She said "मैं सोचती थी कि बाहर का काम तो घर का आदमी करता है, और औरत घर में रहती है। मुझे बहुत गुस्सा आता था कि क्यों मेरी माँ बार- बार मुझे काम करने को कहती है।"

Priyanka stated that this program has changed her life completely within a year. "As initially I was conducting sessions on health module with 5 groups of girls of class 7th and 8th in MS Bahpura, Bihta where I learnt about importance of health and being healthy by covering 20 sessions. There I also realized that if we want the girls to listen to us and use the health module in their personal life then first of all we, facilitators need to practice it in our lives". "I started learning about the health sessions and gradually, started having nutrient food, giving importance to my body and practicing sanitation but I was not able to manage myself emotionally". I was an escapist. Mostly I tried to avoid facing difficult situations because I had no confidence in myself to handle it. But after joining this program, I got aware about the importance of my individuality. After getting training on "Emotional Resilience", all my fears and thoughts of adolescence phase changed slowly". After conducting the sessions with boys and girls separately on resilience program helped me to build my confidence and I was experiencing a different 'Priyanka' inside me. My behavior, my level of acceptance to face any challenge at professional level as well as at family level was increasing gradually.

Earlier no one knew her in her village by her name; she had to explain a lot while introducing her. Even her father was not aware that her name is 'Priyanka', as he knew her with her nick name "Dolly". But now all the villagers know her by her name- "Priyanka". "Now I am getting importance in my family and my family members are able to understand the importance of my work".

She started feeling very happy and hopeful after experiencing these changes in her thoughts and attitude; she shared many small stories about the changes in her perception about her life. One of the examples stated by her was “Earlier I used to perceive the things without knowing the facts. I was very mean and I also started commenting on other girls, women, and neighbors like a typical women does in their leisure period, which is not good for a healthy person or also not good for a healthy society”.

Priyanka has a lot to say about the changes which she felt was not possible without joining this program. She regained her self-esteem. She is very confident now and she wants to give full credit to the “Girls First” Program. As this program has provided her the ability to handle all inter personal issues by which she is able to manage her family. It was very difficult for her even to realize earlier. She is very happy because as her husband understands her, never question her even if she is out for a long time, her relation with her mother-in-law is improving steadily as she is now able to understand the thoughts of her mother-in-law and is also able to express her feelings in front of her.



Now she is saying, “I don’t want to work for money I want to work to feel good”.

Priyanka’s Expectation:

“I am feeling very light and now I wished to change thoughts of my mother in law and sister in law: as if they both are living in their primitive age, their thoughts are alike, always see the thing negatively. Sister in law is like my mother in law....so they both are of same thought. They know these are the good thing but they don’t want to change themselves. Still there are lots of thing which needs to be changed. So I am expecting that with the learning and experiences of this resilience program I can try it and I am quite hopeful and determined to make all the effort, in-fact I have started it and the proof of this initiative is that my relation with my mother in law is becoming good”.

Photographs



Name of the Project	: FREEDN –Flood Resilient Environment Enhanced Disaster Management.
Starting Date	: 1st April 2013
Supporting Agency	: Lutheran World Relief (LWR)
Coverage	: 5 Villages, 3 Panchayats of 1 Block in Muzaffarpur District.
Population Covered	: 1455 (Direct) 8000 (Indirect)
HR Involved	: Project Manager -1, Block Coordinator – 1, Field Staff – 2

Back Ground and Scope of the Project

Bihar is one of the most flood prone states in nation. Since 1997, the state has witnessed the highest number of floods with high magnitude. As per the assessment of National Flood Commission 42.40 lakh hectares of Bihar is prone to floods, covering 76% of Bihar's Population. Loss of agricultural land, life of family members, and limited livelihood options manifest into food insecurity, high incidence of disease and shelter. The cost intensive response and recovery approaches often spike more gaps between the state's economy and human empowerment indices. Muzaffarpur the implementing district is one of the worst flood affected areas in North Bihar. It affected almost every year. Lack of community based systems on risk reduction and adaptation mechanisms and an absence of sustainable human, social and economic development opportunities make the rapidly increasing population base even more vulnerable. Aurai is one of the most remote blocks of Muzaffarpur district and surrounded by Bagmati, Lakhandei and Adhwara group. The topography of the catchment is very flat and the rivers carries heavy sediment load particularly in monsoon season thereby resulting in deposition thereof in the bed and flood plains of the river, which results in spillage of flood waters in large areas even in the case of moderate flood.

To minimize the affect of Flood IDF has created the scopes at three levels in this project, first as institution building. IDF different has mobilized and formed the Disaster Management Committee and sub divided in different task forces and oriented and trained them on different related issues. This helped in developing their skills and confidence to minimize the threat of life and damages due to flood. Secondly to increase the income of the target population by providing high yield seeds, fertilizers, plantation etc. Simultaneously there is also provision of deepening of ponds and retrofitting of wells for collection and accumulation of surplus water. Third is linkage of beneficiaries with related government schemes.

Goal:

- To increase the resilience of the community to cope with annual flood in Saharsa & Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar.

Strategies:

- Establishing Community led Disaster Preparedness System.
- To create resilient livelihood/agricultural options.
- To improve Community engagement in Government services meant for Disaster Prone Areas.

Activities:

• **Conducting Awareness Drive:**

IDF has conducted awareness drives with the support of DMC members at community level. Objective of this activity was to share the DRR plan and related issues with the community and getting their feedback for the same and incorporation of their suggestions in the DRR plan. Prior to conduct the awareness drive IDF has trained the DMC members on developing the DRR plan and developed the DRR plan with the support of DMC members. DMC members shared their plan with other community members in this awareness drive to make the DRR plan more accurate and concrete and ensuring everyone's participation. Community members actively involved participated in the awareness drive and provided their feedback to make the DRR plan more accurate and concrete. DMC members incorporated all the valuable suggestions in their DRR plan which was suggested by the community members.

After incorporating the suggestions of the community members it once again shared with the community members. Once the DRR plan gets finalized by the community members it gets developed & printed and available with the community on flax. Apart from this street plays were also organized in different hamlets of intervention area to aware the community.



• **Conduct 2 One day long Focused Group Training and sensitization for 50 representatives of Local Government members:**

IDF organized one day focused group training and sensitization meeting with the representative of local government members i.e. PRI Members, Women, and Teachers in the month of April 2014 after finalization of rules & regulations of the DMC. Altogether 81 participants took part in this focused group training. Participants were oriented and sensitized on the issue of Disaster Risks and its Management. Apart from this role & responsibilities of the DMC and its rules and regulations were also shared with them. It was tried to explore the opportunities of linkage with government ongoing programmes related to disaster.

• **Establishment and meeting on Grain Bank:**

It has observed that food is the basic requirement at the time of disaster. Disasters impact on standing crops and ruin it completely. In such condition food is really a big challenge for the community. Therefore IDF motivated the community members to establish the grain bank to counter the food need at the time of emergency. Prior to this IDF shared the concept of grain bank and its importance with the community. Apart from this IDF staff also organized monthly meeting and support the community members in collection of grain (rice) and its management & documentation. In due course it was observed that collection of grain (rice) was a big challenge for the community members as every individual use different type and quality of rice. Therefore uniformity in collection of grain (rice) was not possible. It was decided with the consent of the community members that they would contribute and collect money in place of grain and purchase the same quality of rice prior to break the monsoon.

After this decision community members started contributing money equal to one KG grain i.e. Rs. 20/- (Rs. Twenty only) in place of grain. IDF had also provided 4 quintal of rice and one drum having capacity of 5 quintal in each DMC. IDF staff had supported the community members in identifying the safe and higher place to keep the drum out of the reach of water in case of flood. IDF staff organized meeting with the DMC members in every month and facilitated them in proper collection, documentation and maintenance of Grain Bank.

- **Training of Task Force Members on Relief Operation:**

IDF has formed 5 task forces i.e. First Aid, Fire Safety, Search & Rescue, Evacuation and Communication and Relief Operation within the DMC. Objective behind the formation of these task forces is work division & to provide services and minimize the losses at the time of disaster. Training of different task force members is essential for proper and effective response at the time of emergency.

Remembering this IDF has planned training for each task force members on related issues. IDF has organized training on relief operation in two batches. 38 members were trained in first batch of training in the first year of the project while 46 members were trained in 2nd batch of the training which was organized in the 2nd year of the project. Altogether 84 members were trained in place of 80 members. Objective of the training was To capacitate participants on administering Relief Operation. Participants were of mixed group i.e. male and female. Participants were trained on basics related to relief operation. They were asked to identify the higher place of their areas to take shelter at the time of emergency. They were trained about to manage the crowd at the time of disaster. They were also oriented about their role and responsibilities which are as follows:



1. *During Disaster*

- Stocks of food, drinking water, utensil and medicines are to be transferred to the affected place.
- Arrangement of sufficient space to house the evacuee family.
- Strict hygiene conditions should be maintained in the shelter camps.
- Special care provisions should be given to the more vulnerable group.
- Every evacuee's name should be registered
- The team should ensure that the evacuees remain indoors and also that no one leaves the shelter during the disaster.

2. *Post Disaster*

- Replenish stocks of food, clothing and fuel wood from the government stores or the "Gramin Bank" of the village or any other source.
- Register the names of new evacuees and provide identification slips when they arrive at the shelter.
- Shelters can act as centers for relief distribution so that supplies are not looted or hoarded by unscrupulous people and the materials can be given against identification slips.

- Environment of the shelter should be kept clean and disinfected throughout the stay and before leaving.
- Ensure that no one cooks individually but eat at the community kitchen and assist in food distribution.
- Team should help other teams in chlorinating wells, spraying bleaching powder, treating injuries and wounds of the injured people in the camp



Lecture method was adopted to orient the participants. Resource person used simple and local language for better understanding of the participants and to make the training participatory. He suggested to conduct mock drills at regular interval for better response.

- **Training of Task Force Members on Evacuation & Communication:**

Evacuation and Communication is one of the important components of disaster response. Proper training to the members of evacuation and communication task force team can minimize the casualties as well as losses of livestock. 90 task force members were trained in place of 80 members in two batches of training. 43 members were trained in first year of the project while 47 members were trained in 2nd batch of training. Resource Person described the importance of safe evacuation and communication. He said that the safe evacuation routes can be identified and also be mapped while the participants are doing resource mapping in the village. He also suggested to update the resource map and route of safe place time to time. Team members were also trained about their role and responsibilities during and after disaster which are as follows:



During Disaster

- Cross checking of the warnings received on the radio with the nearest control room.
- Dissemination of warning throughout the village, especially to those households that have been identified as the most vulnerable.
- Contact with different shelters and safe houses when the disaster like flood is expected to strike.
- Picking up the vulnerable community from the river in case of flood
- Directing the rescue community to the shelters.
- Securing rescue boats and rescue kits.
- Evacuating cattle and livestock.
- Coordination with different Government and other agencies.

Post Disaster

- Monitoring the path of disaster on radio and confirm from the SDO /BDO's office that the disaster has passed.
- Dissemination of precautionary information on post disaster health hazards and remedies.
- Coordination with other groups like the shelter team and the evacuation team.
- Village inspection and rescuing stranded and injured people.
- Maintaining a "missing persons" register and updating it after each rescue trip and assisting government in enumeration of damaged property.
- Transporting doctors, volunteers and other relief materials.

- **Provision of Emergency Tool Kit:**

IDF had procured emergency tool kit and given in each DMC. It includes first aid box, search & rescue related kit (life jacket, tube, Hook, Hammer, rope, Knife, torch, blanket, etc). All the assets are with the community and during the mock drill these assets were used to learn the practical usages of these tools during emergency. This tool kit had given to the community with the expectation that it would help the community in saving their lives at the time of emergency and it proved it during this rainy season. Many cases of snake bite took place last year during the rainy season which was threat for the life of the people. But due to the availability of laxin medicine in the emergency tool kit and trained first aid task force members would manage to bring the victim alive at the hospital for better medication and live saving requirements. List of emergency tool kit which had provided to the community is as follows:

S.No	Particulars	Unit			
1	Life Jacket	41	13	Hammer	10
2	Life Saving Tube (Fiber Certified)	41	14	Screw Driver Kit with Neon Bulb	11
3	Blanket	50	15	Screw Driver (Big) Kaparia	10
4	Chlorine Tabs (1000 Tab Pack)	11	16	Safety Pin (Big) 8 dozen	40
5	Medicine	12	17	Knife - Stainless Steel	11
6	Tarpauline sheet	22	18	Lock 7 liver - Link Atoot 55	12
7	Umbrella Folding (KC Pall Major)	22	19	Candle (Big size with broad base)	100
8	Jerry Canes	30	20	Nail Cutter	22
9	Nailo with Iron Ring	70	21	Bucket Plastic Small	10
10	M-Seal	20	22	Mug	20
11	Pelash	10	23	Tool Box	11
12	Wrench Sets	10	13	Hammer	10

- **Training to DMC members on Flood Resistance Crop:**

IDF has to conduct two trainings of one day duration on flood resistance crop. 1 unit of training for one day was organized in the first year of the project while one day training of 1 unit was organized in second year of the project on flood resistance crop with each DMC. Thus total 10 units of training were organized on flood resistance crop in second year of the project. Last year IDF had hired a trained agriculture expert and he motivated the DMC members to cultivate the seasonal vegetables, beat, sweet potato, cucumber etc which resist the water and also support in increasing their income. Some members choose to cultivate these crops as an experiment. It was observed that DMC members who adopted the cultivation of seasonal vegetable and maize earned good income. It's experience was so

good that son of Mr. Ramratan Rai (DMC Member) has decided to stay at village and to cultivate these crops in place of going outside to earn money. DMC members were excited and ready to cultivate these crops in 2nd phase of the project too. IDF and its agriculture expert were also very happy and satisfied with the experience and result of first year and decided to step forward by introducing the cropping of Guava and papaya.

Agriculture expert shared that fruits come twice in a year in Guava plant and a farmer gets 80 to 100 K.G fruits at one time from one tree. It means 160 to 200 K.g. per tree in a year. If it cost Rs 20/- per K.G. them it costs Rs. 3200/- to 4000/- per plant in a year. He said that in one acre they can plant around 35 to 40 plants. It means they could earn Rs. 1,60,000/- in a year. Further he shared that they can plant Papaya at the periphery of Guava. They earn in good amount also from it. Community Members also showed their interest in plantation of Guava and Papaya. After showing the interest of the community he shared the proper process of the cultivation of Guava and Papaya. Apart from this it was also decided to cultivated high yield variety of paddy and maize on the demand of DMC members. IDF has trained 433 DMC members in 10 units of training.

IDF supported the community members by providing them plant of guava, papaya, seeds of high yield variety of paddy and maize to around 400 interested members. IDF has planned to maintain the tempo of the community for cultivation of flood resistance crop.



- **Training to DMC Members for developing plan of the water body reclamation:**

It was observed that community people face problem of drinking water at the time of flood as most of the sources of water get contaminated. Therefore IDF has organized training programme for its DMC members for one day to develop plan of water body reclamation so that people could get safe drinking water at the time flood. IDF organized 10 units of training with each DMC. Purpose of the training was to map the water body of their hamlet and to develop the plan for its reclamation. Resource person informed the participants that during the training programme they will draw the outline of their hamlet and marked all the sources of water e.g. pond, well, hand pump, tube bell, etc. He also asked them to mark the different source of water in different colour. He also suggested them to show either it is functional or defunct. It was shared to the DMC members that they identify the individual and government hand pumps separately. Facilitator asked them to mark the hand pumps with raised platform separately.



After that all the participants jointly identified

and marked all the water bodies in different colour as suggested by the facilitator. This followed with the development of the plan of reclamation of water body. It was observed that majorly they requested for reclamation of individual hand pumps. On the request of IDF staff DMC members were ready to develop the plan for the reclamation of community hand pumps and well. Every DMC has developed plan for its hamlet to ensure the safe drinking water at the time of flood. Role and responsibilities of the DMC members were also fixed during the training programme. Altogether 412 DMC members participated in developing the plan.

- **Retrofitting of well:**

IDF has to retrofit 3 wells in different hamlets of different villages under the Project. IDF project staff has identified 3 wells with support and consultation of all 10 DMC members for its retrofitting. Mapping and plan of water body reclamation helped in identifying the wells. It was decided to retrofit the wells of paswan tola of Jonki Bujurg, Kushwaha tola of Simri village and Hanuman Nagar of Dhasna Village. Coverage of people, accessibility (especially for SC and weaker section), and cost of retrofitting were some basis to identify the wells. After identification of the wells estimated cost were calculated in its retrofitting. It was observed that costs in retrofitting of all 3 wells were higher than available budget and it was also observed that only one well could retrofit in available budget. It was discussed with the DMC members and after the discussion DMC members unanimously decided to retrofit the well of paswan tola of Jonki Bujurg as it was situated in Dalit Community and covers larger section of the hamlet. It was easily accessible by all it would also useful at the incidence of fire. Well was retrofit with the cost of project after the decision.



- **Interface Meeting & Procurement of Life Insurance:**

Life of individual is always at risk in flood prone area. In this situation it is easily understandable the importance of head of family/earning member. Apart from this it was also observed that in these areas life is so tough for the community that people remain engaged in their day to day routine activities and insurance etc remain at margin. Therefore IDF make arrangement under this project to share the importance of life insurance and to develop practice of procurement of insurance.

IDF organized meeting with the representative of Life Insurance Corporation and community members. Purpose of this meeting was



- To share the importance and benefits of insurance,
- To motivate them for procurement of insurance
- To share the plan, its benefits and premium

After conducting the meeting IDF selected the beneficiaries as per the suggestions of the representative of Life Insurance. IDF identified 62 beneficiaries from 10 DMCs in first year and procured life insurance for them. In the reporting year IDF identified and procured life insurance for 14 other beneficiaries. Thus altogether IDF has selected and get covered 76 beneficiaries with life insurance.

• **Live stock care “Veterinary Camp”:**

Livestock is the second prime source of income of rural people. Rural people depend on it for their income after agriculture. Life of livestock is always at risk in flood prone area as people focused to save their lives and essential documents. In this condition it is easily understandable the importance of livestock for rural people. Therefore Project has provision for livestock insurance. IDF team interacted with insurance companies and got aware that with recent guidelines, only those livestock will be insured which are covered under government loan. Insurance is possible for those livestock only which is being purchased through bank. Then IDF decided to organize live stock care veterinary camp for the well being and longevity of livestock.



IDF hired veterinary doctor and requested him to aware the community on the symptoms of common disease and safe guard of livestock from these diseases. He was also requested to treat the ill cattle. Project staff identified the beneficiaries and issued card to bring their cattle at veterinary camp for treatment. IDF organized 10 live stock care veterinary camp in all its 10 implementation hamlets and more than 700 cattle were treated in these live stock care veterinary camps. Medicines were also provided to the beneficiaries through the project budget.



• **Training & Demonstration on Vermin compost and support in establishing vermin compost pit:**

IDF team members initiated the process of crop insurance as project suggested them for crop insurance for 50 beneficiaries. They could able to know that crop insurance is done by block (government department). It was discussed within the team and decided to organize agricultural training cum demonstration and establishment of 10 Vermin Compost pit in 10 hamlets as it helped the community members in reducing the cost of fertilizer through adopting organic farming. Apart from this they get an another source of income and it also make their land more fertile. Resource person Mr. Sunil Jha has hired to provide training to the DMC members and demonstrating and establishing vermin compost pit. He has huge

experience in this field and got awarded from government for good work and contribution in agriculture and vermin compost. He visited 10 hamlets on 10 different days and trained the



DMC members on vermin compost and demonstrated it through establishing vermin compost pit. Practical demonstration of establishing vermin compost pit provided an opportunity of getting practical exposure on vermin compost. DMC members were very excited and eager to continue it as it is another source of income for them.

- **Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and submission to government official:**

Intervention villages are highly flood prone area and flood is the normal phenomena of this area. In such condition disaster risk reduction plan is essential as disaster risk reduction plan helps in minimizing the risk and hazards of disaster. Therefore IDF organized training programme for DMC members to develop the disaster risk reduction plan. DMC members oriented and trained about the disaster, types of disaster, issue of disaster risk reduction and developed their understanding about the flood preparedness. Resource map of each village has been prepared by the community and DMC members using PRA methods to locate the resources available in the community in compatibility with the project component to ensure the potentiality of the area to observe each component of the project. Apart from this risk assessment exercise has also completed in all the 10 hamlets of 5 villages. Identification of problem & its prioritization and probable solution has done simultaneously. This helped the community members in identifying the type of problems, risk in their respective hamlets and related preparedness requirement to mitigate risk and its losses. After conducting risk assessment, resource mapping exercise and problem identification disaster risk reduction plan was developed at hamlet level. A consolidated disaster risk reduction plan (comprising of plans of all hamlets) was developed at project level. This consolidated disaster risk reduction plan was handed over to government officials in a workshop organized at district level by IDF.

- **Formation and training of Citizen Forum:**

It was the mandate in the project to form the citizen forum to raise the voice of the target group at upper level especially to the concerned government department at block and district level. The objective behind the formation of citizen forum was that it could advocate for the need and rights of the people. Apart from this it was also formed to line with other developmental agencies and other stakeholders at the time of emergency. It is the apex body of DMC which was formed in each hamlet of the intervention village. Representation of each hamlet was ensured in the citizen forum during the formation of citizen forum so that issues of each hamlet could be considered. DMC members themselves decided that 3 active and vocal representatives from each DMC will be the member of citizen forum. Thus citizen

forum formed with the constitution of active 30 members. It was also take care of gender balance during the formation of citizen forum.

3 days training was organized for the citizen forum members after its formation. Participants were trained about the objective of formation of forum, functioning of forum, role & responsibilities of office bearers & members, government schemes and its delivery system related to disaster especially during flood. They were also oriented about to develop DRR and contingency plan. Apart from this they were also trained to liaison with different government officials at the time of emergency. During the training programme forum had developed its objective and role & responsibilities which are as follows:



Objective

- To serve the people affected with the disaster
- Capacity building of its members to mitigate the effect of disaster.
- Establishing coordination between government, NGOs & other agencies during relief work and rehabilitation, and
- Encourage developmental work to mitigate the disaster

Role & Responsibilities of members:

- Timely participation in meeting.
- Ensure participation in training programme
- Aware and help the community prior and during disaster
- To encourage community people about their duties to ensure others rights.

Role & Responsibilities of President:

- To chair the meeting
- Establish coordination at different level
- Periodical monitoring of the progress.
- To work other legal work to fulfill the objective of the forum

Role & Responsibilities of Secretary

- To organize meeting and to inform the members
- To safe the registers and papers
- To support and keep different task force members active
- To encourage community awareness activities.

After finalization of role & responsibilities of members and office bearers forum decided to elect its president and secretary. Citizen forum members unanimously elected Mr. Niras Paswan as Secretary and Ms. Phoolo Devi as President. It was also decided that forum will organize meeting on monthly basis and every member will participate in the meeting.

• Handovering Ceremony:

In every project a moment arrives when organization has to withdraw from its intervention area and moved away to other place for the development of people of that area.

Organization transfers its all responsibilities and ownership to the community in complete way through handovering ceremony. It means community is enough able and capacitated to carry forward the activities and safe guard their stakes. It is always an especial moment for any organization. IDF has also organized handovering ceremony in 10 hamlets before moving out the intervention area. It was an indication for the community that IDF is moving out and they have to take ownership over the resources and carry forward the activities and safe guard of themselves.



IDF organized handovering ceremony at hamlet level. Prior to organize it, IDF prepared the DMC members mentally for it. IDF invited Mukhiya of the related Panchayat, ward members, religious leaders, DMC members and other important people of the hamlet. DMC members shared their experiences and learning's under the project. They also demonstrated the tools that they received from IDF through this project. They also demonstrated the use of tools. They also shared about the utility of these tools in saving their lives at the time of emergency. DMC members introduced members of different task forces which were formed under the project and members shared their role & responsibilities.

Members of citizen forum also introduced themselves and shared their role and responsibilities towards their community. DRR plan which was developed by the DMC members under the project were also shared by them. This develops sense of confidence among the community members that they will remain safe at the time of emergency. Mukhiya and PRI members were also very confident that they will face and manage flood with the help of available tool kit and committees formed within their village. They wished that trained and skilled DMC members and task force members will able to carry out the activities. They also wished that they will also support the DMC and Citizen Forum in establishing liaison with different government officials and raising their voice for the safe guard of the community.

- **Meeting conducted with district IAG Chapter:**

One day meeting was organized with district Inter Agency Group at district headquarter, Muzaffarpur on 30th September 2014. Concerned government department, i.e. Disaster Management Department, PHED, Health, Agriculture, Local NGOs, Citizen Forum members & DMC members participated in this meeting. This meeting was organized in the Chairpersonship of ADM Disaster. The meeting started with the lightning of the lamp by ADM disaster. Meeting started with the brief introduction of IDF and Project. This followed with the presentation related to activities and actions that were initiated under the project and the way forward. Citizen Forum members & DMC members shared their learning, experiences, action taken by them during the project period and how it helped them in minimizing the threat of life after sharing about life, their difficulties and problems that they faced during the flood. They also demonstrated the use of emergency tool kit that they received under the project. ADM disaster and other dignitary from government department

expressed their views and tips to Citizen Forum and DMC members to take the initiatives way forward. Apart from this NGO representatives also shared their experiences and views. At the end of the project President of Citizen Forum, Ms. Phoolo Devi submitted the consolidated DRR plan of the intervention area to ADM disaster so that further decision and action could taken by government. ADM Disaster ensured her and other members that he will ask her department to study the plan and do the needful for the betterment of the community.

Achievement & Challenges:

- **Male Migration:**

Aurai is one of the remote blocks and hard to reach area of Muzaffarpur. Livelihood option is very limited to the residents of this area. In such condition people have no other option than migration. Therefore male migration especially youth migration is huge in the area. Due to this female representation is more in village disaster management committee. Acceleration of the activities hindered due to less representation of male especially youth.

Name of the Project	: Resilience based “Life Skills” leadership Training Program - A Pilot Project by BEPC Gov. of Bihar
Supporting Agency	: CorStone & BEPC GOB
Stating Date	: 1st of April 14
Coverage	: 50 Schools in 10 Districts of Bihar
Population covered	: Direct: - 5000 School Adolescent Girls
HR Involved	: Project Manager – 01, Prog. Facilitators – 30, Coordinator -01

Background

Status of Adolescent Girls in Bihar

India, the largest democratic republic in the world, possesses 2.4% of the world’s land area and supports 16% of the world population in which Bihar is the most populous state. More than 40 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, mainly in rural areas with inadequate access to health, education and other services.

Although Bihar is one of the fastest growing states of India, it faces immense development challenges. Bihar’s performance on a number of human development indicators such as health, education and sanitation is below the national average. For example, Bihar has the country’s lowest literacy rates at 63.82 percent. Youth illiteracy is a serious concern as 50 percent of the population over 15 years of age is illiterate. The adult illiteracy in the state has a debilitating influence on skill attainment, income generation and social welfare initiatives.

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” and identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood, from ages 10 to 19.¹ Adolescents (10-19), which means that 22.5% of the total population in the state of Bihar, is in this vital stage of growth and development and of these around 51.5% are getting married under 18.²

Adolescents are different both from young children and adults. Specifically, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behavior and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision making including that related to sexual behavior. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviors.³

Apart from reproductive morbidities and sexual health needs, adolescents face other health problem as well. There is a significant difference in the nutritional status of the adolescence in relation to their castes, religions, socio-economic status, education and occupation of parents. Higher the economic status, lower the percentage of malnutrition and vice-versa. A significant correlation is in the nutritional status among the girls when it was compared with the educational status and occupation of fathers. Adolescents depend on their families, their communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to learn a wide range of important skills that can help them to cope with the pressures they face and make the transition from childhood to adulthood successfully.⁴

¹ WHO

² DHAP 2012-13 Assessment

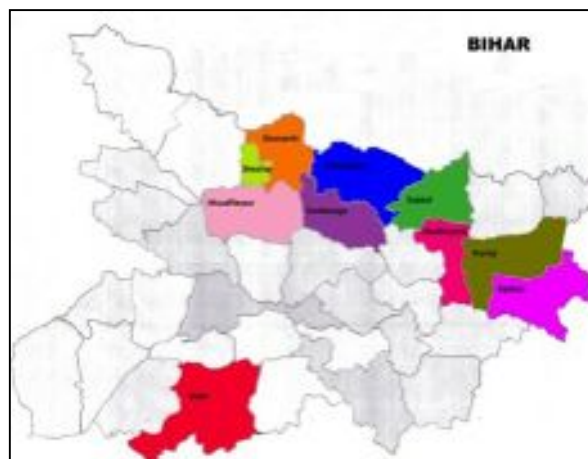
³ WHO,

⁴ WHO

Thus, all these factors indicate the need for timely and suitable action on the social determinants that affect the health status of this age group which will ultimately have an impact on future generations.

Initiatives of Government of Bihar

As per statistics from the Ministry of HRD, Girls Education Rate (GER) in all the below mentioned districts is very low and needs specific intervention. Besides, evident gender gap was found in the some districts - more than 5 percent in Madhepura (13.52%), Supaul (11.91%), Darbhanga (8.77%) and Katihar (9.67%).



In order to address these issues the government planned A life skills training with the objective of increasing enrollment of girls and diminishing the gender gap in educationally backward blocks of the focus districts Educational Indicators of special focus group districts selected by MHRD are as follows –

S. No	UDISE (District Code)	Name of District	No. of CD Blocks	Total SC %	GER						Gender Gap
					All community			SC			
					B	G	T	B	G	T	
1	1003	Sheohar	5	14.86	38.28	42.33	40.17	28.99	25.98	27.61	1.79
2	1004	Sitamarhi	17	12.1	37.65	39.52	38.52	32.87	32.51	32.7	4.27
3	1005	Madhubani	21	12.96	59.19	59.98	59.57	56.94	51.45	54.36	3.34
4	1006	Supaul	11	15.66	37.3	33.16	35.35	26.74	19.12	23.15	11.91
5	1009	Purnia	14	12.06	38.4	39.57	38.96	30.42	23.42	27.15	3.37
6	1010	Katihar	16	8.29	25.29	22.31	23.85	28.89	22.38	25.85	9.67
7	1011	Madhepura	13	17.69	54.64	48.55	51.83	39.43	28.48	34.29	13.52
8	1013	Darbhanga	18	15.43	44.65	41.96	43.38	37.58	30.45	34.29	8.77
9	1014	Muzaffarpur	16	16.15	47.1	51.26	49.08	39.75	45.31	42.33	0.71
10	1035	Gaya	24	25.19	93.91	100.67	97.16	83.01	83.56	83.27	0.21

Objectives

Government in its assessment identified the need of the adolescents and decided to implement a life skill training to improve the situation of adolescents with the following specific objectives:

- Addressing specific needs of adolescents enabling them to negotiate, contemplate adjudge effectively & act proactively
- Developing psychological competence and preparing them to cope with difficult situation & find better solution.

The Program implementation

(a) Topics covered

- **Character Strengths:** Character strength is the base of the training program. They are the psychological ingredients for displaying human goodness and serve as pathways for developing a life of greater virtue. They are— what's best in you. The [24 Character Strengths](#) are universal across all aspects of life: work, school, family, friends, and

community (<http://www.viacharacter.org/www/Character-Strengths>) and therefore are the foundation to positive youth development and thriving.. Recent research findings show that character strengths are related to academic success, life satisfaction, and well-being for children and youth. (Park, 2004b; Peterson, Park, & Seligman, 2006). They play an important role in our daily lives. Usually, we feel energized and satisfied when we use our strengths. So when using our strengths, we can expect to experience:

- Increased happiness at home and at work.
 - A sense of ownership and authenticity while using the strength.
 - A rapid learning curve when using the strength.
- **Recognizing Feelings:** Adolescents often struggle not only with understanding their feelings, but also relating to other people’s feelings. These skills are critical for personal wellbeing and building relationships. This activity includes steps for facilitating adolescents to understand and manage their feelings as well as identify and respond to other people’s feelings.
 - **Assertive Communication:** This skill helps adolescents to learn to clearly communicate their needs, wants and feelings without hurting anyone else. It is an essential skill to have so one is able to face injustice or violence from others.
 - **Identifying and facing violence through restorative practice:** Restorative practices address how to resolve conflicts and have healthy interactions between our thoughts, emotions and our social relationships.
 - **Goal setting:** Goal setting is an important tool to make adolescents more focused so that they are able to think and prioritize their work. Through this session the adolescents learn how to set realistic goals, systematically plan the steps to achieve them and evaluate progress as they move forward. This is important for students to plan their future.
 - **Benefit findings:** Being a benefit finder is not about things necessarily happening for the best – or about being happy regardless of what happens to us – but rather about accepting what has happened as a fact and then making the best of it. This session helps adolescents to look at their achievements as well setbacks in a positive manner and in this way they learn to thrive from adversities.
 - **Problem Solving Skill:** In this session the adolescents learn to solve problems with support from their peers. It is a very useful skill that they can use in their lives.
 - **Farewell & Gratitude:** The last session ended with farewell and gratitude. Gratitude is a strong and deep feeling of thankfulness and appreciation. Showing gratitude for even small things, events or acts of kindness, generosity, or humor –is an important emotion to keep us all resilient when life is difficult or challenging!

(b) Strategy

To reach the objective of the life skill training program CorStone-IDF designed the 3 days training program with the following objectives -

- To strengthen “Internal Assets” of adolescent girls through self-esteem and awareness and management of feelings
 - To build “Interpersonal Assets” through assertive communication
 - To teach “Group problem solving skills” through restorative practices

The 3- Day life skill training program based on emotional resilience curriculum provides a holistic training that comprises of 10 sessions on emotional resilience curriculum with the overarching aim of fostering self-esteem, persistence, optimism, problem solving skills, social skills and support.

The main program has been implemented as a regular in-school workshop using a peer-support group model. The trained program facilitators from the community met the girls for 3 continuous days from 10am to 4 pm and conducted the program as per the manual. Each group had around 25 girls from grades 9 coming from poverty stricken rural areas of 10 identified districts considered as educationally backward districts in the state.

The program facilitators were trained and experienced community women, committed to completing the 3- days training program in 10 districts. At a time 20 facilitators covered 10 batches of 25 girls in each batch. Like this 20 facilitators covered 500 girls in one district in 6 days.

The program facilitators were trained and supervised by Master Trainers who are Master's level professionals, trained and certified by CorStone. The Master trainers are employed by CorStone and Integrated Development Foundation.

(C) Activities

1. Training of PFs on Resilience Curriculum:

A 2 days residential training on Emotional Resilience was organized by BMSP to train around 25 program facilitators from IDF in Shastri Nagar Girls High School, Patna on 17th & 18th September 2014. The training was conducted by Country Manager, CorStone and two Master Trainer from IDF-Corstone. Training began with a review of core concepts and skills that are essential such as concepts on attitudinal healing, pillars and skills of facilitation. This was followed by training on specific sessions. The trainers covered each session on how they have to be conducted in the schools.



3. PFs Movement to the Districts: A group of 20 facilitators moved to Gaya on 19th September with one SRG and conducted first 3 days training from 20th September to 23rd September and covered 250 girls. (*District movement detail attached as annexure*)



4. Session conducted: Sessions were conducted by two PFs on the given module to each batch of 25 girls for 3 days regularly 10.30 am to 4 pm using the peer support model.

5. Group guideline: After assessment the groups were invited to think about the importance of group and prepare guidelines for their groups that were to be followed for rest of the training days. Creating guidelines for the group is important for them to feel safe, free and disciplined.



Sessions: On day one sessions on character strengths, recognizing feelings and its importance in our life were covered. After the character strength session, a girl from Ramdev

High School, Aduari, Sheohar district said:

दीदी यहाँ हमेशा बाढ़ आता है और हम लोग डर जाते हैं कि हमलोग का क्या होगा, हर साल यही होता है। मगर अब 24 चरित्र गुणों की मदद से इस डर से बाहर निकल सकते हैं।

On **Day 2** girls had interactive sessions on assertive communication, identifying violence and goal setting.

After session on assertive communication a girl named Payal from Cherki High School, Cherki, Gaya District, she shares

शुजब मेरे पापा कपड़ा बेचकर आते है तब वो शराब पिये रहते है। और मेरी माँ, भाई-बहन, मुझे मारते हैं और घर में बहुत झगड़ा भी करते हैं। तब मुझे बहुत चिंता, दुःख होता है कि मेरे परिवार का क्या होगा। मेरा घर कैसे चलेगा। “अब मैं अपने पापा से निश्चयात्मक तरीके से बात करके देखूँगी, जब भी ऐसा मौका मिलेगा।”

During the session, one story was narrated by the PF on **violence**. After listening to the story of 'Sabina' a girl **Rani Kumari** from Kumar Prakash Nityanand +2 High School, PipraKarauti, Madhepura said “Such kind of violence is very common in our village and in school also. Because of this, girls of class 8th and 9th are being married in our village. Our parents are stopping our education due to fear of defamation. I want to study hard and wish to become a teacher but see today’s scenario, I am married, now it’s up to my in-laws family that whether they want me to continue my higher education or not. But I am here and have already told them that I will come back to you only after completion of my 10th”.



Similarly in **day 3** sessions were conducted on goal setting, benefit finding and problem solving skill. The girls shared a number of problems during this session. .In which problems like domestic violence, alcoholism in the family, pressure to be married early, problems related to safety when to travel/ walk to school, and subject (maths, english, science) related issues. **In the Problem solving session participants are invited to place a problem before the group. The facilitator facilitates the process by which group members provide the person with solutions from which she chooses three, evaluates if they are doable and safe and decides to implement and get back to the group.**

These are examples of how the session unfolded in some groups:

Problem presented: Girls parents are fixing her marriage before 18 years of her age

Suggestions from the group:

- She should talk to her parents and make them understand about the ill effect of early marriage and also significance of the importance of education. She should convey to her parents by using assertive communication by which they can understand the importance and also don't get hurt.
 - She should register an FIR
 - She can stop her marriage by calling meeting
5. **Selected Suggestion:** The first one suggestion was considered as best possible option in the setting and safe for her. And she also shared that if that suggestion works she will inform us through phone.

(One female teacher was watching the session behind the door. When this session got over she told the facilitator: “these girls never shared such personal things with us though they know us for so longer and they shared it with you within three days of association. What is the reason?” PF said that only love has the magic which forces anyone to share even their personal thing by referring “Love is our essential nature”. These girls got that love from us and the emotional support which is required at this stage, that’s why they are sharing even their personal issues with us.)

7. Monitoring Visit:

Out of 10 districts, Monitoring visits have been done only in 3 districts of Gaya, Sheohar and Muzaffarpur by IDF-CorStone & BMSP personnel. Sessions were observed by the monitoring team and the team also interacted with girls, Principals and teachers of the school. Monitoring visit was paid with a view of providing support at the field level and monitoring the impact of the programme on the target group. Monitoring visits were done by other government officials in respective districts by DPOs.



Emoticons drawn by girls for their feelings

Program evaluation:

Sources: The sources of our evaluation have been feedback from the Program facilitators, observations during monitoring visits by IDF-Corstone-BMSP officials and feedback given by students. We can only report on the feasibility and acceptability of the program. Some trends on the impact can be given but the scope of the evaluation does not allow for assessment of impact.

PF's Feedback: Meeting & Discussions

with PFs: 3 meetings were conducted with the PFs in IDF office: one just after completion of training in first district, Gaya district and twice after completion of intervention in 8 districts. The third meeting was conducted after the completion of all 10 districts. The general feedback from the PFs was that acceptance of the program in all districts was very high. PFs shared that the girls enjoyed the sessions and participated actively in them.



Some of the feedback from PF's is provided below:

On day one more than 50 % of girls in all schools found it difficult to express themselves. Some put efforts but with great deal of hesitance and nervousness. However, after the session on “**character strengths**” all girls started putting efforts to manage their anxiety and began to express themselves.

Girls were able to connect all the sessions to their daily life. Sessions like Character strength, recognizing feeling, identifying violence through restorative practices, assertive communication, and benefit findings were easily grasped. Some were not able to focus on goal setting. In the session on problem solving PFs observed, that during the session girls were not able to resolve bigger problems like domestic violence, alcoholism in the family, pressure to be married early, problems related to safety when to travel/ walk to school.



An example from Ram Krishana School Meenapur, Muzaffarpur:

Poonam Kumari shared her problem after the session “identify violence through restorative practice”. She shared “once she was talking with one boy and at that time someone complained with incorrect interpretation to her mother.

She said: "My mother started beating me without asking any question. And my studies were stopped for 6 months. After that several times I tried to convince her to let me go to the school. Finally she allowed me but asked some boys to follow me and spy on all my activities in school. It was very embarrassing and irritating and I was felt like ending my life - I attempted suicide for 3 times."

PFs shared about reported impact that the girls shared off with regard to a few sessions. Some examples are given below:

Violence: *A girl from Supaul High School shared one incidence during session on violence "There is a girl in my neighbor studying in class 9th. A boy always teases her on the way to school but she could not share it with her parents with the fears that they might stop her from going to school. But after few days her parents came to know about it and her studies were t stopped, they even beat her up".*



Girls were of the view that knowledge on the topic of violence is urgently required for them. If such incidences occur in the future, they would be able to share about it with their teachers and parents.

PFs also shared about the visit of district level and state level DPOs and State Program Officer from Bihar Madhyamik Sikshha Parishad during the training program. They also observe the session and interact with the girls. "In Madhuram plus two High School in Gwalpara, DPO Madhepura observed the session on first day of training and expressed it as an important strive. He interacted with girls and put forth the question as how they deal with the situation when commuting by bicycle and all of sudden stuck in traffic jam. A few girls responded by saying that they will change the route. In case there is no other route, they will ask those people who would be involved in blocking the road to let girls go for school by using their character strengths like bravery, persistence, zest and open-mindedness."

All PFs have had the experience of conducting the same session with girls in rural Patna. There it was covered in 5 months duration by conducting one session per week. Here they had noticed the impact on the girls. In the present project the PF's felt limited while trying their best to deliver the sessions in detail. They shared that for them the greatest challenge was to be able to create the necessary impact in just 3 days.

PFs received more than 150 letters from the girls across 10 districts. Most of the letters focused on experiences violence that they were able to identify and were eager to share with the trainers. The PF's reported that they had been receiving regular phone calls from the girls and sometimes from mothers of the girls. Few girls shared with them about the benefit of the sessions and others discussed their problems and were asking for solution.

2nd Monitoring Visit:

The purpose of monitoring visits was to evaluate program delivery and uptake by the beneficiaries. An attempt was made to gather feedback about how the program was having an impact on the girls' attitudes and skills.

During monitoring visits in all 3 districts all participants expressed that they were very pleased with the program and it should have been longer (more than 3 days).

Feedback from the teachers and principals of the schools was very positive. They expressed that such programs have an important role in managing our day to day life. It's not just

necessary for girls, but equally important for boys as well as teachers and they too felt that and the duration of training should be more than 3 days. Principals and teachers were surprised and were shared: “it is **amazing to see the enthusiasm in the girls who attended the sessions. They reached school on time at 10 am and they attended the session till 4pm**”.

In all schools attendance were almost 90 % on all these 3 days.(Source: *Attendance Sheet*) Only in Sheohar district attendance was less on day 2 because of heavy rain and storm.

During interactions with the team girls shared that all the topics covered in the training are very important and they are able to connect it with their life. In this adolescent age they are facing a number of challenges and neither do they know how to deal with them nor do they get emotional or social support. This program has given them the insight that **they themselves have lots of strengths and how they can use their inner strengths to face any challenges of their life**. Now they are able to identify different kinds of violence in their day today life. They shared that now we know the importance of emotions, why it is important to identify our **emotions** and how these sessions helps us in handling our bigger and challenging emotions. Few girls shared that when they got angry they used to throw things; few said they cried, few were also sharing that when they feel very bad they think of leaving home.

On the topic of goal setting they shared that they were aware of the word **goal** but they never dwelt on this term. They shared that they have dreamt of becoming doctors, engineers, teachers, social workers, police, bankers etc. but never know how they can reach their goal, to think about what difficulties may act as barriers” . They said “Setting of smaller and bigger goals is very helpful in realizing our goals and our character strengths will also help us in moving forward on our path strongly.”

They said that the visualization exercise was a fantastic activity before starting Goal setting session.

A. As expressed by the beneficiaries

- Girls found all the topics covered during the training very relevant and being closely connected with their life.
- Character Strength session proved the most relevant session having positive impact on girls’ life. In their discussion with the PFs and with other monitoring officials the girls were able to clearly distinguish which character strength can be used in different circumstances.
- Recognizing feeling is also an important topic which they learn and were saying that after knowing about their emotions and feelings they can handle their bigger and challenging emotions without harming themselves. Assertive communication is also expressed as



their favorite topic and they feel it a very useful technique to express their views in front of their parents and teachers.

- Girls were not aware of the word “Hinsa” (violence) and if few were aware then they were connecting the word “Hinsa” (violence) with big issues like murder. But after the session they were able to identify even all forms and range of violence that they experience within their family or their surroundings. Most of the girls shared one or two incidences of violence which they have faced or are facing. Some of them wrote about their experiences and shared it with the PF’s. Through the goal setting session they felt that they now were more aware of how to achieve their goal such as completing their education and achieve their dreams like becoming a doctor, teacher, engineer etc.
- In most of the schools, girls were able to find solutions of their smaller problems but not able to find the solution of their bigger problems like stopping early marriage or handling domestic violence especially if father is alcoholic.

Evidence to support how the program had some impact on the girls is evident from what the girls and their teachers have been sharing over the telephone. More than hundred phone calls have been received and where girls shared about how they have used their learnings from the program. Some have been sharing their problems and asking for the solutions.

B. Some information received through Phone calls:

- 1. Pushpanjali Kumari from Gaya Project High school** called the PF and shared about her experiences of the training she received. She shared that 24 character strength and the session on emotions have helped her a lot. She said my father is not want her to study further but she expressed emotions and communicated with and managed to convince him about the importance of education. That now he is ready to allow her to continue her studies.
- 2. Krishna Kumari, from Lakshami Narayan Gupt Ram sakhi Project School, Madhubani** called and informed the PF that she placed her problem in front of the group during the training and got solutions of using assertive communication, her character strength and also to try to spend as much time as she can. She used the suggestions and now her step mother’s behavior towards her is much better. . She expressed her gratitude to the PF for this.
- 3. Vinita Kumari, a Teacher from Shri Nandiwat Jeetu High School (+2)** called the PF and shared the impact of the 3 days training program on the girls of that school. She said that earlier it was difficult for the girls to sit in the class even for half an hour, after attending this training program they have been observing lots of change in the girls. There are changes in the way they communicate, now they are more focused on their studies and also attending school regularly.
- 4. Telephonic Sharing by Neha from Project Girls High School Saraiya, Muzaffarpur:**

श्ज्तंपदपदह के पहले डरते थे, ज्जपजपवद में प्रश्न नहीं पूछ पाते थे, पर अब डर नहीं लगता, अपने चरित्र गुणों जैसे प्यार, आत्मनियंत्रण का प्रयोग करके हम अपने पढाई पर ध्यान दे पा रहे हैं।

Priya Kumari from Katihar: She shared “ didi you taught us about character strengths and I used my **“bravery”** character strength. I was very upset as few boys were teasing me, but after recalling my bravery character strength, I dared to talk to the boys. I asked them why are you all teasing me, they were shocked with my reaction and they could not speak anything. I am feeling so relaxed and happy that’s why I called you to share this.”

Conclusion:

From the responses that we have received from the students and their teachers it is very clear that acceptance of the program is very high. All adolescents expressed that everything that the program covered was directly related to their lives.

Resilience is our ability to adapt and bounce back when things don't go as planned. Resilient people don't dwell on failures; they acknowledge the situation, learn from their mistakes, and move forward. However, for being a resilient person one needs to internalize the skills and practice them in one's daily life. For this one needs social and emotional support built through a strong network of supportive friends and this in turn requires adequate time and space. Resilience training works best when it is provided once or twice a week though a peer support model. The time between sessions helps the participants to practice each skill and the peers in the group support each other on a pathway towards continuous growth. Participants learn to recognize their character strengths, their goals and learn skills to negotiate for their needs and rights in an enabling manner. For maximum benefit the program has been designed for 3 to 5 months. In the 3 day program the girls learnt the skills but neither the time nor space was adequate to ensure long term impact. The girls benefitted from the program but it may not have any sustained impact which should be the long-term objective of any program.



Name of the Project	: Strengthening Community based Institutions advocating for DRR model and adapting to the changing Climatic condition for Sustainable Livelihood and Development
Supporting Agency	: OXFAM INDIA
Stating Date	: 1 st of April 14
Coverage	: Village – 20, Panchayat – 10, Blocks – 04, in 01 District
Population covered	: Direct: - 10,000 Indirect 50000,
HR Involved	: Project Coordinator – 01, Block coordinators – 03, Field Workers - 04

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 water-logging by poor drainage arrangements and embankments. Every year large tracts of land gets inundated and large number of villages is marooned. It affected 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

The population of poor in rural Bihar is more than 42% are still bound to live in acute scarcity and in an undignified life. The poor families are fragile and susceptible to accept their perpetual low status in the society and remain politically volatile and economically excluded because they are not organized and become subject for exploitation. Since their socio-economic and political status is utterly low and their participation in decision making is negligible hence they face the plight of the all the harsh conditions be it social, political economical and even natural calamities. Their coping mechanism is relatively very weak and government services hardly reach to them resulting into denial of their rights and entitlements. Another important factor for their poverty and poor life quality is poor governance and poor delivery of government services.

The problem of this area is immense however, poverty, issues of livelihood, outreach of social security schemes, deep rooted 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.

Scope of the Project

IDF has been working on DRR issues in four blocks namely Gaightat, Meenapur, Katra and Aurai of Muzaffarpur district covering 08 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 workers, 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 Institutions advocating for disaster risk reduction model and adapting to the changing Climatic condition for Sustainable Livelihood and Development in Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Objectives:-

Specific Objective 1: To create strong community based organization for enhancing their coping capacities to withstand disaster risks due to climate related hazards through improved and sustained community level preparedness and adaptive measures. (Emergency Response Capacity Building)

Specific Objective 2: To enable vulnerable community especially the SC, EBCs and Minorities living in flood prone areas to identify and manage public health risks with special reference to women and children.

Specific Objective 3: To increase food and cash security through promotion & up- scaling of context specific (taking consideration the changing climate) agricultural package of practices such as SRI and Organic Farming.

Specific Objective 4: To build organizational preparedness capacity of IDF and its network partners 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 details

- **Monthly meeting of VLLSS (20 LSS) on WASH, DRR, FS and Social Security and formation of Block level federations (4 in number)**

Monthly meeting of VLLSS in all the targeted blocks got carried away on the issues of DRR, FS social security and formation of block level federation. During the reporting period altogether 523 male and 674 female members sat together on monthly basis to discuss, plan and undertake assignment in all the 20 targeted villages. In the meetings many of issues like Restoring electricity, voice rising for PDS card, formalizing VHSND, hygiene promotional



events, pursuing for government benefits were attempted and got resolved after pressure being asserted by the VLLSS members. Apart from it, in the meetings the group members learnt different mitigation measures to counter disaster like earthquake and cold waves.

- **Two days orientation of Project Staff and development of action plan**

Two days of staff orientation on the topic of “**Project understanding and development of action plan**” got conducted at IDF office premises on dated 3rd and 4th of July 14 with the following objective:-

- To develop common understanding among project staff about project deliberates
- To develop annual activity planning focusing strategy, action steps, timeline and responsibility



During two days of event participants were suggested to work harder and try to capitalize on the initiative that are nearer to project's output and outcome. During the orientation broad strategies were discussed for effective implementation of program. In the orientation a template was also shared by OXFAM INDIA for preparing annual implementation plan highlighting **Project Outcome/output, Variable indicators, Activity, Strategy, Action steps, time line, responsibility and activity execution points.**

On the day two, as per templates an annual implementation plan was made through participatory approach.

- **Two days sessions on Village Planning, Goal Setting, Resource Mobilization and Book keeping with project staff**

In a view to sharpen and precise the skills of staff on above said issues two days of staff training for all the three partner namely IDF, ADITHI and NAVJAGRITI got carried away at Muzaffarpur in which all the project staff along with project director participated and gave their valuable input to draw common strategy. During two days all the participant sat together and brainstormed to developed common format to upgrade existing CCP. Apart from it, discussion on goal setting and resource mobilization was also done and related suggestion was documented. Representatives from OXFAM INDIA facilitated the event on the day 1.

- **2 days Training of Executive Body of LSS for Block Level Federation Management**

During the month 4 unit of federation management training for federation representative got completed in all the targeted 4 blocks. During the training issues discussed broadly was:-

- Federation structure
- Role executive committee
- Linkages strategy for leveraging resources from line department
- Financial management for federation



In the training all the 72 elected members from 4 federations participated in the training program and got capacitated on above mentioned issue.

• **Block Level Federation Meeting (4 Blocks X 2 Meetings each Block)**

During reporting period 2 meetings at each of the 4 blocks of executive committee members of federation got carried away

During the two days of meeting the selection of office bearer was done and this regard committee members nominated three people for the respective post of president, vice president and secretary through mutual consensus. Apart from it, a detailed discussion was also done on the role clarity of the representatives. During the meeting the present federation representatives also prioritized issues upon which a broad action plan was sketched for coming action.



• **Installation of raised hand pump and Flood Proof latrine construction in shelter locations**

During the year the work of Installation of raised hand pump and Flood Proof latrine construction in shelter locations across our working areas got completed to cater the need safe drinking water for 98 H.H and community toilet for 26 H.H. from start to finish following process were followed

- Planning meeting with the project team
- Field visit and site verification
- Documentation: -
- BOQ and Cost estimation finalization: -
- Training of Mason
- Procurement process
- Procurement of Materials



• **Meeting for formation of Children WASH committees in 8 Schools**

During the reporting period formation of children WASH committees in 8 new schools got completed. After the formation process the members got capacity building inputs through orientation, meetings that complemented very well in promoting WASH good practice. This year we celebrated days like HAND WASHING DAY, CHILDREN DAY and WORLD TOILET DAY where hygiene promotional events got organized. The events like rally, meetings, demonstration fetched good media attention and impacted very well among community.



During reporting time we witnessed many incidences where our school committee members raised their voices for demands like toilet construction, H.P installation and overall cleanliness of school premises that ended up on positive note as during the reporting time toilet cost worth of Rs 60,000 got constructed in the village locha after pressure being asserted by our committee members. If we gauge last one year of efforts in WASH promotion in schools we could see that initiatives on five steps hand washing is now showing impacts as in recent time the diarrheal cases has been reduced. In our targeted schools we haven't received any serious threat or complaint regarding water borne disease.

- **Interface with PHED and village WASH Committee at district Level**

In a bid to foster linkage One day interfacemeeting with PHED/PRAKALP also got held in which officials from PHED/PRAKALP participated along with IDF staff and community members. During the meeting focus were given to build strategy for effective tie-up with PHED /PRAKALP. On the occasion Mr. Dharendra Kumar District Coordinator of PRAKALP shared the PRAKALP work and awared the participant on schemes that has been run by the PRAKALP. On the day our representatives from the community handed over the list of defunct Hand Pumps to Junior Engineer (PHED) for support and resources. In the event Block coordinator of PRAKALP, Community members along with PHED officials participated and gave valuable inputs



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- **Meeting and Institutionalization of Khadya Suraksha Dal(KSD) with LSS**

In order to capacitate our KSD member 20 units of training program got organized across our project intervention areas in which the participants got familiar with the different ongoing schemes related to food security. Apart from it, in the training issues were also prioritized for further action.



In the last couple of months it has been observed that these capacity building inputs proving very helpful in addressing food security issues as in many parts the MID DAY MEAL programs was reviewed by the KSD members and this regard certain irregularity was found that latter highlighted and got resolved. In the village ASIA the KSD members made complain related to poor food quality on the help line number for Mid day meal and registered their complain that immediately was shorted out by changing the MENU

- **Follow up orientation Training of Farmers' Club members**

During reporting period, training of farmer's club member got conducted at Muzafarpur in which 28 farmers actively participated and built their perspective on climate friendly

agriculture practice. The two days residential training given good exposure to the farmers and gave them freedom to improvise their techniques and skills in their agriculture activities in climate changing scenario. In the two days of residential training farmers learnt so many things that includes Emerging challenges in agriculture practice due to climate change, Cropping cycle management – innovation and practice , Soil test – importance and process, Disease infestation increases due to climate

- **Promotion of Kitchen Gardening**

kitchen gardening has resulted well as its good production not only reduced the daily recurring cost of H.H but also opened an opportunity for alternate IGA. As per field reports our community produced good amount of vegetables during the year over 400 small H.H were given the vegetable seeds to explore Kitchen garden and it is reported that many of them produced good amount of vegetable that mainly consumed in their day to day eating where as some of the farmers managed to earn profit by selling out vegetables. It is reported that



280 K.G Cauli flower, 350 K.G of cabbage, 95 K.G of carrot, 28 K.G tomato were sold by the farmers that nearly costed Rs 12,000.

- **State Level Advocacy for DRR in the state through Network Partners**

In a bid to create mass awareness on early warning system issues a day long consultation workshop was conducted at state capital Patna witnessing participation of Oxfam India Representatives, media person, NGOs, Community members and PRIs. On the occasion a mock, on early warning was done by a team from Supual who displayed the different angle of early warning system based on different situation. In the event community from four different districts participated and shared their experience on the issues. During the day a comprehensive presentation on different dimension of early warning system was presented in the forum for common understanding. Further on the day focus was also given to explore ways out to link the system of early warning with technology for its effectiveness and this regard valuable suggestion from the forum was noted down for coming actions.



Out comes:-

- 20 strong Lok Sahyog Samiti formed at village level with its three sub groups prepared as a unit to work closely on the issues of disaster risk reduction in 20 villages that overall resulted in developed resilience of target community in the wake of flood situation
- Formation of federation at block level in all the four blocks with the view to take up the DRR issues in a bigger forum by the community's ownership and command

- Community became Sharp to view response and preparedness plan in more organized and scientific manner by revisiting CCP on regular basis
- Lok Sahyog Asthal (LSA) has been established and provided a platform for information dissemination in relation to social safety schemes of the government as well as gearing up with spreading of awareness on relevant issues related to community preparedness, WASH and EFSVL
- The forums of hand pump volunteers, Swasthya Dal, School children have been consistent to address the issue of WASH at grass root level by upholding the task to revive drinking water sources, establishing WASH good practices among target community resulting in lesser diarrheal cases and water borne diseases
- In all the 20 project villages community skill enhanced on the issues of five steps of hand washing during key times, safe water handling (collection, storage and use), environmental cleaning, safe disposal of household waste and diarrheal management that reciprocating in minimizing health and hygiene hazards
- Promotion of organic farming has been ensured across all the 20 villages through its adaptation in the form of use of vermin compost among the farmers
- 20 Grain and seed bank nurtured across project areas to address the issue of food security especially for vulnerable community
- Farmers adopted System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) methods of cultivation package for increased productivity and getting good result in the form of more yield
- Capacity building inputs in the form of training/orientation, meeting to the Farmers Clubs members enhanced their skills for improve and/or alternate approach of crop production considering vulnerabilities of their crop fields to disaster.
- IEC on emergency food security and livelihood issues provided at LSA for mass awareness among community helped the target community to enhanced their productivity
- DRR led government programs and schemes got ensured through its inclusion in the forums like Gram Sabha

Opportunities:-

- Emergence of Bihar Inter Agency Group as a nodal agencies for Disaster related issues
- Government led Programs like MNREGA, NRHM addressing commonly issue of food security, WASH and health issues.
- MISSION DRR – a state level forum of 96 Partner organization working for effective advocacy on DRR and CCA
- Vibrant and active media to showcase DRR initiative
- Availability of highly reputed national level Agriculture University and College near to project location for assistance and guidance for sustainable farming
- Availability of ATMA /NABARD for linkages and support
- Existing successful model on DRR and CCA in surrounding villages and blocks
- Village level CBOs like (Volunteer forums, Village level Lok Sahyog Asthal)
- Government driven similar programs at grass root level
- Government schools for boarder outreach to advocate DRR issues

Threats/ Challenges

- The issues of DRR always limited in relief operational work thus priority of government maximum lies around the relief work
- Considering Disaster as bigger issues there is hardly any structure at block level
- The issue of flood management is now lesser prioritize among community because its severity is not registered since last 4 to 5 years
- DDMA not in existence practically at district
- Lesser efforts or program mainstreaming DRR in schools
- The committee that has been formed at grass root level like VHSC

Key learning's

- 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 stake holders in meetings or other program's event speed up the momentum of the program
- WASH promotional activities especially in Dalit tola requires more resources and efforts because of their poor infrastructure

Case – study

1. In the recent time, it has been marked that our target community capacity has enhanced in accessing government schemes. There are several successful cases across project areas where our target beneficiaries came forward and striving hard to get their rights and that reflected through following incident.

In the village Karhar of Minapur block, a VLLSS member coming from OBC category namely Sikli Devi fought hard to manage tri cycle for her 11 year old physically challenged daughter from block office.

Coming from very poor family Sikli Devi never thought of purchasing tri cycle for her daughter due to their financial limitations though it was essentially required.

During one of the group meeting Sikli Devi got the opportunity to learn about government schemes and provision related to physically challenged persons. In the meeting she also came to know about the process to leverage the benefit. After understanding the process Sikli Devi decided to explore ways out in order to get the benefits for her daughter. She expressed her desire with the concerning CLA who suggested her first to make disability certificate to get eligible for any such benefits. Sikli Devi then visited block office to know the details of certificate issuing and as per their guideline visited Sadar Hospital, Muzaffrpur to participate in the camp where her daughter was examined by the medical team constituted by the District Health department.



Daughter of Sikli Devi showing her happiness after getting tri - cycle

After having the certificate Sikli Devi started visiting Block office on regular basis with the expectation to get any type of assistance but due to fund unavailability the scheme was delayed for some time but this delay never let her down and she continued visiting the block office to get updated. In the month of July 14 her efforts paid off as she was informed by the block official that tri cycle for physically challenge people has been allotted to the block from district and after knowing this she immediately initiated the process and applied for tri cycle at block office that she got within 15 days that she proudly handed over to her daughter. Recently IDF staff went to her house to get her reaction she stated **“As a mother it was her moral duty to provide the best to her daughter and bring smile at her face and no matter what amount of energy and time consumed for this. She also stated that she will be thankful to IDF for all the support and guidance”**

In the recent time it has been seen that government is putting lots of efforts to ensure effective implementation of food security. Public Distribution System is one of them that tend to provide quota of grains at lesser price to the families whom financial condition is relatively at lower side. In the project design we are also addressing the issue of EFSVL and this year we have initiated to institutionalized Khadya Surksha Dal in all the 20 targeted villages to address the issue of food security.



Happy moments for the families

This case is of Village Asia in Gaihat block where KSD has recently formed and as a first assignment they conducted a FGD to review the implementation of the Public Distribution Schemes and by doing this they came to know about many of gaps that included denial of ration to the deprived families despite having the ration cards. During the course of FGD it came to notice that there are approx 30 families who could not get the ration of their quota despite having the ration card.

After knowing the fact the KSD team under the leadership of Mr. Pramod Patel made correspondence with the ADM (Food Security) over the telephone and discussed the matter in detailed. After knowing such irregularities the ADM immediately called an emergency meeting with all the dealer and block food supply inspector of Gaihat and personally verified the complaint that founded true. After knowing the fact he immediately instructed the dealer to provide ration to all the 30 families for three months with immediate effects and in the month of September 14 all the 30 families got the ration for three months and the concerning dealer apologized for his misconduct and promised not to do it again.

But next month again the dealer denied disbursing the ration to 30 families as he told that the name of all the 30 families is not in the list. Again our VLLSS members went to block with application but no concrete answer was given from the block that compelled them to participate in day long DHARNA that immediately resulted in meeting with BDO who agreed to solve this matter by regularizing the ration benefits to all the 40 families. Presently all the 30 families getting the ration of their quota on regular basis.

Name of the Project	: PAHEL: Towards Empowering Women
Supporting Agency	: CEDPA India
Coverage	: 38 Panchyats of 2-Blocks (Minapur & Gaighat)in Muzaffarpur
Pop covered	: Direct: 288 Elected Women Representatives (EWRs)
Indirect:	1,25,000 (Approx)
HR Involved	: Project Coordinator-01, Field worker-06, Data Operator- 01

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.

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 programs 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:

- Mobilization & Sensitization
- Advocacy and
- 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:

The objectives of the project are:

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

STRATEGIES:

To achieve the project's goal & objectives following strategies were undertaken:

1. Strengthening leadership of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) to improve panchayat accountability in health.
2. Strengthening state level advocacy efforts on health and women's issues.

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

1. Orientation Of Project's Staff:

In the period of April'14 to March'15 altogether three orientation programs were held at district level and these were facilitated by CEDPA's representatives i.e. Mr. Kumar Alok. The project's staff attended these programs. In the first orientation programme activities were reviewed and strategies were developed to complete the left out activities. In the second orientation discussions were made on revised health checklist as well as on pictorial health checklist and strategies of its filling. This time it was decided to fill two checklists in each panchayat on VHSND. Apart from it, checklists were also filled at HSC and PHC to collect the information in respect of health services and related provisions and findings would be shared with health officers and other stakeholders after its analysis at both the blocks. Discussions were also made to prompt EWRs for IVR (I Shakti) calling just after filling the health checklist. Apart from it discussions were also made to make the Mahila Sabha more effective and fruitful by promoting EWRs for more action oriented works. In the third orientation programme discussions were made on sharing of health checklist findings through Mahila Sabha.

2. Cluster Meeting / Mahila Sabha:

Altogether 26 cluster meetings/ Mahila Sabhas were held and attended by 355 EWRs. In these meetings EWRs were oriented to visualize changes within themselves, at family and society level. Apart from it they were also oriented on PRI systems, Role of PRI members, government schemes and provisions. Sharing was also done on taken initiatives, action oriented initiatives, theme based issues. During the programmes IEC materials i.e. Philip book on PRI, NRHM etc. were used to make the programme more effective.



3. Monthly Meeting Of Ewrs:

In the fourth year monthly meeting of EWRs were held at panchayat level and attended by the EWRs of same panchayats. The purpose of organizing such meetings was to make the EWRs more responsive. Apart from it, the other purpose was to make them more confident so that they can raise health, education and other related issues at different forum effectively.

Initially this meeting was started in few panchayats but in third year it was in practice in almost panchayats. This monthly meeting provided a platform to the EWRs to share their learning & experiences during taking initiatives, findings of VHND, ICDS centers, health facilities, school related issues etc. among themselves at panchayat level and also helped in taking common decision to counter the health and education related problems along with other problems. Health worker and other facility workers also participated in it as a result common understanding developed and corrective measures were taken to fulfill the gaps.

4. Gram Sabha:

Gram Sabha is an important platform to raise and finalize the issues at local level with the consent of community. In the initial phase of the project's implementation it was not happening properly in almost working panchayats. It got regularize after the training of EWRs and their capacity building through meetings. 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.

After continuous interaction and contacts most of the Mukhiyas became ready for that. As a result Gram Sabhas were held in most of the panchayats. Before Gram Sabha information was disseminated among the community members by miking on rickshaw. The EWRs attended the Gram Sabha and some of them raised the health and education issues i.e. lack of health services and facilities, shortage of vaccines, shortage of safe drinking water, unavailability of ANM in her area, insufficient teacher at school, toilet for girls at school, upgrading the Middle School into High School etc.

5. Meeting Of Phfw&Vsc And Education Committee:

Initially almost PRI members were not very much aware about panchayat level committees. So, to address the health and education issues in an effective manner by the EWRs, activation of PHFW&VSC and Education Committee at panchayat level becomes important. In this connection formation and strengthening of PHFW&VSC and Education Committee was initiated by EWRs in their respective panchayats. Before organizing meetings contacts were made with concerning Mukhiyas along with other EWRs and they were informed about meeting's date and venue. As per EWRs and Mukhiya's suggestion these meetings were held at Community place/Panchayat office. The objective of organizing meeting of these committees was:

- ▶ To aware the committee members on their role and responsibilities.
- ▶ To acquaint them with the importance, structure and function of committees
- ▶ To sensitize the committee members to regularize the committee's meetings.

These meetings were attended by the EWRs along with other PRI members. In the meeting they got acquainted with the structure, functions of committees and proper utilization of untied fund. After meeting they promised to take corrective measures in this regard.



6. Bimonthly Meeting / Meeting Of Executive Committee:

In the initial year bi-monthly meeting of executive committee was not in practice. Panchayat representatives especially EWRs were not aware about it. So, many initiatives were taken under the project. In this connection EWRs were oriented in their monthly meetings to conduct it on regular basis in their respective panchayats. After regular interaction and meetings, EWRs got motivated for its organizing in their respective panchayats. The Mukhiyas were not showing his/her concern in this regard. After regular consultation Mukhiyas of 9 panchayats i.e. Ramnagar, Loma, Dahila Patsharma, Baghakhal, Laxaman Nagar, Jamalpur Kodai, Janta, Susta, Belaur got ready and held it in their respective panchayats.

The issues raised in the meetings were mainly related to:

- ▶ Regularize the bi-monthly meeting
- ▶ Proper implication of govt. schemes – promotion of sanitation scheme and ensures safe drinking water by installing hand pumps.
- ▶ Strengthen the PHFW &VSC and Education committee
- ▶ Ensure proper utilization of Untied Fund.



7. Block Level Meetings Of Ewrs With Block Level Health Officials:

It is important to share the findings, learning and experiences within the stakeholders so that corrective measures can be taken by the responsible officials. Therefore, from the inception of the PAHEL project it was decided to collect information through check list at VHSND, HSC, PHC and District Hospital level and decided to share its findings to the stakeholders i.e. officials. In this connection one day meetings of EWRs with health officials were organized at both PHCs, i.e. Minapur, Gaighat Muzaffarpur. The main objectives of organizing these meetings were:

- ▶ To Share the findings of the check list with focus on health issues
- ▶ To develop coordination & cooperation among the stakeholders i.e. EWRs, health service providers, health officials etc. to bridge the gaps in ensuring FP/ RH services at community level

This meeting was attended by the health service providers of block level as well as EWRs. After the presentation of check list findings, open discussion took place. In open discussion EWRs share their findings, experiences, learning and asked questions to clear their doubts. The respective officials cleared their doubts and also shared their views.



8. District Level Meeting With Officials Of Education Department :

To share learning, findings and experiences workshop, seminar and meeting proves an important tool. It provides platform to share ideas and opinions not only to the speakers but to the audience also. The impact of any findings depends on its proper dissemination. Therefore, from the inception of the PAHEL project it was decided to collect information through check list at school level and decided to share its findings with the officials of Education Department. So, after processing and analysis of data shared with the district level officials of education department. In this connection district Level meeting was organized at Muzaffarpur on 20th September'2014 with officials of Education Department. The objectives of this meeting were:

- ▶ To Share the findings of the School check list with focus on education related issues
- ▶ To develop coordination & cooperation among the stakeholders to bridge the gaps and ensuring quality education to the children.



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

9. Monthly Meeting Of Project's Staff:

Review meetings of project staff were held on monthly basis at the field level. These meetings proved effective in proper execution of project's activities and reviewing the performance of field staff. This meeting is very helpful to equip the field staff with knowledge, guidance and their quarries to bring forth the desired qualitative and quantitative outputs. In the monthly meeting, the progress of previous month is reviewed and plan for the next month is prepared. Apart from monthly meetings at fortnightly meetings are also held at block level by the Block Supervisors with the Field Animators.

Output:

- 12 project's staff got oriented on proper project's execution & monitoring.
- EWRs of 51 panchayats were oriented on Public Health Family Welfare & Village Sanitation Committee and Education Committee.
- EWRs of 51 panchayats were oriented on the issues related to health and education through Mahila Sabha.
- EWRs of 19 panchayats were oriented on pictorial health checklist.
- EWRs of 19 panchayats were oriented on IVR (iShakti) calling.

Outcomes:

- 18 health checklists were filled at health centers level by the EWRs.
- 208 EWRs registered themselves on IVR (I Shakti).
- 140 EWRs shared health checklist findings on IVR (I Shakti).
- PHFW&VSC and Education committee were formed at 49 panchayats.
- Second round health checklist data was processed, analyzed and shared with the health officials at block level.
- First round education checklist data was processed, analyzed and shared with the district level officials of education department.

Achievements:

- EWRs of 9 panchayats regularized the bi-monthly meeting at their panchayats by motivating the Mukhiyas and executed the schemes properly.
- The trained EWRs of 10 panchayats formalized the Gram Sabha in their respective panchayats.
- The capacitated EWRs of seven panchayats formalized the PHFW&VSC and Education Committee in their respective panchayats.
- Proper utilization of Untied Fund was also ensured by the EWRs in almost panchayats.
- Separate toilets for girls were constructed at 5 schools.
- After the convergence meeting with the officials of education department construction work got smoothen at two schools.

Challenges:

Over the period the faced challenges were:

- Low literacy rate of EWRs.
- EWRs are not confident enough for IVR calling.

- Technical fault in ishakti calling demotivates the illiterate EWRs.
- Mukhiyas are not very cautious to held the PHFW&VSC and Education Committee's meetings on regular basis.

Case Study - 1

Barkhurwa is one of the remotest village of Boardih panchayat in Gaighat block. The basic infrastructure of this village is not very encouraging. It is situated in the North West at the distance of 15 Kms from block head quarter. Its population is dominated by EBCs and followed by SCs. The basic infrastructure of this village is not very encouraging. Mrs. Akbari Khaton is the resident of the said village under



said panchayat. She is Ward Member of Ward No.4 of this panchayat. She belongs to EBC community and it is her second term of being EWR. She is Semi illiterate but very conscious in all aspects. Before inception of PAHEL project she was least aware on PRI system, Education system/issues, health issues, health service providing centers, Government Provisions & Schemes etc. She attended the training programme organized under the project. After receiving training, she become aware about three tier system of PRI, education system, health system, gender, NRHM, Leadership, Government provisions & schemes etc. Now she is conscious and started taking initiative for correcting the measures.

In the Mahila Sabha and monthly meeting of EWRs she came to know the role and responsibility of panchayat representatives. She also knew about the role & responsibilities of Adheyakchha of School Education Committee. At school all things was not going on properly. After her intervention Mid Day Meal got regularized. Separate toilet for girls is constructed. She regularized the meeting of School Education Committee. Now she visits school on regular basis and discusses issues to improve the things at school. She also contacts those parents whose children are dropout or out of school and tries to convince them to put their wards in school. Now situation is changing. Attendance of school got increased and children are getting benefits of government schemes properly. She also convinced the community member not to married their daughters before 18 years of age. Before training programme she was also not very much aware on it. So, she fixed the marriage of her daughter who was just 16 years. After returning from training programme she contacted with the bridegroom's relatives and convinced them against child marriage and succeeded in shuffling the marriage till the age of 18 years of her daughter. When she was asked what is her felling after doing so many noble things. She replied it is her duty. She also told that she fills proud when someone takes her name with respect.

Name of the Project	: “Promoting Sustainable Sanitation in Rural India”
Supporting Agency	: Global Sanitation Fund
Coverage	: 1146 Villages of 136 Panchyats of 09 Blocks in Saraikella-Kharshawn Districts
Population covered	: Direct: Aprox. 903963 (M-822479, F-81484) Indirect: Approx.3 lakhs
HR Involved	: 01 Project Manager, 01 Community Mobiliser, 01 IEC Expert, 01 Accountant, 04 Block Coordinators and 08 Cluster Coordinators.

Background

Promoting Sustainable sanitation in Rural India is highly ambitious and promising project in sanitation sector for the nation. This project extending adequate scope to deliver context specific innovative feasible IEC and BCC package to enhance require level of awareness among the population to achieve sustainable sanitation practice. Achieving ODF status at scale in stipulated timeframe is requires very strategic, structured and phase wise layering on of gamut of activities to promote awareness and demand of population for improved sanitation practice.

Seraikella-Kharsawan district comprises of 9 blocks and 136 Panchayat. There are 1146 revenue village officially reported in this district are situated in very scattered geographic area. Majority of population of this district belongs to Oriya origin. Oriya and Bengali are two major prevalent languages speak and understand by the inhabitants of this district.

Considering high prevalence of all traditional socio-cultural factors, IDF proposed to implement PSSIRI project at Seraikella in consortium partnership mode with local NGO to support pace of implementation with differential approach based on contextual evidence based intervention.

IDF –strategically followed 5-D Approaches’ since inception of project operation. All the local partners well communicated about the final shape and budget of the projects to DEVELOP a common understanding for coordinated project implementation. A common understanding also develop on Geographic allocation and phase wise involvement of the various partners based on the technical proposal. Detailing of activities along with phase wise layering of various activities as when require also DESIGNED in the partners meeting. Logical frameworks in tandem with integrating require number of Panchayat in commensurate with govt. Priorities to DEMONSTRATE result also defined in design part. DOCUMENTATION and DISSAMINATION of success and failure of all critical activities with emphasis of highlighting any facilitating factors for learning unanimously considered part and parcel of the project implementation.

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 at the beginning and then later on it is being changing according to schemes like Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and now according to Swach Bharat Mission.

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 stakeholder coalition engagement and learning on a national canvas.

Goal

Achieve ODF status of 125 panchayats of Seraikella-Kharsawan district by December 2015

Objectives

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

Strategy

- Co-ordinated Action Plan develops in close consultation with consortium partners and DWSD-Seraikella.
- Monthly/Weekly Action plan share with DWSM, DWSC, CE & BRC in 1st week of every month.
- Ongoing Acknowledgement to EE-DWSD regarding development of ODF villages.
- Ensure ongoing visit of EE & District coordinator to verify ODF village for fund mobilization.
- Ensure immediate fund mobilization to the villages attain temporary ODF status.
- Process to finalize Joint action for 05 Panchayat identifies to upgrade for NGP.
- Weekly meeting with district coordinator (S & H), BRC –coordinator under leadership of EE-Seraikella initiated and established.
- Joint IEC/ BCC activities plan with DWSC–Seraikella and accordingly communicated to nrmc- Ranchi & PMU-Jharkhand
- BRC and CRC attended in all IEC/BCC activities plan and implement in the district AIP area.
- Joint field visit with district coordinator in problem area along with acceleration of IHHL construction.

- Presence of BRC /CRC and visa –visa IDF concern field staffs in any plan activities cross match through reporting format and accordingly acknowledge to PMU/SWSM – GOJ.
- Online reporting to EE-Seraikella by any field staff to obtain suggestion and support on any problem issue.
- Time Management to achieve NGP target on time- Day wise, Weekly and Monthly wise planning for involvement of Mason's Team Activities
- Planned with DWSD for how many Mason team need to be involved in which all priority villages, so that time line could be achieved for making the ODF village
- Support to VWSCs, NGOs and Agencies in construction of IHHL- To establish Production Centre for Construction of IHHL.
- Road Mapping was done through wall paintings in priority villages.
- ODF Certification by Local Level Services Provider such as Mukhiya, Jalsahiya, AWW, Gram PRadhan, Teacher.
- Organised Block Level orientation meet with identified local hardware shop owner to strengthen supply chain for sanitary materials and also to bring Mukhiya-Jal Sahiya in one platform along with linkages with DWSD.

A. Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities

- **Village Triggering Activities:**

31 quality village triggering activities (CLTS) implemented till March 2015. 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.



- **Training of Jalsahiya:**

95 Jalsahayia (Core representative of VWSC) trained from 14 Panchayat till March 2015. 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 SBM to link between scheme and community. IDF believes to win battle against poor sanitation status in rural area by strengthening capacity of Jalsahayia.



- **Household visit & IPC Campaign:**

14531 household visits for door to door counseling done by March 2015. Interpersonal communication considered most powerful means in the social development sector to counselling 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.

- **Wall Paintings:**

233 wall paintings completed in identified strategic location across entire operational area till March 2015. 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



- **Orientation of Village Water & Sanitation Committee members:**

Members of 156 Village Water and Sanitation Committees orientated till March 2015. Success of sanitation project lies on the capacity of the VWSC. Jalsahayia is acting as member secretary as well as treasure of the VWSC and only village level worker of SBM to link between scheme and community. IDF believes to win battle against poor sanitation status in rural area by strengthening capacity of VWSC members.



- **Celebration of ODF Panchayat:**

IDF organized a celebration of ODF Panchayat i.e. Chhota Gamharia, the Panchayat representatives, including Mukhiya & other PRI Members along with Jal Sahiya and BDO Gamharia, were felicitated at a function in association with DWSD-Seraikela-Kharsawan Division & PRI Members of Chota Gamharia. This celebration was organized to reward the successful Gram Panchayat and honour key community leaders who have played exemplary role in making their Panchayat ODF.

B. Support community-level awareness generation and demand creation interventions

- **Gram Sabha Meetings:**

317 Gram Sava meeting facilitated to organized till March 2015. Gram sabha 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

- **Training of PRIs Members:**

10 capacity building session organized to build capacity of 207 PRI Members (i.e. Mukhiya , Ward members & Panchayat Samity Members) of 10 operational Panchayats till March 2015. Community mobilization towards any critical social issue solely depends on the role

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

- **School Rally:**

42 high qualities School Rally organized till March 2015 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.



- **Organise World Toilet Day:**

From 17th to 20th Nov'14, in the Priority Panchayats (Rasunia, Chota Gamharia & Dugni Panchayat) along with its Public Representatives, JalSahiyas, with one to one interaction with villagers the "World Toilet Day" was celebrated which entertained events such as one day Jal Sahiya Training Programme, where they were told about disadvantages of open defecation and importance of using IHHL, one day PRI Training Programme was organised in Dugni Panchayat, where Mr.Sanjay Pandey, SPO-NRMC, talked of the importance and aim of World Toilet Day and kept the clauses before Public Representative for "Nirmal Gram Award". Every Public Representatives pledged to make their ODF Panchayat, on the occasion of "World Toilet Day".

- **Sawachata Rath:**

To celebrate National Drinking Water and Sanitation Awareness Campaign, a sanitation rath



was organised, the main



attraction of the Swachta Rath was one model toilet has installed under 'Swacha Bharat Mission'. This Swachta Rath had wheeled in 16 selected villages among the targeted Panchayats under the AIP of Saraikela-Kharshawn District. The objective of Swachata Rath is to spread the awareness about the Drinking water's cleanliness and sanitation,

even about the associated diseases that comes along to all the villagers. Also it was encouraging people to build toilets in their home and use them, as open defecation result in a number of diseases.

- **Nukkad Nattak:**

96 Nukkad Nattaks implemented across the operational area till March 2015. Rural India population reluctant to listen, but prefers to watch any entertaining activities. Nukkad Nattak is very popular local art in the district of Seraikella and highly potential to serve the purpose awareness promotion on sanitation. Script of Nukkad Nattak 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.



- **Block level planning meeting with identified local shop owner to establish local supply chain for sanitary materials:**

To speed up IHHL construction, to strengthen the supply chain for sanitary materials so that no problem may arise to make avail of all the requirement of supply chain for the construction of the IHHL under 'Swacha Bharat Mission, at Block level for local identified hardware shop owner were called for one day workshop organised at 3 blocks, where 42 local shop owners participated.



- **Masons Training:**

2 batch training of local/village masons were organised on June and September 2014 at Chhota Gamharia Village of Gamharia Block of Saraikela-Kharshawn District by Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) with the support of GSF, NRMCC and District Administration.

Training specifically designs for field level Hand holding concept to enhance knowledge and skill of trainee for social mobilisation as well construction of household latrine within NBA & NREGA proposed budgetary frame work.

This training extends scope of constructing 04 model household latrines as per NBA & NREGA budgetary guideline in household of any needy beneficiaries for demonstration. 135 Masons were trained in the training.



C. Promote adoption of improved hygiene behaviour

- **Training of Local Service Provider:**

10 capacity building session organized for local service providers and 280 (ANMs, AWWs and Health sahayias) were capacitated by March 2015 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.



- **District level lunching cum Workshop Program:**

To celebrate National drinking water sanitation campaign Campaign (27th Sept 2014 to 23rd October 2014 and 16th to 22nd March 2015), Drinking water sanitation department – Seraikella -Kharsawan and Integrated development foundation (GSF-project) jointly organised District level Lunching cum workshop organised on 27th september 2014 (at Community Center, Saraikela) and on 16th of March 2015 (at DC Conference Hall–Seraikela) under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner –Seraikella –Kharsawan. The program promoting mass awareness on drinking water and sanitation issue is to convert effort towards behaviour change into physical result.



presence of community leaders by organizing at School or village level public gathering places (Panchayat Bhawan).

- **Hoarding:**

05 hoardings were installed in 05 places such as in front of BDO Office campus, at the main gate of DC office, Bus Stand, Haat Bazar during the swachata week. Around 10,63458 people, directly or indirectly has been attached to hygiene & sanitation campaign through it. The key message behind hygiene & sanitation has been spread thro-ughout the district and the Blocks through it.

- **Hygiene Camp:**

83 hygiene camps organized across operation area to harness platform to delivered effective message on sanitation and hygiene among the community till March 2015. Hygiene camp is one of the effective platforms to transfer sanitation message through demonstration among students with parents as witness in



- **Promotional Health Camp:**

Five health and sanitation awareness camps were organized in 5 cluster villages, which covered 25 villages, where free health and hygiene consultancy by professional, free check-up by registered Doctor and free medicines were distributed . Approx. 1500 villagers availed

the health camp. Villagers were happy after proper checkup and after getting medicines. Saf-Safai Abhiyan also conducted under Swacha Bharat Mission. Approx. This camp was aimed at spreading the idea of good health as well as spreading awareness among the people on self hygiene, for the use of toilet and also the need of an ODF village. For that lunch were arranged in participatory mode among villagers. Demand generation was done in the rest of the villages for organizing the camp.



Output:

Under PSSIRI project, in the year 2015, various IEC activities for the awareness was done in 229 villages which resulted in building 4 villages (Kaglatand, Ruwani, Rawtara and Padampur) and 1 Panchayat (Chhota Gamharia) as ODF, and also with the collaboration with NBA, MGNREGA and SBM, in 1570 IHHL construction was done and in 1363 IHHL super structure construction is going on.

- Due to the untiring efforts of IDF team, where only NBA fund had been released for 37 IHHLs to another village of Rasunia Panchayat named Ruwani, which also situated adjacent to Hatnada Village. Here total 73 IHHL constructions are completed and became ODF end of Oct'14 and this was made possible as every raw material needed for construction was made available and procured by IDF team.
- IDF helped the villagers to open up an account in SBI, for the easy flow of fund in beneficiaries account, IDF liaison with bank manager a separate SPC (Service Point Centre) open for them to open account through Biometric system as the earliest under Pradhan Mantry Dhan Jan Yojna.
- 31 in Chhota Gamharia and 104 from 5 panchyats unskilled local masons is trained and able to make quality construction of toilet under SBM guideline
- With IDF's untiring efforts and support Cheque for 5 of the villages (Rasunia, Sukhsari, Tiruldih and Ruwani) under Rasunia panchayat was released early, which would have otherwise been difficult.
- IDF help in fund transfer from head branch to their home branch within a short period. So that construction work continues.
- To speed up the IHHL construction, IDF in collaboration with DWSD, 135 local unskilled local masons were trained and to strengthen the supply chain for sanitary materials, at block level a workshop was organised for identified local hardware shop owners, who were introduced to Mukhiya and Jal Sahiyas during the workshop.
- In order to promote sanitation and its usages two health camps were organised, from it people had became sensitized about health and hygiene. During the camp villagers were made aware by the registered Doctor about the various diseases that is associated keeping oneself unclean and now the analysis done on to check on effect. There is now demand coming up from other villages for health camps.
- GSF Partner IDF is working with conjoint approach as a result of two mini water pipeline schemes in Rawtara and Chota Gamharia has started and in four of the village's survey is going on.

- Village Sanitation Action Plan for IHHL construction is being prepared according to DWSD's prescribed format with the help of IDF and is being submitted.

Achievements

- With the support of DWSD and BRC, 135 masons were trained in 6 Panchayats named Dugni, Rasunia, Barakankra, Chhota Segoi, Chhota gamharia and Bandu
- With Idf's untiring efforts and support Cheque for 5 of the villages (Rasunia, Sukhsari, Tiruldih and Ruwani) under Rasunia panchayat was released early, which would have otherwise been difficult.
- IDF help in fund transfer from head branch to their home branch within a short period. So that construction work continues.
- IEC activity of IDF in Duguni pachayat boosted the IHHL construction and by Jan 2015 this panchayat has been aimed at making it ODF.
- In community demand a health and hygiene camp was organized to benefit the villagers.
- 1 Mini Pipe Water Scheme has been implemented in Rawtana from 2nd Oct after the village has been made ODF. Their second survey has been completed.
- A district and block level workshop was organized for the awareness week, by IDF, collaboration with DWSC.
- Due to the intervention of IDF, 15 more panchayats have been included under the NGP, within March 2015.
- DWSD praised about GSF partner IDF during Video conferencing with DWSM.
- With effort of IDF, the pace of construction of IHHL has been increased. In which IHHL Construction Completed -1570 and under Construction – 1363

Challenges

- IHHL construction by external agencies and no quality and norms according to SBM has been monitored by DWSD.
- The initiative and effort by GSF Partner IDF Seraikela. Both the villages IHHL constructions was halted for the more than 20 days due to insufficiency of fund and also that UC for last fund for IHHL constructions in Sukshari(150) and Rasuniya(155), had been submitted.
- Poor flow of supply chain for sanitary materials.
- DWSM concentration on three priority' panchayats construction work, hence neglecting the rest of the panchayat.
- On line data of DWSD not matching with field level construction.
- Orientation for Staff not organised as discussed in last AAR.
- IEC activities not implemented according planned due to code of conduct of State assembly election 25th October to 23rd December.

Success Story

Case Study No. 1: Toilet made a difference in Life

Name: Puspha Sarder

Age: 56 years

Tola: Bare Tola, **Village:** Chota Gamharia, **Panchayat:** Chota Gamharia

Block: Gamharia, **District:** Saraikela-Kharsawan



It's said India is the land of faith. It's here that even stones, trees, mountains etc. are worshiped as Gods. In Indian homes there is a spot dedicated to worship.

It doesn't matter whom we worship, what matters is that worship should be done in complete faith and with pious and holy heart. The day should begin with reverence to the most high.

In due course when staffs of IDF-Saraikela (Integrated Development Foundation) talked about the various ill effects of open defecation and various diseases that comes along with it, not only that the women of house who are being asked to keep under veil "Pardha" were asked to go out for defecation and hence are played with their dignity. These talking were taken well by the people of Village Chota Gamhariya of Chota Gamhariya Panchayat under Saraikela District of Jharkhand and did support the advasment of making toilet in their house.



An example is "Puspha Sarder" who is widow and has four children; elder son, elder daughter and younger son are all married and are staying in an clear family. She staying with her younger daughter and for income she work at labour. When asked for making the toilet in her house she showed the holy station of "Maa mansha" by ancestral saying "I can change the place of God but the place of toilet can't be

changed once made: This show her understanding of the value of toilet in a house. Hence the measured the length and breadth for the toilet even depth of the pit.

Now she has become a role model for the whole society as no one wises to change their workshop space, especially to toilet but she notonly did it preached a valuable lesson for others. In this way construction of toilet funded by "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" (NBA) has a very inportent place in the society.

Seeing this spmeone wish to say *"Nari Saviman Ki Keya Pehachanan
Ghar Ghar me ho Shauchalaya Nirman"*

Case Study No. 2: Lavotary For The Dignity of My Family Women

Name: Sonaram Tudu

Age: 55 years

Village: Chota Gamharia, **Panchayat:** Chota Gamharia,

Block: Gamharia, **District:** Saraikela-Kharsawan

It's well said that life waits for no one, even Swami Vivekananda once said "Keep walking and you'll find your way".

Here, I would like to make a special mention of Mr. Sonaram Tudu of Chota Gamhariya village under Saraikela-Kharsawan District of Jharkhand. He has altogether 10 members in his family, and when a team of IDF & President and Jal Sahiya of “Village Water and Sanitation committee” (VWSC) told him about

- Various diseases that is accompanied with open defecation
- Various ill effects that it impose on monetary and also on ones dignity
- Safety and even the dignity of a women.
- Good utilization of time.
- Clean & healthy environment etc.



When told of these things and also of the plan of Indian Government, to give Rs.4600/-, he immediately decided that he would construct toilet in his house.

Like he decided he started the construction. Firstly he took all the information needed for the construction and he started digging the pit. But what, he didn't dug out one feet of mud that he found the stony layer beneath it. But he didn't give up. He burnt cycle wheels and warmed the stone and after the stones come to an optimum temperature he brook it to pieces and this is how he constructed the first pit. He did the same for the next pit as he encountered the same problem.

When people saw his great effort and never giving up attitude. They praised him and did ask him how come such big and heavy stones didn't break his courage and what for he didn't move the place of the lavatory. To this he replied, “Once I've decided to do it so will I do it. Next for the dignity of my family's women should not I be doing this?”Seeing his great courage it comes to our mind truly when there is a will there is a way.

Case Study No. 3:When there is a will there is a way: story of Urjala Majhi

NAME: Urjala Majhi

Husband's name: Late Niranjan Majhi

Age: 64-65yrs

Village: Kadamdih, **Panchayat:** Kharsahwan, Block: Kharsahwan

Reported by: IEC Expert

It's a very true saying, 'with a stout heart, a mouse can lift up an elephant. This suits best to describe *Urjala Majhi*, wife of *late Niranjan Majhi* of Kadamdih. A poor old widow had a son and two daughters. The son was married and after sometimes of his marriage he died leaving his wife alone and she now stays with her mother. One of the two daughters was married and stays with her in laws. The second daughter also died of some sickness. So now she is left all alone. Although she's old, weak and very thin, she still goes out to earn her living she goes out every day in search of menial work such as work in fields, work in houses etc. Apart from this she receives a sum of Rs. 400/- as pension from the government plan for old women. She is in the habit of saving her pension money for future use.

When IDF went to her village and talked about the 'Primary Sanitation Program' through street plays, gram sabha, community gatherings, Triggerng(C.L.T.S.), wall writings etc; they also exemplified the various ills associated to open defecation such as financial loss, health hazards, dignity of women etc; finally the discussed how to construct a toilet at a minimum

cost. Listening to IDF team *Urjala Majhi* started collecting data from the IDF member regarding how to construct the toilet? How much would it cost? All this information she enquired to the IDF team, and there afterwards she started toilet construction work in her house with the saved pension money. There came a time when she lost all her hopes to complete the construction, but she pulled herself together and started saving her pension again and by the end of June '2014 she completed her construction work.

When I enquired to her that how was she feeling after the completion of construction work, she replied, "I'm feeling pretty good about the construction work as, earlier I used to go far from my house for defecating for that I used to get up early in the morning. Owing to my old age and ill health I can't walk properly and hence have to walk with great difficulty. The problem gets graver when in odd time of day if I feel to go to the toilet its gets more difficult for me to do so. When in morning I go to defecate I feel very ashamed as then all the men are also present there. Now that I have toilet in my own home and I don't have to worry for all the above cause".

Then again I enquired to her that since she is alone and has no family but still she constructed toilet, why? To this she exclaimed, "Alone or with family the problems remains the same". Also that she is not in the soundest of her health and age. She can't walk properly. Till now she has been walking and doing all her work but as she is growing old how can she walk to this far distance. Then he showed me the toilet she constructed, it was six feet tall walled tank, divided into two halves one had toilet pan in it and the other was used as bathroom. It's safe and secure for an old woman like her to save her dignity.

Her ideologies, determination and her courage are worth reverence. Looking at her low income and her ill health one would not feel that she would never be able to construct a toilet, but look she showed no work is too difficult if you have determination to do. It's a shame that there are people who earn in thousands but still they prefer to defecate outside rather than constructing a toilet at their own home, but this old and physically and economically weak woman has done what seemed impossible for her. We should all take inspiration from the story of *Urjala Majhi*, that "when there is a will there is a way".

Project Title:	Child Centered Community Development Program
Funder/Support Agency:	Plan India
Starting date of the Project:	January 2011
Coverage Population	Chaibasa. 15 villages of 5 panchyats in Khutpani block Direct - Khutpani-14,704
HR Involved	1 program manager, 3 project coordinator, 1 Sponsorship coordinator, 1 accountant, 1 admin persons & 12 field worker

Background

This is the 6th Year of IDF intervention in West Singhbhum. It 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 that 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

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 3000hectares.

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 & Household 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 Household Economic Survey -	7062
2 Educations -	7065
3 Health, ECCD, WES -	7064
4 Child Protections -	7063
5 VWSS -	8362

Major activities undertaken – PO wise

HES -7062

- **Training to Farmers club members –**

A series of training programs has been organized for the farmer's club members in this financial year.

It all started with training on group management, accounting & providing knowledge on Government schemes & provisions.

This was followed by training on Organic farming & land development. Farmer's club members, interested & progressive farmers were also imparted training on animal husbandry & livestock health followed by orientation on Goatery & Pisciculture.



- **Collaboration with ATMA for receiving input support**

Subsidy managed & received by farmers (3) from Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Chaibasa towards purchase of pump set & carrying pipe for agricultural intervention in Keyadchalam village. The total project cost was Rs.87,000/- for the initiative, IDF had to spend Rs.60,000/-, rest Rs.27,000/- was received as subsidy. Altogether around 30 farmers from 2 different clubs will be benefitted from this initiative.



- **Training for SHG members –**

Representatives from SHG members were oriented on NRLM, mechanisms for tie up with each SHG in a workshop organized by IDF involving facilitators from NRLM office & Plan.

Capacity building of selected SHGs on catering/food related business and hygiene was done. SHG members were trained as how to become successful entrepreneurs, cooking tips were given followed by practical demonstration of cooking for participants by SHG members in guidance from our staffs from empanelled vendor. (Dutta Decorator & Caterer).



- **Input support to SHGs**

Followed by extensive training at field selected SHGs (4) have been provided input support (utensils) to start & carry on their food related business.

The SHGs finalized has been done keeping into mind our operational area & coverage for each SHG.

SHGs selected are from Khunta, Bhoja, Keyadchalam & Ulirajabasa village.



EDUCATION – 7065

- **Organizing Buniyad & Buniyad plus training program**

IDF-Plan in close coordination with Jharkhand Education Project, W.Singhbhum organized a 4 day residential training program for selected teachers of Kumharlota cluster resource centre wherein the BEO, CRP, BRP along with our FLWs (5) participated.

The training was all about making learning more joyful & at the same time improve the quality of learning at the primary school level.

DEO, W.Singhbhum was present during the inaugural session covering the opening ceremony.



- **Vidyalay Chale, Chalaye Abhiyan**

Vidyalay Chale, Chalaye Abhiyan – 2015 was supported in 22 schools in our 15 program related villages from 16 – 30th April 2015. This drive was done to ensure 100% enrollment of children in school followed by retention & ensuring quality learning.

The drive became all important after guidelines were issued by Aradhana Patnaik, Secretary to Jharkhand Govt. on following the same.

HEALTH/WES/ECCD - 7064

- **Health camp**

Providing healthcare facility in the operational villages has been one of the core activities in IDF-Plan program.

In context to this 10 health camps has been organized in program villages on a rotational basis covering 915 patients.

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, malaria etc.



- **Consultation workshop**

Consultation workshop with concerned health officials towards development of model AWC (renovation work) & providing ANC support was done in Block office campus, Khuntpani.

This was a platform wherein sharing of our plan with concerned officials done & their view points also taken regarding working jointly for the cause of improvement of health care facility in at least our program related villages.



- **Providing ANC material in AWC**

Following discussion with officials it was planned to provide 1 examination bed, 1 table, 2 chairs, curtain some hygiene related materials towards developing a safe corner in the AWC for check up of pregnant ladies.

Above items were provided to 15 AWCs in our program area. Mr.C.P.Arun, Regional Manager, Plan India was present during handing over the items at Ruidih village AWC. The items supplied are being used in the respective AWC's & the response received is quite positive.



- **Installation of hand pumps**

4 hand pumps has been installed in this FY in our program area. The hand pumps installed are in village Uparlota, Ruidih, Bhoya & Ulirajabasa village. Request has been received from several villages before the summer season towards requirement of hand pump. Our selection was based upon hardest to reach area followed by no of beneficiaries to be covered & the community that has maximum ownership.



CHILD PROTECTION - 7063

- **Construction/renovation of CRC**

A school building has been renovated to form a child resource centre in village Patahatu. This was possible as the school has shifted to a new building. Renovation work includes minor construction work, colouring & wall painting. In addition playing materials like Football, Chess, Skipping rope etc. has been provided for promoting co curricular activity amongst children.



- **Organizing inter school football tournament**

In the child protection PO this year we organized an inter school football tournament covering 10 schools from as many villages. This was a platform provided to the youths to showcase their talent & also improve upon while participating in an event.

The winners & the runners up were given trophy, medals & jersey after the tournament. Village key persons, selected PRI members were invited for the prize



distribution program.

- **Selection & orientation of Peer educators**

Altogether 75 peer educators have been selected & trained by us in the current FY. The role of peer educator is to act as an information provider & act as a link between us & the community.

We have 45 female & 30 peer educators. We provide them orientation & upgrade their skills from time to time specifically on child protection issues & general health care & safe practices.



- **Reformation of VCPC**

Village Child Protection Committee's already in existance in our 15 program related villages have been reframed looking into their role & responsibility. VCPC generally includes members from a wide spectrum of the society.

It is felt that VCPC is the centre point of intervention for child protection related activities in field & only its strengthening can really hold the child protection domain.



VWSS – 8362

- **Govt. fund mobilization**

Fund mobilization up to a tune of Rs.17 lakhs from DWSSM Chaibasa has been received as advance money for construction of 285 IHHL in 5 villages of Matkobera panchayat. Currently toilet construction work is in progress in Uparlota village. In the last FY village level



planning was done in 8 villages wherein action plan was developed & shared in Gram Sabha. After sharing in Gram Sabha the plan was submitted to DWSM Chaibasa through signature of Mukhia & PRI representatives.

- **Creating a team of expert masons**

A team comprising of 20 trained masons from our program related villages has been groomed in Matkobera panchayat

They are playing a lead role towards construction of toilets in village Uparlota & will be also working in other 4 villages. We would take their services in the next FY when work would be extended to 2 other panchayats.



- **Community orientation & observing important days**

Over the last FY several trainings, orientation program has been done at villages to sensitize



WVSC members, Jal Sahiya, Mukhia, PRI members. Apart from it National rural water & sanitation campaign week (March – 16 – 22) was observed in 8 villages of Matkobera Panchayat. Orientation of Bal sansad members on hygiene promotion in 8 primary & middle school was also done in this FY under the haed water & sanitation.

Visit Of Regional Manager (Plan)

Mr.C.P.Arun, Regional Manager, Plan India (East) visited IDF Chaibasa in the current FY. The visit was to get an idea as to how the partner is working as this was his maiden field visit here. He was accompanied by Mr.Arghya Mukherjee, State Manager, Plan India (Jharkhand).

The following are the leading features of his visit –

1. Visit to Keyadchalam village & interaction with farmers club members followed by visit to their farm area.
2. Visit to AWC, Ruidih village, participate in ANC material distribution program as chief guest.
3. Participated & shared his view points in a joint CBO representative meeting along with PRI & key persons in Ruidih village, sponsorship issues also discussed in the same meeting.
4. Visit to Ruidih middle school followed by visit to class room & field area to look into interventions made in the current FY towards model school development.

5. Discussion with key team members on strategy adopted, problems faced & way forward for the program in days to come at IDF office, Chaibasa.



KEY CHALLENGES OF THE PROGRAM

1. Health - Supportive supervision from concerned departments missing concerning health delivery systems, role of staff etc placed at village level units.
2. Protection – Committees constituted at village level is yet to be linked with Block & District level.
3. VWSS - Traditional habit of open defecation is still prevalent in masses.
4. There is still a huge gap between community's knowhow to associate with various line departments regarding service delivery process.
5. Lack of grass root workers/CV at village level has created a gap & has affected our program as well as sponsorship related work.

No.	Activities	PO No	Total Units
1	Training to SHG members (NRLM & Food business)	7062	2
2	Training to Farmers club members (Miscellaneous issues)	7062	5
3	Farmers club meeting	7062	155
4	Input support (Vermi compost development)	7062	3 Grps
5	Input support (Linkage with ATMA for agriculture related support)	7062	1 Grp
6	Training on Buniyad & Buniyad plus package	7065	1
7	School Chale – Chalaye Abhiyan – support to Govt drive	7065	20
8	Installation of hand pumps (Health PO)	7064	4
9	Adolescent group meeting (1 meeting in 1 month at least)	7064	180
10	Meeting with Sahiya, ANM & attending VHND	7064	180
11	Training of Adolescent group	7064	1
12	Health camp at villages	7064	10
13	Meeting with dept officials regarding AWC support	7064	1
14	Emergency health support	7064	8
15	Material support to AWCs	7064	15
16	Training of peer educator	7063	1
17	Material support to CRC	7063	11CRC'
18	VCPC meeting (1 meeting in 1 month at least)	7063	180
19	VCPC training	7063	1
20	Document village action plan & submission to DWSM	8362	
21	Fund mobilization for IHHL	8362	15
22	Mason training	8362	2
23	Training of VWSC members, Jal Sahiya, PRI members	8362	8
24	Meeting, review of VWSC (Group & village wise)	8362	72
25	Installation of hand pumps (VWSS PO)	8362	2

Project Title:	<u>Livelihood Prototype Scheme for development of additional livelihood of the tribal people of State</u>
Funder/Support Agency:	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society
Starting date of the Project:	June 2014
Coverage Population	Chaibasa. 4 Panchyats in Khutpani block Direct - 4,700
HR Involved	1 program manager, 2 Field workers & 1 Civil Engineer,

BASIC OBJECTIVE

The basic thought behind the program is to include Gram Sabha Program Executive Committee (GSPEC) & Self Help Group (SHG) in planning & execution of the program so that poor families find an opportunity for earning & strengthening their livelihood.

In Jharkhand though total rainfall quantity is good but it is confined mainly between July – September. Therefore irrigation facility is required to take up more than 1 crop to enhance agriculture.

Tribal farmers of the selected villages would get the benefit of irrigation with increase guarantee of water through construction of water harvesting structures. Daily wage earners would also get benefit as the earthen work would be done by the villagers themselves to create the infrastructure.

Under this program IDF has been allotted 4 revenue villages for this FY to carry work basically on the above component.

COMPONENT

Land & Water resource Development including

- 1.a Water harvesting, Irrigation & land development scheme
- 1.b Package for improved agriculture & rain water harvesting.

PLANNING PROCESS

At first key persons including village heads, GSPEC members were briefed about the program & the requirements for implementing the same by our Project Coordinator - Bikram Bopai.

This was followed by organizing Gram Sabha meeting in all the 4 concerned villages namely Bhoya, Amrai, Sarda & Matkobera.

Following issues were discussed in the meetings –

- 1) GSPEC constituted/reconstituted.
- 2) SCA to TSP program briefed to people in Gram Sabha.

- 3) Contract paper for agreement was read & understood.
- 4) Gram Sabha gave authorization to GSPEC to move ahead & sign the contract papers.
- 5) Listing activities along with location of work.
- 6) Finalization of work through Gram Sabha.

This was followed by agreement signing between GSPEC & JTDS in presence of IDF staffs. Next Civil Engineer was hired, drawing & estimate developed by him for 10 sites covering 4 villages. Village wise plan was submitted to JTDS office for scrutiny & approval.

This was followed by field visit of JTDS team & inspection of site selected. After their approval steps were initiated for implementation work.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation work was done at field by respective GSPEC. Role of IDF was in monitoring the work & to act as a bridge between the villagers & JTDS.

From partner organization (IDF), lead role was played by our Project Coordinator - Mr. Bikram Bopai, Civil Engineer – Hemant Kr. Mahato, Admin/Ac officer – Abhijeet Dey & Manager – Subhasish Chakravarti from inception stage to final work completion.

We were ably supported by our Director – Mr. Manoj Kr. Verma, he also visited few sites & had interaction with GSPEC members.

The following activities were initiated during the implementation stage –

- 1) Layout work at field in the presence of Civil Engineer.
- 2) Manual digging at site by selected labour/beneficiary.
- 3) Maintenance of muster roll, inspection of same by IDF PC.
- 4) Preparation & submission of expenditure statement of each unit to JTDS for fund release.

On completion of work SOE, work completion certificate, photographs at various stages, xerox of muster roll & measurement book was submitted at JTDS office. GSPEC has received their share of fund.

Altogether sum of estimated value of the 10 ponds was Rs.21,08,747/-, final utilization amount of Rs.20,29,742/- has been sent to JTDS through GSPEC. NGO (IDF) will be receiving 9% of final utilization amount.

Work details along with beneficiary details from each structure

Sl. No.	Type of structure/Name of plot owner	Village	Pond (Size)	Beneficiary through labour work		Benefited from enhancement of irrigation facility	
				Male	Female	Family	Land covered in (Acre.)
1	Parmeshwar Jonko - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Bhoya	(100X100X10)	18	32	10	10
2	Sidiu Haiburu - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Bhoya	(100X100X10)	22	35	8	12
3	Birsa Ichagutu - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Bhoya	(50X50X10)	15	22	5	6
4	Balram Ichagutu - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Bhoya	(100X100X10)	25	37	12	15
5	Sidiu Ichagutu - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Bhoya	(100X100X10)	20	29	12	14
6	Sanjay Ichagutu - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Bhoya	(80X80X10)	17	27	8	12
7	Siram Purty - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Amrai	(100X100X10)	19	30	10	13
8	Rajen Jarika - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Sarda	(100X80X10)	19	28	8	12
9	Loto Ugursandi - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Sarda	(100X100X10)	21	33	12	15
10	Madki Jarika - Water harvesting tank (pond)	Sarda	(100X100X10)	18	29	10	12
Total				194	302	95	121



Verification of site by JTDS officials



Implementation work under progress



Visit of IDF Director & interaction



Pond work completed in Sharda village



Pond work completed in Bhoja village

Project Title	:	Addressing Kala-Azar, Health and Sanitation issues in North Bihar
Funder/Support Agency	:	CAF India
Starting date of the Project	:	15th May 2010
Coverage Vaishali)	:	District- 3 (Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and
Population	:	Block-5, Panchayats-12, Villages -18
HR Involved	:	Direct: 36000, Indirect 36000
	:	Project Manager - 1
	:	Field Staff – 3 Block Coordinator – 1

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, 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 2015.

Objectives

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

Activity and output

- **Social disease mapping & participatory planning**

In the 9 villages 18 social disease mapping and focus group discussion (FGD's) were conducted in which 360 people participated in which 35% participation were from female. The major participation was from PRI/ ASHA/ AWW/ ANM/ SHG/Social Leaders/beneficiaries/ etc. The major points discussed were:

- i. Improved rapport with community through disease and social mapping of the village.

- ii. Understanding on the knowledge, attitude and practice and health seeking behaviour focussing on Kala-Azar.
- i. Government entitlement and treatment facilities available for the kala-azar patient.
- ii. Promoting People's food habit and nutritional content



- **Participatory planning**

18 FGDs with communities in 9 villages conducted with an average of 20 community members with nearly 35% women participation. PRI/ASHA/AWW/ANM/SHG/key community members old (cured) Kala-azar patients and community people from all sections were present in the community meetings. Followings were the aspects that were clarified from the FGDs:

1. Understanding about awareness, knowledge and practices on health and hygiene with focus on Kala-azar developed:
 - Community had little awareness about Kala-azar;
 - prevailing situation of Kala-azar and its treatment (in case where Kala-azar exists). They only go to PHC and don't receive regular medicine and services;
 - To what extent people are availing Govt. health facility's support;
 - Existing practices about health and hygiene- Poor/mal practices exists;
 - Existing Nutrition habit among people and its importance, if not why. People had little habit of eating/preparing food in proper.
 - People give less priority on common illness and sanitation; Expenses for Kala-azar treatment incurred by an individual patient becomes a burden for the family;
 - Status of Govt. health services;
 - People's perception about Govt. health services not appreciating;
2. People's participation ensured
3. People's need identified that helped to plan

- **Health Camps**

27 health screening camp was organized in the 18 village in which 1332 people were examined. 172 suspected cases were tested for kala azar (RK-39 kit were used).

The health camp is being organized with the support of Doctor, ANM & lab technicians to aware the community on the Kala azar issues focussing on prevention and cure. This has been also done through audio message, posters and through mobile van. The suspected cases are further referred to the Primary Health Centre for the further confirmation and treatment. Time period for one health camp was 2 days. Activities under 2 day's health camp are listed and described below:

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.

All together 72 health camp were organised and outcome of health camp are mentioned below:

Outcome: >Nearly 18000 people were sensitized about Kala-azar;

- Health check up of 1258 people;
- RK -39 tests were done with 261 beneficiaries;
- Awareness among the community made on Kala-azar and its treatment status and people's knowledge about importance of nutrition value in different food item and existing practices.
- Relation developed with Govt. line depts./PRIs that led to assured support in program implementation.
- Exchange of ideas and support mechanism with Govt. line depts. continued.

● **Referral Services**

One of the key components of the project is the referral services. 64 suspected cases were identified and referred to the primary health centre. The referral services are followed after the RK-39 test. The cases have been referred to Mushahari PHC in Muzaffarpur, Jandaha PHC in Vaishali. Each referral cases are being tracked and follow up visits have been done. It has been ensured that the entire kalaazar patients get the proper and complete treatment. PHC has recognized the efforts made under the project in tracking down the kala-azar cases.

These 9 Kala-azar patients have been undergoing treatment under respective PHC (5 Mushahari PHC, Muzaffarpur, 3 Jandaha PHC Vishali and 1 kalyanpur PHC samstipur), Tracking and follow up activities for new and existing Kala -Azar cases in project areas is being continued.

Outcome: 07 cases of Kala Azar have been traced and tracked and followed up by field level project staff. i) PHC recognised efforts undertaken by this project as very meaningful one because it has been giving them an additional support.



• **Nutrition Promotion**

The patient suffering from Kala-azar needs special attention and nutritional food supplement



to recover from their illness. Through the community meeting and home visits, awareness is being raised on the key nutritional component and food behaviour. The patient is advised to increase the food intakes which are rich in fibre and iron. In the meeting there is active involvement of the PRI/ ASHA/ AWW/ SHG/ Social Leaders. 72 community meetings was conducted in 18 villages. 672 children from 18 schools

were also oriented on the nutritional components.

Outcome:- Awareness level has been improved on nutrition - green vegetable, diversified foods, etc. and its link with Kala-azar covered nearly: a total of 486 community people has attended the meeting. 2. Positive change in food intake behaviour has been reported among Kala-azar patients in particular and the common people to a little extent 3. Stakeholders (PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/key community members) got capacitated on nutrition and they are educating Kala Azar beneficiaries. 653 Children from 18 Schools were oriented on issues related to nutrition.

• **Quarantine Methods**

Key field level activities are conducted to control the breeding of the mosquitoes. The activities were as follows:

- Spray of bleaching power
- Fogging has been done

In the process community were involved in all the process.

• **Information, Education and Communication (IEC)**

Under the IEC activities, information board on Kala-azar has been installed in 18 villages and 6 primary health centres. The message board focus on the early detection of the disease, treatment facilities, prevention and precautionary measures to be adopted.

Information Board on Kala-azar has been installed in 18 village and 6 PHC. Messages like how to detect the disease, treatment facilities provided by government, precautions need to



take are written on both side of the board. Board Size- "5*4".

Awareness on services and facility provided by the Govt has been raised and access of these services has been also increased once it get diagnosed with Kala-Azar.

- **Street Plays:**

18 unit of street play has been conducted in the 18 villages in which approximately 2700 people were participated. The street play is the best tool to raise the awareness on the Kala-azar.



- **Nutrition promotion:**

149 community meetings was conducted in 18 villages in which discussion was held on the preparation of healthy and nutritious food. In the community meeting key active participants were the members of PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/ Social leaders/community members, etc. The meeting was also conducted in the 39 schools to educate the students.

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:**

Situations regarding health problems in the village came out. And possible solution has been derived out of discussion hold here among the committee members. ,2. Institutional structure for planning and implementation of WASH at the village level in 18 Villages has been formed 3. Regular discussion has been hold at the local level through formal meetings of water and sanitation committees. 4. Altogether 1584 community persons of 18 villages get oriented about health and hygiene aspects. 5. 1008 Children across 18 Schools were sensitized on health & Hygiene issues

Some of the key focus outcomes of the programs has been as follows;

- a) Situation of the village in context to the health
- b) Institutional structure for planning and implementation of the WASH in all 18 villages
- c) Regular meeting with the village level water and sanitation committee
- d) High coverage of the program reach to community members.
- e) 864 children from 18 schools have been sensitized on health and hygiene issues

Name of the Project	:Empowering Community For Combating Trafficking In Selected Areas Of Muzaffarpur District
Starting Date	: 1st April'2014
Supporting Agency	: The Freedom Fund /Geneva Global
Coverage	: 30 Villages of 10 Panchyats in Minapur & Mushahri (2) Blocks of Muzaffarpur District
Pop covered	: Direct- 2890 and Indirect- 7710
HR Involved	: Project Manager-01, Female Program Associate-01,BC-02, Field Worker-10, Instructors-06,Counselor-02

Background:

The word slavery doesn't sound good and it is fester for the civilized society but exists in different forms in our modern society. Every day women, men and children are trafficked to exhaust them in different mode of slavery, illegal work and trade. It is the trade of human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, bonded labour or forced labour, illegal by the law. Muzaffarpur is well connected to the nation through rail route and roadways. Muzaffarpur is focal points, 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 areas 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.

The overall context fairly indicates that Muzaffarpur is vulnerable for slavery and 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. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to slavery and 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 construction works, factories, sweat shops, agricultural plantations, or domestic service.

Scope of the Project:

As the issue of slavery and 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 anti slavery and 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 modern slavery and human trafficking and its consequences through various meeting/orientation/workshop/training.

GOAL:

Capacitating community to combat human trafficking and ensuring dignified life to the migrants/ agriculture labours in selected areas of Muzaffarpur district.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the project are:

- To make the community/CBOs and other stakeholders aware about trafficking and its consequences
- To capacitate the stakeholders for combating human trafficking / slavery.
- To promote livelihood among migrant families
- To formalize the ASTITVA and functionalize the Govt. authority/administration about human trafficking in the district.
- To advocate the trafficking issues in an effective way with the support of different stakeholders i.e. CBOs, PRI members, Govt. Officials etc. and network.

Strategies: in bullet points

1. Ensuring active community participation in the program through :
 - a. Enabling Environment
 - b. Community Organization, mobilization, sensitization etc.
 - c. Develop Capacity of targeted population/ CBOs.
2. Economic Empowerment of Out migrants families through Income Generation training and financial support and Women Empowerment to eradicate trafficking in the area.
3. Involving the PRI members at village/panchayat/block/ district level to advocate the issues of trafficking
4. Networking with CBOs, PRI members, NGOs to address the issues of trafficking and social atrocities.
5. Advocacy for combating the trafficking and social atrocities issues with the responsible Govt. Officials / Department .

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

- **Training Of Assessment Team On Baseline Assessment:**

A two days residential training programme on baseline assessment was organized for base line assessment team at Muzaffarpur. This programme was attended by 20 project's staff. The objective of this training programme was :

- To acquaint the participants on modern slavery and trafficking issues.
- To aware the participants on baseline importance and its assessment process.

In the training programme resource person made detail discussion on trafficking issues, related laws, human rights, child rights, government provisions etc. Apart from it he also discussed the process of assessment/ survey, code of conduct to be followed during assessment process, GATHER etc. After that he has done detail discussion on base line assessment format and mock exercise was also done. After the training programme participants seemed quite confident for baseline assessment.



• **Baseline Assessment:**

A project base line assessment is important to show the current status about trafficking scenario in the intervention area and be useful and essential for evaluation of the project to see the impact/changes. Before conduction of base line a planning and strategy development meeting was held. In that meeting it was decided to go first for Social cum resource map and on the basis of its findings i.e. labour of brick kilns, migrants etc. in the maximum number at the tola would be surveyed. So after the Social Mapping House Hold Survey is in progress in all thirty villages at those tolas where labour of brick kilns, migrants are in more numbers.



• **Training Of Project's Staff:**

A three days residential training programme of project's staff was organized on project's concept, philosophy, anti slaver & trafficking issues at Muzaffarpur. This programme was attended by 20 project's staff. The objective of this training programme was :



- To acquaint the participants on modern slavery and trafficking issues.
- To aware the participants on legal aspects of modern slavery, trafficking and government's provisions.

In the training programme resource person made detail discussion on trafficking issues, related laws, human rights, child rights, government provisions etc. The training programme was fully participatory. The used methodologies were games, role play etc.

- **Training Of SHG's Representatives:**

Altogether three residential trainings each one of three days were organized for SHG's representatives on group management, modern slavery, trafficking issues etc. at Muzaffarpur. All three trainings were fully residential. Total 77 representatives attended the training programs. The objectives of these training programs were:

- To acquaint the participants on project's delebrateries.
- To enhance the understanding of SHG representatives on modern slavery, trafficking issues, rights, social atrocities, related legal aspects etc.
- To acquaint the participants with group dynamics and management.

The trainings were fully participatory and resource persons dealt the topics on Modern Slavery, Trafficking issues, Rights, Right to Education, Legal Aspects, Group Dynamics, Group Management etc. in an interesting ways which helped participants to grasp them easily. To make the sessions more interesting games, role play and audio visual aids were used.



- **Training Of SHG's Members On Iga:**

To enhance the income level of the out-migrant and debt bounded agriculture labour's family a three days training program was organized at Muzaffarpur on vegetable cultivation. In this training program selected SHG's members were trained on vegetable cultivation. The main objective of this training program was:

- To motivate the participants / SHG members to opt vegetable cultivation as an enterprise.
- To ensure increased income level of the memmbers who are attending the training programme.

The core issue/contents of this training programme were," vegetable cultivation, pest management,seed treatment, organic farming,

nursery and seedling raising etc. After the training programme most of the memmbers shown their interest to initiate it for increasing their family's income. Altogether 35 members of SHG participated in the training Programme.



- **Orientation Of Children Forum's Leaders:**

A total three one day orientation programs were organized for the representatives of Children's forum. The main objectives of organizing these orientation programs were:

- To aware them on forum's management, it's functions, modern slavery, human rights, child rights, right to education, trafficking issues etc.
- To be a part in reducing child labour in their respective villages.

To make the orientation programs more effective power point and role play were used. After the orientation program participants seemed quite confident to address the issues in an effective way.



• **Orientation Of Village Surveillance Committee's Representatives:**

Total two orientation programmes each one of one day were organized for the representatives of Village Surveillance Committee. The main objectives of organizing this orientation programme were:

- To aware them on committee's objective, its management & functions, modern slavery, human rights, child rights, right to education, safer migration, trafficking issues etc.
- To be a part in reducing modern slavery in their respective villages.



To make the orientation programmes more effective power point was used. After the orientation programme participants seemed quite confident to address the issues in an effective way.

• **Orientation Of Pri Members And Influential Person:**

A total two orientation programmes were organized for PRI and influential person at block level and it was attended by 60 participants. Before conduction the programmes a meeting of project's staff was held and it was decided to orient the stakeholders on reducing the modern slavery, minimizing the trafficking and ensure safer migration in their respective villages. In the programme stakeholders got aware on:

- Modern Slavery
- Human Rights
- Child Rights
- Right to Education
- Trafficking issues
- Safer Migration and
- legal implications related to all the issues



To ensure the safer migration minimize the trafficking risks in their locality stakeholders were asked to have list of migrants with their full details.

• **Orientation To Shg's Members:**

Altogether two orientation programmes were organized for SHG's members. The main objective of conducting such orientation was:

- To capacitate the members on the issues of anti slavery & trafficking, rights, right to education etc. so that they can address the related issues with enhanced knowledge.

The programmes were quite participatory and the participants shared their experiences, views and opinions also and all these made the programmes fruitful and effective.

- **Orientation To Adolescent Girls:**



Two orientation programmes were held for the adolescent girls of out migrants/ debt (agriculture) labour families. The purpose of organizing such programmes were to sensitize and aware the girls on modern slavery, sex trafficking, child rights, right to education etc. so that they can sensitize other girls of the community and be helpful in minimizing the threat of trafficking. Altogether adolescent girls participated in the programmes. At the end of the programme, girls shown their interest and

concern to be active for minimizing it in their localities.

- **Orientation To Adolescent Boys:**

A total three orientation programmes each one of one day were held for the adolescent boys of out migrants/ debt (agriculture) labour families. The purpose of organizing such programmes were to sensitize and aware the boys on modern slavery, sex trafficking, child rights, right to education etc. so that they can sensitize other boys of the community and be helpful in minimizing the threat of slavery and trafficking. At the end of the programme boys were enthusiastic and shown their interest and concern to be active for minimizing it.



- **Interface Meeting With The Children Of Bal Jag Jagi Kendra:**

Total four interface meetings were held with the children of Bal Jag Jagi Kendras. A total 146 children attended these meetings. The basic objectives of organizing these meetings were:

- To aware the children on child labour, child rights, Right to education etc.
- To mobilize them to join the formal school.

During the meetings participatory methods were used to ensure their active participation in the program and aware them on the issues. They were also asked to gather information of those children who are working. They responded positively.



- **Interface Meeting With Pri Members & Influential Person:**

Total four interface meetings were held with PRI members & influential persons and these were attended by 108 participants. The main objectives of organizing these meetings were:

- To sensitize the PRI members & influential persons on the issues of anti slavery & trafficking issues, rights, right to education, govt. Provisions etc.
- To mobilize the PRI members & influential persons to address these issues with more perfection and in an effective way.

In the meetings participants participated actively and shown their deep concern to deal the concerning issues in an effective way.



- **Theme Camp With Out Migrant's Family Members (Shg):**

Two theme camps were organized for SHG members and these were attended by 87 members. During their monthly meetings they are becoming aware on modern slavery and trafficking issues. To sensitize them more on the issues theme camps were organized. In the programmes discussions were made on human rights, child rights, right to education, trafficking issues, government provisions etc. They were asked to take initiatives to get benefits of government schemes and put their children in school. All participants shown their keen interest and assured in this regard.

- **Workshop To Develop Condenses Course Curriculum For Bal Jag Jagi Kendra & Adolescent Centers:**

To make the centers more attractive and useful condense course curriculum was developed and for that a workshop was organized at Muzaffarpur. All 20 staff participated in that workshop. This workshop was facilitated by Mr. Bhanuja Sharan Lal. The main objectives of organizing this workshop were:

- To acquaint the participants on project's delebrateries.
- To enhance the understanding of project's personnel on course condensed curriculum.
- To scale up the instructors on joyful learning and center management.

All through, the whole workshop was participatory and sessions were facilitated smoothly by the resource person. To maintain interest level of the children at centers tools & techniques were developed and stress was given to ensure conducive environment at the centers. To make the course more conducive it is segregated in four parts i.e. Educational Aspects, Skill Development, Human Rights Education, Constructive aspects. After this workshop project's personnel seemed quite confident to run the centers with improved manner.

- **Workshop To Develop Lesson Plan For Bal Jag Jagi Kendra & Adolescent Centers:**

To maintain the interest level of children at centers is important and for that these centers should be operated in a systematic way. Therefore there should be proper lesson plan at the centers. In this connection a workshop was organized at Muzaffarpur which was attended by all 20 project's personnel. The main objectives of organizing this workshop were:

- To acquaint the project's personnel on lesson plan development for the centers.
- To scale up the instructors on joyful learning and center management.

During workshop resource person stressed that lesson plan should be developed in such a way that it must be helpful in mentoring the children to join the Formal Education System. So, it becomes important to maintain their interest level and for that environment at the centers must be joyful and conducive. More over learning session should be interesting and informative.

• **Counseling Cum Health Camp:**

To provide proper guidance on the issues of anti slavery & trafficking, migration etc. two counseling cum health camps each one of one day got organized at both the blocks i.e. Minapur and



Mushahri of Muzaffar pur



districts. In these camps altogether 156 community members of targeted community were counseled. Apart from counseling medical treatment was also provided to the children of migrants. In the counseling

camp posters, Philip charts and visual aids were used to sensitize the community members.

• **Wall Writing/ Painting:**

Altogether 30 wall paintings were done at targeted 30 villages. Before painting team held the meeting and finalized the pictorial matter with suitable slogans. All matters are focused on slavery & trafficking issues and education. After finalizing the matter it was discussed with the painter. Apart from it 30 spots were finalized at different locations and consents were taken with the owner or responsible persons. Then finally wall writing was done. These walls paintings would be helpful in sensitizing and aware the community member on slavery & trafficking issues.



• **Developing Iec Materials:**

During the reporting quarter IEC were developed in form of Philip Chart and poster. First of all, team members held the meeting and finalized the mater for each IEC. The theme of IEC materials are covering slavery, trafficking, education and other relevant issues. After finalizing the matter it was shared with other staff. After receiving valuable suggestions maters were upgraded and given to the



cartoonist. Cartoonist illustrated the cartoons and shared with the team. The team reviewed the illustrated cartoons and provided its suggestions. As per suggestion illustration got upgraded and approved by procurement committee. 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 masses.

- **Block Level Sensitization Workshop:**

Altogether two workshops each one at Minapur and Mushahri blocks in Muzaffarpur districts were organized to sensitize and mobilize the block level officials along with other stakeholders on modern slavery & trafficking issues. In these workshops baseline information were also shared to update the officials and other stakeholders about existing situations in context of modern slavery, trafficking and its related issues. These workshops proved helpful to clear the understanding on modern slavery, trafficking etc. They also shown their concern and promised to address these issues in an effective way.



- **Nukkad Natak:**

To aware the masses nukkad natak were organized in all the working areas. The nukkad natak team, Gati Vidhi, Patna performed the shows in both blocks i.e. Minapur and Mushahri. After finalization of Nukkad Natak team discussion was made on theme with the head of the team. Than natak team prepared the script of play and done the rehearsal. After that final plays were played at 10 different spots of both the blocks. It helped in making clear understanding of the masses on the issues of modern slavery and trafficking issues and its consequences.



- **Solidarity Events:**

Altogether 3 Solidarity Events Were Observed In Form Of World Trafficking Prohibition Day, Children's Day and World Human Right's Day. In these programmes different stakeholders i.e. SHG's members, adolescent girls of adolescent centers, children of NFE centers etc participated. On these days' rallies, drawing competition etc. got organized. Different stakeholders shared their views at the occasions. Experts also delivered their speeches on the issues and gave stress to put the children at schools and ensure dignified life for all.



- **Bal Jag Jagi Kendra:**

Altogether four Bal Jag Jagi Kendra two in each blocks i.e. Minapur & Mushahri of Muzaffarpur district is going on smoothly and there are 152 children at the centres. Apart from literacy classes they also got aware on the issues of child labour, child rights, right to education etc. These centers are well managed.

- **Kishori Kendra:**

Two Kishori Kendras, One in each block, were established for the adolescent girls. Altogether 90 Kishories are ensuring their presence at the kendras. Both the centres are going on properly. Apart from educational activities they are getting skills in Income Generation Activities i.e. flower making, decoration items, swing etc. and also involved in extra curriculum activities i.e. life skill education, general awareness on current affairs etc.

- **Meeting With CBOs:**

Meetings were held with the different CBOs i.e. Village Surveillance Committee, Village Level Children's Forum, Adolescent Groups etc. on monthly basis. In the meetings discussions were made on:

- Objectives of the groups
- Role & responsibilities of representatives
- Functions of groups
- Modern Slavery & Trafficking, social atrocities
- Rights
- Government provisions etc.

The meetings proved helpful in developing clear understanding on the said issues.

- **Meeting With SHGs:**

Meetings were held with the SHGs on monthly basis and apart from thrift activity discussions were made on modern slavery, rights, right to education, trafficking issues, government provisions etc. Members are becoming aware on the issues and vibrant gradually.



- **Monthly Review Meeting:**

To review the programme progress and execute the activities properly altogether 12 monthly meetings were held in both the districts and these were attended by the project's staff.

Output:

- 77 representatives of SHGs attended the training programme on group management, anti slavery & trafficking issues, rights etc.
- 35 members of SHGs attended the training programme on vegetable cultivation.
- 108 PRI members and Social Leaders got oriented on anti slavery & trafficking issues, its consequences, safe migration, proper advocacy etc.
- 598 women of SHG got aware on anti slavery & trafficking issues, its consequences, human rights, child rights, safe migration etc.
- 152 children joined the Non Formal Education center.
- 90 adolescent girls joined the adolescent center.

Outcomes:

- 5 Women members of brick kiln/ debt bounded agriculture labour's families (SHG) initiated vegetable cultivation as an Income Generation Activities after attending training programme on IGA.
- 149 children of brick kiln labours/ debt (Agr.) labour are regular at the literacy center.
- 82 adolescent girls are ensuring their presence at adolescent centers.
- PRI members registered the migrants at all 30 working villages.

Achievements:

- 5 drop out children were linked with the schools.
- 57 children were rescued and counseled and many of them handed over to their natural guardians and rest are at CWC, Muzaffarpur.
- 2 children freed from the child labour and enrolled at the literacy centers.
- 254 children of NFE centers and adolescent girls of adolescent centers organized rally programme to sensitize the community on the issues of anti slavery & trafficking, child rights, education etc.

Challenges:

The major challenges were:

- To stop re-trafficking of the freed children
- Less sensitized officials at field/ block level
- Apathy from the official sides as they were busy in performing their primeresponsibility.
- Threatening by the owner of brick kilns to the field workers.
- Strong Network of traffickers.

Case Study- 1

Name: Maneesha Kumari

Age: 12 years

Mother's Name: Smt. Renu Devi

Father's Name: Ram Nath Sah

Village: Narauli Dih

Panchayat: Narauli

Block: Mushahri

Distt: Muzaffarpur



Narauli Dih is one of the under developed village of Mushahri block and situated at the distance of 10 Kms. from block head quarter in the North East. The population of this village is dominated by SCs and followed by OBCs. The main source of livelihood of SC community is wage earning at brick kilns. Some of the families are agriculture labours and who are mostly in debts.

Manisha Kumari is just 12 years old girl. Her parents are agriculture labour and living in very poor condition. Manisha is their third child out of five. Before joining Adolescent Centers she was a child labour. She was working as a domestic servant in a well off family of the same village. That family is her distance relative and engaged her without paying any monetary benefits. They were just providing her food only. After intervention of The Freedom Fund supported slavery project, project's staff visited that village and organized a meeting with the family members of out migrants who are working in brick kilns and agriculture labours. In that meeting mother's of Manisha was also present and heard all about slavery, child labour and trafficking issues. Manisha was also there. She also heard the

discussed things and told her mother that **Ab Hum kaam kare na jabai. Hum hun ab parehe jabai aur sab kuchh seekh ke aage barhbai.** When adolescent center got started she joined it and attending the classes on regular basis. She learned alphabet and practicing to make paper bag. This will help her to contribute in family income. Now she is not working as a domestic servant and seems quite happy.

Case Study- 2

Name: Pawan Kumar

Age: 12 years

Mother's Name: Smt. Poonam Devi

Father's Name: Shri Sudheer Sahani

Village: Kanth Bishanpur

Panchayat: Raghopur

Block: Minapur

Distt: Muzaffarpur



Kanth Bishanpur is one of the under developed village of Minapur block and situated at the distance of 5 Kms. from block head quarter in the South East. The population of this village is dominated by SCs and followed by OBCs. The main source of livelihood of SC community is wage earning at brick kilns. Some of the families are agriculture labours and are mostly in debts.

Pawan Kumar is just 12 years old boy. His parents are agriculture labour and living in debt. Pawan is the second child of his parents. Before joining Bal Jag Jagi Kendra he was working at liquor (Tari) shop at Muzaffarpur and use to visit his house once or twice in a month. He was working at the shop for twelve to fourteen hours and getting Rs. 500.00 per month apart from food. After intervention of The Freedom Fund supported slavery project, project's staff visited that village and organized a meeting with the family members of out migrants who are working in brick kilns and agriculture labours to form the SHG. Mother of Pawan also joined the SHG and started attending meetings on regular basis. In those meetings discussions were made on slavery, child labour and trafficking issues. Mother of Pawan got aware on these issues and realise her mistake for making her son child labour. She talked with her husband and went to Muzaffarpur to bring back her son. When she visited the working place of her son she found that Pawan was sick and not cared by the owner. She talked with the owner and asked to pay for treatment. Initially that fellow was not ready but after her threatening of filing FIR he provided the amount of Rs. 1000.00 for the treatment. After treatment she admitted Pawan at Bal Jag Jagi Kendra, Kanth Bishanpur. She also told that in coming year she will put Pawan in formal school.

Case Study - 3 NO TO CHILD LABOUR

Name: Lal Babu Kumar

Age: 13 Years

Father's Name: Shri Ananadi Manjhi

Mother's Name: Smt. Bindeshwari Devi

Village : Narauli Kaleyana

Panchayat: Narauli

Block : Mushahri

District: Muzaffarpur



Narauli Kaleyana is a village of Mushahri block. It is situated at the distance of 15 Kms in north east from block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by Maha Dalit- Mushar (Extreme SC) community and followed by Dalit community. The prime source of livelihood for Maha Dalit families is labour in brick kilns, agriculture wage labour, where as other community members are daily wage earners.

Mr. Anandi Manjhi, resident of Narauli Kaleyana ,also belongs to Maha Dalit community and working in brick kiln. He is under paid and always lives in debt. To repay the loan all his family members are

working at the brick kiln. He has 4 children and Lal Babu is at 3rd number. Lal Babu was assisting his father at brick kiln and out of school. After inception of The Freedom Fund & Geneva Global supported ECCT Project his mother Smt. Bindeshwari Devi joined the Self Help Group and started attending group meetings on regular basis. In the meeting she came to know about the ill effects of slavery & trafficking and about right to education also. All these made her to think over the future of her son. She talked to her husband and told him to put Lal Babu in school. Initially he was not ready as Lal Babu was contributing in family income but her wife's regular evocation prevailed him to send Lal Babu to school. In the main time Mr. Kirpal Manjhi one of the active member of Village Surveillance Committee also helped Bindeshwari Devi to convince Anandi Manjhi to put his son in school. He narrated all about government schemes which are going on in schools. Mr. Kirpal Manjhi told him that he was also not aware about all these things but started attending the meetings of Village Surveillance Committee and knew all these things. Finally, Lal Babu got enrolled in school and attending the classes on regular basis. When he was contacted and asked about his feelings he told with smile face that, "Ab Hum Ko Bahut Achha Lagta Hai. Apne Sathi Log Ke Sath Jate Hain aur Khelte Bhi Hain. Ab Kabhi School Nahi Chhorenge." Bindeshwari Devi also told that it all happened due to project's initiatives.

Case Study - 4 A WAY FORWARD FOR BETTER LIFE

Name: Yogendra Kumar
Age: 14 Years
Father's Name: Late Shri Mahendra Ram
Mother's Name: Smt. Lalia Devi
Village & P.O: Budhnagra
Panchayat: Dumari
Block : Mushahri
District: Muzaffarpur



Budhnagara is a village of Mushahri block. It is situated at the distance of 17 Kms in north east from block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by Extreme Backward Class and followed by Maha Dalit (SC) community. The prime source of livelihood for Maha Dalit families is labour in brick kilns, agriculture wage labour, whereas for other community members agriculture and daily wage earnings are the prime source of income.

Smt. Lalia Devi, resident of Budhnagra belongs to Maha Dalit community and working as agriculture labour and vending of vegetables. She is under paid and always lives in debt. She has 5 sons and Yogendra is youngest one. The elder three sons got separated and enjoying with their families. Whereas Lalia Devi struggling with hardship of life. Her fourth son is working in Patna as a labor in construction work and saves meager amount, which is not enough to repay the loan. So Yogendra started working at field and rearing animals on daily wages. In December'14 he came in the contact of neighboring villager who influenced him to go to outside. So, he booked the train ticket for Kolkutta. When Lalia Devi came to know about it became worried as her son is just 14 years old and never gone to outside the village. She talked to him but he was rigid to go to Kolkata. As Lalia Devi is the member of SHG so, she uses to attend its meeting on regular basis. In the meeting of December'14 when Lalia Devi came to attend meeting, she discussed about her son's rigidness with members. The members talked her and asked her to recall all about the child labour and its ill effects, which are discussed in the meetings. Members asked her not to send her son for work. She replied that she tried her best to convince her son but he is not ready to change his plan. Then members visited the Lalia Devi's house and talked with Yogendra convinced him to stay at home and join the school. Finally Yogendra got convinced and cancelled his ticket and join the government school.

Name of the Project	: Building Cross Border Flood resilience through Early warning system across Koshi River
Starting Date	: 1st April'2014
Supporting Agency	: Lutheran World Relief
Coverage	: 15 Villages of Birpur Block of Supaul District
Pop covered	: Direct- 2890 and Indirect- 7710
HR Involved	: Project Manager-01, Program Associate -01, Field Worker-08

Goal

The project title "Building Cross Border Flood resilience through Early warning system across Koshi River basin" is being implemented by Integrated Development Foundation since August 2013 with an aim to increase the resiliency of the communities through system improvisation that includes early warning system, institution building at community level and capacity building of village institution. Till September in a small span of time, the project team has conducted couple of activities such as individual interactions with government official, CBOs, facilitation meeting in all 10 villages to identify disaster management committees and identification of resource person for commissioning the study on early warning system. Although the project is in its initial phase of implementation but these will definitely contribute in accomplishing the goal as these activities will be valuable in developing systems and building institutions at community level.

Objective

To increase the capacity of Cross-border communities in Saptari, Nepal and Supaul, India to access (receive and use) real time information on flood warnings.

Activities

- **Cross-Border Citizen Forums are formed and strengthened.**

Cross border citizen's forum have been established in Supaul and Saptari with equal participation of women and By-laws have been developed after consultations by the citizen forum members from Saptari, Nepal & Supaul, India. Interface meetings were conducted between the citizen forum (India and Nepal) to exchange learning and discussing action plan.

- **Early Warning System was developed and used by the target communities.**

To enhance the resilience, Cross Border Citizen's Forum has been established and a virtual development of cross border joint action plan has been developed. Meeting of citizen's forum was conducted in Supaul and Saptari. Community Based Early Warning Communication plans were developed and has been used as a vital tool at both the locations to ensure smooth flow of early warning information with strong upstream and downstream linkages. An interlinked flowchart has been developed at citizen's forum & Early warning communication in Supaul, India and Saptari, Nepal Communication flow chart have resulted in 50% decrease in lag time on transmission of early warning information. Cross border citizen forum collaborate and used the information transmitted and relay it further, thus ensuring successful real time information on flood warning. As a result

4:14 communities i.e. 10 in India and 4 in Nepal have successfully responded to real time information on flood warning by the end of the project.

- **Local government agencies, civil societies (CSO) and community based organizations (CBO) in India and Nepal have (or developed improved communications on flood warnings.**

A communication system has been developed in consultation with jointly by the local government, CSOs and CBOs by the end of the project alongwith the varied stakeholder's including Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department, Civil administration, District Disaster Management Authority.

Wall Paintings have been set up in the intervened villages to show the flow of warning messages from various sources (i.e. from Saptari, Nepal, Kosi Barrage control room) and reaching the last person in the community.

Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department has been provided with an exhaustive list of contact persons with their mobile numbers across the intervened villages, from Panchayats of the intervened block, NGO representatives in the districts falling in the Kosi Region (Nepal-Saptari & Sunsari & India- Saharsa, Madhepura, Araria), Media representatives in these districts. A finalized communication system has been developed.

A Joint action plan has been developed on real time Early Warning System by using the flowchart and jointly collaborated with KVS, Saptari and Nepal. This resulted in improved coordination with KVS, Saptari, and Nepal in providing meeting opportunities for cross border citizen's forum.

- **Cross-border communities have an improved upstream and downstream two-way communication system.**

- a. A communication system has been established in the 10 villages in Supaul, India and 4 villages in Saptari, Nepal. It has been established at the community level. 10 Wall paintings (printed) have been put up showcasing the flow of information, as well as signalling & warning strategies (coloured flags, siren, megaphones, whistles, torches, and information boards) are in place. Mock Drills have been conducted in all the 10 villages to practice the signalling & warning system.
- b. 80% of target beneficiaries in the 10 villages in Supaul, India and 4 villages in Nepal have the knowledge and skills to use the communication system. Signaling and warning techniques such as use of flags, siren, whistle, megaphones & torches have resulted in majority of the people gaining knowledge on the same.

- **Cross-border communities have developed and practiced flood risk preparedness and mitigation plans**

Altogether 14 flood risk preparedness and mitigation plans were developed for the 14 communities in India (10 in India and 4 in Nepal). HVCA enables local priorities to be identified and appropriate action taken to reduce disaster risk and assists in the design and development of programmes that are mutually supportive and responsive to the needs of the people most closely concerned.

About 80% of target beneficiaries were familiar with flood risk preparedness and mitigation plans in each of these communities by the help of HVCA along with DMC members/village volunteers'. Emergency evacuation drills have been conducted in all the 10 intervened villages with involvement of trainers from the Indian Red Cross Society who put forth a

scenario to the DMC members and asked people to enact the role of their respective task forces.

- **Village-level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) are formed**

10 DMCs have been formed in the 10 intervention villages with a total of 208 members (77 F and 131 M). Due to short duration of the project fortnight meetings were conducted to strengthen the DMCs. DMC members have been stringent on the rules/ regulations developed. By laws and procedures have also been developed for the DMC committee. The meetings were a big success as it Strengthen & brought about uniformity among the members as over 90% attendance on an average in all 10 villages was seen.

- **District & village level disaster preparedness plans are in place.**

14 Village-level Disaster Preparedness Plans (10 in India, 4 in Nepal) have been developed and adopted by the DMCs which was further consulted with the Mukhiyas & ward members of the intervened Panchayats in Supaul, India. Resource maps have been developed for all 10 intervened villages through consultations with the DMC members. Locations have been identified for the wall paintings in all 10 intervened villages. 14 resource maps (10 in India, 4 in Nepal) are visible in the 14 villages in Supaul District and 4 villages in Saptari District, Risk assessment (HVCA) exercises have been conducted in all 10 intervened villages.

Other Activities

1. **3 Interface Meetings** were conducted this quarter which involved 61 participants (55M, 6F), including participation of Mukhiyas, Upmukhiya, elected Panchayats representatives, media persons, Superintendent Engineer & Executive Engineer of Water Resources Department, GoB.



2. **1 meeting with 50 representatives was conducted with District Disaster management authority**, Disaster management committees, water resource dept. and

Media to highlighting the need. 37 participants (31M, 6F) of Disaster management committees, water resource dept. and Media was the part of the meeting which was conducted to highlight the need, GAPS and support required on EWS involving.

3. The **assessment** was conducted on existing upstream & downstream communication system & indigenous knowledge on EWS and mitigating disaster risk.

Meeting was organised to share the findings of the EWS assessment conducted which involved 55 participants (47M, 8F) including elected Panchayats representatives (Mukhiyas & ward members) and media persons.

4. **2 Wall paintings** each in the strategic locations in each of the 10 villages to sensitize community about information on Flood Early Warning was displayed.
5. Training was conducted to **orient 21 DMC members** (17M, 4F) on existing SOPs (standard operating procedures) on flood Management which includes checklist for pre, during & post flood actions laid out by GoB as well as district disaster management plan.
6. One **Exposure visit** of 20 DMC representatives (2 each from 10 DMCs) to existing District Emergency operation centres was organised.
7. **Mock Drill exercises** were conducted in all the 10 villages with trainers from Indian Red Cross Society. A scenario was built and then all the task forces i.e. Early Warning, Search & Rescue, Health & Sanitation, Relief & Assessment flung into action to display their roles & responsibilities in the awake of a disaster situation. Emergency equipments & items were made to use during the mock drills attracting a huge gathering in the village.
8. One Hazard, Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment Exercise (HVCA) in all 10 villages with DMC members was conducted.
9. Concepts of **Jan Suvidha (People's Services) introduced** at the community level with a monthly membership fee for the members of the entire community.

Challenges

1. Superintendent of Engineer, Kosi Barrage circle retired on 31st Jan'14.
2. The conflict amidst members in relation to positioning of emergency equipments at village level.
3. Seeking permission from administrative officials for positioning the hoarding in the block/District

Photographs





AUDITED FINANCIAL STATUS OF IDF FOR FY 2014-15

FY 2014-15

Receipt and Payment

Receipts	Total Amount	Payments	Total Amount
To Opening Balance		By Training/Capacity Building	3543740.00
Cash in hand	32356.74	By Orientation	1103844.00
Cash at Bank		By Disaster Risk Reduction/Mitigation	0.00
State Bank Of India Patna-IDF Main A/c	653565.34	By BLA/ Increase Food and Income Security	341306.00
State Bank Of India patna-FCRA Account	3491394.55	By Direct Action With Community, Mob. CL Cord	533587.00
State Bank Of India Patna-CLP	9525.00	By Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	4277877.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-FCRA	7239.00	By Emergency Food Security&Vuln Livlih (EFSVL)	199445.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-CLP	493.00	By Advocacy and Networking	24300.00
State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur	1597.18	By Awareness Building	9424824.00
State Bank Of India Hazipur -FCRA	276688.00	By Stakeholder Meeting	0.00
State Bank Of India Chaibasa-FCRA	393510.00	By Solidarity Events	207618.00
State Bank Of India Palamu-FCRA	5423.34	By Cluster Level Meeting /VLC Meeting	47291.00
State Bank Of India CKP	4422.00	By Project Monitoring, Evaluation Review Meeting	731097.00
State Bank Of India Ranchi	353643.40	By Workshop/Seminar	438897.00
State Bank Of India Rajkharswan	2972.00	By IEC/ Material Printing	663780.00
Union Bank Of India	4417.00	By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	785596.00
Bank of Boroda,Patna	35353.50	By Flood Relief	3328.00
Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	2999.00	By Implementation Support, Opertn expenses Adm	2739648.00
To Plan International (INDIA)	17177500.00	By Exposure Visit	38904.00
To Lutheran World Relief	3256762.60	By Program Support	1900481.50
To Oxfam India	2200000.00	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	2765643.00
To CEDPA	885397.00	By Salaries and Benefit	8536828.07
To Geneva Global	3074940.00	By Assets (Anexure-2)	247807.00
To Dan Church Aid	1321763.61	By Bank Charges	22793.00
To Corstone	3016050.00	By Payable	470801.00
To UNICEF ,Patna	5283400.00	By IDF FCRA	365099.48
To CAF India	492365.00	By TDS	432466.00
To Global Sanitation Fund-NRMC India Pvt Ltd	4324661.00	By IDF-Head Office (Main Account)	14779.00
To Membership Fee	9000.00	By Staff Walfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	208925.93
To Jharkhand Tribal Development Society	50000.00	By DCA Project	21394.73
To Photocopying	9423.00	By Pahal Project	5795.00
To IDF Overhead - LWR Project	10000.00	By PCI -New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	7497.00
To Sale of Old News Paper/Paper/old Battery/	11240.00	By Oxfam India-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	320.00
To UNICEF Project	14779.00	By Loan & Advance	160854.00
To Miscellanous Receipts/IncomeSBI-IDF Main Account	16540.00	By Closing Balance	7618522.42
To DCA Project	172232.34	Cash in hand	29530.74
To IPAS Project	21394.73	State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	866865.35
To EPF Amount (FC+Non FC)	38976.50	State Bank of India-Patna (CLP)	9628.00
To IDF- Plan Vaishali	9888.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur (CLP)	512.00
To IDF- Muzaffarpur	5795.00	State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	5559815.26
To Corestone -Youth first (TL)	178048.14	State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	212374.50
To Donation	126470.00	State Bank of India-Samastipur FCRA Account	13818.50
To Emerency Kit -Rakesh Mohan	2095.00	State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA Account	300647.00
To Sale of Old Photocopying (By Back)	10000.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA Account	8025.00
To Sale of Old Motorcycle	10000.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur	1597.18
To Sundry Deposits	140950.50	State Bank of India-CKP	4598.00
To Interest From Main Account	70119.00	State Bank of India-Ranchi	367693.40
To Interest From FCRA	167600.00	State Bank of India-Rajkharsawan	136878.00
To Interest From Project Office	118453.66	Union Bank of India- Silli Ranchi	4595.00
To Retd -Loan and Advance	383646.00	Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	3120.00
		Bank Of Boroda	98824.50
Total Rs	47885089.13	Total Rs	47885089.13

Date: 23 Sept 1914
Place: Patna

-SD-
Manoj K Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation

-SD- For V Jha & Company
Niraj Kr. Sinha Chartered Accountant
Treasurer -SD-
IDF V.K. Jha (Proprietor)

Income Expenditure
FOR FY 2014-15

EXPENDITURE	Total Amount	I N C O M E	Total Amount
To Training/Capacity Building	3546189.00	By Plan India	17177500.00
To Orientation	1123844.00	By Lutheran World Relief	3256762.60
To Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	0.00	By Dan Church Aid	1321763.61
To Base Line Assessment /Increase Food and Income Security	341306.00	By Corstone	3016050.00
To Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization	555500.00	By Oxfam India	2200000.00
To Water and sanitation	4277877.00	By CEDPA	885397.00
To Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL)	199445.00	By Geneva Global	3074940.00
To Advocacy and Networking	24300.00	BY UNICEF, Patna	5283400.00
To Awareness Building	9570458.00	By CAF India	492365.00
To Stakeholder Meeting	0.00	By Jharkhand Tribal Development Coop	50000.00
To Solidarity Events	217477.00	By Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NR MC	4324661.00
To Cluster Level Meeting /VLC Meeting	47291.00	By Membership Fee	9000.00
To Review Meeting	731097.00	By Photocopying	9423.00
To Workshop	442492.00	BY Misce. Receipts/Contribution/Income	16540.00
To IEC/ Material Printing	663780.00	By Sale of Old Motorcycle	10000.00
To Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	785596.00	By IDF Overhead - LWR Project	10000.00
To Flood Relief	3328.00	By Sale of Old News Paper/Paper/old Battery/	11240.00
To Implementation Support Operaexpenses and Admin Cost	2787264.00	By Donation	126470.00
To Exposure Visit	38904.00	By Interest	356172.66
To Program Support	1924217.50		
To PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	2780571.00		
To Salaries and Benefit	8629984.00		
To Bank Charges	22793.00		
To Oxfam India	320.00		
To Loss of Photocopying machine	5552.00		
To Project Concern International	7497.00		
To Staff Welfare	245022.00		
To Depreciation :			
Computer and Inverter set	61761.00		
Motorcycle	108053.00		
Printer	11110.00		
Bicycle	8105.00		
Furniture and Fixture	35675.00		
Generators	23286.00		
Telephone	159.00		
Water Filter	2760.00		
Camera	14146.00		
Photocopying Machine	26724.00		
Fax Machine	399.00		
Fogging Machine	14506.00		
Refrigator	379.00		
Gas Connection	6.00		
Invetor	816.00		
Handycam	1328.00		
Pen Drive	4.00		
PA System	734.00		
LCD	15453.00		
Cooler	410.00		
Fan	121.00		
White Board With stand	413.00		
To Balance Being Excess of Income Over Expenditure ie Surplus C/O to Balance Sheet	2333232.37		
Total Rs.	41631684.87	Total Rs.	41631684.87

Date: 23 Sept 1914
Place: Patna

-SD-
Manoj K Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation

-SD- For V Jha & Company
Niraj Kr. Sinha Chartered Accountant
Treasurer -SD-
IDF V.K. Jha (Proprietor)

Previous Year 2013-2014		Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Previous Yr t 2013-2014	ASSETS	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
BALANCE SHEET FY 2014-15							
5991206.15	Surplus B/F From I & E A/c	5991206.15		86705.00	Computer, UPS and Inverter	86705.00	
	Add: Surplus during the year	3630859.21			Add:-During the Year	16000.00	
	Less: Defit During the year	1297626.84			Less : Depreciation 60%	61761.00	40944.00
	Less: Defit Previously the year		8324438.52	7105.00	Printer	7105.00	
5000.00	Auditor Remuneration		5000.00		Add:-During the Year	11410.00	
	Community Revolving Fund			464144.00	Less : Depreciation 60%	11110.00	7405.00
234117.00	Palamu		234117.00		Motorcycle	464144.00	
413787.00	Garhwa		413787.00		Add:-During the Year	56681.00	
	Youth First –Corestone(TL)		178048.14	40519.00	Less : Depreciation 20%	108053.00	412772.00
260311.48	IDF FCRA Account		125843.14		Bicycle	40519.00	
	IDF main Account-For EPF A/c		11099.50		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
11183.00	IIE-IIHMR		11183.00	295680.00	Less : Depreciation 20%	8105.00	32414.00
23949.00	LDOE		23949.00		Furniture and Fixture	295680.00	
15558.00	MTF Campaign		15558.00		Add:-During the Year	61076.00	
39781.26	IDF Vais& Muz/Plan Chai /LGBB		45577.26	155239.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	35675.00	321081.00
9198.00	Water Aid-EPB		9198.00		Generator	155239.00	
	IPAS Project		21394.73		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
338794.50	IDF-Non FCRA Account-Main		324015.50	1588.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	23286.00	131953.00
	Payable at :-		0.00		Telephone Set	1588.00	
18000.00	Office Rent		9460.00	27602.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	159.00	1429.00
126633.00	Travel/Mobilit/ Logistic/Cord		140816.50		Water Filter	27602.00	
674402.00	Honorarium / Fringe Benefit		556318.50	122813.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	2760.00	24842.00
25954.00	Cluster Level Coordination/Mob		40421.00		Camera	122813.00	
6000.00	Workshop -Women Res. Bill		6000.00		Add:-During the Year	18640.00	
37445.00	Awareness Building		900.00	94159.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	14146.00	127307.00
8890.00	Solidarity Events				Photocopying Machine	94159.00	
	Emergency Kit -		2095.00		Add:-During the Year	84000.00	
36320.00	Training/capacity Building -		0.00	2658.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	42276.00	135883.00
32022.00	Orientation -Mahalaxmi Sweets		0.00		Fax Machine	2658.00	
10000.00	CB for Sanitation Entitlement		10000.00	96704.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	399.00	2259.00
23600.00	Diarrhea Study		23600.00		Fogging Machine	96704.00	
40596.00	End Project Consultation onRTI		40018.25	2524.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	14506.00	82198.00
7190.00	Sanitation Hyzine Mela		0.00		Refrigator	2524.00	
27600.00	Information/Sign Board/TSC		0.00	6.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	379.00	2145.00
13000.00	Audit remuneration & Audit Exp.		20100.00		Gas Connection	6.00	
8055.00	Computer Maintenance, Logistics		0.00	5437.00	Less : Depreciation 60%	6.00	0.00
9544.00	ANC /Health Camp		57970.00		Invertor	5437.00	
549.00	Orientation to IPC		549.00	8853.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	816.00	4621.00
384587.00	Sundry deposits		525537.50		HandyCam	8853.00	
115436.00	Admin/Office Exp/ Indirect Cost		116791.00	4.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	1328.00	7525.00
9800.00	Solidarity Events		9800.00		Pen Drive	4.00	
11010.00	Telecommunication		8193.00	954.00	Less : Depreciation 60%	4.00	0.00
1238.00	Payable at partner (Muzaffarpur)		1238.00	2936.00	Telephone Securities		954.00
	Copying Printing & Stationery		0.00		P.A. System	2936.00	
4800.00	Info Boucher for PRIs		4800.00	154530.00	Less : Depreciation 25%	734.00	2202.00
9800.00	Consolidation Report		9800.00		LCD	154530.00	
209.00	Overhead			4100.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	15453.00	139077.00
	Zonal Meeting with Network		3595.00		Cooler	4100.00	
5000.00	Devel. of IEC and Other Material		0.00	1213.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	410.00	3690.00
3.00	Training		3.00		Fan	1213.00	
5736.00	Monitoring of rights & entitlements			4128.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	121.00	1092.00
105799.26	Duties & Taxes		119159.26		White Board With Stand	4128.00	
23943.00	Documentation /Stationery		44102.00		Less : Depreciation 10%	413.00	3715.00
21000.00	Nukkard Natak		21000.00	79072.26	Loan and Advances		
	Follow up and Hand Holding Act		21550.00		IDF FCRA		271939.40
	Health Hygiene&Sant Promotion		26558.00	172329.34	Pahal Project		5795.00
	Nutrition Information		28452.00	17034.00	Dan Church Aid		21491.73
	Referral Service to be encourag		5500.00	1867.00	GSF		17034.00
					Plan CCCD Proj (LoanGG)		1867.00

Continue.... Balance Sheet

Previous Year 2013-2014		Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Previous Yr 2013-2014	ASSETS	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
	Participatory Planning		500.00	5330.00	Plan CCCD-Project Chai		5330.00
	Social & Disease mapping		4123.00	155088.00	CAF Project		155088.00
	Bihar Diwas- Provide institutional support to the District Emergency		9859.00	37300.00	NFI Project		37300.00
	Training Of LWR Partners DRR		2449.00	10000.00	Simavi		10000.00
50703.00	Facilitation of Data		50703.00	990.00	Care snehal		990.00
349.00	Orientation of PRI & VCPC Mem		20349.00	168927.00	JTDS		168927.00
	Panchayat Level Events		3552.00	40217.00	Unicef		25438.00
66.00	District Level Workshop		66.00	26385.00	CLP		26385.00
465.00	Media Workshop		465.00	104834.00	Receivable from JTDS		104834.00
10898.50	Training to FLW's/Block		10898.50	1045133.00	TDS Receivable from IT		1477599.00
24539.50	To Other Sources as Temp Loan		24539.50		2014-2015	432466.00	
320.00	Bad Debts		320.00		2013-2014	351840.00	
					2012-2013	353428.00	
					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	1671533.00	
						0	
					Received from Income tax	193934.00	
					Deficit C/F		
					Closing Balance:-		
				514681.00	Loan and Advances (Annex- 3)		291889.00
				32356.74	Cash in Hand		28952.99
				653565.34	State Bank Of India-IDF Main A/c		866865.34
				3491394.55	SBI IDF FCRA A/c		5559815.26
				9525.00	State Bank Of India-Patna (CLP)		9628.00
				493.00	SBI -Muzaffarpur (CLP)		512.00
				4422.00	State Bank of India-CKP		4598.00
				353643.40	State Bank of India-Ranchi		367693.40
				2972.00	SBI-Rajkharsawan		136878.00
				4417.00	Union Bank Of India		4595.00
					SBI-Samastipur FCRA		13818.50
				2999.00	Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank		3120.00
				35353.50	Bank Of Borada		98824.50
				276688.00	SBI Hajipur FCRA A/C		212374.50
				393510.00	SBI Chaibasa FCRA A/C		300647.00
				1597.18	SBI Muzaffarpur		1597.18
				7239.00	SBI Muzaffarpur FCRA A/C		8025.00
				5423.34	SBI Daltonganj FCRA A/C		0.00
9234387.65	Total Rs		11725359.80	9234387.65	Total Rs		11725359.80

Date: 23 Sept 1914
Place: Patna

-SD-
Manoj K Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation

-SD- For V Jha & Company
Niraj Kr. Sinha Chartered Accountant
Treasurer -SD-
IDF V.K. Jha (Proprietor)

Foreign Visit By the GB Members

In this financial year No one from the organization visited any foreign country.

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 2014-15 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. 712530/=	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2. Niraj Kr. Sinha (from 7 different projects)	Treasurer	Rs. 452930/=	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3. Babul Prasad (from 2 projects)	Chairman	Rs. 310952/=	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
Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5,000/-	Minimum Intermediate	32	09	41
Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-	Graduates	27	86	113
Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-	PGRD Professionals-XISS, MSW, MBA, MA in Rural development, etc.... Expertise on Community Process and mobilization. Master trainers	25	4	29
Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-		7	1	8
Rs. more than. 50,000/-		1	0	1
TOTAL		92	100	192

Highest and Lowest Honorarium paid and Expenses in Travel

Highest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 371000/- per year
Lowest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 72000/- per year

Total Cost in Traveling (includes local, field, national, international) of all the **192** staffs, the board members and volunteers is **Rs.1924217/- in the year 2014-2014**

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. Vineeta Dhan	Exe. Member	Female	House No. 375 GF Surya Nagar, Ph-II, Sector-91 Faridabad -121013	RD Professional	Rural Management
7. Ms. Kiran Sinha	Exe. Member	Female	C/o Late GP Sinha (Adv) Madhukunj, North Tarkeshwar Path ChirayanTad, Patna.	Social worker/Teacher	Graduate in Sociology

Previous Projects completed

<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 8 Blocks in Palamu & Garhwa</p>	<p>6. Project Swawablamban</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p> <p>Duration 5 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Block in Patna district</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 & 4 in Garhwa</p>	<p>7. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies DISHA (Adolescent & Reproductive Health) Project ICRW</p> <p>Duration 6 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Block in Patna district</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>8. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Flood Relief Program Water Aid</p> <p>Duration 3 Months</p> <p>Area Araria (Forbishganj)</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>9. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Food and Non Food Assistance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood Oxfam HK</p> <p>Duration 6 Months</p> <p>Area Araria (Raniganj)</p>
<p>5. Project</p> <p>Women's Empowerment for Sustainable Action</p> <p>Supporting Agencies AUS-AID</p> <p>Duration 2 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p>10. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Swashakti Bihar State WDC</p> <p>Duration 2 Years</p> <p>Area 2 Block of Muzaffarpur</p>
<p>12. Project</p> <p>Community Based Safe Drinking Water Project</p>	<p>11. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources PACS-DFID</p> <p>Duration 6 Year</p> <p>Area 4 Block in Bihar 2 in Jharkhand</p>
	<p>23. Project</p> <p>Capacity building of Elected women Representative and</p>

Supporting Agencies	<u>CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN</u>	functionaries of PRI
Duration	1 Year	Supporting Agencies <u>UNDP</u>
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Duration 4 Years
13. Project	Integrated Women Development Program	Area 5 Block of Palamu District
Supporting Agencies	<u>THE HUNGER PROJECT</u>	24. Project
Duration	1 Year	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Area	1 Block in Muzaffarpur district	Supporting Agency <u>FORCES (NOVIB)</u>
14. Project	Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme	Duration 1 Years
Supporting Agencies	<u>CARE</u>	Area 1 Block of Patna District
Duration	1 Year	25. Project
Area	2 Blocks in Patna district	Village Micro Planning initiatives
15. Project	Operation Research on A Community Based Approach to Improve Utilisation of Health Care Services in Favour of Women Reproductive Health	Supporting Agency <u>UNICEF</u>
Supporting Agencies	<u>UNICEF</u>	Duration 1 Years
Duration	4 Year	Area 1 Block of Patna District
Area	1 Block in Patnadistrict	26. Project
16. Project	Stree Shashaktikaran, A Dalit women targeted Project	DEEP
Supporting Agencies	<u>ACTION AID</u>	Supporting Agency <u>WDC, Gov. of Bihar</u>
Duration	1 Year	Duration 4 Years
Area	1 Block of Madhubani District	Area 2 Blocks of Patna District
17. Project	Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	27. Project
Supporting Agencies	<u>ACTION AID</u>	MNSY
Duration	1.5 Years	Supporting Agency <u>WDC, Gov. of Bihar</u>
Area	2 Blocks of Garhwa in Jharkhand	Duration 1 Years
18. Project	SWASHAKTI	Area 2 Blocks of Patna District
Supporting Agencies	Jharkhand Women Development Societies	28. Project
Duration	3 Years	Adolescent Reproductive Health
Area	1 Block of Ranchi District	Supporting Agency <u>NFI</u>
19. Project	Child Care and Immunization	Duration 7 Years
Supporting Agency	<u>FORCES (NOVIB)</u>	Area 4 Blocks of Palamu District
Duration	1.5 Years	29. Project
Area	1 Block of Patna District	Sustainable action of Community and Reproductive Health
20. Project	Prachar Project	Duration 7 Years
Supporting Agencies	<u>PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL</u>	Supporting Agency <u>Simavi, The Netherlands</u>
Duration	5 Year	Area 2 blocks in Patna District
Area	2 Block in Patna district	30. Project
21. Project	BCC on Safe Abortion	IRAC – for RH Network
Supporting Agency	<u>IPAS</u>	IE
Duration	3 Yrs	Duration 2 Years
Area	4 blocks of Patna district	Area Bihar State. – State Network Of RH fellows.
22. Project	Water Sanitation Hygiene Project	31. Project
Supported Agency	<u>WATER AID</u>	Indian Villagers learn healthy habits & gain better care community Health
Duration	8 Years	Supporting Agency Geneva Global
Area	1 block of Patna District	Duration 3 Years
		Area 2 blocks of Muzaffarpur Dist
		32. Project
		Community Leadership Project
		Supporting Agency <u>Tata Trust- XISS</u>
		Duration 3 Yea
		Area 100 panchyats of 3 districts
		33. Project
		School Safty Project
		Supported by <u>UNICEF</u>
		Duration 1 year
		Area Patna