



Annual Report

FY 2016-17

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

TRANSFORMING LIVES

Programs implemented in the State of
BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

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BRIEF PROFILE OF THE ORGANIZATION (IDF)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| • Registered in 1993 (18 th 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 | • Population & Adolescents |
| • Local Self Governance | • Child Protection & Care |
| • Disaster Preparedness and Relief | • Water, Sanitation & Hygiene |
| • Watershed and Livelihoods & IGA | • 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)

International/Bilateral Agencies: Australian High Commission, the Consulate General of Japan, Project Concern International, Action Aid, Pathfinder International, The Hunger Project, CARE, CRS, ICRW, NFI, SIMAVI, Water Aid, PACS (DFID) Geneva Global, PLAN International, IPAS, SDTT, LWR. Oxfam, CAF India, DCA, CorStone.

UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, Global Sanitation Fund (GSF).

Government Department: WDC (IFAD-Bihar State Govt.), JWDS (IFAD-Jharkhand State Govt.).

CSR (Corporate) Funding: HDFC Bank, ITC, Sygenta.

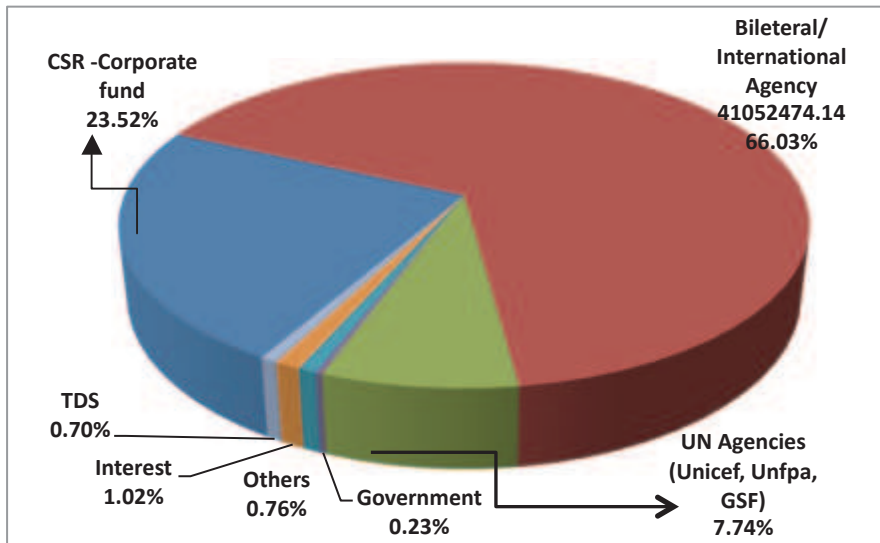
CORE STRATEGY OF COMPETENCY

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

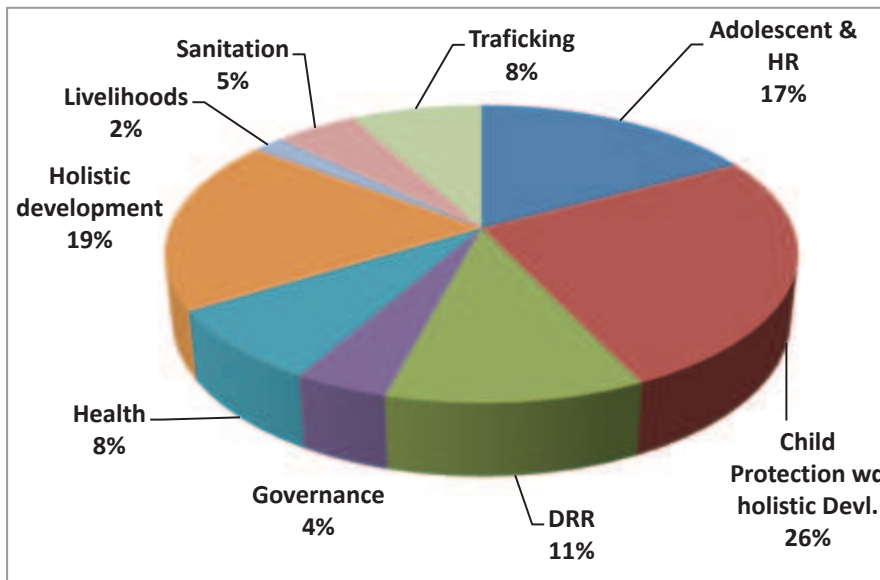
CONTACT PERSONS:

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

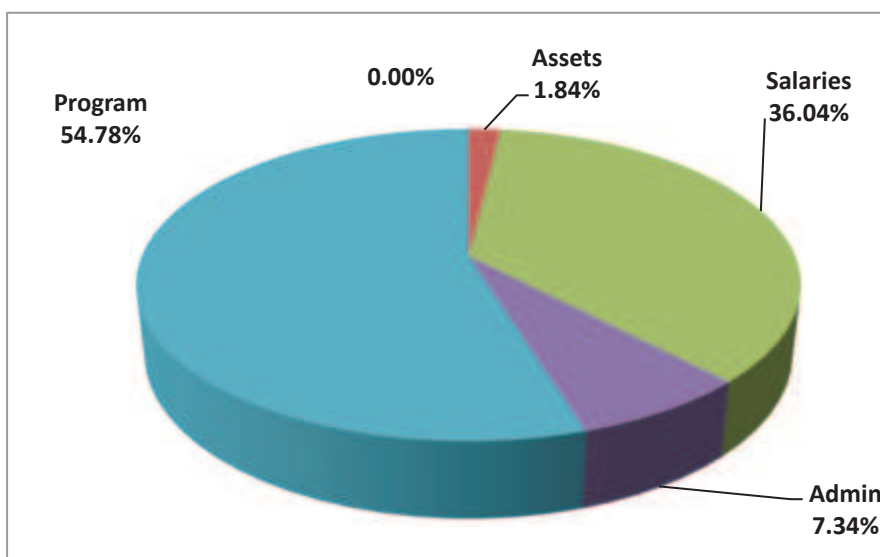
FINANCE DETAIL FOR FY 2016-17



**Type of Funds Sources in %
FY 2016-17**



Total Thematic Cost of the Organization in FY 2016-17



% Distribution of total expenditure in FY 2015-16

HOLISTIC RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- in Samastipur, Bihar | in 10 Villages | Human Resources -13

- SUPPORTED BY **HDFC BANK** (a CSR Project)

I. PROJECT RATIONALE

Our proposed intervention area is 10 selected villages of Samastipur block of Samastipur District within the radius of 8 Kms of Mohanpur Branch of HDFC Bank. This branch is also doing Sustainable Livelihood Initiatives (SLIs) in these 10 villages.

Even after being within the radius of 10 kms from district headquarters, these villages lack basic facilities of proper education, health facilities, access to drinking water, sanitation, livelihood and knowledge & access to government schemes. So, there is high need of development initiatives.

Total 16356 populations of 2226 households of 10 villages (3 Panchayats) is being covered under Holistic Rural Development Program (HRDP)

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVE/GOAL

Goal of Project is to ensure better quality of life to the deprived section of the community with special focus to women and children and project objectives are

- All family will have increased access to safe drinking water and leaving with the benefits of ODF status.
- All children upto std 8th, of 10 villages, will get quality education in the child friendly and learning environment with 90% enrolment and no drop out, overall growth and learning of children improved.
- To ensure adequate access of health services / facilities to the poor people of 10 target villages through health, hygiene and sanitation promotional activities.
- Community will become aware of menstrual health management. Awareness of adolescent towards personal health and hygiene will be improved.
- To improve IMR/MMR, Safe delivery and Nutritional status by enabling community, VHSNC & Aganwadi to access knowledge and quality health services.
- To ensure regular and increased income of the deprived section of the community by 50% through promoting income generation activities, both farm and on farm, in 10 target villages with special focus on women.
- Knowledge and awareness of farmers will be enhanced and Farmers became active and connected with KVK for regular guidance and support.
- Community became aware of various govt. schemes and availing services and entitles provided by Govt.

III. PROPOSED INTERVENTION

- i. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- ii. Quality Education till Class VIII.
- iii. Health Care and Services
- iv. Livelihoods – Agriculture
- v. Natural Recourse management
- vi. Social Awareness.

IV. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

i. WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Only 18% of the household have access potable water as they have installed their own hand pump. The quality of the water from these water sources is also not good. More than 80% of the families are dependent on the neighbors hand pump or the community hand pumps. To improve access to safe drinking water repairing and installation of Hand Pumps in community and availed filtered water in school and Aanganwadi Kendra (AWC), Awareness generation of water borne diseases and its prevention, Develop hand wash practice among children and other sanitation and hygiene habits among community to improve overall sanitation of community.

1. Ensure Drinking Water Facility:

- 12 Hand pumps (HPs) installed in 10 Villages with deep boring up to 290 fits ensure safe drinking water for approx. 200 HHs.
- Proper platform is made to avoid water logging near HPs
- Soak pits build for waste water management and water recharge purpose.



2. Hand Wash Promotion Rally & Drawing Competition

Hand wash practice is a behavior aspect, which should be reflected in each of the citizen. It is observed that due to a small intervention in the behavior of hand wash we could prevent an individual from many diseases. Keeping hands clean is one of the best ways to prevent the spread of infections and illness. Due to lack of awareness, hand wash is not practiced and children are not aware on the importance of hand wash. Project believes that early initiative in the hand wash with the children and the adolescent would bring desired result. The message will be

widely reached with the program focusing on the school children and the adolescent. So following activities have been undertaken to promote hand wash practice among school children:-

- A drawing competition was organised to promote sanitation and hygiene among children
- Hand wash demonstration was done and also repeat demonstration was done by school children to ensure their learning of hand wash steps.
- Rally was organised to sensitize school children and community for use of toilets, hand wash practice and other sanitation practices.
- More than 1400 children of 7 schools became aware of hand wash practices and more than 50% of them are practicing that before taking meals



3. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

To achieve the target of Open Defecation Free Village (ODF) the people trained on the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Approach which enabled them to achieve the target through the community mobilization process.

- 20 selected volunteers of 10 villages with IDF staff members got training on CLTS
- More than 60 community members took oath of Swachchh Bharat Mission in every village Triggering Exercise in 10 Villages done to sensitise community for construction and use of toilets
- After triggering many community members have showed interest to construct and use toilets to avoid open defecation.



4. Triggering Exercise:-



5. Construction of Toilet:-

After the training of the staff on the CLTS approach, triggering exercise conducted at each village. As a follow up action of the training on the CLTS and triggering exercises,

- Construction of toilets for 23 ultra poor family with full financial support of 20,000 per family as per agreement we will recover 12000 from them after they will get benefit of Swachhh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- 4 families have been provided support of Rs.5000 each for toilet construction.
- More than 100 HHs constructed toilets and using those by self after triggering in our project villages. More households are ready to construct toilets and they requested for support form Program.



ii. QUALITY EDUCATION TILL CLASS VIII

To improve quality of education capacity building of teachers for using child centered teaching practices, TLMs for better learning of children, development of library, playground and sport materials, renovation of toilets, development of child friendly classroom, capacity building of children and School Management Committee to ensure their participation in school management to make school a better place for learning and growth of children with 100 % enrolment and attendance of children with specials focus on girls' education.

1. Drinking Water Facility in schools

The hand pump installed at the school is either defunct or not able to cater the need of drinking water for the children. The number of hand pump available at the schools is insufficient for the children, as during the lunch hour one hand pump is not able to fulfill the requirement. As proposed by the schools management during the need assessments, following activities have been undertaken

- Hand Pumps installed in 5 schools with Platforms and soak pits
- Safe filtered drinking water facility availed in 6 schools, for that electric motor installed with water filter



2. Establishment of Library in schools

The children do not have access to the books almost throughout the year and even some times they find helpless if they are required to consult some books for the reference work. The school need to promote library but are unable to do so due to the lack of resource and fund availability. The library helps the children's growth in intellectual way.

- Functional library in 7 schools with 2 big Tables, 18 chairs, 2 Mattresses, 3 Bookshelves , 1 Almira and more than 600 books establish in all 7 schools



3. Sport Materials in schools :

The school did not had any sports material and demand for the sports material was raised by the children. In 3 schools sports materials was available but was in damage conditions. The need for



the sports material is required for the development of mental and physical well-being. For the supply of the sport material list will be prepared in consultation with the school teacher necessary sports material such as cricket set includes the 2 sets of bats, ball, gloves, guard, etc, 2 sets of football, handball, volleyball, 4 sets of badminton with shuttle, 2 sets of carom board, skipping rope, Ludo, Frisbee, etc supplied to the schools. The sports material were handed over to the school administration and will be managed by the members of the Bal Sansad. One period will be dedicated for the sports activities. This will help the children with positive development on mental and physical health.

4. “Anandshala” - Child Friendly Classrooms:-

The children from the ICDS are transited to the school after completion of 6 years. The school and learning environment for the children is completely new. The challenge is to retain the children in the school for such a long duration. Most of the children are not regular with the schools. The challenge is to provide the learning environment to the children. For the purpose, classrooms (std I & II) in each school were developed as *Anandshala*. The theme were discussed and finalized in



consultation with the school Management committees (SMCs) and the School administration. To provide the learning environment in each *Anandshala* following activities were carried out:-

- Wall painting and pictorial work were carried out in the classrooms (I & II) of all the 7 schools. The other sections of the walls of the schools are also being used to create awareness on social issues such as child labor, child marriage, girl education, etc.
- The walls of the classroom are also being used as a medium to display the learning materials which include Hindi and English alphabets, names of colours, names of shapes and sizes, counting tables, parts of bodies, etc.
- More than 560 kids are enjoying their learning with child friendly classrooms in each schools

5. Renovation of Sanitary Complex:-

Conditions of sanitary complexes were very poor in 6 out of 7 schools, so 10 units of toilets and 20 units of urinals are renovated for use of more than 1600 children and 36 teachers that increases attendance of girls in schools.

- To ensure cleaning of those toilets and urinals, water supplies have been ensured in all toilets and urinals. Plumbing work has been done and motors installed with 2000 litre water tanks.
- Hand wash platform build in each school to ensure proper sanitation in schools.



6. Capacity Building of Bal - Sansad Members:-

The Bal-Sansads were constituted in schools, but many of the members didn't know that they were the part of the Bal-Sansad. They were not aware of their roles and responsibilities, moreover, their participation in the school activities was also not found. To ensure their active participation in the schools and school management it was necessary to build the capacities of the member of the Bal-Sansad.

- Bal Sansad formed in each schools
- 2 days training has been organised to orient Members of Bal Sansad
- 210 members of Bal Sansad became aware of their roles and responsibilities and now participating in various schools activities for better functioning of school.



iii. HEALTH CARE AND SERVICES

The people at the village do not have access to the proper and quality health services. Moreover they rely on *Vaidhya* (quacks) for the treatment. In case of major illness, the people visit the doctors at the Samastipur or go to Patna for better treatment. As per the norms, visit of the doctors from the Primary Health Centre needs to be done on regular basis, but the visits are not regularized. The need for the health services at the village was felt and people suffer from different diseases and illness. In some of the tola, the people do not visit the PHC due to lack of

money to pay the travel, ultimately relying on the *quacks* who do the treatment at home only at Rs 20-50.

1. Mobilizing Gov. PHCs to conduct Health Camps at the village:-

Capacity building of Village Health sanitation and Nutrition Committee, ANM, ASHA, ICDS workers, environment building and equipment support to AWC and Sub Health centers for betterment of health care services, liaising with Health dept. for better health services to community, Awareness generation and capacity building of adolescents, Children, women and other community members on their health issues.

2. Fogging in Each Village:-

People suffer from Kala-azar, Malaria and other vector borne diseases, in spite of government programs to eradicate vector borne diseases, the problem is not being addressed. There is lack of awareness among people related to access of health services. People suffering from Kala-azar and Malaria need regular health services and follow up. Apart from the health service, fogging needs to be done regularly to bring down the breeding of mosquito (causing malaria) and sand fly (causing Kala azar).



- 3 rounds of fogging done in all 10 villages and villagers were trained to be aware of prevention of mosquito breeding, precaution of malaria and Kala-azar.

3. Orientation to VHSNC Members

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) is an important component which ensures the complete package to address the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The VHSND is conducted at the ICDS center is not regularized and in absence of small equipment and apparatus; some of the minor tests are not conducted. Moreover, the women are also not well aware on the importance of the VHSND. VHSND address the safe motherhood, institutional delivery, immunization, nutrition component, etc.



To strengthen and regularize the VHSND at the village level it is necessary to build the capacity of the VHSNC member. 01 Unit of 2 days training program for the members of the VHSNC will be organized on their roles and responsibilities.



- VHSNC of all 3 Panchayats formed and

oriented about their roles and responsibilities to improve health services of village

4. Orientation of Health Service Providers

The community is well aware of the Janani Suraksha Yojana but more of due to the financial benefits a pregnant woman receives, not due to importance of the institutional care and safe motherhood. To bring down the MMR and IMR it is mandatory to educate the women on the importance of ANC, PNC and exclusive breast-feeding practices. ANC is not regular and women are not aware on the importance of exclusive breast-feeding practices. MMR and IMR could be lowered if the proper ANC and Exclusive Breast Feeding practice are addressed.

- Two days orientation program have been conducted with ANMs, ASHAs, and ICDS workers of All 10 selected villages
- An Action Plan was made to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding and safe motherhood among women and ensure better health education and services to pregnant and lactating mothers.



iv. LIVELIHOODS – AGRICULTURE

Capacity building of women and formation of Self Help Groups for their economic strengthening, Goat rearing, livestock farming, Fish Farming and Kitchen gardening to improve nutrition as well as to strengthen them economically, Skill development of youths for their employment and placement of them with help of other institutes, support and strengthening of farmers club to improve their farming practices and enhance farm income by promoting organic farming and other advanced farming techniques.

1. Farmers' Clubs & Mahila Samooh:-

- Farmers' clubs have been formed in each village and they are doing regular interactions for sharing their problems and initiatives for betterment of farming practices.
- *Mahila samooh* have been formed in villages and they are doing regular interaction and discussing about enterprise activities for economic strengthening of self as well as family.



2. Promotion of Organic Farming:-

The use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers have raised the total yield but in the long run affected the fertility of the land. Every year, excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers made the land barren, ultimately resulting in less productivity or the excessive use of the fertilizers to obtain high yield. To regain the productivity without affecting the soil, organic farming is promoted. The activities promoted are as follows:-



Distribution of Wormy Compost :

Wormy compost distributed to more than 120 Farmers for demonstrative use of organic fertilizers

Construction of wormy pits:

54 wormy-compost pits constructed for production of organic compost to promote organic farming.

3. Exposure Visit of Farmers:-

The area is rich in vegetable cultivation and farming, but due to lack of knowledge and awareness, they are not able to trap resources through the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and PUSA (Agriculture College). The farmers have the skill but to transform such skills into the profit making requires the guidance from the technical agency such as KVK and PUSA.



An exposure visit organized to Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Pusa. 24 representatives of farmers' clubs have interacted with experts during exposure visit and asked their concerns related to agriculture.



4. Job Oriented Computer diploma for Youth:-

The youth at the village migrates to nearby village in search of job and due to lack of professional competency are unable to compete in the service sector. The girls who have completed graduation need some professional skills such as computer skills, personality development and



communication skills, etc. This would build confidence level of the youth and enable them to compete in the service sector.

20 youths are doing job oriented computer diploma and after completing their computer course they will get job placements.

v. NATURAL RECOURSE MANAGEMENT

Awareness generation among community about conservation of natural resources like water, plants, soils etc. and use of green energy like solar based systems.

1. Installation of Solar Street Lights:-

97 solar street lights installed in 10 villages for 2226 house holds



vi. SOCIAL AWARENESS

1. Workshop with PRI members: -

Workshop organized at the village level to discuss the outcome of the need assessment and findings. The project activities shared with PRI members and other stakeholders for each of the village and their consent taken. Challenges, threat, risks that could come for the project were discussed and possible solution could be arrived to mitigate such situations. In each village 40 persons were invited to participate in the workshop. Approx 400 members oriented about HRDP and their role in village development.



2. Wall writing for awareness purpose:-

- 2 WASH related wall painting related to promotion of Toilet construction and Hand wash practice.
- 3 wall painting on social awareness related VHSNC, Exclusive Breast Feeding and caring of child.

- 2 wall painting of Project initiatives and objectives have been done for awareness and understanding of Community

3. Director Visit to discuss project Progress and quality of work:-

Director Sir have been visited to discuss project progress and plan also monitored work done till date.

4. Visit of HDFC Bank:-

Mr. Rahul Prasad - Circle Head-SLI, HDFC bank, Mr. Shiva - R.B.H.–SLI HDFC Bank and Mr. Subhash Rai CSR Manager with Director IDF have been visited our office and discussed about Project progress after discussion they have visited community and interacted with Mukhia, PRI members and other community members. They also saw construction work of school renovation, Community HP, School HP, Wormy pits.



Empowerment of Grass Root Level Organization

- **In Munger | Supported by ITC | in 6 Panchayat & Munger Urban | With HR – 5**

- **SUPPORTED BY ITC A CSR PROJECT**
-

I. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution brought in another level of local governance in India. The guiding principles of Panchayati Raj (PR) include strengthening people's ownership and participation in local governance and in decisions affecting their lives. Its principles also include following rights-based approaches and transparency in public administration.

Despite several attempts at the central and the state levels to strengthen Local Governance, they still have a long way to go in becoming strong, inclusive, and democratic institutions in the spirit of the constitutional amendments. Developing the capacity of elected leaders and supporting their functions is perhaps the only transformational tool that is available for making Local Governance the true pillars of democracy. Capacity Building (CB) is widely recognized as one of the key ingredients of sustaining reform and development.

II. BROAD PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

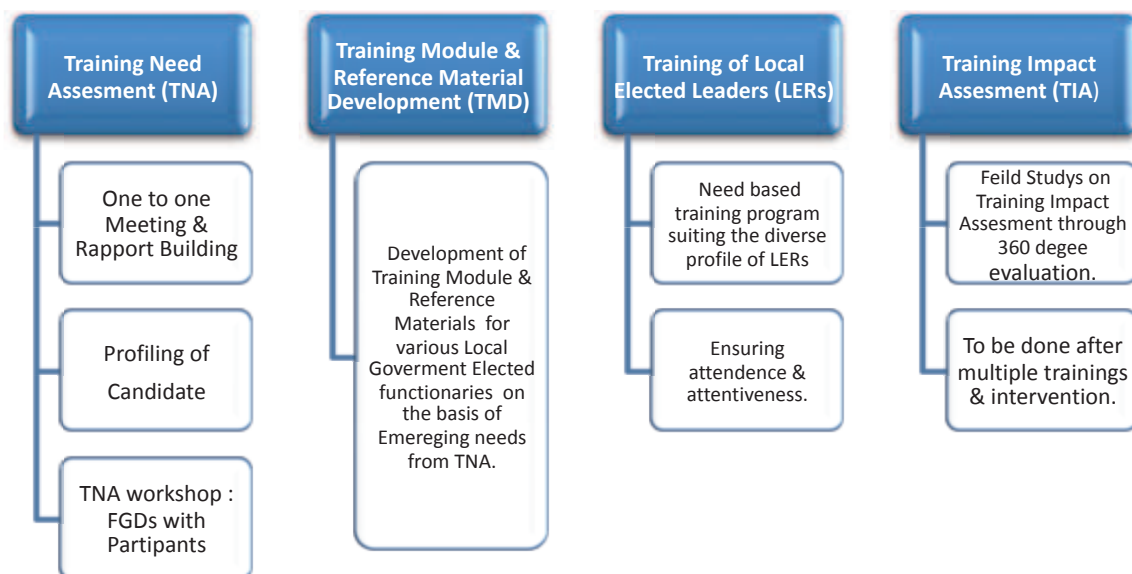
1. To enhance capacities and effectiveness of Local Governance as per 73rd and 74th amendment.
2. Enhanced understanding of Roles & Responsibilities and procedures of Government program/schemes among locally elected leaders for effective management of their duties.
3. Participatory planning and improved public grievances redressal.
4. To enable democratic decision-making and accountability in local government and promote people's participation;
5. Improved Accountability in terms of service delivery, improved public services (Health, Sanitation, waste management, Local Infrastructure & quality education) as well intensified participatory planning & democratic decision making.
6. Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.

In reference to the above objectives, local elected representatives needed capacity building in terms of understanding their roles and responsibility, Government Schemes and programs as well additional skills for operating computer and soft skills for better functioning.

Therefore the delivered CB activities during the entire program comprises of a set sessions and activities for human resource development which build the capacity of local elected representatives to perform their roles and responsibilities in an effective & efficient manner, and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGY:

To develop the capacity of the leaders could not be envisaged simply and to ensure acceptance a well designed strategy need to be prepared. In this context a strategy of the developing capacity of the elected leaders has been mounted and explained through the following chart.



IV. IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES:

Training Need Assessment for Elected Leaders in 6 Batches:

Training Need Assessment (TNA) is a very important phase and essential step towards organising efficacious Capacity Building programs for locally elected representatives, the Process of TNA includes several activities to be done with ERs to establish a good rapport with them, develop trust and to design a need based suitable training suiting their requirements, level of understanding and their personal profiles. Initially, A detailed “survey “ was done individually using professional techniques like “Structured Interview” and “Participatory Observation” to do the profiling on the basis of their existing capacity, educational attainment and level of knowledge as well specific training need and methods of providing training.



This was followed by a “TNA Workshop” where local elected leaders were given a platform through Focused Group Discussion to identify, analyse training needs and make decisions required for skills development at the individual level as well at the group level.

Preparation Activities:

Batch formation : After the detailed analysis of the profile of each member , a segregation was done on the basis of their Educational attainment , age, sex and other profile determinants of the participants. Further, the formation of required batches was done with appropriate numbers of participants in each batch.

Preparation of modules on Training topics in local language: This was one of the most challenging step of CB program, where for the first time for Urban Elected Leaders in Bihar any Training Module was designed. On the basis of TNA, need-based training modules and learning materials was developed, in a user-friendly, easy to understand language. The training modules comprise of a compendium of a design briefs of the training plan and session-wise programme schedule.

Comprehensive 4 day training for Ward Councilors of Munger Municipal Corporation (MMC) in Two Batches.

As the part of planned interventions, in first phase Capacity Building Training program for 45 ward councillors of Munger Municipal Corporation was planned. After completion of extensive TNA , as a major planned intervention a full fledged four day training program was organised for Ward Councilors of Munger Municipal Corporation (MMC) aiming to boost the work efficiency and knowledge enhancement of these local elected leaders. This training program was conducted in two batches where apart from 3 days of indoor training participants visited CSR projects of ITC to understand the initiatives of ITC towards community development.

Batch one : 9th January to 12th January 2017 , Batch Two: 22nd January to 25th January 2017

As it was the FIRST TRAINING PROGRAM, an inauguration function was organised where Mr. Shyamal Kishore Pathak , Municipal Commissioner, Ms. Kumkum Devi, Mayor, MMC, Deputy Mayor , Ms Baby Chunky and officials form ITC were present along with Mr. Manoj Verma, Director , IDF. Training Kits containing Study Reference Material , Dairy , Delegate bag and pen was distributed among participants by dignitaries on the Dias.

This four day training program included various sessions on roles & responsibilities of Ward councillors, area sabha and ward sabha, marriage registration, Government Schemes etc. This 4 day program was a good mix of class room learning, group discussion, role play, peer learning, FGDs and healthy interactions where all the participant’s had remarkable knowledge enhancement, skill development and confidence boost up.



In next phase of program, Handhold Support” will be provided to LERs where Community Meetings will be done through resource mapping, need assessment & other tools to implement “ bottom up planning” for village to meet its basic needs related to health, sanitation, quality education & local urban infrastructure.

Training Program for PRI members of Mai, Kataria , Sreematpur, Mahuli , Shankarpur & Mirzapur Wardah Panchayat

Capacity building for decentralization is much more than training. It includes building up a lot of enabling factors like the Act, rules, orders, finances, powers, systems like the accounting and budgeting, and adequate human resources. While some of these have to come from state and central governments, a few could be developed at the local level.

Infact, the results of TNA has also clearly indicated that PRI members of Munger Sadar lack knowledge about their roles and responsibilities as well the powers given to them after 73rd constitutional amendment.

Therefore, to fill the knowledge gaps on all above mentioned aspects a tailor made 4 days Capacity Building Training Program of self-government (Phase-1) was designed and organized in two batches.

Batch 1- 6th to 9th February 2017. Batch 2- 18th , 20th , 21st & 22nd February 2017.

This four day training program included various sessions on roles & responsibilities of PRI members, Gram Sabha and ward sabha, History of Panchayati Raj , Government Schemes, Leadership & Gender Aspect etc. This 4 day program was a good mix of class room learning, group discussion, role play, peer learning, FGDs and healthy interactions where all the participant's had remarkable knowledge enhancement, skill development and confidence boost up.

As it was the FIRST TRAINING PROGRAM for PRI members, an inauguration function was organised Mr. Rameshwar Pandey, DDC Munger, Mr. Y P Singh, Manager – Corporate Affairs , Mr. Ujjawal Kr. Sinha and other senior officials of ITC Ltd were present along with representatives of media.



Resource Mapping & Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was practiced during training program to understand the practical aspects of the activity. One of the major activity of training was making of ward profile by participants.

TNA result analysis suggested that local leaders were not very familiar of ITC CSR activities. Therefore , one session was planned with ITC for sharing the project being implemented in Munger area followed by a field visit. This session was very much appreciated by participants, particularly field visit was very enlightening for them.

During field visit PRI members very keenly observed all projects and activities and queried about implementation of the same in their respective wards. As conclusion of the above, It may be said that routing the CSR activities through these elected leaders may create a win-win situation for all stakeholders where community gets the maximum benefit.

Computer Training to Ward Councillors of Munger Municipal Corporation

Following the need assessment & result analysis of TNA, it was learnt that all ward Councillors of Munger Municipal Corporation is provided a personal Laptop but they are not able to use the same as they lack the knowledge and skill for the same.



Hence, as per planned intervention a full fledged 2 day training program for 2 batches was organised for Ward Councillors of Munger Municipal Corporation (MMC) aiming to introduce them to computer for the betterment of their work efficiency and knowledge enhancement of these local elected leaders. This training program was conducted in

two batches :

**Batch one : 6th March to 7th March 2017 &
Batch Two: 8th March to 9th March 2017**

During the training, participants were introduced to Laptop's hardware, software, history and usage in simple & easy to understand language. The approach of delivering the training to these participants were very specific, where LIVE TRAINING was provided to each participant with a special trainer. It was to ensure that all participants are practicing the learnings effectively.

They were given theoretical as well practical trainings on Basics of Computer (Hardware / Software / Usage & Misuses of Computer), History of Computer, Safety of Laptops (Virus & Antivirus) , Practical Lessons & exercise on : Paintbrush, Note Pad & WordPad , Microsoft WORD, EXCEL & POWERPOINT, Internet usage , Web searching , Email creation & its use & Social networking.

Apart from the above activity, on 8th March- Women's Day was celebrated with Women Ward Councillors by Cake Cutting Ceremony, where all women participants shared their experiences of being " people Representative as women ".



Celebration of Women's day on 8th March : Women Ward Councillors , Mayor & Deputy Mayor

Community Meetings : Step towards Preparation of Action Plan for The Local Leaders in 6 Panchayat's of Munger Sadar.

Once the training was provided to all participants i.e. members of PRI institutions, it was essential to bring the learnings on ground.

Keeping the same objective in view, there were 6 community meeting took place in 6 Panchayats of Munger Sadar. One ward from each Panchayats i.e. Mai, Katairia , Sreematpur, Mahuli , Sahnkarpur & Mirzapur Wardah was selected for conducting this PILOT EXERCISE.

This activity was done using PRA tools involving more than 100 community members including Angan Wadi Workers (AWW), ASHA Worker, Schools Teacher/s , Tola Sevak ,Elder population & particularly children for promoting“ Participatry Planning & Democratic Decision Making“ at smallest unit of democracy i.e. Wards. These meetings were first step towards preparation of



ACTION PLAN for the local leaders.

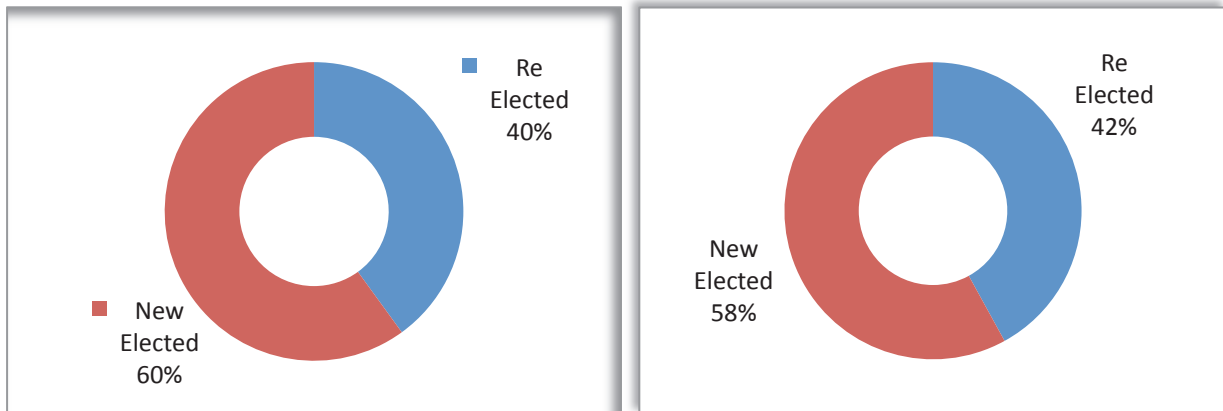
A detailed profile of ward was prepared under the leadership of “Ward Member” , Problems related to “ Health, Sanitation, Waste Management, Water , Quality Education & Village Infrastructure was discussed with community members and a rough “ Action Plan” was prepared. Follow up action on the same is under process.

This activity has “turned up “ into a platform where Local Elected Representative can interact with community & vice versa. It has been referred as important exercise by some important community members.

V. MAJOR OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVENTION:

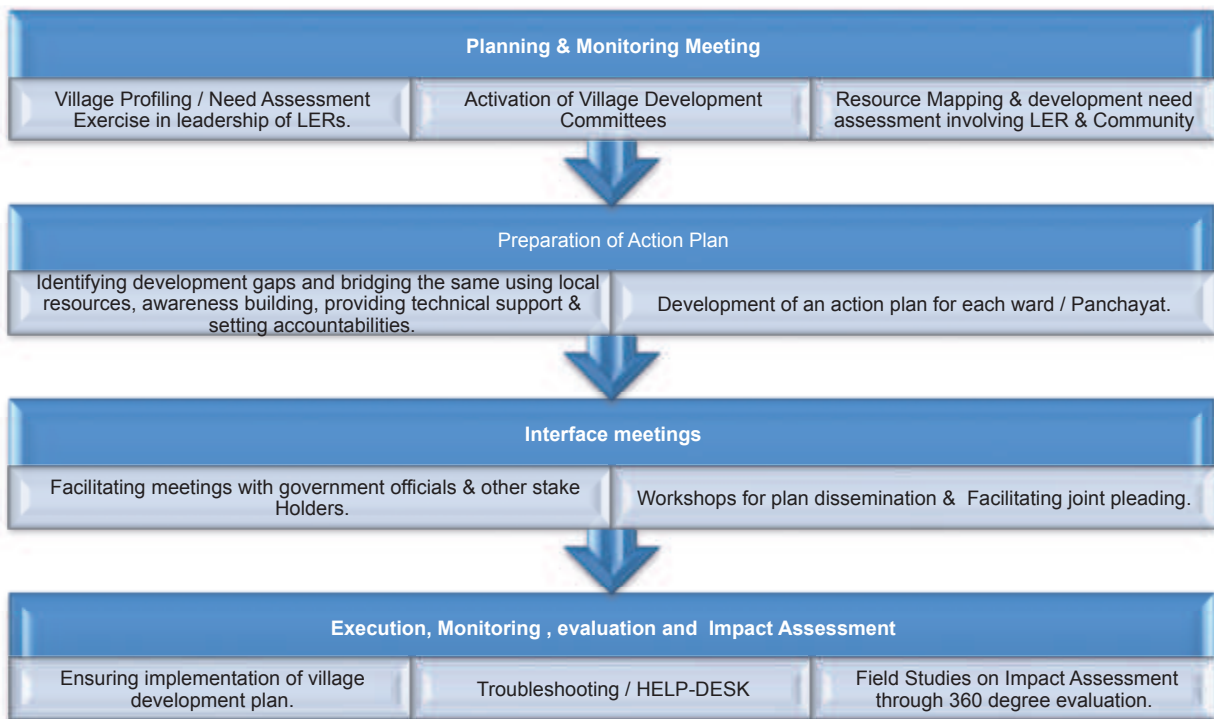
- Excellent Rapport Building with more than 120 LERs of Munger Sadar Urban & Rural Area in terms of participation in CB activities as well other programs of ITC CSR.
- Knowledge enhancement concerned to Roles, Responsibilities, Power & Duties among 120 LERs of 6 Panchayats & Municipal Corporation Councillors.
- Remarkable Comprehension regarding composition of local governance and several Government Schemes & Entitlements as well functions & procedure to converge the same among Local Leaders.
- Regularisation in “Marriage Registration “ done by “Ward Councillors” of Munger Municipal Corporation.
- Viable gain in Confidence of Participants, particularly women Leaders in terms of public speaking, assertiveness & participation.
- Increase in Awareness level related to ITC CSR programs as well grown willingness of contribution as a leader towards the program.
- Increased cohesiveness among Elected Leaders towards peer learning & Team Work.

Apart from the above, one of the Major OUTCOME is recent result of Munger Municipal Corporation where approx. 60% of trained municipal corporation members as been re-elected.



VI. NEXT STEPS

In this year intervention, along with the ongoing CB activities, “ Hand Hold Support “ is planned to promote participatory planning & ensure democratic decision making in Panchayat / Ward Planning.



By accomplishment of this program, Capacity Building for grassroots functionaries & organisation is evolving into a conscious step towards participatory planning & democratic decision making in Panchayat/Ward Plan as well towards achievement of the goals of Social & Sustainable Development.

I-CLEAN PROJECT

- In Vaishali and Muzaffarpur | Syngenta India limited | in 3n Sites/Village

• SUPPORTED BY SYGENTA A CSR PROJECT

Introduction

Syngenta India Limited, part of the Switzerland headquartered, an agri-business company, is contributing to Indian agriculture through products and solutions for enhancing productivity and yield. Syngenta has products in Seeds, Seed Care, Crop Protection, Crop Nutrients and Yield Protection.

A. CONCEPT

The concept of the village *haats* is the oldest in India. Traditionally, village *haats* was a place of barter system, which gradually developed into the rural marketing system. Village haat continue to play a vital role in the rural economy, these markets provides people an opportunity not only to purchase consumer goods, but also to sell surplus agricultural and allied products. The village haats caters to the need of the minimum of 25 to 40 villages, drawing around 2500-4000 persons who come to buy and sell. It attracts a lot of agricultural products such as fresh vegetables, fruits, agri.-based products and meat market and significant amount of packaged goods are also sold. Today village *haats* have great significant value, which has a great advantage where consumers have variety of choices to purchase as per their requirement and need. They have long been an essential place for exchange where farmers and local people have congregated to conduct trade since times immemorial. The haats offers them the product of their choice in the lower price range. Further the freshness of the produce; buying in bulk, a weekly and the bargaining advantage attract the rural people in the *haat*.

B. SITUATION ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE HAATS

The village *haats* refers as a market place which is temporary in nature, mainly operational in the open area which is either owned by the local people or government owned but managed by the local government bodies. As per the norms, government supported village haats have concrete based raised structures with shed, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, garbage disposal system, and concrete brick path ways and continues power supply. Some of the government approved *haats* have some permanent structure such as raised concrete structure with shed facilities but the situation is not same everywhere. The situation of the *haat* is very deplorable and in absence of the government control, the situation has worsened. The concrete brick works raised platform is broken and more often it is being used as temporary storage space by the local sellers. In most of the *mandis* the shed is either not provided or due to the lack of maintenance, the shed has been dismantled. These mandis do not have any concrete pathways and situation is more miserable during the rainy season as the market area converts into filthy pool of mud. The water logging also makes market less accessible. Due to lack of proper solid waste disposal system and low level of awareness, the leftover of the vegetables, agri. based products, meats, etc starts decaying which gives foul smell ultimately results in polluting the environment.

The *haats* lacks the proper water and sanitation facilities such as drinking water, toilet facilities, urinals, etc. In most of the cases, due to lack of proper operation and maintenance the hand-

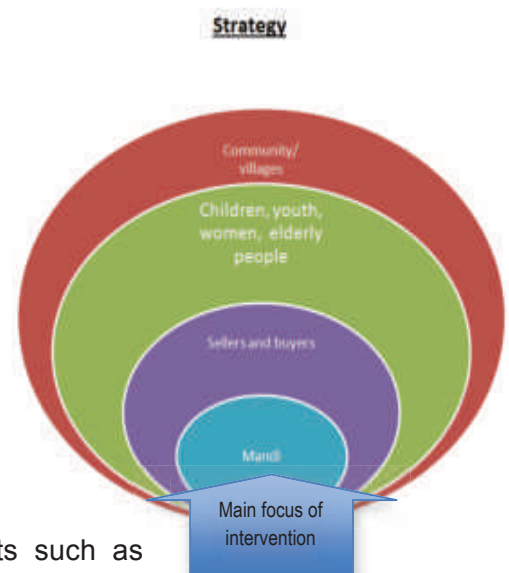
pump is either defunct or uprooted. These *haats* also do not have any toilet complexes and in case of emergency situations people are forced to defecate in nearby open spaces. The situation is more critical for female and in absence of such facilities.

C. OBJECTIVE:

1. Enhance economic and health condition by assuring access to water, sanitation and hygiene services in the village *Haats* to safeguard clean environment & facilities that attract more people to market.
2. To build clean and safe environment in and around village haats where people are educated, practice good hygiene behaviour and enable them to lead dignified and healthy lives.
3. To eradicate diarrheal cases & other water born diseases and minimizing the effect of environment degradation in our intervention area.

D. STRATEGY

The proposed project would focus on improving the infrastructure condition of *mandi/haats* and would ensure to improve the quality of life of the people associated directly or indirectly with the *mandi*. The primary stakeholders of the project would be the vendors/shopkeepers & buyers and would slowly scale up the activities to the nearby villages in and around *mandi/haat* focussing on the children, women, youth and elderly people. The strategies would be to engage the children, women, social and religious leaders and youth on the various awareness generation and orientation program on water sanitation & hygiene and health. The major events such as observation of world water day, world environment day, world toilet day, hand washing day, *Swachchata Abhiyan*, etc would be organized. The strategies would be to involve the primary stakeholders of the *mandis/haats* involving the community.



E. PROCESS :

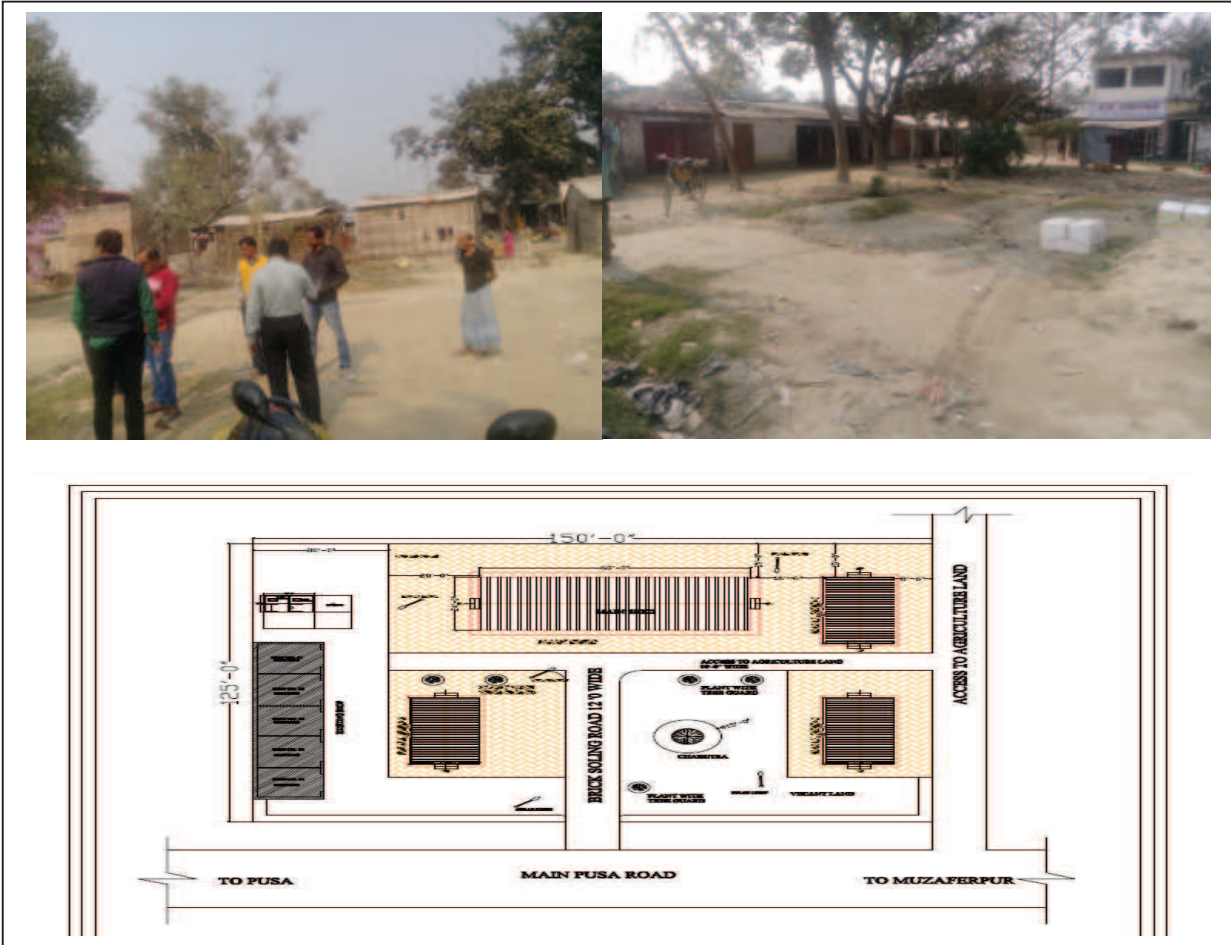
For Govt. Haats :

A request letter is submitted to DC by IDF, which is further sent to CO for verification of size and status of the land. On the basis of report submitted by Amin and surveyor, the CO recommends to DC. On the basis of report submitted by CO, the DC releases the NOC to IDF. A prior approval of site plan is taken from Syngenta, on the basis of site plan developed by Engineer and Architecture.

The project is implemented as per the plan. It's an excellent example of joint collaboration of International NGO, Govt. National NGO and people.

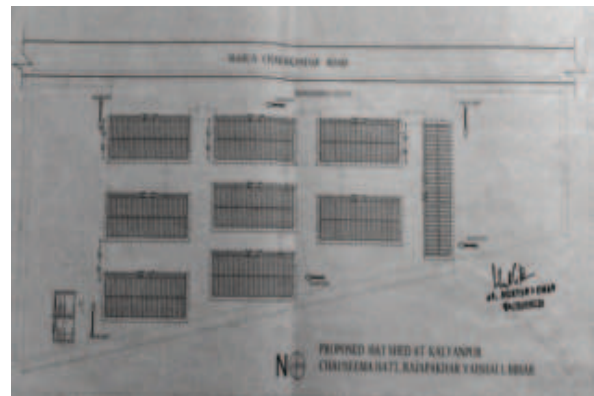
A Government Haat is planned to be constructed in at Narauli in Mushari Block of Muzaffarpur. A letter for permission is sent to the Collector, Muzaffarpur. The letter was sent to Asst. Collector

and further to Circle Officer (Mushari). CO- Mushari is collecting report from *Aamin* and *Karmchari*.



For Private Haats :

After selection of Haat place, documentary evidence of ownership is checked and verified. A request letter is received from owner of the land. On the basis of that, a long term agreement (15-25 yrs) between IDF and owner is made. The design of the haat place is prepared with the help of Engineer/Architecture. This is further approved by Syngenta and finally shown to the owner to take his consent. On the basis of the plan the construction work starts by engaging a contractor. The software activities started simultaneously.



A private haat at Kalyanpur Chausiwn, Rajapakahar in Vaishali District is proposed to be constructed. A request letter from the Haat owner is received with the land details and an agreement is signed. Approval from Syngenta is received for shed construction. The construction would be started in next FY 2017-18.

E. AREAS OF INTEREST AND FOCUS

1. District Vaishali	8 Market Villages
2. District Muzaffarpur	7 Market Villages
Total	15 Market Villages and Surroundings

F. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

IDF proposes to carry out the following activities to support the I-CLEAN initiatives in Bihar:

1. Re-development of the 15 existing rural markets in Vaishali and Muzaffarpur

Output

- With the new developed infrastructure, more and more seller and buyers would be attracted, ultimately resulting in the more business hours and more monetary transactions.
- The ownership of the project would lie with the management committee of the haat and the people, which results in sustainable growth.

3. Garbage disposal facilities and cleanings

Output

- Clean environment free from any stale and foul smell in the haats/mandi and villages.
- Garbage disposal facility would encourage towards the clean environment and clean India and resulting in healthy living.

4. Solar Lights for extended market operations

Output

- The installation of the solar light would contribute towards the clean environment and it would also save our precious resources such as gas and kerosene.
- The installation of solar light would have extended hours of business resulting in more monetary transactions.
- It would also ensure the safety and security of the women and children.

5. Awareness program for the children, youth, farmers, women, elderly on health,

Output

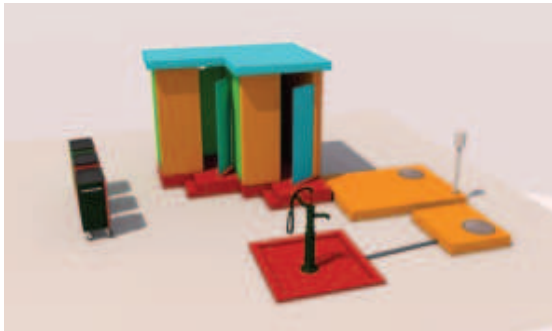
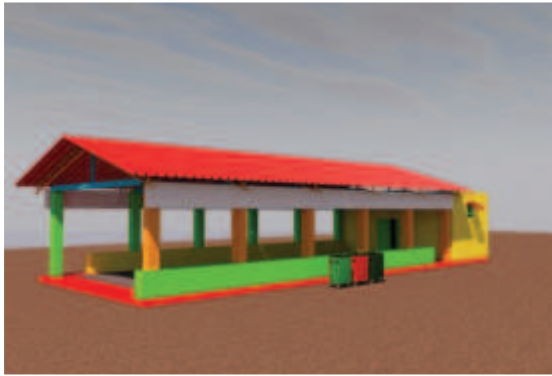
- No diarrheal death cases, it would contribute in lowering the under-five mortality rate.
- People demonstrating improved hygiene behaviour including the hand wash.
- Access to knowledge of services to the poor and marginalized sections of the society.

6. Display of awareness messages and project visibility

Output

- Enhanced knowledge and awareness less among the people in the villages.
- More coverage of the program to the local masses.

Syngenta I-Clean Project Prototypes



Sites to implement the project (Sample)

1. *Narauli Haat, Mushari block, Muzaffarpur, Bihar*
2. *Chausiwan Kalyanpur Haat, Rajapakhar block, Vaishali*

Building Capacities of VHSNC to Address The Issue of Declining Child Sex Ratio and enhancing the value of Girl Child under BBBP

- In Vaishali District | 16 Blocks | 105 Panchayats | Supported by UNFPA | HR-27

I. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION:

As per the census data available over the last thirty years, India has witnessed a grave decline in child sex ratio (CSR) from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 and finally to 919 in 2011. Similarly in Bihar the same trend was observed in CSR i.e from 942 in 2001 to 935 in 2011. One of the primary reasons attributing to this alarming trends is the ubiquitous practice of gender biased sex selection across the nation and Bihar was no exception. It is a practice that is deeply incongruous with that aspiration of newly industrialised country and state. In order to address this issue, the Government of India enacted the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PNDT) in 1994. The PNDT act was later renamed as Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (prohibition of Sex selection) Act (PCPNDT Act), 2003 to ensure the regulation of both pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic procedures. Nevertheless, due to ineffective implementation of the Act, sex selection seems to continue throughout the nation. In order to further strengthen the effort government of India also started a social campaign called **BetiBachao, BetiPadhao** (BBBP) (translation: Save girl child, educate girl child). It aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio (CSR) and is a national initiative jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It initially focused multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR including Bihar. The aim was to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls. The objective of the scheme was to prevent gender biased sex selection, ensure survival and protection of girl child and ensure education of the girl child. Looking at the above scenario IDF partnered with UNFPA under the program 'Building capacities of village health sanitation and nutrition committees (VHSNC) to address the issue of declining child sex ratio and enhancing the value of girl child'.

The proposed program envisages interventions in a cascade model of capacity building of VHSNC members on the issues of gender, sex selection, the PCPNDT Act and the important role that they can play in effective implementation of the Act, as well as in the promotion of improved health and wellbeing of women and girls. The interventions was aimed at building a cadre of project master trainers who will train VHSNC members at block level and also create a district level team of trainers who can provide handholding support at panchayat level for making a plan for addressing the issue of sex selection and enhancing value of girl child.

II. ACTIVITIES

Understanding the project design

As per response to the project proposal put forward by IDF to UNFPA for "Building Capacities of village health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) to address the Issue of Declining Child Sex Ratio and enhancing the value of Girl Child in BBBP in Vaishali District, Bihar" UNFPA

granted them the said project in which it was envisaged that the project will have the elements of Advocacy, training and support supervision. The strategy was as follows:

- **Advocacy at District and Block Level:** As a first step it was decided that IDF will make effort to reaching out to a number of stakeholders such as civil surgeon (CS), Medical officer in-charge (MOIC), Officials from Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS), civil society organizations (CSO) and Panchayati Raj institutions(PRI) members and presenting the grim situation at hand and request them for their support in preventing gender biased sex selection, ensure survival and protection of girl child and ensure education of the girl child. It was also decided to request for their support in effective implementation of BBBP program.
- **Building the capacity of existing VHSNC members:** This component focused on orientation and training of VHSNC members on the issue of declining child sex ratio and enhancing the value of girl child with emphasis on BBBP and PCPNDT act. Emphasis was to be placed on, how to consolidate the progress made at local level and how to mainstream the issue into other projects.
- **Support supervision to VHSNC members:** Handhold support was provided to VHSNC members to make village health plan to incorporate the issue of declining sex ratio and enhancing the value of girl child with emphasis on BBBP and PCPNDT act.

Liasoning with Government and other agencies

After having meeting with the UNFPA and Nodal agency Women Development Corporation (WDC) Bihar, to support and provide necessary coordination at district level. On the basis of discussion held with the above, WDC Bihar issued a letter to DM, Vaishali to provide necessary support regarding implementation of program in the Vaishali district. The letter is at **Annexure-1**, there after the Program Manager met with the DM, Vaishali to brief about the program and how it would add value to the overall works done under the umbrella of BBBP. This information was also conveyed to Civil Surgeon to support Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) for conducting training of VHSNC members in each block. Followed to this the Civil Surgeon, Vaishali issued a letter which was circulated to all MOICs of all respective PHCs to provide necessary support and take suitable action regarding listing of VHSNC members and to ensure smooth implementation of training/program in their respective blocks. The letter is at **Annexure 2 & 3**

Capacity Building of VHSNC members

Development of training module and Hand book:

An external consultant was hired, who was entrusted with the task of developing the module and handbook. IDF Program manager along with the consultant compiled all the necessary information for review and designing of the module.

In order to finalize the module the perspective of some of the key members were also taken into account. In order to do that; (a) Meeting with Ms Anupama- consultant BBBP and Mr. Binay S.P. Singh-Program Manager-Convergence of WDC was organized to understand the perspective of WDC and to collect some leaflet and IEC materials on BBBP, Dowry, Child marriage, domestic violence, MKSY etc for incorporation of the relevant information in the hand book. (b) conducted meeting with Consultant, SPO & State Representative of UNFPA to take note of their views in this

regard and subsequently outline of Module & Hand Book was shared with them for their valuable inputs and suggestions.

The module developed for the training has seven session covering issues; a) welcome and introduction, b) understanding the current situation of girls, c) Understand declining sex ratio and factors affecting sex ratio, to have a clear idea why sex ratio is declining?

How can this be addressed? Learn about the laws to address declining sex ratio and the action taken thus far to address this issue, d) Understanding the factors and drivers that affects the situation of girls which include Understanding the manifestation of low value; sex ratio, child marriage, violence, Denial to access of opportunities, Understanding factors operating at family, community and institution level ex. panchayat level, e) Developing understanding about the various entitlements /programs of Govt. to address the issue of girl child which include, understanding Govt. entitlements that are available to address the issues of girl child, developing detailed understanding on how can BBBP platform help to ensure health, education and the work delivered through the program , and f) understanding the role of VHSNCs in improving the situation of girls which includes understanding that VHSNCs has a role in improving the situation of girls by addressing; birth registration, education, safety on way and in school, ensuring health, nutrition and sanitation as well as understanding shifting discriminatory norms such as denial of health (under 5 mortality), education (Dropouts) child marriage and violence.



Development of Hand book:

A handbook was developed to be used as a reference materials by the VHSNC members post training, which was printed and distributed at the time of training .**Recruitment of Block coordinators and Trainers:** Parallel to module development the **Block coordinators cum Master trainers** were recruited, oriented and assigned their respective block area to get first-hand information about VHSNC, complete mapping of VHSNCs and clustering them for training program in batches. They were also entrusted with the job of identifying field trainers.



The block coordinators then selected **10 Field trainers** and were put on board. They were also oriented about the project design, contents & Program support. They were entrusted with the task of mobilization, informing training schedule to the members of VHSNC, fixing venue for training and make logistic arrangements etc. They then made plan for conducting training at field level.

Orientation of Block Coordinators and field trainers

All the selected Block Coordinators cum Master trainers and field trainers were oriented by IDF at Patna and in the field. They were informed about the project design, contents and program support structure. They were also informed about their next priorities such as to get first-hand information about VHSNC, conduct mapping of VHSNC and do the clustering for conducting training in batches and enlisting of VHSNC members. They were also entrusted with the task of identifying training venue.

Conducting Training of Trainers (TOT)

The training of trainers was conducted in the last week of December 2016. The purpose of this activity was to make the trainers understand the content and methodology of training program to be conducted for VHSNC members.

Date	District/Block	Total participants	IDF Member	Consultant team
17 th to 19 th December,2016	Hajipur	32	2	Mr.Brijendra Mr.Sumit Kumar

During the three day training they were informed about the sessions and issues to be discussed in each session and made to practice the delivery of content. They were also informed about were to use lecture mode of training and were to use group exercise and role plays so that they can educate the VHSNC members fully on the concerned subject. The trainers were also asked to prepare their training kit during the TOT program and were made to practice the delivery of sessions using the training kit.



The TOT was inaugurated by Dr. I. D. Ranjan Civil Surgeon, Vaishali. He in his opening remarks informed the participants that he feels that declining child sex ratio in vaishali is one of the burning issues and it must be addressed at all levels. He expressed that the training of VHSNC members was a step in right directions. He instructed all the participants to involve themselves in the training and learn the issue fully so that they can replicate the knowledge at field level. Other guests who were part of opening session were State Program Officer-UNFPA, Gender Consultant-UNFPA, PC-Seva Bharat, DCM & DDA-DHS, **Day wise details of training**



The day 1 of the TOT began with the introduction of the participants followed by pre-test during which the consultants tried to access the current understanding of the participants. After this exercise group work was carried out to understand the current situation of girl child through discussion, presentation and brainstorming sessions. at the end of this session participants were made to understand;

- Why child sex ratio is declining?

- How can this be addressed?
- Learn about the laws to address declining sex ratio.
- Understand what actions have been taken thus far.
- Understand the manifestation of low value;
 - child sex ratio,
 - child marriage
 - violence
 - denial to access of opportunities

Besides this they were also made to understand factors operating at family , community and institution level ex. panchayat level which effects the overall development of a girlchild.

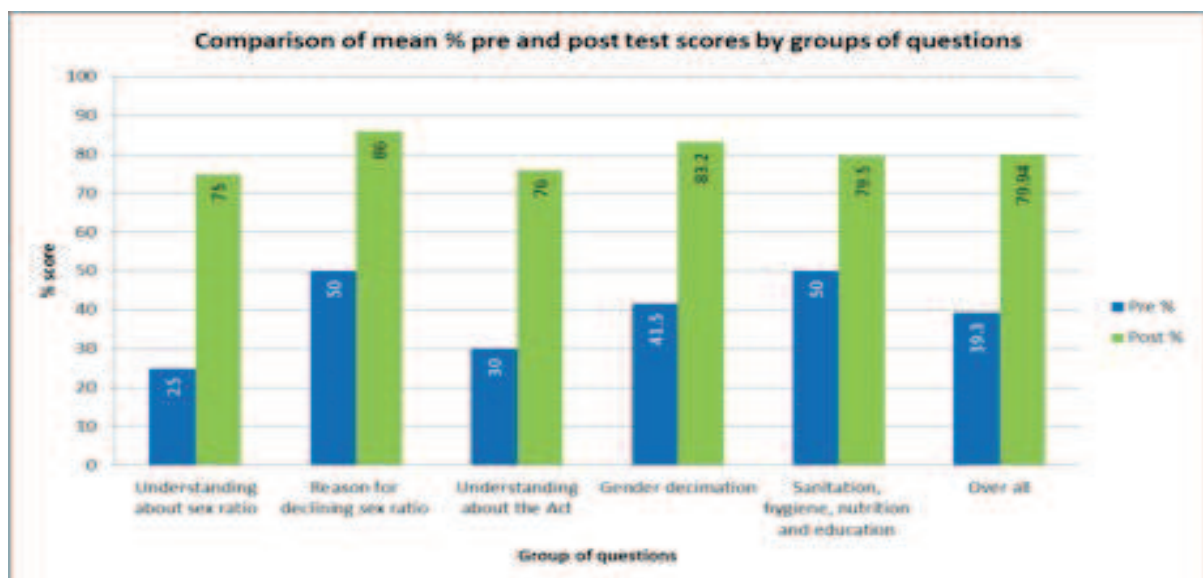
A discussion with participants start to

- Understand that Govt. entitlements are available to address the issues of girl child.
- Develop detailed understanding on how can BBBP platform help to ensure survival,health,and education of girl child and the work delivered through the program .
- Understand that VHSNCs has a role in improving the situation of girls by addressing; birth registration, education, safety on way and in school, health,nutrition and sanitation
- Understand shifting discriminatory norms- denial of health (under 5 mortality), education (Dropouts) child marriage and violence.
- Understand how to do planning of activities at panchayat level.

This also gave them opportunity to clear any doubt and also be familiar with the IEC materials which they will use while training. The exercises of writing the flipchart help them to internalize the content fully.

Results of TOT

Graph-1



The comparison of mean percentage of pre and post test score revealed that the participants' knowledge; for understanding about sex ratio increased by 50%, reason for declining sex ratio by 36%, understanding about the act 46%, gender discrimination by 42% and Sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and education by 30%.. over all the change in knowledge is about 80%.

One day Orientation of VHSNC members

Preparation for field level orientation: Prior to the VHSNC training, Block Coordinator & Field Trainer first had a meeting with the respective block PHC, MOIC and briefed them about the upcoming one day orientation program and requested them to provide support in successful completion of this one day event. There after the project team including block coordinators and field trainers conducted Mobilization and enlisting of the existing members and informed them about the orientation program so that their participation can be ensured. The effort was made to ensure 100% participation of VHSNC members in the orientation program.



Details on one day orientation program at field level at filed level:

During the project period between October 2016 to April 2017 **102** batches of one day orientation of VHSNC was held. The orientation was carried out by the filed trainers with support from the block coordinators. All the 16 blocks of VHSNCs were covered through the program. The highlight of the program was the active participation of Mukhia across all the 16 blocks. In all **175** Mukhia participated in the one day orientation. Besides Mukhi, **567** ward members, **396** ANMs, **1081** AWW and **1546** ASHAs participated in this program. Block wise participation is listed below;

Sl. no	Name of block	Total No. of Pan chayats	Total No. of Training held	Total No. of Participants trained	Members Category					
					Mukhia	Ward members	ANM	AWW	ASHA	Others
1	Bidupur	24	9	309	7	34	30	81	133	25
2	Mahua	22	8	310	13	43	33	76	132	13
3	SahdeiBujurg	11	4	143	8	23	10	17	84	1
4	Goraul	16	6	234	14	15	16	77	83	29
5	Vaishali	16	6	227	4	14	28	70	90	65
6	Ialganj	21	7	303	7	42	41	57	116	40
7	Chehrakalan	12	4	159	10	22	13	58	55	1
8	Mehnar	14	5	175	3	20	15	46	91	0
9	Desri	8	3	108	7	14	8	37	39	3
10	Hajipur	26	9	355	16	43	51	75	126	44
11	Patepur	32	11	455	27	114	35	126	146	7
12	Raghopur	20	7	283	11	63	24	79	100	6
13	Jandaha	23	8	329	19	61	31	81	128	9
14	Bhagwanpur	21	7	301	18	35	28	103	114	3
15	Rajapakar	13	5	159	6	18	23	46	63	3
16	PaterhiBelsar	9	3	119	5	6	10	52	46	0
Total		288	102	3969	175	567	396	1081	1546	249

Over all it was expected that **4335** participants will be covered through the orientation program. overall **3969** participants were covered through the program. The overall coverage was **92%**. During the orientation the participants were informed about the current situation of girls, declining sex ratio and factors affecting sex ratio which include the manifestation of low value; child marriage, violence, Denial to access of opportunities, understanding factors operating at family, community and institution level ex. panchayat level, understanding about the various entitlements /programs of Govt. to address the issue of girl child which include, understanding Govt. entitlements that are available to address the issues of girl child, developing detailed

understanding on how can BBBP platform help to ensure health, education and the work delivered through the program , and understanding the value of VHSNCs in improving the situation of girls which includes understanding that VHSNCs has a role in -improving the situation of girls by addressing; birth registration, education, safety on way and in school and sanitation as well as understanding shifting discriminatory norms such as denial of health (under 5 mortality), education (Dropouts)child marriage and violence.



Besides this they were also asked to prepare their own action plan based on the priority of their choice. The major areas of work plan were;

- Address gender based discrimination
- Ensure girls survival and overall development
- Ensure education of girl child
- Ensure better health and nutrition for girls.

Besides this it was also decided that they will;

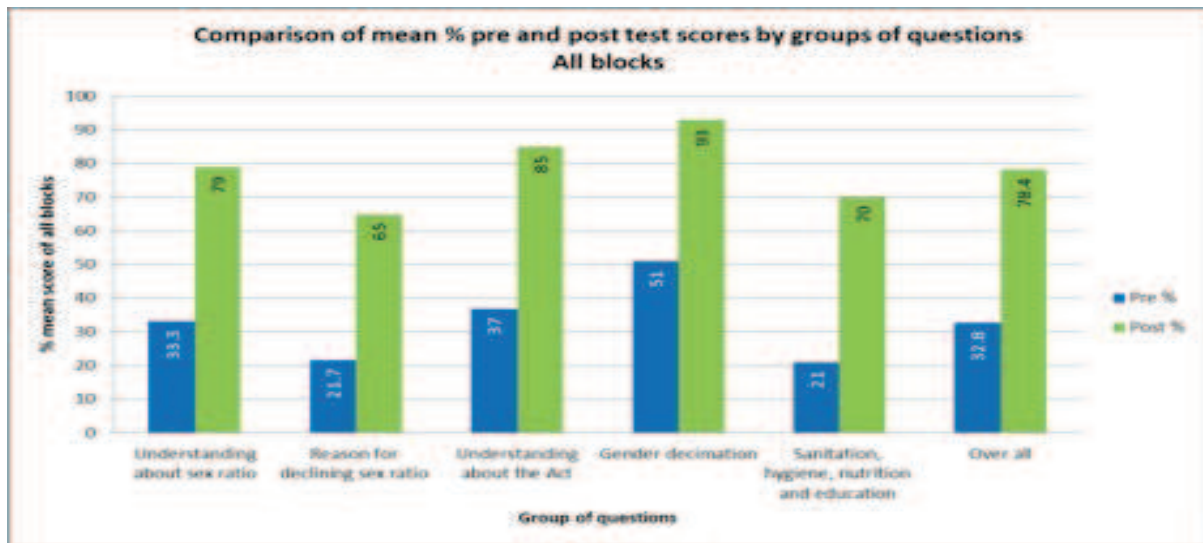
- Conduct birthday celebrations of girl child at family and community level.
- Display Guddi-Gudda board in Anganwadicenter / Panchayat office.
- Register pregnant women during the first month.
- Dedicate a special day every month to organize BetiBachaoBetiPadho.
- Organizing National Girl's Day every year on 24th January.
- Organizing International Women's Day
- Resist child marriage and dowry practice
- Prevent any incident of gender selection and prohibiting it.
- Identify the disabled, neglected children and facilitate their access to various government programs made for them.
- Enrollment of drop out girls in schools

Some important verbatims of Particepants during the orientation

- VHSNC members said while taking training that this was the first opportunity to participate in the training on such burning issue.
- They shared that; *Hum loag her aganwadi Kendra per gudda-guddi board lagayange*
- Durining the orientation program of VHSNC members at field level,After the discussion on declining sex ratio in Vaishali district they shared that they will ensure that in each of the intervention panchayat no ultra sound test will be done to know the sex of the child and they will also participate in Bati-janm utsav at panchayat level. (*bati janmutsav mana jaruri hai, es se samaj ko batio ke mahatv ka pata chale gaa*)
- All the particepants shared that; *Village action plan banana बहुत jaruri hai, es se hame apne samaj me kaya yoagdan dena hai ye hame malum hogaa*

Results of orientation program

Graph 3



It is encouraging to see that in all 16 blocks; on all 5 groups of questions- Understanding about sex ratio, Reason for declining sex ratio, Understanding about the act, gender discrimination, and Sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and education VHSNC members have increased their knowledge and understanding on these issues. Over all there is 78% increase in their knowledge.

From Awareness to Action

Making action plan at Village level

During the one day orientation of **102** batches of VHSNC members, all the **3768** VHSNC member (Mukhia, Ward members, ANM, AWW and ASHAs) has prepared a Micro plan for their respective panchayats. The format used for making the action plan is given below.

In the discussion the facilitators tried to ensure that the VHSNC members must address all the key issues related to a) addressing gender based discrimination, b) ensuring girls survival and overall development, c) ensuring education of girls at all levels and d) ensuring better health and nutrition for girls. They shared that the activity will be carried out at Sub centre level, Aganwadi level and at PHC level. Some of the activities will also be carried out at Panchayat level such as celebration of important international days like National Girl's Day every year on 24th January, International women's day and conducting birth celebration of a girl child. In all the **288** panchayat the microplan has been operationalized with the active participation of all the stake holders.

Supportive supervision for progress on Action plan by VHSNC members at village/panchayat level

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of activities mentioned in the action plan follow up meeting were planned. After the orientation process, a total of 70 follow up meetings were done in 35 Panchayats of Bidupur and Sahdei Bujurg blocks of Vaishali District. During the follow up visits the trainers and block coordinators tried to ensure that the VHSNC members have understood their role properly with respect to the four issues to be covered in the action plan and they were making progress in addressing those issues. They also ensured that they should meet

regularly to update each other in a time bond manner especially during VHSNC meetings. They were also encouraged to utilize the money which is available with VHSNC members for community development activity. The details of their work can be viewed as **attachment 4 & 5**.

Change observed after the orientation process

Combating sex selection, gender discrimination, disparity in providing nutrition, education of girl child, gender based violence and early marriage of girls are a very complex process, as it is rooted in deeply held beliefs and values around son preference. We in our programs provided an strong argument to the VHSNC members that they should quickly move their thought towards women's right to live a life free of all forms of discrimination, the oppressions faced by women in daily life with special focus on BBBP program which has got huge encouragement from government. The



VHSNC members started discussions in their community groups and emphasised the role of small actions taken by them, can bring about change and the long and short term benefits for the family and community. Thus, they acted on their change thought process and started conducting birth celebration of girl child on their own. This was a welcome change. By the end of the May 2017 they have conducted such event in Bidupur and SahdeiBujurg blocks of Vaishali district. In this program **3** Mukhia, **12** AWWs, **22** ASHAs along with **100** community members participated. Besides this they were also installing Guddi-Gudda board in Anganwadicenter / Panchayat office and conducting various community based activities for enhancing the value of girl child.

Menstrual Health a & Hygiene Management –PYARHI Project

In Nalanda & Vaishali | Supported by UNICEF | HR – 32 | 300000 Adolescent girls

BACKGROUND:

The PYARHI project was completed as per the schedule in March 2016 but after observing its success it has been decided to extend the project for further 3 months in which two following major actions have been resolute to do to highlight and propagate the achievement of the menstrual health and hygiene project.

1. To organize State level Dissemination Workshop -Learning and Linkages
2. To document and assess the Impact, learning and challenges.

State level Dissemination workshop

A state level dissemination workshop was organized under the project Promoting Young Adolescents Reproductive Health Initiative PYARHI by Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) The workshop organized with two fold objectives of sharing the experiences, learning & outcome of menstrual health and hygiene management project piloted in the identified districts of Bihar, UP and Jharkhand and to see the sights of integrating the positive learning of the project with the ongoing flagship adolescent health programs of the government to promote the issue as mainstream intervention at scale. UNICEF-IDF invited key officials of line departments, NGOs and INGOs representatives, target group members, frontline workers, Peer educators, and Field facilitators to share research findings and to foster stakeholders' engagement in jointly reviewing the outcome of the pilot intervention.



In the beginning of the workshop, Mr. B.B.Singh, State Consultant to UNICEF welcomed the guests on the occasion and introduced about the objectives of the workshop. In course of the deliberation, he termed the workshop as an exercise to share the learning and results of the social and behavioral change communication intervention on menstrual health and hygiene management and to look at the further way to strengthen the initiative through its linkages with the ongoing govtprogrammes of adolescents and reproductive health. He emphasized the central role of peer educators in the project and added that the learning will be shared over here during the coming sessions.

Mr. Yamin Mazumdar, Chief of Field Office, UNICEF, Bihar was also present and deliberate about his experience and global scenario of the



menstrual health and issues related to adolescent.

Sharing of Concurrent monitoring findings and learning on menstrual health & hygiene Management was shared by Ms. Arupa Shukla, C4D Specialist, UNICEF, India Country Office And Mr. Manoj Verma, Director IDF jointly.

Firstly the objectives, focus and key findings & learning of the MHHM Project has been shared by Ms Arpa. She proclaimed three pillars of the project- capacity building, community dialogue and interpersonal communication. She enunciated that not only adolescent girls were addressed under this project, but also the frontline workers from the community, mothers, fathers, grandmothers, district officials, block officials, PHED department, health department, education department and field facilitators brought under the purview of the project with a view to initiate community dialogue on menstruation and related issues.



The study clearly says that the saturation in urban area is not so much different, when it comes to dialogue in this regard. Project also envisaged change at the emotional level and extending help to cope with the mood swings and emotional strife arising out of the menstruation period.

She furnished details about the SBCC package. While Detailing about the "*Pahelikisaheli*", she further added that the this package address a individual level facilitating cognitive change while also touching to the normative change. Use of apron proved an important instrument to effect cognitive change with regard to physiology and the process of menstruation. Amma Ji kahtiHain IPC Package was used at community level. which includes five short videos supplemented with facilitators guide for discussions in small group. These short videos focused on the physiological changes in the growing years, internal changes, the role the mothers and friends to play. Further the session was to disseminate information on the findings of concurrent monitoring of menstrual health and hygiene project across selected 7 districts of three states Bihar, Jharkhand and UP while dedicating the Bihar specific topline results separately. Integrated results of the 3 intervention states reveal that peer educators were more exposed recording 70% of regular attendance across 7 intervention districts. 45% of girls reported regular attendance where 38% Frontline workers showed regular attendance. In context of Bihar,



30% of Peer Educators reported regular attendance while a significant 61% of them claimed "busy with other work" as the major reason for not attending the meeting on regular basis. Rest 9 % of them described that meeting not being held for a long time" 45% of the peer educators reported to like attending meeting a lot. Ms. Arupa also shown the result of a survey carried to address the recall of PYARHI project in Bihar and MAHIMA project in Jharkhand among the different stakeholders, which clearly shows 70% and 95% peer educator in Bihar and Jharkhand respectively can recall the name of the program. In addition to this she said that Nalanda district has shown better results in comparison to Vaishali at almost all stakeholders' level. Top three

most recalled activities in Bihar were recorded as *Read Paheli Ki Saheli* book (71%) in terms of means of communication followed by Welcome (66%) and discussion recording 56 %.

As far as awareness and knowledge of the reproductive organs is concerned, Field facilitators acknowledged highest level of knowledge about the reproductive organs and above 90% were correct in deciphering the five reproductive organs. Peer educators also showed high level of knowledge having majority of them being correct information on reproductive body organs. Mothers and adolescent girls roughly know the same amount of information about the reproductive organs. Discussing about the menstrual health behaviors of adolescent girls, the findings, which demonstrated 73% of adolescent girls using old cotton cloth as absorbent while 66% using pad and 19% using new cotton cloth. In respect of procurement of the said absorbent, they claimed to obtain the same from house (83 %) followed by shop(69%) and 3 % of them procuring it from the tailor. In terms of the storage, 48% confirmed washing cloth along with other clothes whereas 35 % admitted to store this cloth in hidden place. Practice for disposal of used cloth included burying of the same by 67% of the respondents. 47% of them disposed it in the pit and 45% of them claimed that they burn the used/soiled piece of cloth. Menstrual health Behaviour of adolescent girls in Bihar was presented to the audience and salient features were as follows:

- 74% reported use of Sanitary pads, 72% cloth
- Girls use more than one kind of absorbent-pads and old cotton cloth
- They get their absorbent from the shop and /or from the house
- Only half of them place their absorbent in a clean or safe place. Half of them keep them concealed/hidden

In her concluding statement of the session she advocated for the involvement of father in this initiative to ensure provisioning of private space for his daughter in each household to enable adolescent girls maintain health and hygiene.

Sharing about the change: Following Few people from the project intervention area have shared their experience and changes in their life as being a associate of the project.

ChandaKumari (Peer Educator):

Suhani (Field Facilitator):

Nooshrat (Peer educator)-

Lalita Kumari, ASHA Facilitator, Rajapakar

Meena Kumari (Teacher, Madhya

Vidyalay, Nalanda):

Kumari Puja (Aganwadi Worker, Vaishali):

Opening Session: An open session was organized just after the presentation to solicit queries from the participants and quench the inquisitiveness with regard to the process, outcomes and evident change.



Sessions Addressed by Invitee delegates

Mr. Bharat Bhushan, ASPO, BEPC: In his address to the occasion, he advocated about the scaling up of this project in the entire state as this bears importance keeping in view the necessity of health and sanitation for rural youth.

Dr. Y. N. Pathak, State Program Officer, RKSK Program: He underlined the importance of the program in eradicating social taboos for the young girls in context with health, Hygiene and sanitation. He supported devising the suitable strategies to address health and hygiene for the adolescent girls for the entire state through this initiative. Most of the school drop-out girls would be addressed through PYARHI Project. Sharing his views on the piloting of the project in the identified districts, he proclaimed that Nalanda and Vaishali districts have demonstrated good response to the intervention. While speaking about the RKSK Program of the govt., he declared that 2.25 Crores of girls will get



benefitted from RKSK.

The Guest	No of Participants	
1. Government		11
State	4	
district	7	
2. Unicef /CMS		8
3. IDF		6
4. From Field		20
Adolescent Girls	4	
Peer Educators	4	
Field Facilitators	6	
ASHA	1	
AWWs	1	
School Teachers	1	
Parents	1	
Block Coordinator	2	
5. International Agency		12
6. Kilkari (Students, Prof)		11
7. Media		13
8. Other Org./Others		6
TOTAL		87

Consolidated List of Participant



2. TO DOCUMENT AND ASSESS THE IMPACT, LEARNING AND CHALLENGES.

The broad objective of the study is to identify, analyze and understand the impact of intervention undertaken to improve menstrual hygiene practices and its management among adolescents and women. It aims to assess the change in various parameters. It propounds the way forward for further strengthening of strive.

Specific objectives:

- 1) To assess the progress made on various parameters related to menstrual health & hygiene management.
- 2) To elaborate the interconnection and interdependence of various factors which influence the prevailing practices among adolescent girls.
- 3) To identify the persistent issues and challenges associated with menstrual hygiene management and suggest further ways to address such issues through the learning of the project.
- 4) To standardize the learning of the project for enriching the replication

Conduct of survey

Supervision: Research Lead had daily discussions with the team for overseeing the process and sorting out problems in course of study. The project coordinator also carried out back checks to ensure better quality data.

Data Scrutiny: The questionnaires were mostly pre coded with fixed response categories and had several in built checks for inconsistencies. Verification was also done at the time of data entry and this was done through suitably developed command checks by imposing valid conditions required for different entries.

Data Processing and Analysis: The survey data was compiled centrally. The MS office excel was used for data processing & analysis.

Some of the main findings of the assessment

Menstrual Hygiene Behavior and Practice

The assessment confirm about the significant change in the practice side of menstrual health and hygiene management. This reflects in the sharp decline in the use of cloth as absorbent and substantial increase in the use of sanitary napkins by adolescent girls in both the intervention districts.

Menstrual hygiene behaviors Practices In %	Vaishali	Nalanda
	Post- intervention	Post- intervention
Use of Cloth	20	18
Use of Pad	57	47.40
Disposal of Absorbents	18	22
Pay for Sanitary Napkins	23	32
Affordability of Sanitary Napkins	28	31.50

REDUCED EMBARRASSMENT AROUND MENARCHE

There was reduction in the percentage of getting scared during menstruation where 60 % claimed being no more scared

Knowledge of Menstruation before menarche

District	Complete		Mostly Complete		Incomplete		None	
	Pre- interve ⁿ	Post- - interve ⁿ	Pre- interve ⁿ	Post- - interve ⁿ	Pre- interve ⁿ	Post- - interve ⁿ	Pre- interve ⁿ	Post- - interve ⁿ
Vaishali	0.3	45	3.4	42	48	2	48.3	11
Nalanda	1	53	7	34	41	2	52	10

Preparedness for first menstruation

In response to the key question how much they feel prepared for their first menstruation, around three fourth of them opined as either fully prepared or somewhat prepared for first menstruation. If it compared with the pre-intervention phase responses, the change is quite evident. The table below gives the comparative picture of pre and post implementation phase.

District	Completely Prepared		Somewhat prepared		Not prepared enough		Completely unprepared	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Vaishali	0.3	25	4.7	49	2	21	93	5
Nalanda	2	36	6	43	6	19	86	2

Understanding Menstruation and Benefits of the Menstrual Hygiene

Reduction in phenomenon of skipping school during menstruation is one such benefit of the menstrual hygiene that is clearly visible after the implementation of the project. Respondents asserted that they now understand the need of maintaining the hygiene during menstruation and the repercussion of not following it during the period. They showed their clarity as how poor

management of menstruation hygiene can lead to infection and undesirable to reproductive health.

Use of Sanitary pads/napkins

Reason for Use of Sanitary Pad	Vaishali		Nalanda	
	Pre- intervention	Post- intervention	Pre- intervention	Post- intervention
No of Adolescent using sanitary Pad	2	57.4	3	62.6
Absorbs better	58.0	89	60.0	83.4
Stays in its place	54.2	65	56.5	61
Hygienic	53.4	76.2	69.4	69
Easy to use	35.6	65	23.5	67
Easy to dispose	3.4	63	1.2	64
No need to wash and dry	11.0	74	18.8	82
Lasts longer	42.4	67.8	47.1	63
Does not cause rashes	5.1	36.5	20.0	42

TYPE OF ABSORBENT

	Pre Intervention	Post Intervention	Pre Intervention	Post Intervention
Cloth	80	45	75	35
Sanitary Napkin	14	54	19.7	63
Others	6	1	5.3	2

Knowledge about importance of menstrual hygiene

District	Nalanda		Vaishali	
	Pre Intervention	Post Intervention	Pre Intervention	Post Intervention
To keep clean	60.3	63	63.8	69
To prevent itching	17	7	15.3	8
To avoid rashes	3.7	12	4.5	3
To avoid infections	3	17.5	5.4	20
Don't 'know	16	0.5	11	0

CASE STUDY-1

Open Conversations help Nooshrat end the Cycle of Pain and Fear

Menstruation is a taboo in Indian society, more so in rural areas. The silence and stigma surrounding menstruation makes the menstrual hygiene management a low priority. Neglecting menstrual hygiene can lead to serious health problems.

Nooshrat, aged 16, from Narayanpur village, Rajapakar, Vaishali Bihar, shares her story about how she was able to tackle her irregular periods through participation in the adolescent girls group.

Nooshrat lives with her parents and two siblings in a remote village located in Vaishali district of Bihar. Her father Md. Raju is a tailor by profession with meager monthly income. Nooshrat studies at Belkunda high school and also helps her father with stitching. Nooshrat has transformed from a shy to a confident girl ever since she started participating in the adolescent girls' group (Kishori Samhooh) in her village.

One day at group meeting, Nooshrat was listening to the conversation between her friend Rupa, who is also the peer educator of the group and another girl. They were talking about 'mahvaari' (menstrual cycle). Nooshrat was first very embarrassed, but then started listening with a lot of interest. She realized that that girl was sharing about the problem of heavy bleeding.



Nooshrat thought she had a similar problem. She was really worried about it and wanted to discuss with someone. But that day, Nooshrat couldn't say much. She felt shy. She also feared what her mother would say if she knew she was talking about personal problems in public meetings.

Nooshrat's mother was very conservative and always refrained her from visiting such groups.

Nooshrat recalls how she could join the group only after the some of the girls came to her home and convinced her mother. They told her how they listened to stories, talked, laughed and played during the meetings and informally discussed some of the health issues. They also asked Nooshrat's mother to come in the meetings to herself see what they did. They also told her about the Mothers' group meetings. They said their mothers also participated in the meetings. This convinced her and she allowed her to go to group meetings.

When Nooshrat started coming to the meetings she came to know about the menstrual cycle, why it happens and the normal duration. Then she realized that her periods were not normal. Her menstruation started two years back but it was very irregular. She had to face it twice or sometimes thrice in a month and that too with bleeding continuing for up to 10-12 days.

Nooshrat had shared this with her mother but she always ignored it, saying that this problem will go away as with time. She did not know it could be cured.

One day, Nooshrat summoned the courage and talked about this in the group. After listening and understanding her problem carefully, Jyoti Rani, who is the field facilitator and supports their group, suggested that she should consult a doctor.

Nooshrat's mother refused to go to the doctor for this problem. A few girls from the Kishori group, along with the peer educator, Pushp Lata, visited her home once again to speak to her mother. Initially, she was very angry with them. The girls persevered and said that *"this is not natural and Nooshrat may face severe problems in future. She can become anemic or she might not conceive after marriage...Although the problem is critical but at the same time it is curable."*

Finally Nooshrat's mother agreed to take her to a lady doctor. The doctor gave her some medicine and also told her how to take care of her hygiene during the periods. Nooshrat shares, "Doctor Madam was very nice. She said we have come at the right time otherwise if we would have been too late. I could have faced serious consequences." Nooshrat sighs and says "If I would not have opened up, my life would have been spoiled"

Today Nooshrat is a happy girl. "Now my period is regular. I do not get tired easily. Thanks to our didi for making me aware at the right time and also sensitizing my mother."

Nooshrat is a confident girl now. She openly speaks to other girls regarding this and shares her experience so that she can help them change their lives as well.

Promoting Sustainable Sanitation in Rural India in Seraikela | Supported by Global Sanitation Fund | HR strength -18

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

This is the 4th year of implementation of the program in Seraikella-Kharsawan district. The Promoting Sustainable sanitation in Rural India is a highly ambitious and promising project in sanitation to deliver context specific IEC and BCC packages to raise awareness on sustainable sanitation practices.

Achieving an open defecation free 'ODF' status in the stipulated timeframe requires a strategic, structured and phase wise layering of a gamut of activities promoting awareness to create a demand for improved sanitation.

The detailing and phase wise layering of activities was designed to cover huge area of implementation. This is one of the projects which is being implemented in scale by covering whole district. This year the project started with a targeted 2 CD Blocks achieving ODF status. The logical framework integrating the required number of panchayat to demonstrate results commensurate with government priorities was defined in the design.

The documentation and dissemination of success and failure in all critical activities while highlighting facilitating factors was a part and parcel of project implementation.

2. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project worked at improving hygiene practices and sanitation coverage laying emphasis on strengthening institutions through, learning for capacity building and multi-stakeholder engagement to support demand driven community level approaches.

It covered 265 villages of 21 panchayats in two blocks of Saraikella- Kharshawn district,. It directly covered a population of approximately 2,03,700 indirectly.

The project worked within the framework of the nation's 'total sanitation campaign' referred to termed variously over the years as the nirmal bharat abhiyan and Swach Bharat Mission as it progressively addressed an increasing number of issues.

Sanitation is an issue for rural India for institutional challenges and capacity constraints. This project supported direct intervention in the community to promote hygiene practices improving access to and then ensuring the effective use of improved sanitation

The project was implemented through 08 cluster coordinators, 04 block coordinators, a community mobiliser, one IEC Expert and a Project Manager besides an accountant.

It laid emphasis on generating community awareness backed by media campaigns and offering training to strengthen institutional capacities in areas requiring support to meet any community demand for addressing open defecation and bettering community health.

Institutional strengthening and capacity building was undertaken at the state, district and sub-district level addressing communication and capacity building needs scaling up successful approaches. The potential of civil society partnering with various Government departments and the private sector was explored by promoting the engagement of a multi stakeholder coalition.

3. PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The project set out to achieve ODF status for 125 panchayats of Seraikella-Kharsawan district by December 2015 developing institutional and community capacity to address the need for

sustainable practices in hygiene and sanitation. It promoted a culture of continuous learning among all stakeholders.

4. PROJECT STRATEGY

A coordinated action plan was developed in close consultation with consortium partners and DWSD-Seraikella. The project developed monthly/weekly action plans shared with the DWSM, DWSC, CE& BRC in the first week of every month and mobilized funds to have villages attain temporary ODF status.

The EE & District coordinator made visits to verify the ODF status of a village for fund mobilization keeping the EE-DWSD informed on progress in developing ODF villages.

5. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

6. Village Triggering Activities

This year by resource person and with the help of local volunteers, 66 villages were triggered, where the advantages and disadvantages of ODF was explained along with sensitized to them through village mapping and demand generation was also done.



7. Household visit and Inter Personal Communication campaign by NGOs

12756 household visits were done and 3 main points were discussed namely:

- Construction of IHHL and its usage.
- Safe keeping of drinking water

Practising of hand washing with soap and when its needs to be done; before eating, after toilet, disposal of waste materials



8. Wall Paintings at strategic locations

In 171 strategic locations key message regarding health and hygiene was promoted through wall painting, which consists of village maps, road maps and slogans were made. Even households were numbered matching with beneficiaries list.

9. Community Wide Gram Sabha Meetings and awareness

In 18 villages gram sabha was organised on Promote self motivation for IHHL construction, Guideline of SBM, orientation of SHG members for IHHL construction.



10. Undertake Folk Media Campaigns (Nukkad Natak)

The Nukkad Natak, was organised in 45 villages which aimed at spreading the information about IHHL construction, and basic problems related to health and hygiene which was expressed through this information.

11. School Awareness Program, Rallies and Campaigns

In 08 Villages hygiene camps and Rallies were organized, schools and community where sanitary methods and sanitary tools were used.

12. IEC campaign on behaviour change

For effective awareness, 5000 copy leaflet s as IEC materials were developed in three local languages i.e. Hindi, Bangla and Oriya to aware community in easy way. 6 Pcs of banner of IEC Stall of Chhou Mahotsava. A pump lets on Hygiene behavioural change in 3 language has been developed as the people of the district is using 3 languages apart from their local language.

The pumplets developed by IDF was well appreciated by District authority and they asked to provide these pumplets to the district so the department of PHeD couls also use nder their IEC related programs.



IEC Campaign on demand generation and awareness promotion 6 Pcs. Of Small Hoarding were installed in entry point of Chandil Block to motive the community on ODF blocks. And also 4 Set of technical guideline in a 11 pcs of flex under SBM during Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

13. Jharkhand Sanitation Summit

Jharkhand Sanitation Summit jointly organized and inaugurated by CM-Jharkhand, Chief Editor, ETV Jharkhand/Bihar & Team Leader, GSF India on dated 29.01.16 at BNR Chanakya, Ranchi, on the occasion one documentary made by ETV Jharkhand/Bihar in ODF GPs of Saraikela-Kharsawan Dist., which were aired through ETV Jharkhand/Bihar.



14. Nepal Delegation Visit

A team of members from Ministry of PHED, Govt. of Nepal visited the ODF Panchayats i.e. Rasunia and Chhota Gamharia of the Dist. and appreciated to see the community mobilization, IEC activities & uages of toilets.

15. TOT on Residential CLTS for Triggering Techniques for Natural Leaders

From 6th to 10th June 2016 at the Atma Bhawan Saraikella Five Days Residential Training for Natural Leaders under the SBM (G) was Organized By DWSD, Saraikella along with the Support of GSF and IDF. On the Occasion Shri- Rajesh Kumar Sharma ,Director SBM Jharkhand, Dy. Commissioner, K.Sriniwasan, Dy. Director SBM (G), Jharkhand Shri- Manoj Choudhar, EE-DWSD, Saraikela, Shri- Harendra Mishra, GSF State Manager, Ranchi, Sri Sanjeev Shekhar Jha,

SPO-GSF, Sri Sanjay Pandey, Dist. Superintendent of Education, Civil Surgeon, SDOs & JEs of Chandil, Saraikela and Kharsawan, DCo. & BCo. of DWSD-Saraikela and Program Manager & Team IDF were present.



Five days Training for Natural Leaders would be trained regarding CLTS and also implementation at targeted Kharsawan Block will help in making in ODF

1. ACHIEVEMENTS

- 142 households were motivated for self IHHL constructions, and among that 93 constructions has already been completed.
- A no. of 10 ODF villages and 2 panchayats were established during this year
- To see the work progress and involvement of SHGs in IHHL construction at Maranghatu GP of Kuchai Block, other 17 SHGs too involved and empowered from three targeted blocks namely Kharsawan, Chandil and Seraikela & started working in their respective blocks for IHHL constructions.
- Jharkhand Sanitation Summit jointly organized and inaugurated by CM-Jharkhand, Chief Editor, ETV Jharkhand/Bihar & Team Leader, GSF India on dated 29.01.16 at BNR Chanakya, Ranchi, on the occasion one documentary made by ETV Jharkhand/Bihar in ODF GPs of Saraikela-Kharsawan Dist., which were aired through ETV Jharkhand/Bihar.
- Researchers from PPRC, New Delhi visited the dist. to conduct a research on 3 ODF and 3 OD villages in the Dist. & they were really happy to see the IEC activities at the field level, community mobilization and usages of toilets and also submitted a positive report to GOI.
- A team of members from Ministry of PHED, Govt. of Nepal visited the ODF Panchayats of the Dist. and appreciated to see the community mobilization, IEC activities & uages of toilets.
- A progress review was undertaken jointly by the BDO, Kharsawan & GSF-IDF under SBM (G) and as a result there was an improvement in the IHHL construction.
- Two whatsapp group were formed namely, "Swachh Saraikela" and "Mission Clean Kharsawan", and both are showcasing daily activities & progress of targeted blocks.
- First time during Chhau Mahotsav, the Management Committee, specially on special request of DC Sir whole responsibility for IEC activities done by GSF-IDF, where one innovative things were done as Slogans were written in a particular row of all Galleries marked as 'Swachta Sidhi' inside the Birsa Munda Stadium, which was appreciated by all.
- IEC Stall too installed jointly by DWSD-Saraikela & GSF, which were inaugurated by Kolhan Commissioner and cherished to see the IEC materials specially leaflets were developed in three local languages and was distributing to all visitors during Chhau Mahotsav.
- District Level One Day Orientation workshop organized for newly elected PRIs specially for All Mukhijas of Chandil and Kharshawn Block to orient on SBM guideline and Model of Toilet Construction.
- Field Review visit by CPM-Delhi, Mr. Anil Chatterjee, at Krishnapur village of Rajnagar panchayat and they appreciated the work of IEC and Community Participation done by GSF-IDF.
- With effort of GSF-IDF, the pace of construction of IHHL has been increased. In which IHHL Construction Completed -6773 and under Construction – 980.
- Review meeting was organized fortnightly with DWSD Department to review each panchayat with staff of concerned Gram Panchayat.

- The 10th of February is celebrated as 'National Deworming Day' jointly by DWSD-Saraikela along with GSF/IDF with the 180 girl students of 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' at school premises, Saraikela and all were provided Anmendazole Medicine with liasioning with Health Dept.
- Block Level Planning Meeting was organized with MLA, BDO, ZP, SBO, JE, Pramukh, All Mukhiyas, Ward members, Jalsahiyas on 11th February on Drinking water as well as ODF Block. Discuss also happened on 5 GPs of Kukru Block which come under Red Corridors Area.
- Review Meeting organized with DWSC (Other Dept. of Dist. Govt.) & GSF/IDf Team regarding two targeted ODF blocks Chandil and Kharshawn on 13th February.
- KPMG also did Financial Review of IDF Saraikela on 23rd and 24th February.
- Field Monitoring visit done jointly by Deputy Commissioner, DWSD dept. Seraikela & GSF/IDF Team on 13th and 18th March at Kharshawn and Chandil Block respectively to ensure the quality of IHHL construction, IEC Activities at the field and to mobilize community for Toilet Usages.
- Inaugurated and Flag off 9 Tube well repairing Vehicles & Team for 9 Separate Blocks of saraikela District by DC, DDC, ADC, EE, District Officials along with GSF/IDF representative to resolve the drinking water problems & which could help in usages of toilets at panchayat and village level.
- For effective awareness, IEC materials were developed in three local languages i.e. Hindi, Bangla and Oriya to aware community in easy way.
- Review cum orientation program was organized at Rajnagar Panchayat for ODF and Toilet usages.
- After quality IEC activity done by GSF/IDF, DC requested GSF/IDF to bring to an end the tradition of open defecation at riverside area by effective IEC activity. For that one community meeting was organized on 17th March 2016.
- As per DC Concern, new model of IHHL constructed with RCC Roof done by trained Mesons of Kharsawan jointly initiated by District Govt. & GSF/IDF Team at Kharshawn and Chandil.
- Celebrated Gram Swaraj Abhiyan on the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Bhim Rao Abedkar, 29 orientation meetings organized with Mukhiya, Ward members, jalsahiyas, Local Masons, NGOs on IHHL model under SBM (G).
- The National Rural Drinkable Water and Sanitation Awareness week was observed all throughout the Seraikela-Kharsawan District, along with this 'World Water Day' was also celebrated on 22.03.16. On this occasion different activities organized including School rallies, Gram Sabha, Distribution of Leaflets on Save & Safe Drinking Water, VWSC Meetings related to importance of water and sanitations and sustainable to use toilets in 8 GPs of Kharsawan & Chandil Blocks.
- 27 motivators have been trained for triggering and they are showing quality based triggering.
- Under the Plan international project 22 delegates from Chaibasa visited Seraikela and learnt about the work that was undergoing in Seraikela - Kharsawan District, and they would be implementing all their gained knowledge in their place.

SUCCESS STORY

Case 1

Name: Nashrin Praveen
Village: Kadamdiha
Panchayat: Kharshawn
District: Saraikella-Kharshawn



This is story of Nashrin Praveen who belongs to Kadamdiha village, under Kharshawn Panchayat, under Kharshawn Block. The village has a total population of 3245 people out of which 1709 are male and 1536 are female. Out of the 3245 is a poor man named Md. Hamid, who has two sons and eight daughters.

Out of this 8 daughters three are married. The second daughter, Nashrin Praveen wouldn't get married as she is handicapped from her waist to both legs. The source of income for the family is a small shop run by Md. Hamid and Handicapped pension that is given to Nashrin Pravin . She is also working in Anganwadi Kendra as "Anganwadi Sevika", the courage she portrays is unimaginable as she has left her weaker of being handicap and has been constantly working as "Anganwadi Sevika".

Even after being handicapped by legs she is forced to go out into the field in her wheelchair to defecate as there is no toilet in their house. In the year 2013 the IDF block Coordinator Rabindra Nath Puthal and the Jal sahiya Indrani Devi during their survey informed her of the construction of toilet at Rs. 4600/- under NBA, but that construction didn't happen. Then again in 2nd October 2014, during LSP Training it was informed to her that under SBM the toilet would be constructed for sum Rs. 12000/-. Then she got the IHHL constructed in house and she exclaimed that now she and her family is continuously using the toilet and hence they have stopped going out. She exclaimed, "we have totally stopped going outside, i am really happy even my family ins happy to and thankful to IDf people as it is because of them that i was able to get the IHHL constructed,. They came door to door, explaining the needs and usage of toilet. They also said about the importance it hold is our lives, also the various disease associated to defecation."

She also said, "it was only through IDF that we came to know the various schemes of government,". She also referred that IDF has also given out all the importance information. i and all was very easily understandable as it was in very simple mode like Nukkad Natak, Wall Painting, Wall Painting etc. which reached people directly.

Finally she said that she would spread the information about all the pros and cons related to toilet construction. And not only this, she'll be regularly be using the toilet.

Case Study 2

Village : Burudih
Panchayat: Burudih
Block : Kharsawan
District: Seraikela - kharsawan



This is a story of an old widowed lady named Subha Paul of Burudih Village under kharsawan block, whose toilet was constructed during the mason training. She before this had a very tough time to go out to open defecates.

Her story goes as such, she is an old widow lady of age around 65- 70, only daughter is married in kolkata but is presently staying in Chakradharpur. Since her only child is married she is left alone to stay in her house. So in early morning or in night time when she is to defecate she faces a number of hardship. She quoted that some time ago she fell off near the pond when she had gone to defecate outside. Not only had that she also broken her hands and leg in the process.

When one of the member of IDF team asked her whether she is happy that the toilet has been constructed in her home. To this she exclaimed that she can't express her gratitude to the people who helped her construct her toilet. She would like to thank DWSD, GSF/IDF people and all the people who has worked in it.

When it was asked on what all changes has it brought to her life. She exclaimed in her dialect, " I'm very very happy that the toilet has been constructed in my house. I used to go outside for defecating and in process injured myself badly. But since now that the toilet is in my house I can Go to the toilet easily." Not only this she also said, "Now I'm old and can't walk properly. But earlier I was forced to go too far places to defecate so my joints used to pain alot. But now I just have to step out into my compound as the toilet is there. It's safe and less painful as I stay all alone and there is no one to take care of me. I can do things all on my own."

Lastly, she said that she will forever use toilet alone and keep it clean. She would also motivate other to build in toilets in their house, she said, "If toilet has proved to be such a useful thing for me so it would also be such a useful for others to".

Note :Photo Gallery &Media Coverage is Below



Girls First II (Emotional Resilience) for KGBV Schools

In 5 districts | Supported by CorStone | HR -10 PMs | 9000 girls

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Research in high-income countries (HICs) shows that improving resilience or the ability to function competently under stress or bounce back from trauma or adversity helps consistently make positive choices that strengthens decision making and increase flexibility in stressful situation for youth facing significant risks. Working in the same direction Girls First-II¹ resilience based program for marginalized adolescent girls of Bihar, have achieved a significant result in this regard.

Girls' First resilience based training program aims to improve the mental and physical health, prevent early marriage and early pregnancy and advocate for their educational and health rights. Girls will receive extensive training in topics such as character strengths, interpersonal communication, problem-solving, nutrition, reproductive health, and gender-based violence—all taught in facilitated peer support groups led by trained KGBV teachers. This project report highlights the progress, impact and scope of the program.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS

The Girls First Program runs in collaboration with CorStone India Foundation and Integrated Development Foundation in the state of Bihar working in partnership with the Bihar Educational Project Council. This program focused on imparting training on Emotional and Health Resilience to the adolescent girls from standards 6 to 8 in order to empower them; simultaneously improve their educational and health outcomes. This program implemented in the Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya chain of schools which is a residential school setup for Dalit and Tribal Girls from classes 6 to 8.

CIF – IDF collaboration carried out this program in five districts of Bihar covering about 9,000 girl students and is spread across 103 schools. For the research purpose, the program had randomly selected five blocks in Vaishali, East Champaran, Samsatipur and Madhubani and four blocks from Darbhanga and accomplished assessments in these respective blocks.

The program aims to measurably impact three interdependent factors in girls' wellbeing:

- ✓ **Emotional health,**
- ✓ **Physical health, and**
- ✓ **Education.**

Girls' First provides a resilience curriculum to foster internal assets (e.g., self-esteem, coping skills, and conflict-resolution skills) and external assets (e.g., positive bonds with peers and family). The resilience curriculum is followed by an adolescent health curriculum, which provides training in physical health and wellness topics like common physical health problems, sexual and

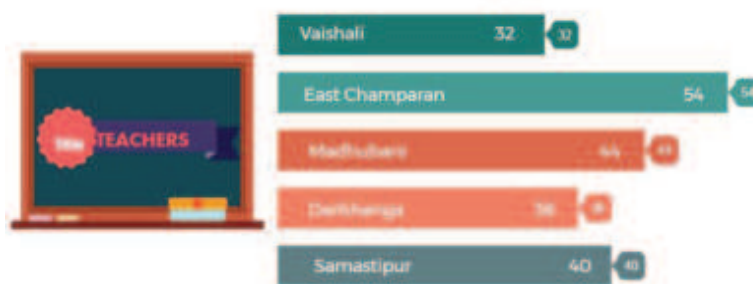
¹This is the second phase of the project. The first phase accomplished in September, 2015

reproductive health, and nutrition and gender equity.²

METHODOLOGY:

The Girls First curriculum is provided in facilitated peer-support groups, combining dedicated learning with peer-led discussion and group problem-solving. The teachers of the KGBV are trained on the curriculum specially developed by the CorStone. It includes training on concepts of resilience and sessions of 1-15 for classes 6-8 followed by health curriculum consisting of 10 sessions. The teachers trained conduct sessions with the girls in groups of 15-20 class wise supported by the field staffs through continuous monitoring and observations.

2. Number of Teachers Engaged



ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS:

Staff recruitment:

The recruitment process was completed during the reporting period. Total 5 Program officers (Training), 5 Monitoring & Evaluation officer and 2 Project Managers and one M&E coordinator were recruited.

The Program officer and M&E officer (2 staffs per district) placed in every district were present to regularly visit the schools to train, monitor and support the teachers conduct the program in the schools. The Project Managers responsible of the districts also extended in support in terms of liasoning with the officials and support the staffs and ensure successful implementation of the program. The key project staffs were trained on Emotional resilience with special focus on concept and session practice by senior team members and Country Director.

Teacher training:

The teachers of the KGBV took training of emotional resilience and adolescent health. The first major training was conducted in October 2016 in all the 5 districts which included training on concepts of facilitative skills and sessions 1-5 of emotional resilience for classes 6-8. The major

²Priority issues for Bihar's girls, identified in interviews and program reviews conducted by CorStone in 2012

training was followed by refreshers training in the districts with aim to cover other sessions of 6-15 and revise the concepts. Refreshers trainings were held in the months of January, February and March respectively based on the progress of the sessions in the districts. Listening skills, Character strengths, emotional and managing difficult emotions, conflict resolution were some aspects which were part of the curriculum on resilience. These trainings enabled the teachers to take sessions with the students skillfully and help achieve a positive result. Resilience training was followed by the training on health curriculum which consisted of 10 sessions covering topics like nutrition and anemia, major disease and prevention, menstrual health and gender. In the month of July 2017, two day health trainings were conducted across the five districts and 194 total teachers were part of the training.

Sessions in schools:

A total of **4026** sessions across five districts of emotional resilience were successfully completed in all the 103 schools consisting of 15 sessions across five districts. This was followed by the implementation of health curriculum which consisted of 10 sessions and was also successfully completed in most schools except for schools that were majorly affected by floods. A total of **1836** sessions were completed on the health curriculum in the implementation schools.

Assessment in Schools:

To evaluate the outcome of the intervention and conduct an informed research process a total of 25 schools out of 103 have been randomly selected as research schools for impact assessment. The process commenced by conducting consent process in all these schools in October 2016 from the children and their parents. Consent is first taken from the parents/legal guardian of the child followed by assent from the child. The consent process has been successfully conducted with 1249 students. Following this, the baseline assessment was conducted with **1249** students in the same month. Mid-line assessment was done with the consented girls in the month of May 2016 after the resilience sessions got completed in the schools in which **1152** were part of the assessment. The end-line assessment was done after the health sessions were completed in the schools and **805** girls participated in the end-line from classes 6 & 7.

Interventions

1. Vaishali	16 KGBV	5 Research Schools
2. East Champaran	27 KGBV	5 Research Schools
3. Madhubani	22 KGBV	5 Research Schools
4. Darbhanga	18 KGBV	5 Research Schools
5. Samastipur	20 KGBV	5 Research Schools

Video Documentary:

In the month of September with the help of external technical person, Sumit and his team we initiated the making of the documentary which would cover the process and impact in the schools through the Girls First program. The shoot covered all the five districts and was possible due to the support and permissions from the DGCs, DPOs, wardens and teachers in the districts. This work is in progress and expected to get completed by the end of October.

KEY FINDINGS AND PROJECT IMPACT:

The program being evidence based one, has both quantitative and qualitative data being analyzed to see the impact of the program. Based on the analysis from the qualitative data, below are some of the key findings:

OUTPUT : Girls have shown:

- ✚ Increased levels of confidence
- ✚ Better goal setting behavior that helps them to study for exams
- ✚ Greater courage to stand up for their classmates and to use assertive communication to express themselves
- ✚ Improved student-teacher relationships (including more open sharing, greater trust and readiness to seek help when needed)
- ✚ Ability to solve classroom problems between themselves or between two other people
- ✚ There is clear evidence that building resilience skills enhances outcomes in health and education
- ✚ Integrating Resilience programs in schools can have a positive impact on education. E.g. reducing school dropouts
- ✚ It can have long term impacts on adolescents e.g. delaying marriage
- ✚ It has a positive impact on teachers. E.g improving teacher effectiveness.

CASE STUDY

Poonam's story of discovering her confidence

Poonam hails from very small village of Vaishali District named Govindpur Bela, block Patepur. Her Father works for a shop and lives in Kolkata, mother is house wife. As she is eldest of the siblings hence has lots of responsibility. She shared that when she was living with her parents in her village she has to do household work and she was not able to go to school for study due to household work. She had to sacrifice her wants for her brothers' happiness. She comes from an underprivileged family of a very small place and her living standards do not allow her to afford studies in her father's meager salary. She told me that her life was full of restrictions until she joined KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya).

Studying in class 8 presently, she mentioned that the sessions in Girls First have helped her to cope with her daily life. She told that before attending the session she was very shy and was not able to speak in front of two to three people but after attending the session change in her attitude and behaviour was visible to everyone. These sessions have helped her bring confidence to her approach to life. She told me that all the sessions helped her in recognizing her character strength and after recognizing the strength she was confident and sessions also helped her to problem solving. According to her, the other residents of her village are very impressed by this newfound confidence in her and are even willing to send their children to KGBV. She has become a role model for many in her village which is a very positive change in her life and hopefully in the life of the people whom she inspires. Her parents are very proud of her and are hopeful of her bright future. They now see how important education is even for a girl child. This same confidence is palpable in other students at KGBV. They now know their inner strengths and have very clear goals in mind on what they want to become in future. They feel that they are now better equipped to handle the stress of their daily lives and are better at solving their problems.

Earlier I used to hesitate in expressing my feelings but when teacher made me understand to express all those feelings which I have inside, and then I feel better and relaxed. - **Nisha Kumari, Class 8, Kotwa, East Champaran**

These sessions taught me how to share my problems with my teacher and friends. - **Meena, Class 8, Morwa, Samastipur**

The program similarly impacts the teachers as well as much they do the girls. Most teachers having been involved in the program two years have felt positive changes in both their professional and personal life.

IMPACT ON TEACHERS:

- ✚ Teachers better able to teach students and manage classrooms
- ✚ Improved interpersonal interactions between teacher-student, teacher-teacher, and teacher-administrator
- ✚ Less burnout / improved stress management skills
- ✚ Improved relations at home and with colleagues

PROJECT CHALLENGES

There were some consistent factors that have influenced the transaction of Programme in schools. The key ones are listed below:

- The student attendance varies a lot during the course of the academic year as they leave for their homes during times of festivals, personal events and celebrations, harvesting season to help in the fields etc. This was a challenge during the mid-line assessments as well.
- The sessions are also affected in cases where the teacher is on a long leave or has been transferred elsewhere.
- Flood was being a big challenge to do the sessions in school as well as during end line assessment. Districts of Samastipur, Darbhanga, Madhubani and East Champaran were affected by floods disrupting the smooth flow of the programme in the KGBVs.

CONCLUSION:

The Girls First program has been implemented successfully two consequent years in the KGBV schools of 5 districts and had a positive impact on the girls and their teachers despite the challenges faced. The girls found the program relevant to their lives and the most teachers were interested in conducting the program. The DGC's and state officers of KGBV have been very supportive with the implementation of the program.

PICTURES OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES FROM THE DISTRICTS



Mid-line assessment in KGBV



With Girls in KGBV



Session in progress



Documentary shoot in KGBV

Empowering Community to Minimize Slavery And Combat Trafficking In selected Areas

- In Muzaffarpur | Supported by The Freedom Fund /Geneva Global | in – Villages | HR 24
-

The project covered thirty village of ten panchayat in the administrative blocks i.e. Minapur & Mushahri of Muzaffarpur district. A Project Manager, a Female Programme Associate, two Block Coordinators, ten Field Workers, six Instructors and two counselors covered the population of 2890 directly and 7710 indirectly.

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND:

Modern day slavery is in existence in our society in different forms. Every day women, men and children are trafficked to exhaust them in different form of slavery i.e. commercial sexual exploitation, child labour, bonded labour or forced labour, illegal work and trade.

Muzaffarpur town connects north Bihar with the rest part of the state. 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 vagaries monsoon, feudal pattern on land holding, lack of industrial activities in these region forced the people to migrate to other places in search of job/employment.

Natural calamities in this reagon also limit the livelihood opportunity and force poor people to migrate or send their children outside their vicinity in search of livelihood opportunities. 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.

Human trafficking is not only limited to commercial 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.

II. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:

The Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Govt. officials from administration/police, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs), and media were sensitized and aware through liaison/meeting/workshop on the issue of anti slavery and human trafficking which resulted into joint collaboration and support and helped in enacting legal provision of law against the different agents involved in human trafficking. The project also focused to formalize the ASTITVA and activate Anti Human Trafficking Cell / Unit to reduce the human trafficking risks in panchayats, blocks & in the district.

To address the root cause, poverty, the project promoted alternative livelihood opportunity among migrant's families and empowered their women and children to combat slavery & human trafficking risks in an effective way in their vicinity.

III. MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

1. **Exposure Visit:**

To achieve the programme / project's goal, it becomes important to capacitate the project's personnel at regular interval. There are so many means to capacitate the personnel and exposure visit is one of them. Keeping this into mind, two day exposure visit of project's personnel was scheduled at Tatwasi Samaj Neyas, Nalanda. The objectives of this exposure visit were:

- To develop understanding of project's personnel on different dimensions of slavery and human trafficking.
- To acquaint them with different strategies of addressing anti slavery & human trafficking issues.

Altogether 13 staff participated in the exposure visit. In the visit two types of Community Vigilance Committee were visited. The first one was quite new and the second one was older. In the first CVC the team observed that the CVC is in preliminary stage but moving forward with positive thoughts. There was also one thing that representation of male and female was almost equal. Apart from it they have vision and action oriented plan of action. The second CVC was quite old and is in the process of way forward. They have also taken action oriented initiatives to minimize the risk of slavery. They have also started contributing in rescue process by providing timely information.



2. **Orientation Cum Training Program Of Instructors:**

An orientation programme was organized for the instructors of Adolescent Centers and Non Formal Education Centers. A total 10 participants attended the programme. The objective behind conducting such programme was to capacitate these instructors so, that they can run and manage their centers with more perfection. Apart from it scale up the knowledge of instructors on joyful learning. The orientation programme was facilitated by the resource person from district resource center Bihar Education Project (BEP), Muzaffarpur. Entire sessions were totally participatory and attractive.



3. Training Of 'Shg' Representatives/ Members:

Altogether three trainings, each one of one day, were organized at field level for seventy one SHG representatives on group dynamics, group management and anti slavery & human trafficking issues. Participants were acquainted on the project deliverables, prevalence of modern day slavery, human trafficking, rights, related legal aspects of slavery & human trafficking, social atrocities and government schemes & provisions. Games, role-play and audio visual aids were



organic farming, nursery and raising seedlings.

To ensure the increase income level of the out-migrant and debt bounded agriculture labour's families a two days residential training programmes on Hand Pump repairing and maintenance was organized at Minapur and Mushari, Muzaffarpur. This training was focused on Hand Pump repairing and maintenance. Selected SHG's members and their male members were capacitated on Hand Pump repairing and maintenance through theory and practical. They were encouraged to adopt Hand Pump repairing and maintenance as an option of livelihood. Tool kits were also provided to the trainees.

It is experienced that goat rearing is popular among the targeted community members but they lost their goats every year due to lack of its proper care. Therefore a training of two day was organized at Minapur and it was attended by 30 participants. In the training programme main focus was given on:

- Proper feeding.

used to make training programs meaningful and interesting.

A total one training program was organized for out migrants and debt bounded agriculture labour's family members on vegetable cultivation & nursery and seedling rising. The main purpose of organizing such trainings was to motivate them to opt it as an alternative options of livelihood, which will contribute in uplifting their family's income level. Altogether 30 members of SHG were trained on 'vegetable cultivation, pest management, seed treatment,



- Prevention & protection from diseases/ diseases control.
- Opting goat rearing as an enterprise.

The resource person used the joyful methodology to make the sessions interesting and



informative. He also updated their knowledge through providing current information.

The women of targeted community are more vulnerable in respect of livelihood options. They have very limited options and because of that they are exploited in terms of wages and other means. Muzaffarpur is well known for lac bangle making and marketing. Here backward and forward both linkages are available. Keeping this into mind this activity was planned under the project and it got initiated. 30 members of SHG attended the training sessions of lac bangle. The trainer is well experienced and

involves all the participants in all process.

4. Orientations:

Altogether two one day orientation programmes were organized for the representatives of Village Level Children's forum. To make the orientation programmes more meaningful and informative, power point presentation and role plays were used. Their understanding were developed on forum's management, it's functions, modern day's slavery, human trafficking, human rights, child rights, right to education etc. and play an active role in reducing child labour in their respective villages.



63 members/ representatives of village surveillance committees were oriented through 2 orientation programmes on the function of committee & its management, modern day slavery, human trafficking, human and child rights, right to education, safer migration etc.

A total four orientation programmes were organized for 116 PRI members and influential persons at block level. They were oriented and aware on the issues of modern day slavery & human trafficking & minimizing its risks, ensure safer migration in their respective villages and legal aspects. To ensure safer migration and minimize the trafficking risks in their locality, stakeholders were asked to have listed of out migrants with their full details and ensure access of at risk families on government schemes & provisions.



Four orientation programmes were held to capacitate the SHG members on the issues of modern day slavery & human trafficking, rights and right to education etc. In these programmes, participants shared their experiences, views & opinions and all these made the programmes fruitful and effective. The number of total participants was 141.

5. Meetings:

Ninety one adolescent girls were sensitized through two interface meetings on modern day’s slavery, sex trafficking, child rights, right to education etc. and they were asked to sensitize other girls of the community, who are more vulnerable, on the issues and be helpful in minimizing the threat of slavery and human trafficking in their surroundings.



Monthly meetings were held with the different Community Based Organizations (CBOs) i.e. Village Surveillance Committee, Village Level Children’s Forum, Adolescent Groups etc. to mobilize and sensitized them on the seriousness of anti slaver & human trafficking issues. To review the programme progress and execute the activities properly altogether 12 monthly meetings and these were attended by the project’s staff.

6. Workshops:

Slavery and human trafficking is such an issue which cannot be addressed in isolation, so joint effort is needed to combat it. In this connection concerning official can play vital role. Keeping this in mind, altogether three workshops, one at district level and two at block level, were organized to sensitize and mobilize the



officials of district and block level along with other stakeholders on modern day’s slavery & human trafficking issues.



7. Health Camp:

Altogether 265 vulnerable community members were counseled on the issues of anti slavery & human trafficking, migration etc. apart from it, they also got medical support / care. In the counseling camps posters, Philip charts and visual aids were used to sensitize the community members.

8. Community Mobilization & Sensitization:

A total ten wall paintings were done at targeted panchayats focusing the issues of slavery, human trafficking and education.



Nukkad Nataks were organized at 10 different spots to sensitize and mobilize the rural masses of targeted blocks on the issues of modern day slavery & human trafficking.

Altogether four solidarity events were organized in form of Women's Day, International Labour Day, World Drug's Abuse and Trafficking Prohibition Day, Children's Day and World Human Right's Day. Different stakeholders i.e. Youths, PRI members, SHG's members, adolescent girls of adolescent centers, children of NFE centers etc participated in these programmes. Stakeholders shared their views at the occasions and experts also spoke on the issues stressing to put the children at schools and ensure dignified life for all.



9. Education:

There are 180 children at four Bal Jag Jagi Kendras, set up as two in a block, which are functioning smoothly. Here apart from literacy classes, awareness is built on issues of child labour, child rights, right to education etc.

Two Kishori Kendras, one at each block, has 90 adolescent girls which attended the educational classes along with skills trainings in income generation activities, life skill education and general awareness on current affairs.

10. Lac Bangle And Stitching Centers:

The adolescent girls of at risk families are more vulnerable as most of them are out of school and are in the clutches of landlords/ slaveholders. So, there is a high chance of their exploitation by every means. Therefore parents of these adolescent girls along with them were motivated to put these girls in Kishori Kendra. So that, they can become functional literate as well as trained on Income Generation Activities i.e. Lac Bangle and Stitching. Thus girls of Minapur are getting training on stitching and at Mushahri they are getting training on lac bangle making. 35 girls at each center are taking trainings on the said trades.



11. Legal Aid Center:

During the project's execution it was experienced that at risk families are totally unaware and have no information and knowledge about slavery & trafficking issues. Because of that they face lot of problems. So it becomes important to assist them during need and emergency. Therefore Legal Aid centers were established at both the targeted blocks i.e. Minapur and Mushahri of Muzaffarpur district.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

Eighty two representatives of SHGs attended the training programme on anti slavery & human trafficking issues, group dynamics, rights, legal aspect of trafficking etc. There were 30 SHG

members in the training programme on vegetable cultivation. The orientation on anti slavery & human trafficking issues, its consequences, safe migration, proper advocacy etc., covered 116 PRI members and Social Leaders. 30 SHGs of women of out migrant and debt bounded agriculture labour's families were organized and nurtured. One hundred and eighty children joined the Non Formal Education center while 90 adolescent girls joined the adolescent center.

V. PROJECT OUTCOMES:

145 Children of Dalit & Mahadalit families joined the formal school after completing the classes at NFE center. 85 adolescent girls attending the classes at adolescent centerson regular basis. Seventeen women from brick kiln/ debt bonded agricultural labour's families, who are SHG members, initiated vegetable cultivation as an income generation activity after attending training programme on IGA. The Village Surveillance Committee of all 30 villages maintains the migrants register on regular basis.

VI. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

145 Children of Dalit & Mahadalit families joined the formal school after completing the classes at NFE center and out of them 124 are continuing their schooling. 34 labours, who worked under MNREGA scheme, got their payment after pressure being asserted on concerning Mukhiya by the VSC of Bahbal Bazar. Village Surveillance Committee (VSC) of Dumari village, Mushahri stopped fake marriage and culprits are in jail. VSC of Hajratpur village, Minapur organized health camp at Dalit/ Mahadalit tola by pressurizing health officials of Minapur PHC. Apart from it they also regularized the ICDS center and ANM's visit at Dalit/ Mahadalit tola. Out of 54 members of VSC/SHG contested the PRI election and 36 of them got elected on different post of PRI. Out of 30 girls, 20 adolescent girls initiated lac bangle making as an IGA after completing the training prog.and getting Rs. 100.00 per day. 35 Adolescent girls got trained on tailoring and 15 of them started it as an IGA. After consultation workshop DLSA, Muzaffarpur intervened in the girl child missing case and girl was recovered within a week.

VII. CHALLENGES:

Officials of Anti Human Trafficking Units are mostly on additional charges so they are least bother to take up the issues on priority basis. There is also lack of coordination between source and destination points. Newly elected PRI members especially women are least sensitized on the issues of anti slavery & human trafficking. There are also threats to the field workers from the owners of brick kilns backed by a strong network of traffickers.

VIII. CASE STUDIES

1. TITLE: Collective Action of Village Surveillance Committee (VSC)

Name: Shri Kailash Kumar
Village: Bahbal Bazar
Panchayat: Manikpur
Block: Minapur
District: Muzaffarpur



Bahbal Bazar is under developed village of Minapur block and situated at the distance of 3 Kms in North- East from block head quarter. The population of this villge is dominated by EBCs and followed by SCs. To cater their basic needs the targeted community migrates in brick kilns and debt bounded agriculture labour.

After the project's implementation VSC was formed and meetings were held on regular basis apart from other programmes. As a result committee members became aware and started taking initiatives. Mr. Kailash is one of the active members of this committee. He helped the targeted community members in getting job cards and then after jobs under MNREGA scheme. In a meeting of May'16 some members shared that though they have worked in MNREGA scheme but didn't get the wages. Discussion was made in the meeting and it was decided to meet with the concerning Mukhiya. A team of 4 people, headed by Mr. Kailash, met with the Mukhiya and discussed the issue but Mukhiya didn't care. So, the team prepared an application and submitted it to the B.D.O., Minapur. The B.D.O. called the Mukhiya and asked him to make payment of MNREGA. Mukhiya made the payment of some persons but stopped it as the government announced to stop the development work due to panchayat election. Mr. Kailash again met the BDO and asked to take action in this regard. The B.D.O., Minapur promised that payment would be made after panchayat election in the month of July'16. After election dues got cleared.

2. TITTLE: A Move for Better Health

Name: Smt. Basanti Devi
Village: Hajratpur
Panchayat: Majhaulia
Block: Minapur
District: Muzaffarpur



Hajratpur is one of the backward village of Minapur block and situated at the distance of 7 Kms.in the North East of Block head quarter. The basic infrastructure is not upto the par and its condition becomes more vulnerable during flood days almost every year. The population of this village is dominated by EBCs and followed by SCs. The main source of livelihood of the villages is agriculture labour and labour at brick kilns. The health condition of targeted community is not very good and because of that they are in debt and also at the risk of slavery. After project's intervention situation are changing gradually.

In the month of April'16 chicken pox spread out at the Mahadalit tola where the targeted community resides. After communicating several times, panchayat level health service providers were not taking care to prevent from chicken pox. Smt. Basanti Devi, group leader of SHG, became active as she attends the meetings and other programmes on regular basis and listens discussions very carefully. She knew that getting services by the government departments is their right. So, she called an emergency meeting and asked the community members to file petition to the Medical Officer Incharge, PHC, Minapur. Three members accompanied her and went to the PHC to file petition. The MOIC received the application and promised them to send medical team within two or three days. The medical team didn't visited the Hajratpur village in given time frame. So, Basanti Devi again visited the PHC and forced the MOIC to send the Medical team. Next day medical team visited the village and provided the medical services. When Basanti Devi was asked how she feels after this move, her simple reply was," *sub log agar jagruk ho jai aur mil jul kar pryas kare to har kam ho sakta hai. Hum kuch naya nahi keye hain. Humra prayas se agar kuch achha hota hai to bari khushi ki bat hai.*"

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian state Bihar.

- In Muzaffarpur | Supported by Oxfam India | in ---Villages | with HR

I. BACKGROUND

The geographical complexion of Bihar, its boundary, its land, its water bodies, the climate and above all, its location makes it State of Hazards. Almost all the districts are prone to most of the major hazards: earthquake, floods, cyclone, drought and fire. Sometimes two of the major hazards visit different parts of the state during the same period. This constitutes the multi- hazard profile of the state in true sense of the term.”

IDF with the support of Oxfam India is implementing the project with the objective of Strengthening Community based Institutions advocating for disaster risk reduction model and adapting to the changing Climatic condition for Sustainable Development in the targeted three blocks namely Katra, Gaighata and Minapur of Muzaffarpur District . Overall project focused to sharpen the skills of targeted communities to have better understanding to identify disaster risk, to plan and to take actions to reduce community vulnerabilities to disasters.

IDF has been working in 15 villages of Muzaffarpur district of Bihar and created community owned CBOs - "Lok Sahyog Samittee" in all the 15 villages to collectively address the disasters and its ill affects. These VLLSSs has three kinds of task force i.e. Apda (Disaster), Swasthya (health) and Kishan (Agriculture) who are basically owned the responsibility for liasioning with Panchayats and Government for DRR mainstreaming. The project has been also successful in introducing organic farming through vermin compost, SRI technique, kitchen garden, Agro net house, stress/high value cropping. The WASH issues also well propogated through involvement of schools and community in campaigns like five step hand washing, village cleanliness drives. Apart from it, hardware component such as installation of model raised H.P and flood prone toilets also added on to established good hygiene practices among community . As a part of advocacy initiatives series Workshops, Training and Meetings at block, district and state levels also been conducted for DRR mainstreaming.

II. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project has designed to work directly with socially and economically poor communities having special focus on women headed families, landless, old aged households and families having physical disabilities marginalized community. The village level committee that has been created has the representation of PRIs, Government front line worker and community members who has a role to perform as catalyst in meetings to meet project deliberates

Specific Objective 1:To strengthen and capacitate village level Institutions for disaster preparedness, response & resilient livelihoods through capacity building program, vulnerability assessment and mock drills.

Specific Objective 2: To develop resilience of existing facilities for water supply and sanitation like raised hand-pumps and toilets by enabling vulnerable community especially the SC, EBCs and Minorities living in flood prone areas on cleanliness, personal health, hygiene and hand washing practices with special reference to women and children.

Specific Objective 3: To develop climate change adaptive livelihood systems for disaster prone areas with a focus on poor & marginalized women by enhancing food and cash security through promotion & up- scaling of context specific (taking consideration the changing climate) agricultural package of practices such as stress tolerance and high value crops.

Specific Objective 4: To mainstream the community Institutions to work with government stake holders towards resilient Livelihood and basic services for strengthening their preparedness for disasters.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

6. Institutional Development For Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Response:-

15 Lok Sahyog Samiti that constituted at village level nurtured around the project objectives through meetings/ training in which issues of community preparedness, WASH and Livelihood promotion were discussed and plans were made accordingly and members were seen raising their voices and strengthening their competencies to access schemes and other forms of entitlements.

During last one year of intervention, Community mobilization process got strengthen further through events like trainings, Mock Drills, PVCA, cleanliness drives that played an important role in making community efficient to deal with emergency. The issue of food security also given due space in the meetings and members seen engaged in tapping resources from line departments.



Community participating in PVCA camps

The following are the major activities got conducted this year as a part of institutional development.

- Two days of residential training in **08** batches got organized at block level on the DRR search & rescue / first aid in which **54 male and 77 female** participated
- Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis (PCVA) got conducted at **15** villages in which **157 female and 209 male** participated and done analysis of capacity and hazard vulnerabilities to draw a concrete plan for disaster mitigation measures
- In **15** villages Mock Drill Session got conducted in which active participation of **405 male and 524 female** registered who exhibited their skills on first aid, search and rescue and early warning

As a part of pre positioning of contingency materials, 15 sets of first aid boxes was also procured and handed over to the community where as at block level three sets of ropes also provided to the community.

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS:-

- Mobilization of cloths worth Rs of 1, 00000 (One Lakh) for 75 individuals of targeted 5 villages of Katra supported by Ram krishan mission
- 38 individuals got the benefits of under MNREGA schemes to raised their houses that worth Rs of Approx 4, 50,000
- Mass demand generation for toilet construction resulted in construction of 52 individuals toilets across project intervention areas after pressure being asserted by our group members
- 36 women benefited under kanya vivah yozna that resulted in mobilization of fund of Rs 1,80,000

- 17 women benefited and got Rs 1400 each for institutional delivery after they were encouraged by our WASH DAL members for opting institutional delivery
- 36 individual got enrolled for old age pension across project intervention areas getting the benefit of Rs 400 each per month
- The work of road and bridge constructions, earth filling got completed nearly value of Rs 48,00000 INR after regular follow up by our committee members

7. Developing Resilience in WASH:-

For developing resilience in WASH following activities successfully carried away this year

- Construction of **2** Raised Hand-pumps and **1** Raised Community Toilets
- Testing & decontamination of **418** water sources of affected sources
- **15** Awareness campaign with school children on hand washing and personal hygiene
- **8** unit of training for women and adolescent girls on personal hygiene and hygiene during emergencies
- **15** unit of community cleanliness drive focussing hand washing, diarrheal management, garbage disposable, open defecation

The WASH promotional activities made community vibrant to explore different ways out to minimize health and sanitation hazards. Capacity Building programs on WASH also made great impact as community's sensitivity on WASH issues has largely developed and Swasthya Dal have been used as platforms for WASH demonstration practices that ensured at the family level and complemented by the initiative of school going children as similar messages were spread that has resulted in visible behavioural changes at the family and community level. Adolescent girls and schoolchildren played a key role in promoting crucial fundamental health and hygiene measures and encouraging behavioural change throughout the community. Follow up with ASHA, AWW also opened up the opportunity to leverage resources in the form of ORS, DDK powder, Sanitary napkins.



Model H.P raised at community level to have access on safe drinking water both in flood and general days

To develop resilience of existing facilities for water supply and sanitation efforts were made through initiatives like construction of 2 raised hand pumps whereas construction of community toilets is proposed. These resilient construction helped communities for advocating to the local government for such more construction to develop more a resilient structure both for Tube-well and toilet.

Testing and decontamination of water sources of affected sources were also major highlights of this year project as over 450 H.P got tested and PH and TDS value were examined and followed by chlorination process that was done through active involvement of WASH committee. Repairing of existing hand pumps was also well supervised by the formed committee which also had focused on water testing and chlorination.



During water testing of sources the report revealed that there is high TDS and PH value found in sampled water sources that required remedial action.

Achievements:

Construction of Zero cost soak pit	:	62
Practice of sanitary napkin by adolescent	:	42
Garbage disposal practice at H.H LEVEL	:	32
Practice of halogen tablets, boiling for water purification	:	186 families
Disinfecting H.P on regular basis	:	145 families
Installation of 2 model raised H.P	:	15 families
Construction of 1 raised toilets	:	6 families

8. Resilient Livelihoods

In order to promote resilient livelihood this year following activities were successfully carried away:-

- Development & Implementation of Package of Practices for Climate Change resilient agriculture focussing on: High Values Crops and Stress Tolerance crop in summer season at **14** places through demonstration
- **1** unit of Exposure Visits of three days of Farmers on climate friendly agriculture got organised at KVK, saraya registering participation of 26 community members and 5 project staff
- Pre-monsoon & post monsoon Vaccination & artificial insemination of **150** livestock
- Input support to **220** farmers to promote high value and stress tolerant crops

In all the **15** targeted villages the vaccination camps got organized and **150** cattle provided free vaccine for FMD (foot- mouth diseases) along with liver, vitamin tonic. Apart from it, anti worm dosage were also given to the cattle. Community also made aware on fatal disease FMD and its related symptoms during the camps. Apart from it, The packages of practices (PoP) was developed and selected farmers got trained on, scientific way of cultivation, high value crop, and stress tolerant crop, organic manure, organic pesticides through demonstration plot. At 14 places demonstration plot got established for popularizing high value and stress tolerance crop of TIL, URAD, MOONG and green vegetables with the consultation of Muzaffarpur Botanical research institute



During the demonstration plot farmers were provided onsite training and scientifically oriented on the process of Land preparation , Refinement of Seeds, treatment of seeds, Time of sowing, Method of sowing :a)Seed rate and seed inoculation, Seed transplantation, irrigation cycle, timely weeding, spraying of fertilizers, crop pest management and harvesting. The seeds of (TIL, MOONG, URAD, VEGETABLES) also distributed to selected farmers for demonstration farm to show case the scientific farming and influence other farmers to follow the same process for cultivation.

This followed by input support in the form of seeds (ORGANIC FERTILIZERS) to 220 households for replicating it

At 2 spot in katra IDF supported 2 farmers with agro net house to popularize protective farming culture. Kitchen gardens proved viable activity in strengthening livelihood options in a disaster prone area; it reduced recurring costs of



households and provided an alternate opportunity for IGA.

26 farmers along with 5 project staff participated in three days of Exposure visit cum Residential Training at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) saraiya, Muzaffarpur with the view to enhance their skills on climate friendly agriculture practice.

All the three days, farmers were attained by experienced scientist of Krishi Vigyan Kendra who facilitated the visit and provided valuable inputs to the farmers through class room training as well as on site training. The outcome of the training was as follows:-

- Farmers got exposure on the integrated farming systems by visiting Mahua Dairy where Activities like dairy, goat rearing, vermin compost preparation, bio gas plant recycling of agriculture waste was done under one umbrella
- Farmers got awared on utility of protective farming in through demonstrating different model of poly house
- Farmers exposed to mushroom cultivation production unit and learnt its technalities of production through on - site training
- Farmers got familiar with different component of vermin compost unit
- Farmers learnt the basics as how to manage livestock during flood days



Onsite training on zero tillage technique during exposure viist at KVK , Saraiya

Post monsoon vaccination camp also successfully executed covering 150 livestock who got immunized on FOOTAND MOUTH diseases

- 145 farmers applied under crop compensation schemes recently after crops were damaged by hailstorm
- Diesel subsidy of Rs 23,150 also mobilized by our farmers' club members that benefited 84 farmers
- 17 farmers also benefited to promote zero tillage techniques and got the subsidy amount of Rs 45,000
- Seed subsidy was also provided to 112 farmers by the agriculture departments worth Rs of 141,000
- 2 farmers initiated mushroom cultivation after getting inspired from the exposure visit at KVK, saraiya
- 220 farmers were provided with inputs of seeds and fertilizers for promoting high value crops under the project

9. Interface With Government And Institutions

In a bid to create mass awareness on Resilient agriculture a day long consultation meeting got organized at District level witnessing participation of representatives from Agriculture institutions, media person, NGOs, Community members and PRIs.

The occasion so many noted personalities from the field of agriculture fertinity including Dr. Gopal jee Trivedi ex vice chancellor RAU, ATMA Dy. Director, Program coordinator KVK, Saraiya expressed their views on different dimension of



Block level meeting with line department is under way

resilient agriculture (Price indexing, availability of market, effective implementation of govt. schemes, coordination between stake holders, availability of finance, institutionalization of the farmer's club and crop cycle managements) IDF made PPT on their work under the Ofam India supported project and made the audience familiar about livelihood initiatives so far. Agriculture consultant were asked to linked our framers with ongoing schemes in order to promote sustainable agriculture Representatives from agriculture departments shared different ongoing schemes and process to get benefits under the schemes. Process of online application also being briefed with the farmers during the events for subsidy benefits



V. OUTCOMES

- 15 strong Lok Sahyog Samiti formed and groomed as a village level unit to wok and advocate DRR issues that overall resulted in developed resilience of target community in the wake of flood situation
- 15 Community Contingency Plan/PVCA prepared at village level and its reviewing process developed competencies of target community to view response and preparedness plan in more organized and scientific manner and proved instrumental in fetching resources from line departments
- The village level cadre in the form of WASH Dal, School wash committee evolved and nurtured to better handle health and hygiene hazards by their own through upholding the task to revive drinking water sources, establishing WASH good practices among target community ensuring better lives
- Farmers skilled enhanced through capacity building inputs resulted in increased productivity
- Capacity building inputs in the form of training/orientation, meeting to the Farmers clubs members enhanced their skills for improve and/or alternate livelihood
- The community was made aware of DRR led government programs and schemes through forums like the Gram Sabha and existing resources were strengthened through networking thus creating new opportunities.

VI. CHALLENGES

Considering Disaster as bigger issue there is hardly any structure responsive for DISASTER MANAGEMENT hindering advocacy initiatives especially at block level thus developmental issues could not be visualized from the lens of DRR

VII. KEY LEARNING'S

Advocacy work needs to be tailored to ground realities with continuous follow up.

VIII. CASE – STUDY

1. Entitlement Realization

Accessing government entitlement or schemes is always been a worry because of community lesser knowledge and limited exposure though we are striving hard to sensitize them to have better access on schemes.

This case is of village Gosaipur of Minapur block where a VLLSS member namely Parwati Devi mobilized fund of Rs 25,000 INR that benefited 5 women under **kanya Vivah Yozna**. After having capacitated by IDF Parwati Devi first prepared the beneficiaries details and negotiated with block officials to get the entitlements. She not only motivated the beneficiaries to apply for the scheme but also facilitated them in form filling process. She also accompanied the beneficiaries to the

block office on many occasions as a follow up to get the updates. Finally in the month of February 17 her efforts paid off as all the applicant got the cheque of Rs 5,000 each. This is not the first time in the past also on many occasions Parwati Devi was instrumental in tapping resources from line department in the form of govt. schemes and provision. This year by her efforts 3 individuals got old age pension, 5 women got maternity benefits apart from Kanya vivah yozna. As per Parwati Devi “ Sanstha se bahut jankari milai chai aur hum sab isab jankari lai kar jarooratmand ka madad kare ke kosis karai chi baki garib sab ke bahut dikat hail lakin dhire dhire sudhar jaroor hoī”

2. Innovation In Farming

IDF always encourages farmers to do innovation in farming in order to enhance productivity and this regard technical inputs being provided to them on regular. This is a case of Rameswar Ray lives in village Darhaul of Katra block who experimented by doing cultivation of zeera and earned good profit. His small intervention not only paid off nicely to him but also and motivated other farmers to follow it and this year 4 to 5 farmers initiated it

AS per Rameshwar Ray “ *zeera ke kheti me 850 rupia ke lagat lagal aur sichai bhi kaam kare ke paral aur munafa 5000. dhan aur gehun me to lagat bari muskil se chutai chai iss saal hum sauf ke bhi kheti kar rahal hati idf me jurlase bahut gyan badhal ha*”



Earlier Rameshwar Ray then made contact with KVK, sariaya and gathered required information before initiating it.

Child Centered Community Development Program

- **in Chaibasa, Jharkhand | Supported by Plan India | in 15 Villages | HR -14**

The program begun in January 2011 & is covering 15 villages in 5 Panchayats in Khuntpani block, of West Singhbhum district. The program is directly covering 15,704 people in 15 villages & another 2767 people through our WASH based initiatives in 10 more villages in the same Panchayats. Altogether we are catering to a population of over 26,603 in 25 villages.

The personnel involved are 1 Program Manager, 2 Project Coordinators, 1 Sponsorship Coordinator, 1 Accountant, 1 Admin Asst. & 8 Field Level workers. The program is Sponsorship based & we have a caseload of 1326 sponsored child (Male – 407, Female – 919). Sponsors are from India as well as from abroad.

I. Project Background

The people of West Singhbhum, Jharkhand are predominantly of the Ho tribe other populations are the Machua, Gope, Lohar (classified backward castes). Farmers are mostly marginal with agriculture as their only source of income. Lack of employment has made people move to urban areas where they end up as being employed on daily wages.

Most houses have thatched or tiled (Khapra) roofs with mud walls and dung plastered floors. Women perform household chores while daughters help and babysit younger siblings. The diet is rice, Dalia (semi solid wheat), roti (flat bread) 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 that male family members migrate elsewhere to find work. In addition to living a marginal existence, members of these extremely backward and deprived tribal communities are also resistant to change and therefore not receptive to intervention by outsiders.

Hindi is the state language but the people speak local tribal dialects like Ho & Santhali. The main festivals are Maghe - observed to bring prosperity, Baa - mark the splendor of nature, Hearo - the planting festival, Jomnamah - the harvest festival in August - September.

The tribal community is in a majority at 70% in the operational area. The Ho tribe being the largest is followed by other tribal communities like Santhali and Mahli. Backward castes as like Mahto, Gope, Tanti, Machua, Lohar and Sao also reside here. The geographic area assigned to the CCCD, program is around 3,000 hectares.

II. Project Goal

This is the sixth year that IDF is working in Jharkhand with the Child centered community development program being undertaken which tries to address the root causes of child poverty by implementing three mutually interrelated interventions;

- Ensuring child protection from abuse & exploitation
- Ensuring children's access to basic services, (e.g. nutrition, education, health, sanitation & household economic security)
- Ensuring children's voices remain heard as participants in decision making affecting their lives.

The aim is to ensure that children grow up & develop in a safe & enabling environment that ensures their right to protection is respected & realized, and that they can grow & develop free from abuse, discrimination and exclusion.

Enable all girls & boys in the Plan communities to complete 8 years of education. To ensure that children, families & communities in our program area can exercise their right to participate actively in value based community governance & take on the responsibilities that come with this.

That children, families & communities realize their right to a healthy environment, where they have geographical & economic access to quality integrated water & sanitation services & remain free of social exclusion and gender discrimination.

III. Project Major Activities

I. HEALTH

1 Healthy baby show, *Godbharai & Annaprashan* program

The basic objective of the program is to enhance better understanding on nutritional requirements & food habits during pregnancy & child food habits after 6 months. Healthy baby show organized at Panchayat level, 148 participants took part in the events. Knowledge & practice on child care assessed through checklist. Pregnant women & mothers oriented on food habits & care in Godbharai & Annaprashan. 207 women & children took part in the event.



2 Hemoglobin check up during Adolescent Health Day

The idea behind the activity is to check anaemia amongst adolescent girls & develop good habits/practices. Hb% was checked in AHD for 401 adolescent girls in 15 villages. Counseling sessions have also been done on nutrition & hygiene aspects by Doctor & ANM for adolescents.

The event included weight check up, demonstration of hand washing practice followed by display of nutritional food items that are rich in iron for adolescent girls in all villages.



3 Health camps

To provide health support medicine & counselling at the village itself 12 health camps have been done in as many villages. 945 patients took medicine & related counseling done by Doctor. It had considerable number of sponsored children & members from their family. This time we did few AHD programs during health camps wherein the Doctor also counseled the

adolescents. The camps had patients having problems like cold, cough, fever, body pain, stomach ailments etc.

4 Strengthening VHND services

Village health nutrition day is done at the Anganwadi centre once in a month. IDF-Plan is intervening in VHND to increase participation of community & better utilization of services provided by Govt. at the AWC during VHND.

In the last three months participation & support in 39/66 VHND has been done by program staffs. Focus has been on participation in due list updation & filling the checklist. After participation & observation few input support has been given in this financial year to strengthen the VHND.



Furniture like table, chairs, wooden step to support ANC bed & bed stand + curtain to provide safety to pregnant ladies during ANC checkup has been given in 15 AWCs.

II. EDUCATION

1 Support to PRAYAS Program of Jharkhand Govt.

The activity has been taken up to motivate school children towards regular attendance in presence of teachers & parents in all 22 schools in our program area. 260 children were awarded & recognized for good attendance in Primary (13), Middle (7) & High school (2). A joint discussion on importance of improving attendance was done having all stakeholders in each school post the prize distribution program. In the same lines newly enrolled children over 250 were also facilitated in respective school in presence of teachers, SMC members to raise interest in coming to school.



2 On site *Buniyaad* training in schools

On site classroom *Buniyaad* training has been organized for teachers, SMC members & children in 5 schools. The training included various sessions highlighting the ways in which classroom teaching can be made joyful & interesting. It had role plays, stories indoor activities singing etc. The initiative has been taken in those schools where *Buniyaad* classrooms had been developed in the last financial year, which included child friendly wall painting, TLM distribution, providing wooden table etc.



3 Block level workshop on library management for teachers & SMC members in 14 schools.

In the last financial year books have been supplied in 14 schools of our program area which included Primary & Secondary schools. A preliminary training was provided that time on library management. The current training is basically a follow up to the earlier training wherein the current progress was discussed by each teacher with the resource person.

Further suggestions were given to teachers, along with it SMC members were also briefed about their involvement & contribution to the process.

4 Orientation on nutrition & hygiene to Saraswati wahini/cook members.

This orientation program was meant for the cook/Saraswati wahini member who are engaged in schools cooking the mid day meal. It was felt that there is a need to orient them on the nutritional aspect while selecting food items along with it maintenance of hygiene was also discussed prior to cooking, during cooking & even during distribution & cleaning of utensils.

Altogether 38 participants took part in the training covering 22 schools from our program area.

III. WASH

1. VWSS planning process

The objective of the planning process is to orient & sensitize community members for construction of IHHL. Village planning process was done in six villages of Bhoya Panchayat. This includes a thorough discussion & movement in the village getting understanding on water & sanitation needs. Detailed plan is prepared during the planning process & then the same is put up in the Gram Sabha for discussion & approval. Endorsement by concerned PRIs members, village head, Jal sahiya & Mukiya is done & then sent to DWSSM.



2. Mason Training

The objective of this training is to develop toilet construction (IHHL) skill of Masons who can take up construction work in their village.

Mason Training was done for six villages of Bhoya Panchayat wherein 24 masons have been trained in toilet construction through a 3 days trg. mason training program wherein 2



toilets were constructed. Over 100 toilets have been made in villages of Bhoya Panchayat after fund transfer & the masons are doing work as is evident during visits.

3. Community Led Total Sanitation: CLTS activity done in six villages of Bhoya Panchayat To promote use of toilet & stop OD & understand maintenance mechanisms CLTS activity was done in six villages Over 400 people took part across 6 villages.

4. Orientation programs

Training of VWSC/Nigrani Samiti on monitoring; O&M of toilets at GP level done wherein 78 Nigrani samiti members of 14 villages from 02 panchayats attended the program.

Similarly orientation of children & youth on monitoring OD, toilet usage from 14 villages covering 2 Panchayats was also done to check open defecation. Global Hand washing Day observed in 02 schools, 189 children attended the program.



IV. Outcomes/Impact

- SHGs (2) have initiated & are sustaining in food related business/catering at village level.
- Farmers club (3) are strong model clubs, they have linked themselves to livelihood generation activity.
- Village level plan on water & sanitation issues prepared by villagers in 20 villages & submitted in DWSM.
- Fund mobilization (66 Lakhs) done, toilet constructed (546/546) majority are being used.
- 50% teachers from Govt. schools in our program area got trained on Buniyaad module.
- Enrollment of over 250 children from program area during JEPC promoted school enrollment drive in last 2 years.
- IDF nominated in District task force team for checking malnutrition in W.Singhbhum.
- 80% sponsored child received birth registration certificate through the UBR drive in W.Singhbhum.
- Coordination established at District, related Govt. personnel sensitized on protection issues.
- Model CRCs (4) developed at village to provide a platform to children to promote participation.
- Access to safe drinking water has been provided in hard to reach tolas in 6 villages through hand pumps.
- ANC support, wall paintings, play materials at AWC has created a positive impact on service delivery.
- Understanding on MCH, adolescent issues raised, enhanced responsive health seeking behavior seen.
- Community sensitized on several health issues through BCC/IEC activity & in house trainings across themes including health, education & WASH.
- Focus on Girl's child established through need based construction work , trainings & class room decoration in 14 schools.

V. Key Challenges

- Health - Supportive supervision from concerned departments missing concerning health delivery systems, role of staff etc placed at village level units is not encouraging.
- Protection – Committees constituted at village level is yet to be linked with Block & District level.
- VWSS - Traditional habit of open defecation is still prevalent in masses.
- There is still a huge gap between community's knowhow to associate with various line departments regarding service delivery process.

Child Centered Community Development Program

In Vaishali Bihar | Supported by Plan International | in 22 Villages | HR -20

A. Background

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) is working in partnership with Plan India in 22 communities of Rajapakar block of Vaishali for the sustainable change and development. IDF reaches out to 1936 families through sponsorship program covering 67112 direct population. The personnel involved are 1 Program Manager, 3 Project Coordinators, 1 Sponsorship Coordinator, 1 Accountant, 1 Admin Asst. & 13 Field Level workers.

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 caste 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 an agricultural labourer. The majority of the people are dependent on the agriculture for their livelihood with leaving no other means for survival. Due to the small land holding, the family find very hard to survive and ultimately the majority of the families are forced to migrate to nearby cities. The youth at the age of 15-18 migrate in search of job to the nearby cities and towns. The child labour has substantially reduced but it cannot be ruled out.

One of the major problem has been the child marriages, evidence shows that early marriages at the age of 10-12 years among the girls have reduced but there has been slight age shift to 16-18 years. Although, there has been some actions to stop the child marriage, but the sensitization works needs to be scaled up. The need to strengthen the government functionaries and duty bearers are strongly felt.

IDF tends to work with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) which is the centre for Early childhood Education (ECE) and has put an effort to upgrade the centre to make it more child friendly and building environment where child can come and socialize. ICDS centres help the children in easy transition from the ECE to the classroom based education.

IDF work closely with the Education department and has put in lot of effort from retention of the children in the schools to improving the quality of education through different programs.

B. Scope of the Project

IDF with the support of the Plan India has been raising the child rights issues at all the forum. Plan India has been recognized as the pioneer organization in the field of child rights based organization and has influence policy making. IDF stands with the Plan India in advocating the child right issues at the Country, State, District and Block level. IDF has been successful in engaging the major stakeholders SCPCR, JJB, DCPU, Social Welfare Department, Education department,

C. Goal

COUNTRY PROGRAM	PROGRAM GOAL
Right to Protection from Abuse and Exploitation	Increased protection and effective redressal from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence for two million children, especially girls across 6,000 villages and urban slums.
Right to Adequate Standards of Living	Improved youth economic security and financial inclusion that directly benefits 100,000 youth from 18-29 years (at least 50% girls) and 50,000 women in 3,000 villages and urban slums; along with 200,000 youth and 100,000 women supported through advocacy and policy influence actions.
Right to Drinking Water and Clean Environment	Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services that directly benefit two million children and youth from vulnerable and excluded communities in 6,000 Plan villages and urban slums (50% demonstrating sustained open defecation free status); along with three million girls, boys and youth indirectly supported through advocacy and policy influence actions.
Right to Optimal Health	Improved access to quality reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services that directly benefit 300,000 women in the reproductive age group, one million adolescents (at least 50% girls) and 300,000 children under five years, especially from the vulnerable and excluded groups in 6,000 villages and urban slums; along with two million children and adolescents indirectly supported through advocacy and policy influence actions.
Right to Early Childhood Development and Quality Education	Improved holistic learning and quality education (pre-primary to secondary education) in 3,000 ECCE/Anganwadi centres and 3,000 schools that directly benefit one million children in the 3-18 years age group in 3,000 villages and urban slums; along with additional 4 million children supported through advocacy and policy influence actions.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Build disaster resilient communities through comprehensive disaster risk reduction and humanitarian assistance benefitting at least 300,000 children, youth and their families across 1,000 villages and urban slums.

D. Activities and Output

1. One-day training/orientation for the Children club members on VCPC formation & functioning

–One-day orientation program was organized for the 314 members of the child club on the formation and functioning of the Village Child Protection Committee (VCPC). The children are now able identify the members of the VCPC formed as per the ICPS guideline and would be able to report the cases of child right violation. The children were also oriented on the childline, child welfare committee and juvenile justice board.



2. Sessions with communities to discuss on purpose of Youth Advisory Panel and its engagement

- IDF with the support of Plan India believes in engaging youth in the development

and monitoring of the program at the field level. Youth has emerged as the vital force which can bring change in the society. Sessions with the community was organized to discuss on the roles and responsibilities which YAP is going to take in the CCCP approach. The mass awareness program on the child marriages, establishing gender balance are such prevalent issues which was discussed and the roles for the YAP members were listed out for further actions. Selected 205 representative members from the community were called for the discussion and finalization of the programs.

3. District level orientation of Block officials for the formation of Block & village level CPCs in joint collaboration with DCPUs in five districts -As per the ICPS and SCPCR guideline

block level, panchayat level and ward level child protection committee need to be constituted. The guideline clearly specifies the list of the member who are to be included in the committee. IDF with the support of the Plan India and in collaboration of the District Child Protection Unit – Vaishali has organized district level workshop to orient the 60 block officials, PRI, AWW, ANM, etc. The participants were oriented on the formation of the committee, its constituents, roles and responsibilities, reporting mechanism, etc. The committee has been constituted at the ward level and formation at the panchayat and block level is under process.



4. A two-day non-residential training for the VCPC members on the CPC guideline notified by government– Village Child Protection Committee has been formed at the Ward level by the

IDF as per the new guideline received from the Ministry of women and child welfare and District Child Protection Unit – Vaishali. Total 67 VCPC has been formed at the ward level and 237 members have undergone training on their roles and responsibilities and the reporting mechanism. Apart from that case management training has been also provided to these members. Many of the cases are now being reported to the police and child welfare committee. This is all due to the training and orientation program conducted by the organization.

5. State level workshop on POCSO in collaboration with Bihar State Bar Council (participants - Advocates from High Court & District Courts)– State level workshop was

conducted in consultation with the Bar Council for the Advocated from the High Court and District Court to sensitize them on the POCSO Act. There has been many cases of child rights violation and most of cases are not registered under the POCSO act due to ignorance and lack of awareness. The orientation workshop had provided the platform where the advocates would be aware and the cases compounding for POCSO would be



registered. Eight Step – A guide toward POCSO Act was launched in the workshop.

6. District Level Bal Samagam with adolescent & youth on the issue of child marriage and child labour-

District level workshop on *Bal Samagam* was organized in consultation with the District Child Protection Unit on the issue of child marriages. The workshop was culmination program of the youth led campaign on the child marriage at the Block level and district level. The youth performed the role play on the ending child marriage. The workshop also provided platform for the other stakeholder, who came together to end the child marriages in the district. The



66 participants in the workshop were from the Police Department, District child Protection Unit, child line, NGO's, PRI's, member Child Welfare Committee and member Juvenile Justice Board, etc. The consensus was to include the religious leaders and teachers in the mass awareness campaign to end child marriages.

7. Orientation of project Staff on Good touch and Bad touch-

Plan India has launched a book on the good touch and bad touch as per the guideline of the ICPS and POCSO. All the 43-project staff including some of the key volunteers were oriented on the good touch and bad touch. The project staff learnt the basics of the good touch and bad touch which children can understand. It has become very important as the child abuse cases are coming up but it goes unreported. The children should be made aware on the good touch and bad touch which can be felt. The project staff has been oriented and further they would train the members of the child club and children at the schools.

8. Orientation of School Teachers on Good touch and Bad touch

-One unit of orientation program for the teachers was organized on good touch and bad touch in which 20 teachers from the Rajapakar participated. The children spend most of the time in the school and it is for them to understand and to train the children on the good touch and bad touch. It was expected that teachers would train the children of their school. As follow-up orientation program 4000 children have been trained on the good touch and bad touch by these trained teachers.



9. Training of Bal sansad Members on Safe School Concept and Good Touch and bad touch

– Four unit of training program was organized for the 104 members of the bal sansad on the safe school concept and good touch and bad touch were trained. Bal Sansad is a part of the school management program and their roles has been enlisted to support the school in day to day operation. It was envisaged that the members of the balsansad would be trained and further step-

down training to the student would be provided. The members of the balsansad are supporting in making the school a safe place for the children.

10. Youth led child marriage campaign –The members of the Youth Advisory Panel with the support of the IDF have led campaign against the child marriage in the Rajapakar blocks. A team of youth consisting of girls and boys prepared script, decided the act and led mass movement in the Rajapakar block. Altogether 66 units of the street play was organized by these youth in the 22 villages. There has been substantial awareness among the community and women are now able to connect to these play as it has been performed by the local youth and in their own dialects. As reported 4-5 child marriages has been stopped through this role play awareness program led by the youth.



11. International Girl child day International Girl Child Day is observed on 11th Oct to mark the importance of the girl and bridge the gender gap in the society. The day was marked as girls taking over as the Mukhiya in the Bhaluipanchayat. On 11th Oct 2016, Nidhi was nominated by the 616 members of the youth club to be presiding over the position of the Village head (Mukhiya) for the day. On the day, she interacted with the community members and raised the child rights issues. She also talked about the child marriages and gender disparity in the society. She also visited the school to observe the facilities and provision for the girls. She raised the need of the changing rooms for the girls during her menstrual period.



12. Child Rights week –Child rights week was observed in the month of Oct 2016 in which mass awareness campaign was launched in the Rajapakar block and district head quarter of Vaishali. A mobile van carrying the message on the child rights was used to raise the awareness in the villages. The campaign continued for a week in which short documentary films were also shown. It is assumed that the people would start raising the issues at the family level, community level and would stand for the child rights. The mobile van was flagged off



by the chairperson of the child welfare committee.

13. AanganwadiHamariSamudai Ki Jubani - Block Level Workshop –Block level workshop was organized at the Rajapakar in which 79 ICDS & Health worker and officials participated to discuss on the progress of the program. The workshop provided the platform to raise the issues and the concern in the smooth operation of the ICDS centre. Support by the IDF was also discussed and focus was to build the child friendly centre and increase the retention of the children. It was also discussed that most of the building has been constructed but yet to be handed over to the ICDS department. Such cases would be put up with the PRI and the block officials for the early handover process.

14. Sensitization, orientation, training, workshop session with VHNSC members – Sensitization workshop was organized for the 151 members of the Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee formed in each of the panchayat. During the sensitization workshop the roles and responsibilities of the committee was discussed. They were made aware on taking up issues and challenges in organizing VHSND and addressing the key issues pertaining to the girl child and girl education.

15. Capacity Building of ANM, AWW ASHA on Maternal new born and child health–Two unit of the training programs were organized in which 50 ANM, AWW and ASHA were trained on the maternal new born and child health. The focus was to improve the health services at the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day which include the services involving the ANM, ASHA and AWW. The focus of the training was to include some of the major components such as abdominal check-up, hemoglobin check-up, weight of the pregnant women, etc during the VHSND. The team was trained on the early detection of the pregnancy, bringing them for the registration and delivering all the ANC services. The training also included in making strategies to cover all the children under the age of 09 month for the complete immunization.



16. VHSND Day celebration in Anganwadi center –As a follow up action after the training support was provided to the team in carrying out the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day in 51 ICDS centre. IDF supported with the community mobilization process and bringing the women, adolescent, and children to the centre on the VHSND. IDF supported in 22 villages to the ANM, ASHA and AWW was to conduct the ANC of 405 Women which includes abdominal check-up, Hb test, weight and proper counseling on the diet chart. IDF also supported in achieving the complete immunization target for the



children up-to the age of 09 months. This has been possible due to the infrastructural and technical support rendered by the IDF. The immunization coverage and institutional delivery has increased.

17. One-day training for ANM, AWW,ECCD teachers and ASHA on the issue of child care, infant feeding and childhood malnutrition

–One-day training was organized for the 30 ANM, ASHA and AWW to address the mal nutrition issues in the community. More than 50% of the children can be categorized under the severely mal nourished and acute mal nourished. The children who are severely mal nourished



need proper care and the role of the ANM, ASHA and AWW is very important as they need to keep the children under observation and parents needs to be properly counselled. The training provided the in-hand support to the health worker on how to manage and identify the mal nourished cases and what action to be taken is such children are found. The acute mal nourished children should be referred to NRC.

18. Two days training of mothers on birth preparedness, danger signs during pregnancy, safe delivery, pregnancy care & infant feeding practices & treatment of diarrhea conducted at community level

–Two-day training for the 80 women of the reproductive age group were trained on the safe motherhood and infant feeding practices. Due to lack of awareness the MMR and IMR is very high in our state. The training was provided to the women to make them aware and prepare them for the safe motherhood and to promote the institutional delivery. The key component was to promote them to come for the ANC and attend all the 4 ANC during the pregnancy period. Apart from the ANC the importance of Post Natal Care was also discussed and important component being the infant feeding practices. It is expected that improve in the infant feeding practices can save the lives of the child and prevent children from many illnesses.

19. Capacity building of peer educator

– 88 Peer educators has been selected from the 22 villages and have undergone 4-day training on the different components viz menstrual health, water sanitation, substance abuse, reproductive health and communication. These trained peer educators would further train their peers and would help and support IDF. These peer educators would work as the change agent on the different domains of development. These peer educators are now training the other members of the adolescent groups and members of the child club and youth club.



20. Celebration of BachpanDiwas –BachpanDiwas was celebrated in the 25 ICDS centre of the Rajapakar block in which 1010 children participated. As a part of the program the centre was decorated and made child friendly so that the children can come and enjoy. It is the social get together for the children. The children shared jokes, recited poems, rhymes, etc.

21. Training for Development of TLM with locally available resource materials – Two unit of training was organized for the 57 AWW & mothers for the development of Teaching and Learning materials with the locally available resources. The training was the step-down training which was conducted at the state level. The trained Anganwadi Worker conducted the training for the mothers and AWW. They learnt how to prepare the teaching and learning materials with the low-cost materials and use them to teach the children. Each centre prepared their own teaching and learning materials.

22. Mothers Mela –5 Unit of Mothers Mela was organized at the ICDS centres to promote the ANC, immunization, counselling services to the pregnant women and adolescent, etc. Mothers Mela was jointly organized by the health department, ICDS department and IDF to promote the institutional delivery and increase the immunization coverage. The aim was to cover the unrepresented sections of the community and it was successful in linking the services to these poor and deprived community and bringing them in the mainstream.

23. Breast Feed week, Nutrition week, New born care week–Breast feeding week was organized in the month of August through the mass awareness campaign. The importance of breast feeding practices and exclusive breast-feeding practices was promoted which would bring down the Infant mortality. Nutrition week and New born care week was organized in the month of November through the mobile van. Small meetings were organized and small film based on the new born care was filmed with the feedback sessions. The mobile van was used as the medium as it could easily move to the interior parts of the village which were deprived and under privileged. The show was organized in all the 22 villages with 66 locations.



24. Adolescent Health Day –Adolescent Health Day was organized in 40 units in which the Haemoglobin level of the 2000 adolescent were checked. The event was jointly organized by the Health Department and IDF. ANM, ASHA, AWW and teachers supported in organizing the camp at the ICDS centre and the school. 2000 girls were screened. More than 50% of the girls were found anaemic. Proper counselling was done to all the adolescent with the additional input on the diet chart to increase the iron content. IFA tablet was also distributed among the adolescent with the support of the health department.

25. Study on Migration Pattern in Project Area –Vaishali district is very high on migration and when considering the Rajapakar block, the trend is very high. All the family migrates in search of job. To check migration a long-time strategy, need to be build. IDF with the support of Plan India has conducted a study on the Migration. The findings would be shared with the state government and some strategies and programs would be develop to limit or cross check the migration.

26. Computer Training (PGDCA) for adolescent Girls & boys completed graduation - Six-month computer training has been provided to the 20 youth of the Rajapakar block. The youth has been chosen from the very poor family. It is expected that these trained youths would contribute in their family income henceforth raising the financial income. This would result in leading a quality life with a check on the migration.



Electric appliance repairing Training for youths – 10 youths were provided training on the electrical appliances repairing and house wiring. This is a skill based trade and does not require huge investment to start the business. These trained youths were provided with the tool kit to start their work and earn the income. All the youths are self-employed and contributing their family with their income.

Driving training for the youths-10 youths were provided driving training. The training was organized for 21 days and during the period they learnt to drive small size vehicle to medium size vehicle. They also learnt the road safety rules and in the process of obtaining commercial license.

Provision for TLM and reference materials for ECE at ICDS centres –10 ICDS Centre of the Rajapakar blocks were provided teaching and learning materials which would help the AWW in delivering quality education to the children. The centre are being supported in the phased manner to make it child friendly, joyful and making it functional. The community were consulted during the selection of the centre. This has also helped in the retention of the children and smooth transition of the children from the ICDS to the School.



Decorating class rooms to create child friendly environment- The 9 schools of the Rajapakar has been decorated to make it child friendly and building joyful environment in the class room. The children learn from the surrounding and as the surroundings would be print rich the adaptation and learning ability of the children would increase. The class rooms have been

decorated with the Alphabets, numerical, pictures, geometrical shapes, etc. to make the classroom more attractive.

Development of School Development Plan - School has the mandate to submit the school development plan every year to the education department and but in absence of any technical knowledge, the submission process becomes the routine practice. In absence of any vision for the school, the school tends to submit the plan based on the previous years plans and thus leading to no changes in the long run. IDF provided the technical support in preparation of the school development with a vision for the next five years. As per the present need such as incinerator, school sanitary complex, need for drinking water, sports, infrastructural support, library, teaching and learning materials, etc the plans were prepared and submitted to the department. This has also empowered the teachers to demand for the rights and requirement for their schools.

Teachers Training on School Management, Class room processes and provisions of RTE – 113 teachers of the Rajapakar block were trained on the school management, class room processes and provisions under the Right to Education Act. The training has helped the teachers to support the school management committee which is responsible for the overall management of the school. The training has also helped the teachers in establishing the 20 key indicators of the quality education. The school has now being conducting chetnasatra and following the classroom routine pattern.

School based events for the promotion of health & hygiene in the community & School - Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day –Global Hand washing day and world toilet day was celebrated in the school to mark the importance of hand wash and open defecation free village. Now it has been established that most of the diseases can be prevented by the proper hand washing before the meal and after defecating. 2700 children joined the campaign on global hand washing day. 2392 children participated in the World Toilet day and to raise awareness on the open defecation free village.Two children for each theme were selected for the demonstration work and other children of the school followed to learn. The children selected were the WASH champions of the school and lead the WASH issues in their schools.The school children learnt a lot since it was on demonstration as well as exhibition shows. A short survey was also conducted among the children who are having the toilet at their home and having its proper usage among the family.



AAO PADOS KO JANE (Visit of Post Office, Police Station etc.) –650 children from the 15 schools have been selected to visit the post office, police station and bank. These children interacted with the officials and learnt the functions of the offices. Interaction with the police station, banks and post offices would certainly empower the children as in most of the cases the children are hesitant to even enter into the premises. The children even learnt that there is a provision for the juvenile police for the cases related to the children.

Block Level Educational Event- Matrix Mela –Matrix Mela was organized in the Rajapakar block involving the children from selected schools. The school helped them to prepared project based on the science and math. Some children demonstrated their model and jury comprising of the teachers, BEO and others awarded prizes for the best model.

Purchase of Hygiene Kit - 3900 children were supported with the hygiene kit. The hygiene kit was provided to the sponsored child as well as the children from the deprived section of the society but undergoing education. The hygiene kit was provided to inculcate the hygienic behavior among the children such as brushing the teeth, using the tongue cleaner regularly, combing the hair, using soap for bathing and after defecation, having nails properly cut and use of Dettol and cotton in case of any cut or wound, etc

Disclosure of Financial Status (Audited a/c) of IDF for the Year 2016-17

**IDF Receipts & Payments A/C
FY 2016-17**

Receipts	T-Amount Rs.	Payments	T-Amount Rs.
To Opening Balance		By Training/Capacity Building	6367326.80
Cash in hand	19296.74	By Orientation	517416.00
Cash at Bank		By Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	482635.00
State Bank Of India Patna-IDF Main A/c	858933.34	By Need/Base Line Assessment	429182.00
State Bank Of India Patna-FCRA A/c	5296869.26	By Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization	364127.00
State Bank Of India Patna-CLP	9733.00	By Water and sanitation	2206943.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-FCRA	17170.57	By Livelihoods and Agriculture	511917.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-CLP	533.00	By Advocacy and Networking	4860.00
ICICI Bank	20000.00	By Awareness Building	6486815.25
State Bank Of India Hazipur -FCRA	63738.50	By Stakeholder Meeting	0.00
State Bank Of India Samastipur -FCRA	14376.50	By Solidarity Events	594293.00
State Bank Of India Chaibasa-FCRA	510204.00	By Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities	220977.00
State Bank Of India CKP	4782.00	By Review Meeting	850266.00
State Bank Of India Ranchi	381823.40	By Workshop	815787.00
State Bank Of India Rajkharwan	356.00	By Support community-level awareness and demand creation	615741.00
Union Bank Of India	4776.00	By IEC/ Material Printing	1405582.00
Bank of Borada,Patna	277.50	By Quality Education	1856756.00
Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	3243.00	By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	797700.00
To Plan India	15660658.00	By Promote adoption of improved hygiene behaviour	41099.00
To Lutheran World Relief	5210705.90	By Implementation Support,Operational and Adm Cost	3763826.59
To ITC	2051005.00	By Exposure Visit	179478.00
To UNFPA	3410409.00	By Program Support	2843313.50
To HDFC	11554364.00	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	3343343.00
To Corstone	8812809.00	By Salaries and Benefit	15125909.61
To CorStone India Foundation	45902.00	By Assets (Anexure-2)	941612.00
To Oxfam India	1630005.00	By Bank Charges	19031.15
To SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	1000000.00	By Payable	1138249.94
To Geneva Global	4819266.00	By IDF FCRA	229804.24
To IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	758188.00	By IDF Main Account	246698.00
To UNICEF,Patna	1143957.00	By TDS	319153.00
To CAF India	687600.00	By Staff Welfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	221559.00
To Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NRMV Pvt	2996000.00	By Sundry Deposit	145429.00
To Jharkhand Tribal Development Society	145526.00	BY MHHM Unicef	7614.50
To Membership Fee	10000.00	By GSF NRMV Pvt	142946.00
To Donation	55162.00	BY MSK-ITC Project	7614.00
To Travel Reimbursement From Oxfam India	3345.00	By HRDP Project	40077.00
To MSK-ITC Project	15228.00	BY UNFPA Project	30449.00
To GSF Project	19714.00	By IDF Muzaffarpur	1340.00
To MHH Unicef Project	208336.00	By Plan India -New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	45655.00
To Institutional Overhead	237230.00	By Loan & Advance	1167453.00
To GG Project	1340.00	By Closing Balance	14945406.97
To Girls First Project (Corstone Project)	189425.24	Cash in hand	8904.97
To Old SBI A/c Closed	2887.00	State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	1022539.34
To Photocopying Charges	117134.00	State Bank of India-Patna (CLP-ITC Project)	16140.27
To Miscellaneous Receipts	3500.00	State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	7518648.48
To VANI	8437.00	State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	20269.00
To IDF- Main account (Head Office)	36720.00	State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA Account	183375.00
To IDF-FCRA	201912.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA Account	357691.57
To UNFPA Project	30449.00	State Bank of India-CKP	4974.00
To TDS Receive From Income Tax Department	432466.00	State Bank of India-Ranchi	397097.00
To Interest Received against TDS from IT Dept.	15134.00	HDFC Bank	5239108.34
To Sundry Deposits	36770.00	ICICI BANK	20000.00
To Interest From Main Account	72848.00	State Bank of India-Rajkharwan	144622.00
To Interest From FCRA	396239.00	Bank Of Borada	12037.00
To Interest From Project Office	150834.60		
To Retd -Loan and Advance	97767.00		
	69475385.55		69475385.55

IDF Income & Expenditure A/c
FY 2016-17

EXPENDITURE	Total Amount Rs.	INCOME	Total Amount Rs.
To Training/Capacity Building	6465662.80	By Plan India	15660658.00
To Orientation	517416.00	By Lutheran World Relief	5210705.90
To Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	482635.00	By ITC	2051005.00
To Need/Base Line Assessment / Food Security	429182.00	BY UNFPA	3410409.00
To Direct Action With Community Mobilization	369500.00	BY HDFC	11554364.00
To Water and sanitation	2253347.00	By Corstone	8812809.00
To Livelihoods and Agriculture	535917.00	BY CorStone India Foundation	45902.00
To Advocacy and Networking	4860.00	By Oxfam India	1630005.00
To Awareness Building	6528460.25	By To SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	1000000.00
To Solidarity Events	605196.00	By Geneva Global	4819266.00
To Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities	220977.00	By IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	758188.00
To Review Meeting	868055.00	BY UNICEF,Patna	1143957.00
To Workshop	839787.00	By CAF India	687600.00
To Support community-level awareness & demand creation	756734.00	By Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NRMC Pvt	2996000.00
To IEC/ Material Printing	1405582.00	By Jharkhand Tribal Development Society	145526.00
To Quality Education	1888300.00	By Membership Fee	10000.00
To Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	799149.00	By Photocopying	117134.00
To Promote adoption of improved hygiene behaviour	46949.00	BY Misc. Receipts/Contribution/Income	6387.00
To Implementation Support,Operational &Admin Cost	3796776.09	By Vani	8437.00
To Exposure Visit	179478.00	By Institutional Overhead	237230.00
To Program Support	2958579.50	By Donation	55162.00
To PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	3344543.00	BY Interest Received against TDS from ITD	15134.00
To Salaries and Benefit	15653921.84	By Interest	619921.60
To Bank Charges	19031.15		
To Plan India-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	45655.00		
To Staff Welfare	234738.00		
To Admn Related Capex	362937.00		
To Depreciation :			
Computer and Inverter set	214525.00		
Motorcycle	76714.00		
Printer	5151.00		
Bicycle	5186.00		
Furniture and Fixture	37043.00		
Generators	16824.00		
Telephone	129.00		
Water Filter	2237.00		
Camera	19350.00		
Photocopying Machine	17325.00		
Fax Machine	288.00		
Fogging Machine	15205.00		
Refrigator	273.00		
Air Condition	2865.00		
Invetor	13069.00		
Handycam	959.00		
PA System	413.00		
LCD	15717.00		
Cooler	2472.00		
Fan	98.00		
White Board With stand	334.00		
To Balance Being Excess of Income Over Expenditure ie Surplus C/O to Balance Sheet	8936254.87		
	60995800.50		60995800.50

**IDF Balance Sheet
FY 2016-17**

Previous Yr 2015-16	LIABILITIES	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Previous Yr 2015-16	ASSETS	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
7492223.65	Surplus B/F From Income & Expenditure A/c	7492223.65		42876.00	Computer ,UPS and Inverter set	42876.00	
	Add: Surplus during the year	11077059.32			Add:-During the Year	532730.00	
	Less: Defit During the year	2140804.45			Less : Depreciation 60%	214525.00	361081.00
	Less: Defit Previously the year			8083.00	Printer	8083.00	
			16428478.52		Add:-During the Year	12800.00	
					Less : Depreciation 60%	5151.00	15732.00
	Capital Reserve		362937.00	383573.00	Motorcycle	383573.00	
5000.00	Auditor Remuneration		5000.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
0.00	Community Revolving Fund				Less : Depreciation 20%	76714.00	306859.00
234117.00	Palamu		234117.00	25931.00	Bicycle	25931.00	
413787.00	Garhwa		413787.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
178048.14	Youth First -Corestone(TL)		178048.14		Less : Depreciation 20%	5186.00	20745.00
40986.27	IPAS Project		40986.27	293023.00	Furniture and Fixture	293023.00	
355715.38	IDF FCRA Account		327823.14		Add:-During the Year	170682.00	
218357.50	IDF Main Account		36741.50		Less : Depreciation 10%	37043.00	426662.00
11183.00	IIE-IIHMR		11183.00	112159.00	Generator	112159.00	
23949.00	LDOE		23949.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	16824.00	95335.00
15558.00	MTF Compaignn		15558.00	1286.00	Telephone Set	1286.00	
58064.26	IDF Vaishali/Plan Chaibasa/LGBB/IDF Muz		56724.26		Less: Depreciation 10%	129.00	1157.00
9198.00	Water Aid-EPB		9198.00	38202.00	Air Conditioner	38202.00	
	UNFPA/ITC/HRDP		55391.00		Less Depreciation 15%	2865.00	35337.00
21394.73	IPAS Project		21394.73	22357.00	Water Filter	22357.00	
324015.50	IDF-Non FCRA Account-Main		324015.50		Less: Depreciation 10%	2237.00	20120.00
	Payable at :-		0.00	173391.00	Camera	173391.00	
9735.00	Office Rent		6610.00		Add:-During the Year	29100.00	
213389.50	Travel/Mobilit/ Logistic and coordination		252726.50		Less Depreciation 10%	19350.00	183141.00
586374.50	Honorarium/Salary/ Fringe Benefit		788733.00	115500.00	Photocopying Machine	115500.00	
40421.00	Cluster Level Coordin/Community Mobilizer		36220.00		Les Depreciation 15%	17325.00	98175.00
6000.00	Workshop -Women reservation Bill		6000.00	1920.00	Fax Machine	1920.00	
900.00	Awareness Building at community level		29548.00		Les Depreciation 15%	288.00	1632.00
	Training -Mahalaxmi Sweets/Other		47916.00	69868.00	Fogging Machine	69868.00	
2095.00	To Emergency Kit Gaurav		2095.00		Add:-During the Year	31500.00	
	Training Gram Panchayat		3300.00		Less: Depreciation 15%	15205.00	86163.00
	Orientation to GP		4410.00	1823.00	Refrigator	1823.00	
	Support Interface of GPs with TSC/DWSM		95743.00		Less: Depreciation 15%	273.00	1550.00
	Undertake Folk Media Campaigns		27540.00	3928.00	Invertor & Battery	3928.00	
	Training to Massion		14300.00		Add:-During the Year	107900.00	
10000.00	CB for Sanitation Entitlement		10000.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	13069.00	98759.00
23600.00	Diarrhea Study		23600.00	6396.00	HandyCam	6396.00	
40018.25	End Project Consultation/ Filling of RTI		40018.25		Less : Depreciation 15%	959.00	5437.00
2400.00	Meetings Expences for FGDs		2400.00	954.00	Telephone Securities	954.00	954.00
42950.00	Audit remuneration & Audit Exp.		23000.00	1651.00	P.A. System	1651.00	
22300.00	Computer Repair & Maintainance,Data Entry		22300.00		Les : Depreciation 25%	413.00	1238.00
21754.00	ANC /Health Camp		6544.00	125169.00	LCD	125169.00	
549.00	Orientation to IPC		549.00		Add:-During the Year	32000.00	
1039889.50	Sundry deposits		920730.50		Less : Depreciation 10%	15717.00	141452.00
118111.83	Admin/Office Exp/NGO/Indirect Cost		116238.00	3321.00	Cooler	3321.00	
9800.00	Solidarity Events		20703.00		Add:-During the Year	21400.00	
18835.00	Telecommunication		18686.00		Less:Depreciation 10%	2472.00	22249.00
1238.00	Payable at partner (Muzaffarpur)		1238.00	983.00	Fan	983.00	
	Promote Grain Bank		1449.00		Add:-During the Year	3500.00	
4800.00	Info Boucher for PRIs		4800.00		Less:Depreciation 10%	98.00	4385.00
9800.00	Consolidation Report		9800.00	3343.00	White Board With Stand	3343.00	
3595.00	Zonal Meeting with Network Partner		3595.00		Less:Depreciation 10%	334.00	3009.00
4500.00	Health Checklist data Collection		4500.00		Loan and Advances	-	
13970.00	Organising mahila Sabha Meeting of EWRs		1975.00	314522.85	IDF FCRA	-	314522.85
828.00	Block Level Meeting of EWRs with Health De		828.00	4452.00	Pahal Project	-	4452.00
3.00	Training of Samities / School Disaster Mang.		403.00		IDF NON FCRA	-	28362.00
3012.00	Workshop -Document The learning, Challenging good practices			189425.24	Core Stone-Girl First		
	One Days Trang to member Of VHSNC		15343.00	21491.73	Dan Church Aid		21491.73
185566.87	Duties & Taxes		279764.49	22600.00	PETS -PFI		22600.00
66282.00	Documentation /Stationery/Stationery ,		24343.00	68219.00	GSF		201165.00
28647.00	Office Rent ,maintenance,Electricity		3003.00	1867.00	Plan CCCD Project (Loan from GG Project)		1867.00
21000.00	Nukkard Natak		21000.00	5330.00	Plan CCCD-Project Chaibasa		5330.00
	Training of CLTS to Project Staff		15000.00	155088.00	CAF Project		155088.00
	Installation hand pump		10000.00	37300.00	NFI Project		37300.00

	Hand Wash Campaign Rally		22657.00	10000.00	Simavi		10000.00
	Promoting Construction of IHL towards ODF		13400.00	990.00	Care snehal		990.00
	Promotion of Organic Farming -vermin cmpst		24000.00	168927.00	JTDS		168927.00
3000.00	Followup and Handholding Activities of Old Villiges/Follow-up Visit			1340.00	GG		
	Renovation of Sanitary Complex		20800.00	249006.00	Unicef		48284.50
	Training of the members of the Bal Sansad		1148.00		UNFPA/HRDP/ITC		78140.00
	Development Learning Environment		8753.00	26385.00	CLP		26385.00
	Hiring of HR		0.50	104834.00	Receivable from JTDS		104834.00
	Training to ASHA and AW on promotion of key hygiene messages		2250.00	1588408.00	TDS Receivable from I T		1475095.00
	Workshop Block Level Linkage (Handover)		24000.00		2016-2017	319153.00	
2043.00	Contingencies		3814.00		2015-2016	462649.00	
120337.50	Training to School Teacher and SMC member on Gender and Girls Child Right		7185.00		2014-2015	432466.00	
4020.00	Quarantine Method		7937.00		2013-2014	351840.00	
	Referral Services to be encouraged		4500.00		2012-2013	353428.00	
18000.00	Social & Disease mapping		18000.00		2011-2012	73650.00	
10000.00	IEC Activity/Campaign		23600.00		2010-2011	102034.00	
2449.00	Training Of LWR Partners On Disaster Needs Assessment And Preparedness Planning		2449.00		2009-10	48816.00	
34703.00	Facilitation of Data/Data Entry Operator		34703.00		2008-09	67408.00	
349.00	Orientation & sensitization of PRI an VCPC		349.00		2007-08	80614.00	
618.50	Monthly Review Meeting		17789.00		2006-07	14794.00	
57291.00	District Level Sensitization Workshop		47841.00		2005-06	14289.00	
4200.00	Refresher training on DMEL for LWR Partner		465.00		2003-04	26745.00	
10898.50	Training to FLW's/Block		10898.50		2002-03	73849.00	
24539.50	To Other Sources as Temporary Loan		24539.50		2001-02	31600.00	
320.00	Bad Debts		320.00		Total		
7600.00	Academic Reaserch Prevalence				Received from I tax		
454788.00	Coordination and Supervision by Block level coordination to review				Deficit C/F		
13000.00	Promotion of Behavior and adaptation of Practices by Field Facilitates				Add Deficit During year		
15000.00	Tab Based FFAL IPC Video Shows activities with adolescent				Less Surplus C.Year		
7500.00	Montly Review and Analysis of Data for Management			735826.00	Less Surplus P.Year		735826.00
					Closing Balance:-		
				397335.00	Loan and Advances (Annexure - 3)		1467021.00
				18718.99	Cash in Hand		8327.22
				858933.34	State Bank Of India-IDF Main Account		1022539.34
				5296869.26	State Bank Of India-IDF FCRA Account		7518648.48
				9733.00	State Bank Of India-MSK(CLP)ITC Project		16140.27
				533.00	SBI-CLP Muzaffpur		
				4782.00	SB-CKP		4974.00
				381823.40	SBI-Ranchi		397097.00
				356.00	SBI-Rajkharsawan		144622.00
				4776.00	Union Bank Of India		
				14376.50	SBI-Samastipur FCRA		
				3243.00	PKG Bank		
				277.50	Bank Of Borada		12037.00
				63738.50	SBI Hajipur FCRA A/C		20269.00
				510204.00	SBI Chaibasa FCRA A/C		183375.00
					HDFC Bank		5239108.34
				20000.00	ICICI Bank		20000.00
				17170.57	SBI Muzaff FCRA A/C		357691.57
12744618.88	Total Rs		21783682.30	12744618.88	Total Rs		21783682.30

Foreign Visit of the Members or any Staff of the organization

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 2016-17 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 <u>(from 9 different projects)</u>	Director	Rs. 783000.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2. Niraj Kr. Sinha <u>(from 11 different projects)</u>	Treasurer	Rs. 555575.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3. Babul Prasad <u>(from 2 projects)</u>	Chairman	Rs. 283000.00	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	0	0	0
Rs. 5,000/- to Rs.10,000/-	Graduates	49	24	73
Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-	PGRD Professionals-XISS, MSW, MBA, MA in Rural development, etc....	17	24	41
Rs.25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-	Expertise on Community Process and mobilization. Master trainers	27	12	28
Rs. more than. 50,000/-		1	0	1
TOTAL		94	60	143

Highest and Lowest Honorarium paid and Expenses in Travel

Highest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 540000/- per year
Lowest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 96000/- per year

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

Name	Designation	Sex	Address	Occupation	Education
1. Mr. Babul Prasad	Chairman	Male	S/O Late KC Prasad 11, A Shivalik Apartment N. Patliputra, Patna-13	Social and Mgt. Services	MBA
2. Mr. Manoj Kumar Verma	Director	Male	S/O Sri DK Verma 304 Ramabraj Appt Vidyapati Lane. N Patliputra Patna.	Social and Devl Professional	Rural Management
3. Mr. Mahendra Pd. Sinha	Dy. Director	Male	S/O Lt. RP Sinha House-22, Kidwai Puri, Patna -18.	Social worker	MA
4. Niraj Kr. Sinha	Treasurer	Male	S/O Late Sri Adya Prasad 4E Sagarkutir, Saubhgya Sharma Path, Rukanpura Patna-14	Accountancy	ICWA (Inter)
5. Mini Kurup	Exe. Member	Female	Mannadiel House 32A Shivalik Apartment N. Patliputra, Patna-13	Social and Devl. Worker	Rural Management
6. Ms. Ratna Pd. Ghosh	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>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>

12. Project	Community Based Safe Drinking Water Project	23. Project	Capacity building of Elected women Representative and functionaries of PRI
Supporting Agencies	<u>CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN</u>	Supporting Agencies	<u>UNDP</u>
Duration	1 Year	Duration	4 Years
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Area	5 Block of Palamu District
13. Project	Integrated Women Development Program	24. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Supporting Agencies	<u>THE HUNGER PROJECT</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>FORCES (NOVIB)</u>
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	1 Block in Muzaffarpur district	Area	1 Block of Patna District
14. Project	Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme	25. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Supporting Agencies	<u>CARE</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>UNICEF</u>
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	2 Blocks in Patna district	Area	1 Block of Patna District
15. Project	Operation Research on A Community Based Approach to Improve Utilisation of Health Care Services in Favour of Women Reproductive Health	26. Project	DEEP
Supporting Agencies	<u>UNICEF</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>WDC, Gov. of Bihar</u>
Duration	4 Year	Duration	4 Years
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
16. Project	Stree Shashaktikaran, A Dalit women targeted Project	27. Project	MNSY
Supporting Agencies	<u>ACTION AID</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>WDC, Gov. of Bihar</u>
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	1 Block of Madhubani District	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
17. Project	Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	28. Project	Adolescent Reproductive Health
Supporting Agencies	<u>ACTION AID</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>NFI</u>
Duration	1.5 Years	Duration	7 Years
Area	2 Blocks of Garhwa in Jharkhand	Area	4 Blocks of Palamu District
18. Project	SWASHAKTI Jharkhand Women Development Societies	29. Project	Sustainable action of Community and Reproductive Health
Supporting Agencies		Duration	7 Years
Duration	3 Years	Supporting Agency	<u>Simavi, The Netherlands</u>
Area	1 Block of Ranchi District	Area	2 blocks in Patna District
19. Project	Child Care and Immunization	30. Project	IRAC – for RH Network
Supporting Agency	<u>FORCES (NOVIB)</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>IIE</u>
Duration	1.5 Years	Duration	2 Years
Area	1 Block of Patna District	Area	Bihar State. – State Network Of RH fellows.
20. Project	Prachar Project	31. Project	Indian Villagers learn healthy habits & gain better care community Health
Supporting Agencies	<u>PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL</u>	Supporting Agency	Geneva Global
Duration	5 Year	Duration	3 Years
Area	2 Block in Patna district	Area	2 blocks of Muzaffarpur Dist
21. Project	BCC on Safe Abortion	32. Project	Community Leadership Project
Supporting Agency	<u>IPAS</u>	Supporting Agency	<u>Tata Trust- XISS</u>
Duration	3 Yrs	Duration	3 Yea
Area	4 blocks of Patna district	Area	100 panchyats of 3 districts
22. Project	Water Sanitation Hygiene Project	33. Project	School Safety Project
Supported Agency	<u>WATER AID</u>	Supported by	<u>UNICEF</u>
Duration	8 Years	Duration	1 year
Area	1 block of Patna District	Area	Patna