



Programs
implemented
in the State of
**Bihar and
Jharkhand**

ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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BRIEF PROFILE OF THE ORGANISATION (IDF)

Since its inception IDF has endeavoured to raise aspirations and improve everyday life for the most marginalized and excluded rural populations of Bihar & Jharkhand.

Founded in 1993 by a group of young social development professionals, Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. IDF works with its head office at Patna and eight field offices across Bihar & Jharkhand towards advocating for social change. With a mission is to ensure better health, security, and well-being for the poorest and most deprived members of rural communities & a vision to build an egalitarian society in which all community members can realize their right to a life of quality and dignity.

The organisation is guided by three operating principles: building local capacity, strengthening community institutions, and fostering community-based leadership & following the strategies for creating sustainable rural development through rights-based approach and leveraging women's empowerment. IDF projects are supported by UN agencies, national and international funders, Leading Corporates under CSR and state governments. IDF is also the lead member of several state and regional NGO networks.

IDF has traveled a long way through diverse strategies to strenuously take forward its mission in real spirit translating into practice while implementing various community based Projects at grass-root level.

While our long-term goal is to develop project models that are sustainable and can be replicated by government agencies state-wide, IDF has already created a major health education initiative on kala azar (black fever) for the government of Bihar, trained approx. 200000 adolescent girls on MHM (Menstrual Health Management), brought clean water and sanitation to 3,250 rural families, facilitated emotional resilience curriculum through 'Girls First' in 5 districts of Bihar in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (residential Schools for Girls) , ensured child centred community development of approx. 6000 Children in Bihar & Jharkhand, raised individual health standards in deprived rural communities by 40 percent, done capacity building of approx. 4000 VHSNC members on components of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, ensured access to government services for 25,000 families, trained more than 500 women for elected community leadership positions, extended education and delayed the age of marriage for about 7,000 girls, provided micro-loans enabling 3,000 women to start first-time independent businesses, and enabled approximately 5,000 families to prepare to cope effectively with recurrent floods as well working towards Capacity Building of local Elected Leaders towards participative planning and democratic decision making.

RECOGNITION

Facilitated under Support My School Campaign(SMS) towards improving school infrastructure, Received Total Sanitation Campaign (Nirmal Gram) awarded by chief minister of Bihar,

Credibility Alliance Certificate meeting desirable norms for governance, transparency, accountability, and internal policies and procedures.

Member of Grant Aid Committee GOB, District Health Mission and Voluntary Action Network India (VANI).

IMPORTANT CREDENTIALS 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

ORGANIZATIONAL FOCUS

Adolescent Issues and RH	Water and Sanitation
Reproductive, Sexual & Community Health	Child Protection & Care
Disaster Preparedness and Relief	Community Leadership & LSG
Livelihoods & Trafficking	

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 (a US agency).

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

Government Department: WDC (IFAD Govt of Bihar), JWDS (IFAD-Govt. of Jharkhan

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

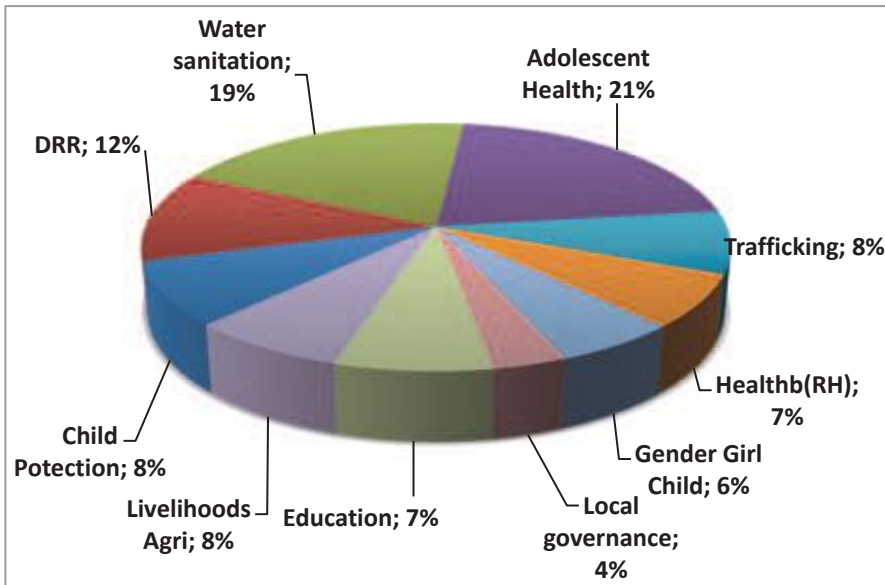
CORE STRATEGY OF COMPETENCY

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

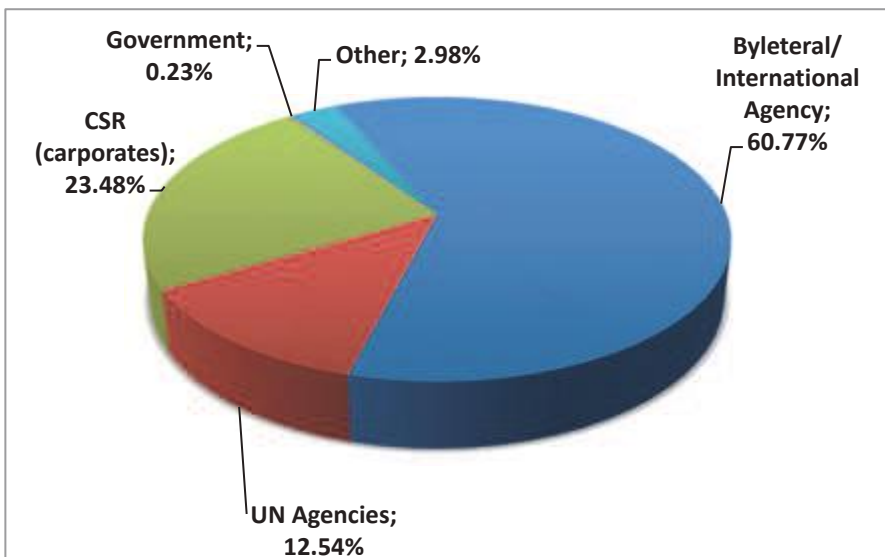
CONTACT PERSONS:

Manoj Kumar Verma, Director (9431456434) & Babul Prasad, Chairman

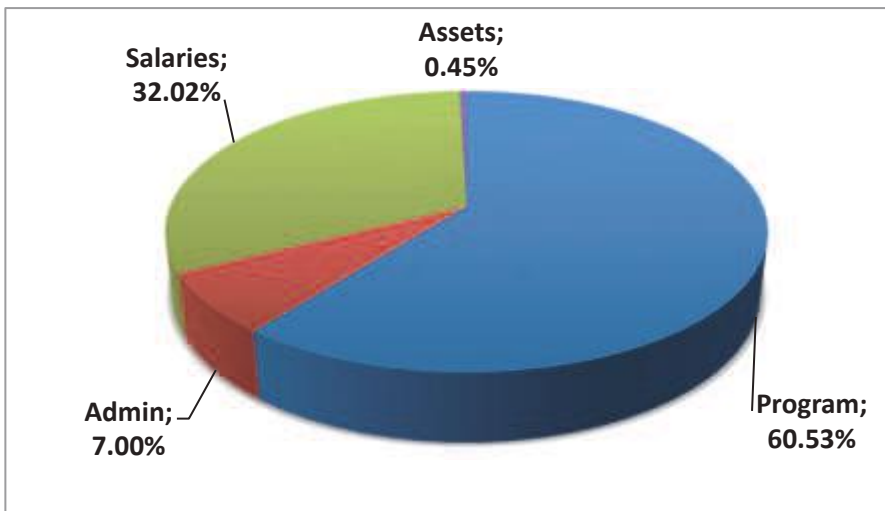
At A Glance of the Organization



Program Allocation (Fund)



Partnership (Category)



Fund Allocation 2017-18
Total Fund
Rs. 6,13,46,617/-

Child Centered Community Development Program

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

Support PLAN International

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 populations. 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

COUNTRYPROG	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

Orientation and Sensitization of duty bearers on prevention of child marriages – 01 unit of orientation program was organized for the 102 duty bearers along with CMPO, CDPO's, CWO and DCPU's on the prevention of the child marriages.

In spite of the government effort, the child marriages are rampant. The duty bearers have been sensitized and there has been short fall in the child marriages.

District and block level 39 officials were sensitized on the POCSO Act and its reporting mechanism :

It was strongly felt that investigating officer and lawyer need to be sensitized as due to lack of knowledge the POCSO Acts are not being implemented properly. Principal Magistrate (JJB) suggested

Child Welfare Committee to take up the awareness program at the block and panchayat level.



Child Protection Networking meeting was organized, chaired by Principal Magistrate (Juvenile Justice board) and representation from Child Welfare Committee, District Child protection unit, lawyer and NGO's. 700 cases under Child in Conflict with Law were pending which need to be addressed immediately. IDF was selected as a resource agency to resolve and support the JJB and CWC in mitigating the cases through the social awareness process.

District level Bal Samagam with 53 Adolescent and youth was organized in collaboration with District Child Protection Unit to end child marriages. Assistant Director Child Protection appreciated the effort taken up by the IDF to stop the child marriages cases and suggested to carry out the awareness program in all the 16 blocks of Vaishali.



State level Youth Culmination meeting was organized at Patna. More than 30 child marriages have been stopped through the campaign initiated by the youth in the different district of Bihar. Minister for youth and culture and Minister for Cooperative took lead role in addressing the child rights issues. They assured to extend their full support and cooperation in ending the child marriages in Bihar. They appreciated the efforts taken up by the Plan and IDF which need to be scaled up in other districts.

District level workshop was organized in coordination with District Child Protection unit, Child Welfare Committee on the formation and strengthening of Child protection committee at the block level and panchayat level. In 16 blocks of Vaishali only Rajapakar had successfully constituted child protection committee at the panchayat and ward level. The CPC are conducting regular meetings and cases are being reported to child welfare committee.



Child Rights week was organized to raise awareness on the child right issues in Rajapakar, Bidupur and Jandaha blocks. Child rights awareness van was jointly flagged off by the Assistant Director Child Protection and chairperson child welfare committee. 655 Youths were engaged to raises awareness through the Street play, Wall paintings, slogan competition, debate, etc. The children are now able to articulate their rights in a better manner.



International Day of the Girl Child was celebrated on the first week of October as a takeover event, as a member of School Management Committee, Child Welfare Committee, Principal and Health Officials. Apart from the different roles they have played, the important one was as a member of Child Welfare Committee where they supported them in resolving child marriage cases. During the discussion they put up many cases where they had been successful in ending child marriages.



More than 5000 youth are associated with IDF and they play important role in raising awareness on the social issues. **Campaign was led by the 12 youth representatives to raise awareness on the child marriages and sexual offences** through the street play. The campaign was organized in 4 different blocks viz Rajapakar, Jandaha, Bidupur and Hajipur. The campaign has been successful in raising awareness among the masses. Total 40 play were enacted by these youth volunteers.



Capacity of the 97 youth and children were built on the functions of the child protection committee and their role in adopting preventive steps on ending child marriage, sexual abuse and gender-based violence. A two unit of training program was organized in which these youth learnt the community-based child protection reporting mechanism. The cases are now being taken up by these youth to the child welfare committee. They play important role in the school and community in building child friendly environment.



Four units of **two-day refresher training** for the 105 peer educator on the child protection issues was organized where they learnt basic concept on child protection issues. Chairperson Child Welfare Committee were invited as a resource person to orient them on the child right reporting procedure. These peer educators are now able to discuss the issue with the other youth members in the community. They are now able to speak up for their rights and fight for the right of the children. Their collaborative efforts have helped in ending 27 child marriages in a year. Quarterly planning and review meeting has been organized in collaboration with the DCPU to asses the formation of child protection committee and establishing child friendly environment in the district.



197 members of the Bal Sansad has been trained on the child protection/Gender base violence and abuse. These children learnt the basic concept of good touch and bad touch. These children can articulate good touch and bad touch. These children can also articulate the eight steps of sexual abuse and situation.

Step – 1 Knowledge of Abuse	Step – 2 Knowledge of Law		
Step – 3 Dealing with disclosure	Step – 4 Take Action	Step – 5 Police Procedure	Step – 6 Institutional Mechanism
Step – 7 Child Friendly “Special Court”		Step – 8 Seek Compensation and Legal Aid	

3 units of **orientation program** was organized for 73 representatives from panchayat level child protection committee to address the child marriage and gender-based violence. These orientations have helped them in sensitizing them and dealing with the cases towards the child marriages issues and gender-based violence. They are now engaged with other duty bearers in establishing child friendly environment in the school, Anganwadi centre, etc.



One unit of orientation program was organized in which 38 teachers learnt about the safe school concept and Good touch and bad touch. These teachers are now able to articulate on several types of abuse such as sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. This would help them in identifying the form to abuse in the school and would help them in dealing with it.

Computer training on six-month course has been provided to the 18 boys and girls which has helped them in securing jobs and supporting the family with the surplus income. Personality development and spoken English has helped them in building self-confidence. Improved family income would lead to improved living standards and investment in the education at the family level.



IDF has been supporting the **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** where Ante Natal Care is carried out for the 2nd trimester and 3rd trimester pregnant women. The objective of the program is to improve the quality and coverage of ANC, Diagnostics and counseling services as a part of reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and



Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) strategy. Several cases of high risk pregnancy and complication has been addressed and referred. In last seven months 702 pregnant mother were covered under the ANC.

Adolescent Health Day – It is presumed that 70% of the adolescent are anemic and to curb this stigma, adolescent health day has been organized in 66 locations including schools, Anganwadi centres, dalit and mahadalit tolas and yuva matri kendra – CHC. The adolescent girls are screened for anemia through Hb test and counselling is being done who scores less in Hb test. The severe cases are being discussed individually with their parents.



Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) a special day to mobilize community for availing the services of ANC, Immunization, Counseling has been supported by the organization. There has been increase in the number of institutional delivery, immunization coverage and less maternal and neo-natal deaths. IDF has been supporting 54 ICDS centre every month.



New born care week was organized from 15-21 Nov in 22 villages of Rajapakar to address the Neo-Natal and infant death. Awareness program was organized through the awareness rath and the small video shows and focus group discussion covering 10,000 population. There has been substantial decrease in the neo-natal death as mother are now able to identify the danger sign in the infant and they immediately report to ASHA and ANM for proper treatment.



World Breastfeeding Week is being organized every first week of August to put emphasis on the exclusive breast feeding which prevent children from malnutrition, diarrhea, etc. Focus group discussion with the 1052 lactating and pregnant women was organized at 51 ICDS. ASHA were oriented on the exclusive breastfeeding practices to cover up during their home visit. Four units of **Refresher training** for the 88



Peer Educator has been organized on the Reproductive health, Menstrual Hygiene and water sanitation and hygiene. These trained peer educators conducted orientation program for the adolescent group in their respective villages. Adolescent are now able to articulate on menstrual hygiene management and are practicing the safe hygiene.



5 unit of **visioning exercise** was organized for 56 school teachers, member bal sansad and member school management committee. The team were capacitated on developing plans for their schools and preparing development plans for their schools. The training has helped in developing the vision for their schools for next 5 years and thinking beyond the boundaries.

District level workshop was organized on the educational status and Plan India initiatives on improving the learning systems at the schools. 60 teaches, DPO and block resource person were invited to share their views and to improve learning environment in the schools. Learning outcome of the assessment conducted for the students were shared. Supporting with teaching and learning materials, establishment of mini libraries, capacity building of the teachers has led a greater impact in improving the learning environment in the schools.



Two units of **orientation program** was organized for the 60 teaches on the school WASH program. The teacher learnt about the assessment of the WASH facilities in the school. In one of the school, assessment was conducted and it was found that school do not meet the requirement and standards as mentioned in the government guideline. They assured to put it up in the next school development plan. The minimum requirement and need on drinking water is not met and toilet and urinal facility are not functional.



Two unit of **refresher training** was organized for the 30 ANM in w hich they were oriented on the improving ANC services and promoting PNC among the women. The PNC would help in bringing down the maternal and neonatal death. They were also oriented on the identification of the danger sign in the mother and new born.



Observation of **ECE day- Bachpan Diwas** was celebrated in the 38 ICDS centre of the Rajapakar block in which 1596 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.

Celebration of National Girl Child day – One unit of national girl child day was observed in which 558 children participated to mark the importance of the girl child. The children shared their views through enacted the role play on to end child marriages, paintings, debate, songs, stories. Girls were felicitated by the Block Development Officer- Rajapakar who had achieved milestone in the field of education, sports, extra-curricular activities, etc

Five schools were supported to **conduct regular learning assessment** for the grade 3-8 as per government norms. Printed question papers were supplied for conducting regular assessment of the student. The results were shared with their parents. The students who scored less were counselled and plan was prepared to put more focus on such children. It was part of the children assessment program as notified in the curriculum.

Two unit of **half yearly parent's meet** was organized to share the learning outcome of the individual assessment of the children in which 120 parents participated. The student who scored high were felicitated by the Block Development officer, Block Education officer and Prakhand Pramukh. The parents also learnt the learning outcomes of their ward and are now taking interest in their child academic progress.



Sikshak Samman Diwas was organized on 5th Sep 2017, where twenty teachers were felicitated for their contribution in the field of education, social work and for innovating ideas in the schools. Most of the teachers were on the verge of retirement. They thanked IDF for such programs suggested for further improvement such as support in preparing SDP, maintaining WASH facilities, support in building learning environment in the schools by establishing mini libraries.

Establishment of the mini library in 10 schools – Mini libraries has been established in the 10 schools and supported with books and small book shelves. Conventional form of libraries has lock and key and access to the books is limited. The mini libraries have been set up in the classroom where the children have access to books as per their convenience. The libraries have inculcated the habit of reading among the children.



6 units of training has been organized for the 135 representatives of the **Bal Sansad**. These trained children have further trained the other school children of their schools. Bal Sansad are actively participating in the maintaining libraries, school WASH facilities, academic environment, etc.

Two unit of training was organized for the **61 teachers on using gender assessment tools** in schools and significance of the gender equality. The teacher learnt to use the tools in assessing the education and learning system, WASH facilities, extracurricular activities, sports, bal-sansad, etc. It was found that most of the assignments were type cast and based on age old traditions.



Low rise hand wash point has been installed at the 10 schools with running water facilities. Hand wash practice is an important component of personal hygiene. Hand wash before and after meal reduces the chance of various ailment. Running water facilities in the hand wash point has promoted the children to take a lead in behavior change and practices. The schools are also promoting hand wash with soap before and after meal.



Observation of Global World Water day was organized on 22nd March in 56 schools in which more than 10,000 children participated. **The theme was “Nature for Water” exploring nature-based solutions to the water challenges we face in the 21st century.** They learnt the importance of drinking water which is very rare and precious. Painting competition, debate and role play were organized to mark the importance of the day.



Global hand wash day was observed on 15th October 2017 and the theme “Our Hands Our Future” in which 545 children from different schools participated. Demonstration of the 5 steps of the hand wash, painting competition, quiz, songs, etc were organized to mark the importance of the day. The children also learnt the importance of hand wash before and after meal and after defecating. These children organized small meetings at the community level for their parents and other members. Hand wash has brought down the different illness persistent among the children making them healthier and stronger.



World Toilet day was observed on 19th Nov 2017 in which more than 545 representatives including the Pradhan Pramukh, BDO, PRI representative, teachers participated. India need to achieve ODF status on 2019 and such programs has acted as a catalyst in increasing the pace of construction of individual toilets and to ensure its usage. Rajapakar is on the verge of achieving the status of ODF as more than 80% of the IHL has been constructed.



Oath ceremony was organized on 2nd October at the Block campus to make Rajapakar Open Defecation Free block. PRI representatives, Health department, Rural Development department, ICDS took oath to work as a motivator to promote the construction of the IHL in their community. 80% of the IHL has been constructed and only 20% need to be motivated. It was also learnt that the family need to be promoted for the usage of the toilet including the old age people and children.

Children Literary festival was organized in 56 schools of Rajapakar in which 14358 children participated in six-day event. In each school six days was devoted to carry out the following activities; viz story-telling, reading, painting, debate, quiz, role play, story writing, etc. It was organized for six days so that their school curriculum is not disturbed and they can participate for 1-2 hours in a day. The program has helped in developing the reading habits among the children. This has also helped them in developing creativity and imagination through story writing and roleplay. The children selected also represented in the state and national level programs.



To promote education among the most marginalized and deprived section of the society education kit including the bag, copy, pencil box kit, water bottle, etc. were distributed among the 1950 children. A pledge was taken by the children and parents to send their children to the school every day and keep track of the academic progress of their child.



Support to the Government of Bihar on the formation of the human chain against the dowry and child marriage was provided at Rajapakar. More than 25,000 people participated on the call by IDF Plan. The people took oath that they would not accept dowry neither they would give dowry. They would also avoid participation in such functions where dowry has been accepted. Later on Human chain assembled as a small meeting which was addressed by BDO- Rajapakar.

PROJECT- 2

Empowering Community to Minimize Slavery and Combat Trafficking

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

Support: Geneva Global & Freedom Fund

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.

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Exposure Visit:

Capacity building of project's personnel at regular interval is important to ensure the project's success. In this connection exposure visit is one of the effective means of capacity building. Keeping this into mind, two day exposure visit of project's personnel was scheduled at **Manav Sansadhan Evam Mahila Vikas Sansthan (MSEMVS), Varanasi**. 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.
- To develop understanding on rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation initiatives.

Altogether 14 staff participated in the exposure visit. During the visit the team visited Community Vigilance Committee and Survivor groups. At CVC it was found that the members of CVC were slave in the past and after MSEMVS intervention they realized the seriousness of the situation and taken initiatives to come out from it. After long struggle they got success in coming out the situation. Now they are free and living with dignity. The second group was of survivor and engaged in Income Generation Activities and taking lead to short out their problems by their own. 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.



Training Of 'SHG' representatives/ members:

Altogether two trainings, each one of one day, were organized at field level for fifty nine representatives of SHGs on group dynamics, group management and anti slavery & human trafficking issues. They were also capacitated on Zero FIR, human rights, children rights etc. 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 used to make training programmes meaningful and interesting. A total one training programme 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, organic farming, nursery and raising seedlings.



To ensure increased income level of the at risk families, a two day training was organized for their women on goat rearing. Though they were rearing goats but make it more profitable focus was given on hygiene maintenance, proper feeding, disease control and Developing it as an enterprise.

The participants participated actively in the training program. Altogether 31 members attended this training program.

A one week training programme was organized for the male members of at risk / out migrant & debt bounded agriculture labour families on generator/ pump set repairing. The main purpose of this training programme was to ensure additional income for the families and be helpful in reduction of their vulnerability. This training was organized both at Minapur and Mushahri blocks and attended by 20 persons. .



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 also. 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 making. The trainer is well experienced and involves all the participants in all process.

Orientations:

A total three orientation programmes, each one of one day, were organized for the members & representatives of Village Surveillance Committees. The main objectives of organizing these orientation programmes were:

- To aware them on modern day's slavery, human rights, child rights, right to education, safer migration, zero FIR, updated information related to laws, policies etc.
- To aware them on government schemes & provisions.
- To ensure their active participation in reduction of modern day's slavery & human trafficking risks in their respective villages/areas.

To make the orientation programmes more effective power point presentation was used. Action oriented plan was also developed to reduce the risks of slavery & trafficking. After the orientation programme participants seemed quite confident to address the issues in an effective way by their own. These orientation programmes were attended by 90 participants.

Altogether four orientation programmes were



organized for PRI members & influential persons and these were attended by 122 participants. The main objectives of organizing these meetings were:

- To sensitize the PRI members & influential persons on the issues of slavery & human trafficking issues, rights, right to education, legal aspect, govt. schemes & provisions etc.
- To assist at risk families in accessing the govt. schemes & provisions.
- To mobilize the PRI members & influential persons to address these issues with more perfection and in an effective way.
- To ensure safer migration in their respective areas.

In these programmes participants participated actively and shown their keen interest to address the issues in an effective way. Altogether two one day orientation programs 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.



A total 92 members of SHGs participated in three orientation programmes. In the orientation programmes members were oriented on the issues of anti-slavery and human trafficking. The main objectives were:

- To scale up understanding of members on slavery & human trafficking's forms and changes in it, in the recent years.
- To make them able to realize the seriousness of slavery and human trafficking.
- To aware them on rights i.e. human, women rights, child rights, wages, atrocities, SC / ST Act, child, education, safer migration, Zero FIR etc.
- To aware them on government schemes & provisions and making access on it.
- To make them more responsive in addressing the issues of slavery & human trafficking.

The programmes were totally participatory. Sessions were delivered through PowerPoint presentations and documentary films. At the end of the programme participants seemed quite confident on the issues and shown their keen interest to counter it in an effective way.

Meetings:

Eighty 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.

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.



Apart from it a workshop was also organized at district level for the media person. The purpose of organizing this workshop was to aware and make media person more responsive in respect of slavery & human trafficking.

Health Camp:

Altogether 263 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.



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.



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.

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.

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.



D. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

Thirty Village surveillance Committee were nurtured and federated. One hundred and eighty children joined the Non Formal Education center while 90 adolescent girls joined the adolescent center. Fifty nine representatives of SHGs participated in the training programme of group management, rights, child rights, legal aspect etc. There were 30 SHG members who attended the training programme on organic farming, vegetable cultivation and nursery raising. Whereas 30 members of SHG participated in the training programme of lac bangle making. Apart from it, 20 male members of out migrants and debt bounded agriculture labour's families attend the

training programme on pumpset / generator repairing. The orientation on anti slavery & human trafficking issues, its consequences, safe migration, proper advocacy etc., covered 122 PRI members and Social Leaders.

E. PROJECT OUTCOMES:

56 women members of SHGs initiated vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity. Apart from it 30 members of SHGs opted goat rearing to increase their family's income. 10 women started lac bangle making as IGA.

Village Surveillance Committee (VSC) members of 7 VSC i.e. Hajratpur, Madhubani, Mahdaiya, Chakjamal in Minapur and Budhnagra, Dumari, Narauli at Mushahri assisted in flood damage assessment process. 126 Children of Dalit & Mahadalit families joined the formal school after completing the classes at NFE center. 92 adolescent girls of targeted community attended the classes at adolescent girl's centers on regular basis. The Village Surveillance Committee of all 30 villages maintains the migrants register on regular basis.

F. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

2 Children of Maha Dalit families of Manika Harikesh village in Mushari block freed from working place by the SHG members and enrolled in government school. 126 children of targeted Dalit/ Mahadalit family's got enrolled at government school and are regular. 56 targeted community members got their dues payment under MNREGA programme by the respective Mukheyas. 2 Cases related to MNREGA payment preceded in legal form (district court) with the support of Counselling cum Legal AID center, Minapur. 56 women members of SHGs initiated vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity and contributing in their family's income. 10 male members of targeted community started pump set / generator repairing work, after getting training, for their livelihood. PRI members along with VSC members of targeted community at targeted panchayats prepared the list of beneficiaries under different government's schemes i.e. list for flood compensation, house repairing, Poor Rural Housing Scheme, Old Age Pension, widow pension etc. and submitted it to the Mukheyas / officials as a result 360 house hold got flood damage compensation of Rs. 6000.00 per house hold at Hajratpur, Mahdaiyan, Madhubani, Bahbal Bazar at Minapur block and at Budhnagra, Dumari, Narauli at Mushahri block. 35 Adolescent girls got trained on tailoring and 10 of them started it as an IGA.

G. 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. Frequent transfer of line department officials also affects the pace of work. Retention of Dalit & Mahadalit children at formal schools is also one of the major challenges as it is not functioning properly. Lack of financial assistance for IGA/ micro enterprise is another big challenge. Lastly natural calamities i.e. flood was one of the biggest challenge in the year 2017- 2018.

F. CASE STUDY

TITLE: A Move towards Better Future

Name: Guddi Kumari

Age: 18 Yrs.

Mother's Name: Mrs. Sujata Devi

Father's Name: Shri Shambhu Paswan

Kharijama, Panchayat: Dumari Mushahri, District: Muzaffarpur



Kharijama is one the remotest village of Dumari panchayat , block : Mushahri in Muzaffarpur district. This village is situated at the distance of 12 Kms. In North East from block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by EBCs and followed by SCs (Maha Dalits). The Maha Dalits are residing on the land of landlords and having no land positioning certificate in their name. Thus they were bound to face lots of problems in terms of wage discrimination, work without payment, beating , sexual exploitation of their female & adolescent girls.

After the intervention of project, they got sensitized mobilized and organized through CBOs i.e. women's group, adolescent boy's & girl's groups and Village Level Surveillance Group. They were aware on the issues of slavery & human trafficking through meetings, orientations etc. Guddi resides in the said village with her parents and belongs to Maha Dalit community. In the pressure of landlord she dropped her education after stander 3rd and started working in the field of landlords with her parents and getting just Rs. 30.00 per day. When she joined adolescent girl's group and got aware on the issues of slavery & human trafficking, she started weeping and asked the project's staff to help them in coming out from this grim situation. After a meeting, lac bangle making training was started at that village and 30 adolescent got trained on the said trade. After the training Guddi purchased tools of lac bangle making and started lac bangle making on contractual basis in the month of July'17 and started earning Rs.250.00 to 300.00 per day. Now she is not going outside for work. She told that she has started saving from her earnings and will use to it as a capital amount and in future she will start her own business. When she was asked how she is feeling now, her answer was,

" Ab bahut achha lag raha hai jankari hone ke wajah se galat ka virodh karne lage hain , kisike yahan kam karne nahi jate hain, ijjat ke sath ghar per achha amdani kar le rahe hain. Kuchh paisa ghar me dete hain aur baki punji ke leye jama kar rahe hain take khud ka kam kar saken. Ab hum me atmavishwash aa gaya hai."

TITLE: No To Child Labour

Name: Kavita Kumari

Age: 17 Years

Village: Dumari, Panchayat: Dumari, Mushahri, Muzaffarpur

Myself Kavita Kumari resides at Dumari village and belongs to Maha Dalit family. My parents are agriculture debt bounded labour and bound to work at the field of land owner/ money lender. Previously I was also child labour as my parents used to bring me at work with them in the pressure of money lender. My school was stopped but scene started changing after the intervention of The Freedom Fund/ Geneva Global supported project. My mother joined the women group and I joined the adolescent girl's group. We are attending our group meetings and other motivational programmes on regular basis and becoming aware on child rights, importance of education, right to work, minimum wages, government schemes and provisions etc. Firstly, I stopped working at the field of money lender and joined the school. Initially money lender shown



his anger and tried to harass me and my family but I resisted and warned him not to do so, otherwise I am going to lodge FIR against him. Our family also asked for minimum wages after some discussion he agreed. We told him now we are having information in this regard. After that, landlord stopped harassing our family. Now my parents are also free to work anywhere. I feel proud that all these things happened as I joined the group and getting updated information.

One day I came to know that one of our neighboring child is working in a hotel at Narauli. I went there with my friends, who are also in adolescent group, and talked with the hotel owner. He realized his mistake and called his father. My neighboring uncle came and he handed over the child to him. He also gave the full wages. After coming at village I went to the school with him and enrolled him there. Now, he is continuing schooling.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian state Bihar

In Muzaffarpur | Supported by Oxfam India | in 40 Villages | with HR

Support: Oxfam India

A. 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, Gaighta 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 propagated 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.

B. 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.

C. KEY ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS AGAINST OBJECTIVES :-

Strengthening of Village level Lok Sahyog Samiti : Community mobilization process got strengthen in all the 15 targeted villages through capacity building inputs that being provided to **Village level Lok Sahyog Samiti (VLLSS)** throughout the year and events like community training, Mock Drills, Community contingency planning sharpen their skills to deal with emergency in crisis time. It was seen that our target community was more focused on preparatory work and this regards various assignments were performed at community level like serious of mock drill sessions, reviewing of grain at Grain banks, FSK preparation at H,H Hand pump repairing, identification of flood shelter, physical verification of boats, listing and up gradation of important phone numbers, preparing 1% chlorine solution, Preparation of emergency boxes and coordination with line departments for resources were.



As a part of capacity building programs **6 units** of one days of training of VDMC members on PCVA process, VDMP process, and government schemes entitlements got organised one each in three of the blocks in which participation of **94 male** and **62 female** ensured.

25 units of Mock Drill Session also got conducted in which participation of **485 male** and **565 female** registered across targeted villages. During the daylong event community demonstrated different art and skill through mock drills for emergency purposes in disaster like Earthquake, Fire, and flood. The number of persons as a trained cadre on rescue & First Aid has increased in the intervened villages over the years and has taken the responsibility to pass on relevant life saving skills in their neighbourhood resulting in increased self-reliance & confidence to cope with emergencies



Pre-positioning of contingency materials at Partner NGO / community levels:-

Pre-positioning of contingency materials i.e Bleaching powder, Torch, Hammer, Mega phones, Drum set with cover and Ropes in each of the 15 intervened villages

got ensured by the organization. Prior to the distribution of the emergency equipments a briefing was given to the group members regarding its utility in daily basis, maintenance and safety of the equipments. Identification of material was done after having consultation with community

This year pre positioned materials largely used by our community during flooding days. In many parts of our working these procured stuff proven instrumental in safe evacuation of flood victims. Bleaching powder also being used effectively by our target community in chlorination of hand pumps and other water sources.

Developing Village Disaster Management Plans:

15 units of VDMP camp of three days got organised at 15 villages in which **141 female** and **138** male were participated and done analysis of capacity and hazard vulnerabilities to draw a concrete plan. During the VDMP following process were followed :-

- Transact walk
- Mapping of village (social, resource and vulnerability)
- Listing of data (human resource, infrastructure e.t.c)
- Problem identification
- Finalization of action plan with time line and responsibility sharing

Construction of Raised Toilets: This year construction of raised toilets at 4 spot in the village Hazaratpur was done by introducing eco friendly tiger worm toilets that already being tested during Bihar Flood Early Recovery Programme 2017-18 at katihar district by the OXFAM INDIA. The newly constructed raised toilets have been design in such a way that its debris will produce high quality of compost. Earlier to this Mr. Patil program officer, WASH made visit to the sites of raised toilets and oriented target community about the utility of tiger worm toilet model. During his visit a day long training was organised on the design of tiger worm pit and this regard demonstration model of tiger worm pit was constructed at the sites of local vendor in which participation of local mason along with IDF staff and local community was registered.



Testing of water sources & decontamination of affected sources:

As a part of community preparedness, the practice of chlorination of water sources has been one of the feature of WASH initiatives this year that proven effective in minimizing risk of diarrheal outbreak. Our WASH DAL members took lead and decontaminated affected water sources. This year **459 H.P** has been covered and treated with bleaching powder. Apart from it, on line chlorination of **7 H.P** were done at the locations where people got shelter during flood days. The idea of doing online chlorination was to ensure safe drinking water to vulnerable community during period of flood.



Cleanliness drives with school children: WASH promotional events in the form of hand washing and cleanliness drive camps successfully carried away in which events like hand washing, nail cutting, garbage disposal and oriented other school children about its importance by demonstrating it ensured through participation of **412 girls** and **465 boys** . Earlier to this a draft

plan for the WASH campaign was discussed with committee and related input where provided to them by IDF staff. Apart from it, after flood in many places our School Wash Committee members took the charge and initiated the cleanliness drive in the vulnerable pockets where water lodging was persistent.



Community Capacity Building in WASH incl. water source chlorination, minor repairs, safe water storage & handling :

15 units of training provided to the community across all the 15 villages on the issue of “**H.P repairing and water chlorination process** ”covering **285** female and **122** male. In the training participants were made aware on how to do minor repairing by replacing leather, bucket. This training was facilitated by our trained health volunteers who in the past got the training under the project and undertaking repairing work at village level. During the training different methods of water purification was also briefed and this regard demo was given to the participants. This training also featured to aware the participants about how to established proper safe water storage chain.

Promotion of High value stress tolerant crops :

This year in all the 15 target villages demonstration plot got established for popularizing high value and stress tolerance crop of TIL, URAD, MOONG and green vegetables with the consultation of KVK, Saraiya



In the last two years as many as 350 farmers were supported with variety of high/stress tolerant seeds and many of them shown interest and adopted to grow these varieties. The given below data suggested that now our farmers are more inclined towards cash value cropping and giving preference over paddy and wheat. In the year (16 – 17) 135 farmers who initiated stress/high value cropping where as in the year (17 - 18) the number increased to 194 that is almost 45 % higher.

35 Ac Grant Support :

In order to promote organic manure, 7 farmers from three operational villages at Minapur block supported with vermin compost pit to promote eco friendly farming. The support of worm, technical knowledge and super structure made available to all the farmers. Apart from it, 2 farmers also being supported with mushroom cultivation unit that witnessed very good production as commercially 100 K.G of mushroom were sold out in local market and over 100 KG were consumed at local level.



Interfacing with PRIs for incorporation of Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) into DRR Plans prepared by the PRIs :

Three units of consultation meeting with PRIs got organised in all the three blocks in which participation of PRIs and VLLSC representatives registered. The main objective of the meeting was to incorporate the prioritized issues of Village Disaster Management Plan in respective Gram Sabha /Aam Sabha. The meeting featured sharing of VDMP to PRIs. On the occasion VLLSS members handed over the list of prioritized demand to respective PRIs for follow up action. The consultation meeting impacted very well as we got positive response from the PRIs in all the three blocks that finally resulted in tapping of resources.



Follow-up meeting with the Line Departments for popularization of resilient agriculture:

In a view to bid to create mass awareness among stakeholders for popularization of resilient agriculture On day consultation meeting got organised at District level in which participation of Krishi Salahakar, farmers, ATMA Representatives and Media person registered. The highlights of consultation meeting were as follows:-

- Presentation made on Agriculture initiatives by IDF under the DRR project
- 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 briefed with the farmers to get subsidy benefits
- The issues of price invariability were also discussed and concern shown in this regard. It was felt that a strong advocacy is required in order to solve the problem and this regard strong need of local level community cold storage was felt.



Strengthening BIAG and other NGOs Network:

A consultation meeting got organised with the partner of MISSION DRR at District office of IDF, Muzaffarpur with the objective to speed up DRR advocacy movement. The meeting primarily focussed to draw strategy to built common understanding and joint action in the purview of the DRR road map 2015-30 of Bihar.



D. KEY OUTCOMES/ACHIEVEMENTS:

15 strong Lok Sahyog Samiti formed at village level with its three sub groups prepared as a unit to work closely on the issues of disaster risk reduction in 15 villages that overall resulted in developed resilience of target community in the wake of emergency situation.

This year we witnessed severe flooding in many parts of our working villages and in the time of crisis many initiatives were taken by our VLLSS members that resulted in no causality in our targeted villages. The following are some of initiatives that were taken by our group members during and after flooding this year

Red flagging: - At 6 places red flagging was done by our group members 4 at katra, 2 at Minapur minimized the threat of drowning cases as in our working area no such case of drowning found.

Safe evacuation:- During flood time approx **81** individuals were successfully evacuated to safer places mainly pregnant women, disable person and old age as our village level task force continuously patrolled at the vulnerable pockets and rescued the victim. The emergency stuffs procured earlier like rope, torch, hammer, knife resulted instrumental in safe evacuation

Community kitchen:- that got initiated at 6 places across our working areas that nearly catered the need of **2120** for the period of 3 to 5 days.

Community ability to mobilizing resources got enhanced through project inputs resulted in leveraging of resources from other institutions

- *Mobilization of 5 boats 3 in village koili and 2 at village Bandpura after pressure being asserted by the VLLSS members*
- *Over 195 house hold benefited with flood relief fund of Rs 6,000 per H.H value of RS 11,7,0000*
- *4 individuals got IWY { Indira Awas Yozna } worth Rs of 2,00,000 across project intervention areas*
- *Solar light at 11 places got installed approx value of RS 1,65,000 INR from MLA fund at Gaigaht block*
- *15 H.P installation nearly costs 3,75,00 INR at vulnerable pockets also installed across project intervention areas after pressure being asserted by VLLSS members to PHED departments*
- *Earth filling work under MNREGA program also got done at 22 places across project intervention areas nearly costs 23,60,000 INR*
- *25 individuals benefited under old age pension schemes eligible to get Rs 400 per month*

The WASH initiative has been successful resulted evolving of the forum like H.P volunteers, Swasthya Dal and school WASH committee that consistently address the issue of WASH at the grass root level. This has led to reviving drinking water sources and the establishment of WASH good practice in the community contributing to community health with a reduction of diarrheal cases and waterborne diseases

- *Construction of Zero cost soak pit* - 62
- *Practice of sanitary napkin/cotton cloths by adolescent* -177
- *Garbage disposal practice at H.H LEVEL* - 43
- *Practice of halogen tablets, boiling for water purification* - 205 families
- *Disinfecting H.P on regular basis* - 545 families
- *Installation of 1 model raised H.P* - 15 families
- *Construction of 4 raised toilets* - 24 families

Safe drinking water: - This year raised H.P model constructed supported earlier in the project proven very useful in order to avail safe drinking water during flood time as over **200 H.H** across 5 project intervention sites benefited by the high raised model where as the raised community toilets benefited more than **55 H.H** across our project intervention areas. Apart from it, nearly **25** temporary toilets of bamboo were also made through local contribution and over **115** families benefited across our project intervention areas. This year **459 H.P** has been covered and treated with bleaching powder.

First aids and health camps: - As a part of community preparedness repositioning of first aid box proven instrumental to deal with injury cases, during flood time and approx **35** such cases successfully attained by our WASH DAL members with the help of first aid boxes. In our targeted villages as many as **3** health camps got organized by the respective PHCs at most sensitive places in which free check up and medicine were provided at panchayat level

Initiatives by PRI members: As PRI members actively participated in our programme and rendered their cooperation, they got convinced about prioritized need during emergencies thus supported for the same

- In katra, earth filling work got approved for middle school khaura Dih approx value of Rs 3,00,000
- In Gaighat, at village Loma drainage work of Rs 4,65,000 also approved by gram sabha
- In Minapur, at village mazhuhar drainage work of Rs 4,20,00 also approved by gram sabha
- In Gaighat, at village locha (harizan tola) approval of raised road construction of Rs 2,25,000 approved from Mukhia Fund
- In Bandpura village of Katra block drainage work of Rs 4.40,000 initiated and construction is under process

Interfacing with Institution like ATMA/KVK, Agriculture departments opening new ways for effective coordination to popularizing resilient agriculture and linking farmers with government schemes and benefits.

- 21 farmers got benefited under Seed subsidy schemes nearly value of Rs 46,200
- 92 farmers across project intervention areas adopted vegetable cultivation as an IGA and earning Rs 1500 to Rs 2000 per month
- 26 farmers received the benefits of crop compensation schemes value of RS 18,600
- In order to promote organic manure, 7 farmers from three operational villages at Minapur block supported with vermin compost pit to promote eco friendly farming under 35 ac grant from OXFAM INDIA
- 2 farmers being supported with mushroom cultivation unit that witnessed very good production as commercially 100 K.G of mushroom were sold out in local market and over 100 KG were consumed at local level.

E. IMPACTS:

Over the years, Community understanding has radically enhanced on the front of community preparedness and conduction of events like mock drills, training/orientations /VDMP resulted in better preparedness to deal with emergency particularly floods.

On the issue of food and income security, community has shown great determination by adopting many scientific methods in their agricultural practice which included spreading mass

awareness on high value/ stress tolerant crops. production of vermin-composting at the community level through capacity building exercises and awareness generation which saw a huge number of farmers adopt the practice and have benefitted hugely of the same. Vegetable cultivation as an alternate IGA especially with women farmers also turning out to be a winning propagation as it is commercial benefits largely seen across intervention villages

Further, the community's sensitivity on WASH issues has largely developed as community based institutions (VLLSS) and its subcommittee WASH 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.

F. CASE STUDY

Case Study 1

Ram Vilas Ram son of Chedi ram aged 45 is a resident of village Loma comes under Gaihat belongs to SC community. He associated with IDF in the year 2013 by becoming member of Village Disaster Management committee since then he has been a very active member of group. In the period of last three to four years he participated in many of capacity building programs under the project that helped him in developing competency to work for society and addressing the issues of the village at different forum.

In the year 2016, he fought PRI election after being encouraged by his committee member and got elected as a WARD MEMBER.

After being elected he undertook various pending assignment of VDMP and speedup the process by asserting pressure on Mukhia. By his efforts two big projects worth Rs 2, 50, 000 mobilized in the form of NAL JAL YOZNA and NALA NIRMAL in the most under privileged area (Muslim Tola) at village Loma.

On economical front also he groomed remarkably well and adopted vegetable cultivation as an IGA after getting trained through on cash / stress tolerant crop management. Presently he is earning Rs 5,000 to 6,000 per month by selling vegetables at local market. His wife also contribute in this venture

As per Ram Vilas Ram

“ छोटा किसान होना अपने आप में एक श्राप है मुझे हमेशा से अपने परिवार की चिंता होती थी लेकिन समिति में जुड़ने के बाद से बहुत अच्छा अच्छा जानकारी मिला जिससे मेरा छमता वर्धन हुआ और मैं आज अपने परिवार और समाज के लिए कुछ कर पाया “

Urmila Devi of Patsarma village of Gaihat block belongs to SC community is a group member and participated in several capacity building programs within project that enhanced her capacity resulted her appointment in JIWIKI program as facilitator. After joining she involved in a drive of “Defecation free tola” she played an important role for construction of toilets and under her leadership 75 raised toilets got completed in the year 2017 under the scheme of Lohia Swachalya Abhiyan, Bihar. Her sincere efforts towards the campaign awarded her a post of secretary under “**LOHIYA SWAKCHATA MISSION**” that gave certification to the PRI/ other stakeholder for making ODF tola/helmet.



Case Study 2

Presently Urmila Devi getting Rs 2500 from JEEVIKA as an honorarium that is fulfilling her family need. On social front also she had a very good track record and many occasions she has been seen helping other group members. By her efforts 3 women got benefits of PM AWAS YOZNA. Apart from it, she is also a member of school education committee OF PATSARMA MIDDLE SCHOOL where she also been instrumental for constructing toilet for girls .

In her Words :

“समूह से जुड़ने के बाद भी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा और जीविका में आने तक बहुत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा लेकिन ई.डी.अफ/ और समूह से हमेसा मदद मिला जिस कारण हम समाज के लिए भी कुछ कर पा रहे हैं .

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the project life cycle, Monitoring and evaluation process ensured at both the levels: as community seen reviewing their VDMP on monthly basis to track the project deliberates for effective mobilizing of resources. Whereas on organization part review meeting with project staff proven very effective in tracking the project progress and consolidating the learning from the achievements and gaps for better implementation of the program.



Apart from it, OXFAM INDIA had also their visits in operational areas and their feedback and suggestions also complemented effectively to improve the work quality.

Periodic field visits by Project coordinator and senior management level person from IDF at operational villages also ensured

G. SUSTAINABILITY

It is believed that the involvement of local people and the stakeholders are of utmost important to sustain the ongoing development projects thus the Village level institution groomed and nurtured in context of DRR. A series of capacity building programs sharpen their skills and made them capable to deal with Disaster. In the last couple of years VLLSS members were rigorously involved in preparing VDMP and as of now each village has their own plan to be used as a tool for resource mobilization.

PaHEL: Women Leading Change Program

in Muzaffarpur, Bihar |Supported by Center for Catalyzing Change (C3) | HR – 8

Support: Center for catalyzing Change

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

Now, it is time to address these gaps and focus on the leadership potential. This project aims at capacity building of the leaders / EWRs & selected EMRs of different tiers for increased effectiveness of population and developed interventions especially with regard to RH/MH.

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Social development indicators are very low in Bihar and it compelled not only the policy makers but also to the development oriented leaders, peoples and organizations both INGOs & NGOs to show their concern and take corrective measures. The efforts for improving indicators particularly related to health, population and development had been full of challenges.

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

For utilizing the scope of enabling community ownership, there was a felt need of building capacities of community and local self-government. Center for Catalyzing Change (C3), India with the support of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation through “PAHEL” project seeking to improve the reproductive health outcomes of women and children in Bihar by enhancing the leadership skills and competencies of Elected Panchayati Raj women representatives (EWR) of different tiers by joining hands with a NGOs. At Muzaffarpur district Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) got an opportunity to implement PAHEL project in Minapur and Gaihat blocks with the kind support of Center for Catalyzing Change (C3) India. The project is focusing on capacity building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) along with selected Male Representatives of PRI of all three tiers Panchayati Raj institution and they will work as the link between the community and the service providers by playing the role of the facilitator for health (RH/MH) services.

B. PROJECT GOAL

To strengthen the voice, participation, leadership and influence of Elected Representatives (ERs) in decision making in Panchayats to enable them to improve Reproductive and Maternal Health (RH/MH) services at village, block and district levels, assisted with a mobile phone based IVR platform that collects and disseminates data entered by EWRs to inform improvement efforts on RH/MH.

C. PROJECT MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Inter Personal Contact:

After the very first orientation on program project's personnel started their work in their respective field. All staff visited their respective working areas and interacted with the Elected Representatives.

Interpersonal contact with PRI members was not an easy task; especially in the case of female PRI members i.e. EWRs [Elected women representatives]. Initially male counterparts of some EWRs were not allowing them to talk with the members of field team. So, the first interaction was made with the guardians of those EWRs who were not allowing them for interaction.

The field staff talked with them and convinced them in this regard. During the course they discussed and oriented the EWRs and their guardians about the project goal, concept & philosophy. Initially EWRs were in hesitation but gradually they came forth. As a result good rapport was established with them. Their guardians/ male counterpart also assured to provide their full support.

Now almost EWRs are allowed by their male counterparts to participate in the meetings or any programmes and to take necessary initiatives for positive changes in their respective areas. Now inter personal contact is in practice with EWRs.

Preparation of Detailed Database of ERs:

All Field Animators were suggested to gather information /data of PRI members in prescribed format. It is important to know about PRI members in detail and will help to develop better cooperation & coordination in future. Before data collection, inter personal contacts were made with the PRI members. Once the rapport established with the PRI members, field animators have started gathering data related to PRIs.

Gathering data was a challenging task for field personnel because of some difficult situation like waiting for long time, initially appointment not given, long distance, non-availability, tuff weather, & more over interaction with female participants was very challenging in the field because non-interaction practiced with outsider MEN. After all these difficulties field personnel's positive attitude & their commitment made it possible.

The prepared Database covers both the blocks of Minapur & Gaighat.this information of Database contain name and designation of ER, panchayat's name, ward number, and contact number, first time/more than one time elected as panchayat representative.

Capacity building of newly elected panchayat representative:

In Bihar's panchayat election of 2016; maximum new members have been elected. Therefore, their capacity building becomes essential so that they can perform their role and responsibility related to panchayats with more perfection. Keeping this in mind two days district level residential capacity building training program organized for GP level ERs.



Training Program:

To capacitate the Elected Representatives [ERs] of the Gram panchayat level, two day residential training program was organised from 10th July to 17th August 2017 & in the second term from 06 September to 15 September 2017 at the same venue as Atithi Bhawan, Choti kalyani, Muzaffarpur, pin-842001, with the association of C3 India. In total 13 batches were planned & it is completed successfully as well. The training program successfully completed with the help of huge role of resource person & Sandeep kumar Ojha State Head, C3 & Kumar Alok, state program officer, C3 was the important name that are personate it successfully in scheduled sessions of training program. The main topics were deliberated in the training sessions:-

- Leadership & Communication skill
- PRI system & Leadership
- Basic understanding on Gender, Patriarchy & Social discrimination.
- Understanding the right based approach & hurdles in respect to health.
- NRHM & Different level of Public Health system.
- Several government health's schemes, right & services under the VHSND.
- Utilization of community based surveillance techniques.

Organizing cluster level meeting:

Project team facilitated and supported ERs in organizing the cluster level meetings. Cluster meeting is a cluster level forum which provides platform to the Elected Representatives from different panchayats, to share their experiences, views, opinions etc. among themselves. A cluster consists of ERs from different panchayats.

In this meeting male members of PHFW&VSC, ANM, ASHA and AWW will also participated.

Objectives of Cluster meeting were:

- To share the ideas, opinion and experiences
- To share the taken initiatives
- To take the collective actions for corrective measures.

After making discussion on objectives, other issues were also discussed which were:

- To participate in Gram Sabha : They also decided to convince all ward members as well as other community members to participate in coming Gram Sabha.
- To ensure active participation in Ward Sabha: Now there is a provision to organize ward sabha in every ward to identify the issue and its responsibility goes to ward member. So, ward members got oriented to hold the Ward Sabha properly.
- To activate Health committee: Health committee of gram panchayat level is not working properly.
- To address the health & hygiene issues: EWRs also shared the issues of health & hygiene and discussed on its proper advocacy.
- To ensure the untied fund and proper planning for its proper use.
- To strengthen the education system: EWRs of some panchayats discussed on less number of teachers in school of their panchayats and got the proper suggestions for its proper advocacy.

With all the above discussion, in this cluster meeting there were some important topics also deliberated. These topics are - Safe Motherhood; Ward Implementation & Management Committee; Health Grievances Redressal; Bihar Janlok Shikayat Niwaran Adhikar Niyamawali 2016.

Support ERs in Activating Public Health, Family Welfare and Village Sanitation Committee

The meeting of PHFW & VSC is one of the major activities of the project. In the month of February'2018 the field team members has gave the support to organize the PHFW & VSC's meetings in 51 Panchayats of both the blocks of Minapur & Gaighat successfully. The basic idea behind the regularization of PHFW & VSC is to review & monitor the status of the health facilities & services at gram panchayat level in a regular interval, through the proper channel as the PHFW & VSC is the gram panchayat level institution of Panchayat Raj Institution, which is responsible for the issues related to health



Data collection through pictorial checklist: Data collection through pictorial checklist is the activity in which the ERs visit the platforms where the health facilities & services delivered to the community. In these visit the ERs tally & tick the facility & services available in platform like AWC, HSC, and PHC with the pictorial checklist sheet which is designed for different platforms. The idea of pointing-out the facility & services on pictorial checklist sheet provide another opportunity to ERs for physically observe the actual status & to enhance their functionality towards the related issues to avail right-based health facility & services in the area.

Block Level interface Meeting-

Having the aim to establish the positive communication between the beneficiaries & service providers to resolve the issues related to health, specifically related to MH/RH & enrichment of the health facilities & services to the last man of the panchayats, a block level interface meeting has been taken placed at PHC Gaighat on 20th of March'2018.



Dr. Yogesh Narayan, MOIC P.H.C. Gaighat was joined the program as a chief guest. As the other respected guests B.P. Verma, DPM Muzaffarpur, Md. Obaid Ansari BHM PHC Gaighat, Mukesh Kumar BCM PHC Gaighat, Nitu Kumari LS & Tavassum Ara LS from ICDS along with D.N.Prasad ASI Gaighat Police station were also participated in the program.

Along with the selected EWRs & EMRs of Health committee's from Gram Panchayats of Gaighat Block, the ANMs of all 23 panchayats were also contributed their presence in the program.



First of all Md. Shakil Anwar Team Leader IDF Muzaffarpur welcomed & shown his gratitude on behalf of the organization to all invitees. Further he invited the chief guest Dr. Yogesh Narayan, MOIC P.H.C. Gaighat for start the Lamp-lightening ceremony for program to proceed.

The program started with the introduction of "PAHEL" & a power-point presentation exhibited by Abhishek Kumar, in which the findings got, shared which came out from the data were collected through the checklist by ERs previously.

After the analysed data got shared, in the open session the ERs raised the several issues like absence of ANMs in the area, Non-operational status of the HSCs, non-availability of important apparatus etc. before the MOIC, DPM & other officials. In the response of the raised questioned of ERs, the concern ANMs were called & asked to clarify the matters on the spot. The ANMs were also responded & spoken for their aspects of challenges of their field area. After the hearing of both the side the MOIC & DPM warned & instructed to full fill their duties in the given field. In this order, the BHM of Gaighat PHC has clarified the schedule of the ANMs in the field. Further, some of the EWRs were presented the memorandum to the senior officials of the concerned departments to focus the issues related to RH/MH of the area. At last Md. Shakil Anwar thanked the respected chief guest & all respected invitees for their presence in the program.

Support ERs in organizing Ward Sabha

In this respect, an amendment has introduced as 'Ward Implementation and Management Committee'. Field team has supported ERs in organizing 64 ward sabha in their respective wards in proper manner. According to this amendment A Ward Implementation and Management Committee shall be constituted by Ward Sabha for discharge of its functions/responsibilities. The Gram Panchayat Member elected form the concerned Ward shall be the ex-officio chairman of the Ward Implementation and Management Committee. The composition, tenure etc. of Ward Implementation and Management Committee will be such as may be prescribed by the Government.

Further it says - Ward Implementation and Management Committee shall mainly discharge the following functions:-

- (a) To generate proposals and determine the priority of schemes and development programmes for consideration of the Ward Sabha.
- (b) To assist the Ward Sabha in generating awareness on issues like literacy, public sanitation, health, environment, pollution control etc.
- (c) To select appropriate locations on behalf of Ward Sabha for water supply, public sanitation units and other public amenity schemes.
- (d) To work under general control of Ward Sabha/Gram Panchayat for prevention of epidemics and natural calamities.
- (e) Execution of schemes/programmes/responsibilities given from time to time by Ward Sabha/ Gram Panchayat.

Support ERs in organizing Gram Sabha:

Organising Gram Sabha in the Panchayats was one of the major & challenging activities in the month of August. During the interaction with mukhiyas & ward members about Gram Sabha, field team members came to know that most of the panchayats is not organising Gram Sabha on 15 August, but they do participate in Independence Day celebration. Generally they do Gram Sabha on 2nd October. Project's team supported ERs and Mukhiyas in organizing gram sabha

meetings in their respective panchayats. In overall project period there were 16 Gram Sabha has been organized in which field team members were participated. These Gram sabha included the issues on quality of health services in their meetings. It has been mobilized and led jointly by EMRs and EWRs. The concerning ERs have inform the community members properly about the Gram Sabha.

There was positive picture also came out with the several Gram sabha as trained EWRs have thought out about the problem related to the panchayats before Gram Panchayats, which may consider as remarkable beginning from the EWR's side of the Panchayats. For example, from the Gorigama Panchayat Dulari devi, ward number 13 has raised the voice about road construction in her area Salema Pur. In another example Meena Devi has highlighted the issue of non availability of AWC in her ward number 1, Gorigama panchayat before the Gram Panchayat.

Along with this one major issue has been seen before the Gorigama Gram-Panchayat from the EMR Mahmu Baitha ward number 6 about the Vidyalay Shiksha Samiti is not being formed by the Head Master of the Panchayat's school.



Thus the organising Gram Sabha give the numerous significant learnings to the PRIs members specially to EWRs & definitely to field team members. After all the difficulties in the panchayat to organising Gram Sabha, the satisfactory results came out.

Support ERs for registering complain at Lok Janshikayat centre:

The government of Bihar has implemented an act "Bihar Lok Shikayat Nivaran Adhikar Adhiniyam 2016" on 5th June 2016. Under this any person who is facing problem in availing the services provided by government departments and if he/she wants to register his/her complain and seek its redress can give written complaint in a prescribed form (form-1) to the Lok Shikayat Nivaran officials mentioning name, address, issue of complain, contact no., email, Adhar card number.

The person can register his/her complain via post, electronic medium and call centre and the state government will give its receiving through same medium. Individual civilian or group of civilian can register complain at subdivision level, district level and at state level in the lok shikayat prapti/Niwaran Kendra. The chief minister of Bihar has taken this initiative and he is monitoring it on regular basis. At present this Shikayat Kendra is functioning well in all over Bihar and people are approaching for their grievance redress. Field team members have provided the information to ERs about this and also supported 154 ERs in registering complain at the center. These calls have been made from August to December 2017.

Support ERs in approaching to the Health Grievance Redressal and Medical Advice system

State Health Society Bihar has initiated "Health Grievance Redressal and Medical Advice system" for registration of complain and its redressal and also provide medical advice to the

client/beneficiary as per need. The client can register complain/grievance or seek medical advice either by calling a toll free number 104 or via online. A call centre is properly functioning to receive the grievance and provide the appropriate suggestions for getting the services. Under online complain registration, the client has to fill a prescribed format and submit it. He/she will get a complain registration number/ID through which its status can be known.

During the conduction of ER's training panchayat representative and Field team has informed about this and a demo of call at toll free number "104" has been carried out. During the project implementation field team has supported ERs in registering their 172 complaint through call for several reasons. These calls have been made from August to December 2017.

Thus, the project activities has been successfully done & as a result biggest achievement of Pahel project has been the increased awareness of ERs in terms of their roles & Responsibilities along with realisation of their rights and duties as a representative of their electoral area. This has led to turning them more vocal and demanding about public services in their area with a special focus on improvement in maternal and reproductive health. Some of the visible outcomes of the project is: regularized opening of HSCs due to regular & firm demands of ERs in their area, due to raised awareness of ERs the visit of ANMs has been regular , installation of BP machines & weighing machines due to regular follow ups of ERs, improved services of grassroot health workers due to regular cluster meetings where ERs, grassroot health & ICDS wokers take part on regular intervals which has also lead to increased interaction between community them. Moreover, these ERs have been now been well equipped with the knowledge related to "Bihar Lok Shikayat Nivaran Adhikar Niyamawali" and they are spreading the knowledge among community and now not only the complaint rate has been increased but these complaints are getting resolved on immediate basis. One of the major outcomes can be considered as increased usage of TOLL FREE number 104 for health grievances redressal among ERs and community where complaints are getting resolved and suggestions are being made on real time basis. Gram Sabha & Ward Sabha has been regularised & PHFW & VSC (one of the important Standing Committee related to Health) has been formed in all 51 panchayats and working activity and regularly towards improvisation of health services.

E. CHALLENGES

As the program required to work hand in hand with PRI members, there diverse background in economic, political and social tremms was difficult. Bringing them on a single platform for training and cluster meetings were difficult. Moreover, there involvement with local issues and politics was difficult for ensuring there attendance and quality participation.

One of the sudden difficulties was the divesting flood which has affected the area as well the project activities for approx 2 months.

The PRI act amendment came up in June 2017 which caused a lot of confusion among PRI Members regarding implementation of BIHAR govt 7 Nischay scheme as well it lead to election of Secretary (sachiv) at ward level comittee (WIMC).These elections were disturbing where violence also took place. Moreover, there have been several strikes of grass root healthworkers in between. However, all the above said challenges have been sorted out and project has completed its first tennure with some very effective outputs.

PROJECT - 5

Water Window Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project

- in Supaul, Bihar | Supported by LWR | in 45 Villages | HR –

Support: Lutheran World Relief

WW-TBR stands for “Water Window Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project”. The proposed WW-TBR project is implementing in 35 villages of 4 Gram panchayats of Basantpur block of Supaul district, Bihar. The implementation area lies in the border of the India and Nepal territory that connects the upstream and downstream region of the transboundary Koshi river.

A. BACKGROUND

On Nepal side Koshi Victim Society(KVS) act as implementing partner while on the India side Integrated Development Foundation(IDF) acts as implementing partner for WW-TBR project. The project is implemented in Saptari district in Nepal and Supaul district of Bihar in India; which are severely affected by the Koshi river floods causing huge loss of life, livelihood & property.

IDF is implementing WW-TBR after successfully implementing projects titled “Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project”(March, 2015-Dec, 2016) and “ Building Cross Border Flood Resilience Project” (Sept, 2013- July, 2014) across Koshi River basin. First phase mainly focused on developing an early warning system (EWS) and the information dissemination among the communities in the border region of both countries affected by Koshi river floods. Second phase focused on strengthening earlier initiatives by building the capacity of target communities to effectively cope with the effect of the impact of the flood disaster through strengthening community based EWS, improving their capacity on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and promoting community advocacy around the flooding issue. Along with that second phase also seek to increase community’s adaptive capacity through diversifying their livelihood sources.

The current phase is focusing on making trans-boundary communities less vulnerable and more resilient to monsoonal flood by trained community member to prepare for and how to respond to annual monsoon. Flood resilient livelihood approaches also embedded in this phase. One of the main focuses of this WW-TBR project is to seek reorganization from both Nepal & India government for improved community based early warning system.

B. PROJECT GOAL

- Prepare trans-boundary flood affected community to respond to annual monsoon
- Flood affected households adopt key flood resilient crops and livelihoods options
- Nepal and India Government officially recognize the improved efficiency of community based early warning system (EWS)

C. PROJECT AREA

WW-TBR project is implementing in 35 villages of above-mentioned 4 panchayats. Banelipatti panchayat having maximum 18 villages under WW-TBR project, whereas Parmanandpur, Kochgama & Basantpur panchayat covers 9(Nine), 1(One) & 7(Seven) villages respectively.

D. MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The project aims at increasing the resilience and coping capacities of the community on one side and bringing about sustainable income generation on the other with a well developed community institution which can advocate with government and other bodies around issues of flooding and need attention from government through better programming.

Initially, the community were organized and a strong community institution, Community Disaster Management Committee(CDMC) were created in 35 villages. Once the CDMCs were created, committee member elect their office bearers along with a core committee member to properly administer and represent the CDMCs at various levels called Citizen Forum member. The CDMCs have four task forces such as 1.) Information & Broadcasting 2.) Search & Rescue Group 3.) Health & Sanitation Group 4.) Relief & Rehabilitation Group. All these group were well defined role & responsibilities liable to perform accordingly on time.

WW-TBR project provide ample resources and techniques such as tools for EWS, rescue, community kitchen items, livelihood training, orientation & skill to increase coping capacity to enhance their coping capacities and become more resilient. Project also builds linkage between communities and different government bodies like Block Offices, Water Resource Department, District Emergency Operation Center, Border Security Forces (RRT wing), Agriculture Department and JEEVIKA etc.

Under outcome 1:



[Clockwise] (On the top) CDMC meeting & Community Kitchen item distribution at Basantpur- 3; Coordination meeting b/w Citizen forum member & different government agencies, Solar Panel for Early Warning Signal; A DMC member demonstrating how to use life Jacket at community meeting at Kochgama, Basantpur, of district Supaul, Bihar

Under outcome one several activities were conducted like formation of 10 new CDMCs and strengthening of old CDMCs. New CDMCs were equipped with EWS & life saving equipments. Coordination meeting was also held between Citizen Forum member & different government agencies like Water Resource Department, Block Offices, DEOC, RRT wing of Border Security Forces etc.

Under Outcome 2:



Figure: 2 [Clockwise] (On the top) Paddy cultivation by SRI method, Chandan Roy of Bauraha- 7 at his Paddy Demonstration Center, (On the bottom) Oyster Mushroom, On the lower left side Button Mushroom at Demonstration Center, Banelipatti- 10, Basantpur, supaul, Bihar

To complete objective of outcome two flood resilient varieties of paddy & Jute seed is provide to farmers. Promotion of paddy cultivation by SRI technique and organic farming were done. Many farmers visited paddy demonstration center and know about the techniques and advantages of SRI method over paddy cultivation by traditional method. Yield of paddy demo plot also got attention from farmers as yield was comparatively higher than normal traditional paddy cultivation method. For marginalized & small farmers mushroom cultivation is promoted. Demonstration center gives immense benefits in order to enhance awareness regarding nutritional & economical values of mushroom.

Village Organization of JEEVIKA got Insurance scheme support. Various insurance schemes like Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Sukanya Samiridhi Yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana got discussed with community and also informed about benefits as well as Term & Conditions of various insurance and deposit schemes.



Figure: 3 [Clockwise] (On the top) barren sandy land near Mansipirahi, Birpur, (On the right side) A farmer taking care of watermelon plant at demo –plot, (On the lower side) Fruits of Watermelon at the demonstration center at Mansipirahi, Supaul, Bihar

Watermelon cultivation on unused barren sandy land shows a ray of hope that sandy soil is also used to generate income. Demo plot of Watermelon visited by many farmers and appreciated by the various PRIs & community members. Vendors pay good price at field to cultivator. After seeing economical benefits in upcoming days more farmers will indulge in cultivation of it.



Figure: 4 (Clockwise) Participant engaged in training to make bamboo shelves, Female participants also take part in the training with great enthusiasm, On the lower right side one participant make beautiful bamboo product after getting training, IDF arrange one day stall for SALE of Bamboo shelve at Birpur, Supaul, Bihar.

In order to diversify livelihood approx. 90 people got training to make bamboo shelves & other stuffs. Skilled persons getting good price for their skill in local as well as nearby market of Nepal.



Under Outcome 3:

Figure: (L-R) Member of Trans-boundary Citizen Forum members with ADPC, Citizen Forum members of India engaged in activities
Citizen Forum strengthens their capacity by getting training on leadership and advocacy issues by ADPC.

E. IMPACT

- 10 new villages along-with 25 old villages now have CDMCs with 4 task forces, who knows how to respond when disaster strike them, in order to minimize the impact of disaster.
- 35 villages fully equipped with EWS, Life Saving Equipments, community kitchen items etc to combat disaster.
- All CDMCs now have better coordination with various government agencies like Water Resource Department, Block Offices, District Emergency Operation Center, Flood Management Information System, RRT wing of Border Security Forces to get authentic report and to check rumors during monsoonal flooding.
- 450 CDMC members have been received alert SMS, through Electronic Automated Communication System, GoB
- 65 youngsters got training to extract useful & authentic information from various websites regarding disaster.
- Promotion of scientific method of farming(Seed Treatment, Organic Farming, Bio pesticides, SRI paddy sowing method)
- Distribution of flood resilient crop seed like paddy and Jute to marginalized as well as small farmers.
- Introduces cultivations of three different varieties of Mushroom like Oyster, Button and White- Milky Mushroom to demonstrate that landless family also got an alternate source of income.
- Successful initiation of Watermelon & Muskmelon cultivation on unused barren sandy soil gives a ray of hope to hundred of farmers who's land covered by sedimentation of river Koshi in 2008 flood.
- In order to diversify livelihood option, approx. 90 people got training to make bamboo shelf & other bamboo's stuff.
- Citizen Forum strengthens their capacities further and got training on leadership & advocacy by pioneer member of ADPC.

F. CHALLENGES

- Due to poor telecom services, project activities badly hampered
- Local government agencies mostly engaged in implementing State Government policies, so they hardly gave time to other activities
- Communities have so many local festival in which they engaged with full enthusiasm; sometimes meeting dates collide with those festival, results in less participation of members
- Unavailability of adequate vendor in our working area is one of the issue we facing during project implementation.

Comprehensive Abortion Care

In Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nwada, Rohtas, Bhagalpur & Banka Bihar
Supported by Ipas Development Foundation | HR-3

Support: IPAS

A. Project Background

Bihar is India's third largest state in terms of population. Bihar lags behind in many critical development indicators in the areas of Health and Sanitation. Central and Bihar Government has taken many initiative for betterment of Health in Bihar. Under NRHM, Health Dept. basic Health system is being better but due to lack of prope management, lack of fund, Manpower, lack of skilled manpower, Non awareness among community, lack of knowledge. Corruption in Government system; Health system of Bihar is on critical Benchmark. For betterment of Health system Govt has implemented many lucrative schemes and infrastructure of health system is going better day by day., There are several Non-government organizations that are helping government in approaching rural and deprived areas of Bihar through awareness campaigns towards having a healthier society. One of the leading NGOS among them, Integrated Development Foundation is committed for betterment of health system with the help of many corporate organization and state and Central government.

Although abortion has been legal in India since 1971, Indian women continue to die as a result of undergoing unsafe abortions. Many women, especially in rural areas, are simply unaware that abortion is legal and still regard terminating a pregnancy as an underhanded procedure to be kept out of sight. In general, women seek abortions because they have too many children and as a result of contraceptive failure. Since even health workers in rural areas are not well informed about the criteria for legal abortion, however, accurate information at the grassroots level in rural communities is sorely lacking.

Unsafe abortion is a significant yet preventable cause of maternal mortality in India approximately 8% of maternal death and Injuries, other major complications in fertility power of women. Lack of accessibility to safe abortion services by qualified providers, lack of awareness in community about MTP act 1973 and lack of infrastructure in hygienic setting is one of the important reasons for unsafe abortion. Medical termination of abortion is in focus area for NRHM but due to lack of health infrastructure, lack of awareness and lack of qualified service providers, Unsafe Abortion is a threat for Indian Health system. So in 2012 Govt. of India Prepared a guideline for safe Abortion titled "Comprehensive abortion care-Training and services Delivery Guidelines".

B. Project Goals

The main objective of the project is to increase access to safe abortion care by strengthening training system and service CAC services in primary health care settings, Action research on abortion issue from the prospect of Women, Communities and service providers, Policy and advocacy initiatives that increase women's access to safe abortion services facilitating introduction & promoting use of appropriate technologies for early safe abortion.

C. Project Activities

As per the program design, the project personal need to make 1 visit per provider every quarter.

91 visits were made to the provider and 1 on call support was provided to all new trained provider. The number of visits has been less as the training was organized in the later phase of the program.

Program Support is provided to the Provider (trained Doctor). The support is provided to extend the quality services to the beneficiary. Major point of discussions are:

- Discussion On MMA mechanism with Provider.
- Discussion with provider about MTP case
- Analyzing case rate of the Provider
- Trying to provide best solution to the provider problem
- Orient Nursing staff on Infection prevention, Contraception, MVA assembling/ Disassembling
- IEC Material to be displayed at right place, etc.
- Provide clinical mentoring support is required

Facility Based Interventions

33 Facility based intervention Meeting was organized with the Health officials of the PHC/DH/MC in the different districts of Bihar. The meeting was organized with the MOIC/BHM/ BCM and Nursing staff of facilities. The members were oriented on the safe abortion, MTP Act and the facilities at the government hospitals and the yukti clinics. The support from the other NGO's were also sought to raise awareness on the MTP and facilities at the PHC's.



Orientation of community Intermediary

CHI members had started to communicate/orient as per provider accessibility. Almost every facility CHI members are communicated by IDF employee and CHI members are oriented on safe aboration.



Summary Sheet

Total number of providers trained in 15-16	11
Total number of providers trained in 16-17	6
Total number of providers trained in 17- 18	22
Total number of sites covered	33
Total Case in Public site	269
Total Case in Private site	244
Total Case on Site (By Other Provider)	167
Total CAC Case	680

PROJECT - 7

Child Centered Community Development Program

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

Support: Plan International

The program began 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 & IDF has a caseload of 1326 sponsored child (Male – 407, Female – 919). Sponsors are from India as well as from abroad.

A. 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.

B. 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;

- a) Ensuring child protection from abuse & exploitation
- b) Ensuring children's access to basic services, (e.g. nutrition, education, health, sanitation & household economic security)
- c) 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.

C. MAJOR ACTIVITIES

HEALTH

Health camps : 15 health camps have been done in as many villages to provide health support i.e. medicine & counselling at the village itself. 1010 patients took medicine & related counseling was done by Doctor. It had considerable number of sponsored children & members from their family. The camps had patients having problems like cold, cough, fever, body pain, stomach ailments etc. 18 patients were referred to Sadar hospital Chaibasa for further advice & treatment.



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 704 adolescent girls in 15 villages. Counseling sessions has 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 15 villages.



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 & ensure better utilization of services provided by Govt. In this FY IDF has ensured 1899 women & children getting services during VHND. Focus has been on participation in due list updation & filling up the checklist. ANM's & Sahiya's have also been oriented on their role & responsibilities for improving VHND services.



Operationalizing Yuva Maitri Kendra : IDF-Plan in association with MOIC, CHC Khuntpani has worked on strengthening facilities & services for adolescents in the Yuva Maitri Kendra/Adolescent friendly health clinic to support the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karikram/RKSK in Khuntpani block.

Medical equipments, logistic support & IEC materials have been provided to make the YMK adolescent friendly. Adolescents other than CCCDP area are also coming to avail services & hence we are able to reach the indirect beneficiaries also.

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.



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, wodden step to support ANC bed & bed stand + curtain to provide safety to pregnant ladies during ANC checkup has been given in 15 AWCs.



EDUCATION

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.

On site *Buniyaad* training in schools : On site classroom *Buniyaad* training has been organized for teachers, SMC members & children in 5 school s. 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.

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.

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.

WASH

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 Bhoja 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 & Mukhya is done & then sent to DWSSM.

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.



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.

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.

D. PROJECT OUTCOME

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 DWSSM.
- 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.

E. 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.

E. CASE STUDY OF BASANTI JARIKA

Basanti Jarika, Jal Sahiya is from Uparlota village. She lives along with her husband & two girls one of which is a sponsored child with Plan program. Her case assumes importance as she acted as a *change agent* in her capacity for improving WASH conditions in her village.

Her role started from survey of families not having toilet followed by active participation in village planning & Gram Sabha meeting for preparing list & then onward submission of request form with letter for action to DWSSM Chaibasa with assistance from IDF-Plan.

She had an extended role in monitoring of toilet inspection work as a Jal Sahiya/VWSC member in Uparlota village once fund mobilization was done upon Gram Sabha's request. She participated in several orientation & BCC activities organized by IDF-Plan & had a thorough understanding on WASH issues.

It was Basanti along with the Mukhia Durga charan Hembrom of Matkobera Panchayat who were able to take the tally of IHHL toilet from 04 to 153 in Uparlota village.

This eventually helped in stopping open defecation in village which was very much in practice earlier. She also took demonstration hand wash practice in her village AWC & School on occasions. Not only this she facilitated in taking up the issue of remaining 13 families who are not having toilet at Gram Sabha.

She was selected for Plan India impact award in 2017 for her role in WASH in her village. She got an award from eminent artist Shabana Azmi in Delhi.



Girls First II (Emotional Resilience) for KGBV Schools

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

Support: CorStone

A. 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-II 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.

B. BACKGROUND

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 reproductive health, and nutrition and gender equity.

C. METHODOLOGY

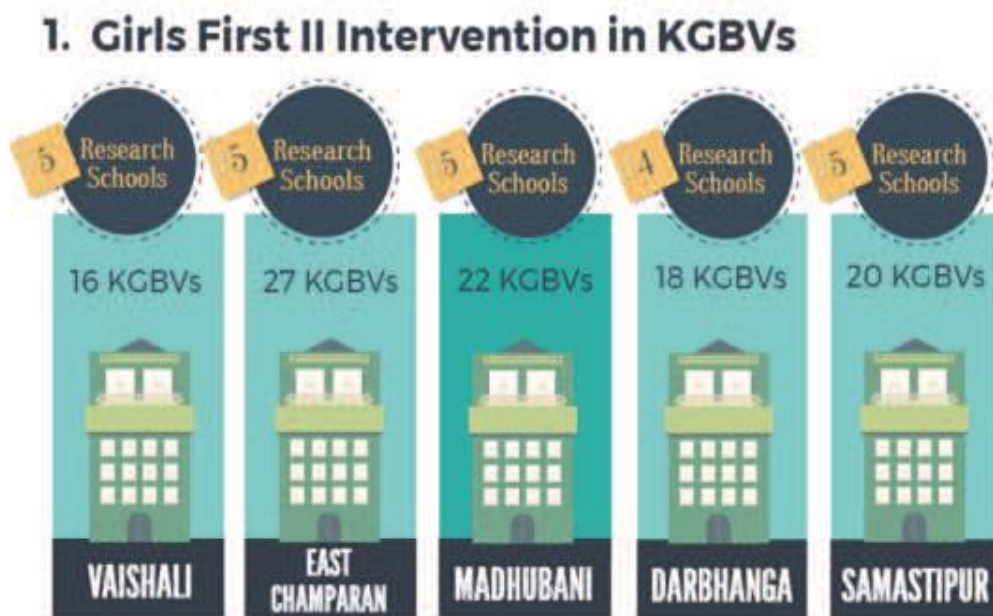
The Girls First curriculum is provided in facilitated peer-support groups, combining dedicated

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.

D. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS

Sessions in schools 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.



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.

E. 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:

F. OUTCOME

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.

G. 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 having 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. Their sessions have helped her bring confidence to her approach to life. She told me that all the session helped her in recognizing her character strength and after recognizing the strength she was confident and session 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.

H. 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

I. 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.

J. 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.

Self Help Group Resilience Project

In Vaishali | Supported by CorStone | With 50 SHGs | HR-8

Support: CorStone

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Research in high-income countries (HICs) shows that improving resilience consistently predicts positive mental, physical, educational, and livelihoods outcomes. However, few programs in India or other developing countries have focused on improving resilience as a key lever for impacting mental and physical well-being and fostering development. Self-Help Groups | SHGs present a relatively unexplored opportunity to improve resilience among women in India. While SHGs were originally formed to foster financial independence among women, there has been growing recognition that other services and strategies, such as health education, and now resilience, must be employed to help women and their families lift themselves out of poverty. Today, there are over 2.2 million SHGs in India, representing 33 million members.

B. BACKGROUND

SHG Resilience Project builds resilience among low-income women in Self-Help Groups in Bihar, India, aiming to increase their mental, emotional and physical wellbeing, social capital and life skills. To our knowledge, this is the first evidence-based resilience training program to be delivered in SHGs in India.

In 2016-17 a feasibility and acceptability trials on resilience curricula and associated impact assessments was done where approximately 650 women in 50 SHGs participated in the initial trials. Only 22% of women were able to read and write. Nearly one-third did not receive any formal education.

C. METHODOLOGY

SHGs covered a specific resilience topic each month. Modules were designed to tie directly to women's lives and most urgent goals, such as using communication skills to self-advocate for themselves, understanding one's Character Strengths as a means to improve physical health, and using conflict resolution to improve teamwork in financial enterprises. CorStone employed a train-the-trainer model that utilized Community Facilitators, supported by CorStone Training Officers to conduct key resilience sessions on a weekly basis with their SHGs. As women were mostly illiterate or had very low literacy, our resilience curriculum was adapted to include a mix of games, songs, activities, and visuals.

Based on the success of these trials, we believe that incorporation of resilience training into health education for women in SHGs leads to greater physical, emotional, social, and economic improvements than those achieved by health education alone. As a next step, in 2018-19 we hope to work with partners to provide resilience programming in SHGs at greater scale in India and potentially other countries.

D. ACTIVITIES & PROGRESS

Sessions conducted with 50 SHG Groups:

Sessions on emotional resilience were successfully completed with members of all 50 SHG groups consisting of 18 sessions. A total of 626 sessions were completed on the curriculum in the implementation SHGs.

Assessment with SHG Groups :

To evaluate the outcome of the intervention and conduct an informed research process a total of 50 Groups was conducted where 97.9% of members (613 out of 626) completed end-line questionnaires with an average of 96.2% of questions answered on each scale. Two types of exploratory measures were used : videotaping of sessions followed by coding of contents, as well as brief structured interviews with women to be analyzed using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) system. We video-taped four sessions and conducted 49 brief structured interviews for LIWC (one of the women who was interviewed at baseline passed away between baseline and endline due to health reasons). All 49 interviews has been transcribed and translated.

Documentation of Pre & Post Test Changes :

Analyzing quantitative assessments and exploratory measures where all quantitative scales, qualitative interviews exploratory sources (LIWC interviews and videos) was analyzed & descriptive report was written and produced.

Resources for dissemination:

A number of different resources was created to be used in the future for dissemination. First, case studies was documented and stories was written within two blog posts released on blogs.

Additionally, a presentation regarding health behavior change and how resilience can theoretically make desired changes more likely among India's rural women was created. It was chosen to create a presentation rather than a paper as the potential audience for this information is likely to prefer this format. Finally, a paper regarding the methods in developed and piloted for this Program is submitted & published.

E. OUTCOME

Women have shown:

- ✚ Emotional resilience increased 24.9%
- ✚ Mental wellbeing increased 21% .
- ✚ Self-Efficacy increased 18%
- ✚ Empowerment for mobility increased 23%.

F. CASE STUDY

Self-sufficiency discovered from within | Anita's Story

Anita is a member of one of the 50 **Self-Help Groups** | SHGs in rural Bihar that has just completed CorStone's SHG Resilience Project. She is 42 years old and lives with her two daughters, two grandchildren, and one daughter in law. Her husband and four sons live and work in Kolkata. At the age of 13, her parents discontinued her education when they arranged her marriage. She had her first child at the age of 16. Since then, she has been



raising her family and working on and off as a laborer, harvesting grain.

Facing challenges with one another

SHG Resilience Project is conducted with women in microfinance SHGs in rural India to improve their resilience, mental and emotional wellbeing, and self-sufficiency. Women meet once/week for a total of 18 one-hour sessions that cover topics such as character strengths, goal setting and planning, emotional intelligence, assertive communication, and problem solving. Sessions are facilitated by trained women from the community.

Anita joined her SHG about five years ago, where she began depositing 50 rupees (approximately \$1) each month along with the other group members. However, after some time, the group lost momentum and members stopped meeting and stopped conducting any regular savings and loan activities.

Forgotten women find strength from within

A few months ago, CorStone, along with local partner Integrated Development Foundation | IDF, approached Anita's SHG to participate in the SHG Resilience Project. She and the other members of her SHG began meeting regularly again and attended the program's sessions.



Anita felt that SHG Resilience Project was something very different. She had never thought about or heard of these topics before, let alone been invited to discuss them. After receiving the sessions, she felt that her attitude about herself had totally changed.

"I have everything inside me. But sometimes you don't know what you actually possess."

Anita | SHG Program Participant

Self-sufficiency revealed through awareness

Anita knew how to sew, but had only sewn clothes for her family previously. She had never thought of using this skill to make money, but after attending the sessions and learning about her strengths, skills, and how to set goals, she suddenly realized that it was possible to gain a livelihood through her sewing.

As Anita put it,

"Earlier, I used to stitch my own clothes...[but] I had the thinking that ladies should not do jobs and any work to gain an income should be done by husbands. But after going to the group...my mind got changed and then I thought of doing this work with all my heart."

"My mind changed and then I thought of doing this work with all my heart." #SelfHelpGroup #Resilience

She began approaching tailors in her village, asking if they had any extra work. She is now completing work for a number of different tailors. One of her sons saw her doing this work and asked her if he could learn as well. Anita began to teach him and also asked a tailor to help him learn as well. This son has since traveled to Kolkata and has gotten a job at a coat stitching company.

The right attitude opens opportunity

She describes her current attitude about work and overcoming barriers that may come in her way: “I will try to move forward by taking small steps. I had made up my mind that I have to reach higher, and that’s what I do.”

Anita tells her family and all her friends about what she learned during the sessions. She even feels that some of what she learned about communication and problem solving has helped her to improve her relationship with her daughter-in-law, which had previously been difficult and fraught with “fights and quarrels”.



She now sees a number of strengths in her daughter-in-law that she never noticed before as a direct result of learning about character strengths in the sessions. Now she sees that her daughter-in-law has a lot of curiosity and a true love of learning. Anita truly appreciates these qualities now.

Charting a course away from poverty | Rashmi’s Story

Rashmi is 27 years old and lives in rural Bihar with her mother-in-law, elder brother-in-law, husband, two daughters and one son.

She is a member of one of the microfinance Self-Help Groups that just completed SHG Resilience Program, which provides 18 weekly hour-long sessions to help women improve their resilience, mental and emotional wellbeing, and self-sufficiency. Sessions include topics such as character strengths, emotional intelligence, goal setting and planning, assertive communication, and problem solving.

Self Help Group creates a positive future

Rashmi is one of the lucky few women in rural India who were able to complete high school in Jharkahnd. When Rashmi moved to Bihar after marriage,, she was approached by a staff member from Integrated Development Foundation for forming SHGs at the time for savings and loan activities. She was encouraged to join. Rashmi has now been in the SHG for six years. Her SHG recently completed the SHG Resilience Program, which she says was “**the best one.**”



Charting a course away from poverty

Rashmi’s favorite sessions were about goal setting. A few years ago, she had started a small sundry shop within her home. Although some people came to the shop, it wasn’t doing very well. During the sessions on goal setting, she decided that her new goal would be to move her shop to the marketplace, where she would be able to access more customers and make more money.

She was able to make a step-by-step plan to follow. She says now, “**I have a plan to overcome our poverty.**”

PROJECT - 10

HOLISTIC RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

in Samastipur, Bihar | in 10 Villages | Supported by HDFC Bank | Human Resources -13

Support: HDFC bank (CSR)

A. BACKGROUND

In our ongoing intervention in 10 selected villages of Samastipur block of Samastipur District within the radius of 8 Kms of Mohanpur Branch of HDFC Bank, program focusing Holistic Development is going on. 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).

B. PROJECT 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 entitlements provided by Govt.

C. KEY ACTIVITIES

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Construction of Jal Minar:

Eight Jal Mainars has been constructed in the intervention villages in Samastipur District. Purpose of its construction is to ensure easy access of safe drinking water through solar based operating system which is environmental friendly and sustainable solution among marginal community. These Jal Minars are constructed on community land and ownership for the

management of Jal Minar is given to a committee formed by villagers for proper use and monitoring. 50 to 55 households who were not assessing safe drinking water are being benefited with one Jal Minar. This is also an initiative to contribute in village sanitation through disposal of grim water in soak pit, minimum chances of stagnant water thus, reduced prevalence of water



borne diseases in village.

Result: 50 to 55 households are assessing safe drinking water with one Jal Minar

Ensuring Drinking Water Facility:

15 Hand pumps were repaired as per the demand of the community. Total 19 Hand pumps installed in 10 Villages with deep boring up to 290 fits to ensure safe drinking water for approx. 200 HHs. 30 Proper platform is made to avoid water logging near HPs. Soak pits were build for waste water management and water recharge purpose.



Result: Approx. 3000 beneficiaries got access to safe drinking water while taking care of the management of used water and arrangements of water not getting contaminated in future.

Hand Wash Promotion Rally & Drawing Competition:

Hand wash practice is a behavioral aspect, which should be reflected in each of the citizen. It was observed that hand washing practices are not regular among children & villagers. Drawing competition, hand washing demonstration and rally organized to sensitize school children and community for use of toilets, hand wash practice and other sanitation practices.



Results: All 2200 Children and teachers of 7 schools learnt 5 steps of hand washing & its benefits.

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Twenty selected volunteers of 10 villages along with IDF team members got four days of training on CLTS. In this program field workers of IDF along with 40 volunteers from the community participated actively. More than 60 community members took oath of Swachh Bharat Mission in every village. Triggering Exercise in 10 Villages done to sensitize community for construction and use of toilets. After triggering many community members have showed interest to construct and use toilets to avoid open defecation.



Construction of Toilet:

After the training of the staff on the CLTS approach, respectively triggering exercise conducted at each village. As a follow up action of the training on the CLTS and triggering exercises people sensitised for the construction of individual toilets. Construction of toilets for 23 ultra-poor family with full financial support of 20,000 per family as per agreement 12000 will be recovered from them once they receive the benefit of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). As of now 320 families have been provided support of Rs.5,800 each for toilet construction. More than 300 HHs constructed toilets and using those it due happen extensive triggering exercise.

Results: Community member driven CLTS program was held in 10 villages resulting into raised awareness and willingness to construct & use toilets where 60 community members took oath not to defecate in open, whereas 320 families constructed toilets and more than 100 are willing to construct it.

Muppet Show on Drinking water & water Borne Disease:

Muppet show is an effective medium to convey the message and spread awareness among community specially children and less educated community. Muppet Show was organised in all 10 villages to make village community aware about issues related with clean drinking water & water borne diseases



Results: Community of 10 village's total 1800 made aware about issues related to water borne diseases and importance of safe drinking water.

Cleanliness Drive in Villages :

Purpose of this initiative was to reinforce the importance of cleanliness among community. Cleanliness Drive was organised in all 10 villages having several components within such as Rally related with cleanliness & sanitation, Village Community activity where specially women volunteers & PRI member (Mukhiya, Sarpanch, ward member) sensitized the community

regarding health & sanitation related issues. While the message was being spread through the drive, participants with broom in their hand cleaned the roads & area, catered waste and spreading DDT in the area.

Results: Total 1500 community members of 10 villages has been sensitized and energized by the drive. Spreading awareness amongst the communities to keep the surroundings clean has been reflecting in to collective action of social behavioral change.

QUALITY EDUCATION TILL CLASS VIII

The schools of these villages didn't had proper infrastructure including drinking water & sanitation facilities as well there was a huge scope to improve quality of education through capacity building of teachers to child cantered teaching practices.

Drinking Water Facility in schools:

One of the major challenge for students to attain regular attendance was unavailability of clean & safe drinking water at schools. Contaminated water is the main cause of water borne diseases which again affect the attendance of children. School children were dependent on the non-reliable sources of water. Hand Pumps are installed in 5 schools with Platforms and soak pits. Safe filtered drinking water facility availed in 7schools, for that electric motor installed with water filter.

Results: Approx 2200 children from 7 schools got access to clean & safe drinking water within school premises.

Renovation of Sanitary Complex:

Purpose of this construction is to ensure maintenance & cleaning of these toilets and urinals, water supplies have been ensured in all toilets and urinals Lack of proper sanitation facility is one of the major reason of school dropout of children particularly girl child. Before interventions, conditions of sanitary complexes were very poor in 6 out of 7 schools. Finally 5 units of toilets & urinals were renovated for use of more than 1600 children and 36 teachers in first phase. Plumbing work was done and motors installed with 2000 litre water tanks. Additionally, Hand wash platform were built in each school to ensure proper sanitation in schools.

Construction of 2 units Toilets in two Schools (in Second phase) :

At second phase, it was found that renovation work at these school was not feasible because the toilet is not in repairable condition which was affecting the attendance of students, particularly girl students. However, we constructed two units of toilets (for girls and boys) in Naryanpaur Dadhiya and Chandopatti.

Results: In first phase of the project 5 units of Sanitary complex renovated and in second phase 2 new units are constructed impacting 1800 students and 36 teachers on a daily basis providing basic sanitation facility at schools.



Capacity Building of Bal - Sansad Members:

'Bal Sansad' is a system in each school to develop life skills in children like planning, decision making, participation of children in all activities including management of the school. Prior to the intervention, Bal Sansad was formed in the schools but the members were not aware of their roles and Responsibilities, moreover, their participation in the school activities was also not found. Therefore, IDF facilitated school authority to form Bal Sansad in each school. 2 days training was organised to orient Members of Bal Sansad.

Results: All 210 students as members of Bal Sansad, from 7 intervention schools, has been trained on life skills in like planning, decision making as well participation of children has increased in all activities including management of the school particularly management of library, sanitation blocks as well school infrastructure & overall environment of the school.

TLM (Training & Learning Material) provided to teachers for Math, language, Environment science (EVS) :

Teachers were using traditional mode teaching methodology which is being used since years. The modern TLM material are scientifically designed in a way that children can learn in much easier and effective manner whereas most important is that retention quality and duration is much higher in compare to traditional learning methods. In view of the above, TLM related to Math, Environment Science and language for all 7 schools were provided to promote learning through new method. These material, equipment and tools have enhanced the learning capacity of the children.



Results: The quality of teaching and learning has improved among 2300 students whereas the retention of learning through these modern learning methods much higher

Three days orientation workshop of Teachers on Use of TLMs (Math, Language and Environment science) and related concepts:

Three days orientation workshop of teachers on the use of TLMs (Math, Language and Environment science) and related concepts was organized in March. Two teachers from each subject and each school participated in the workshop. Block Education Officer Mr. Narendra Kumar Singh inaugurated this program and Mr. Saurabh Kumar provided training to all participants in three days. Importance of TLMs in joyful learning and quality education discussed during the training. All the TLMs demonstrated among participants and exercises were carried out.



Result - Two teachers from each school in each subject understand the important of TLM and they became confident to use TLMs provided by IDF.

Environment Building for learning In Schools:

Environment plays pivotal role in development of Children and children spent a lot of their awake hours at school, therefore a positive school environment is very essential for overall development of a child. In same reference, 7 green boards were constructed in each school which is eye friendly and absorb reflection of light, 7 map stands is to be provided by January first week along with Sound system and battery for morning assembly & other program gatherings. Playground with badminton court has been developed with poles in 5 school for better physical development of children.

Results: Upgraded positive environment has impacted daily school lives of 2300 students and is vital for their overall development. However, it has an extended impact on increase of student's attendance as well.

Up-gradation of AWC as better place for Child learning and Growth:

Providing TLM material to AWC had another set of challenges where most of the Aganwadi defunct structure. To mitigate the challenge, interaction with the AWC worker was done where she requested to support . Before the handover of the TLMs, the centres had been white washed and painted with learning messages as the material for better and inclusive learning for small kids have been provided in 7 AWC. The brief demonstration on the usage of the materials with the kids has been given to AWC workers. The ICDS department has been informed and the guidance has been taken from them while executing the above.



Results: In all 7 AWC, under the age group of 3 to 6, approx. 270 children have got a better learning environment along with modern and scientific TLMs which will certainly build a strong foundation for the development of these children.

HEALTH CARE AND SERVICES

People living in these 10 intervention villages did not had access to the proper and quality health services, moreover they rely on Vaidhya (quacks) for the treatment which a hazardous for their health. In case of major illness, the people visit the doctors at the Samastipur or go to Patna for better treatment. To improve the government provided health services and to build the awareness around health & related issues the following sets of interventions has been executed:



Support to Health Sub-Centres (HSC) to make health facility better: While providing training to VHSNC members the need of examination table and other important Health equipment surfaced as there was no basic facilities available at HSC for attending patient's especially pregnant women. BP machine automatic & manual, blood sugar testing kit, weighing machine, stethoscope, fetal Doppler in 2 HSC and 1 AWC with demonstration of equipment's has been completed in 03 Health Sub Centres to enable them to provide better health facility among the village community especially for pregnant women and children

Results: Visible improvement in health Services provided, at Health Sub Centre where ANM of each centre is well acquainted with use of health equipment benefiting community of 03 HSCs. The number of ANC &PNC check-up grew & these handy medical equipment are easy to carry.

Mobilizing Gov. PHCs to conduct Health Camps at the village : To strengthen the existing government health department mobilisation with government health department was done along with Capacity building of Village Health sanitation and Nutrition Committee, ANM, ASHA, ICDS workers liaisoning 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. It has impacted the service improvement.

Results: Regular Mobilisation has converted into improved & regular health services. This has affected the entire population of the village.

Health Camps: Two units of Health Camps organized in Salempur Dashraha and Pahepur village, which covered all our intervention villages. Dr. Binay Kumar Srivastava, Physician, Morbida APHC, Samastipur diagnose all patients.

Results - 180 patients benefited from all 10 villages. They have been consulted by physician, more than 300 people received health education on different health related topics.

Fogging in Each Village: 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). 4 rounds of fogging done in all 10 villages.



Results: As a result of 4 to 6 times fogging in all 10 villages, breeding of mosquito & sand fly was controlled resulting into controlling the spread of diseases like malaria & kalazar.

Orientation to VHSNC Members: To strengthen and regularize the VHSND at the village level it is necessary to build the capacity of the VHSNC member. 02 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.

Results: Strengthening of VHSNC is visible in terms of regular meetings of VHSNC and improved services at VHSND which is reflecting into the better services given to pregnant women & small child.

Orientation to Health Service Providers: 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.

Results: After receiving the training now grassroot health works are focusing on promotion of exclusive breast feeding as well the awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojan has increased among community where exclusive breast feeding has been included as an important tool for keeping mother & child healthy during initial six months.

Peer Educator Training on MHM: Three days non-residential training programme was organised on the life skill module for 3 peer educators from 10 villages with an objective to train these peer members to communicate correct information related to menarche and onset of the adolescents in community. To make them well acquainted with the concept and subject, the facilitator used regional language to make them understand about the importance of menstruation health and suggested ways in maintain hygiene through role-play, body mapping of adolescent girl, mature girl and a woman, and explaining reproductive organs with the help of apron.



Results: Total 30 peer member received training on knowledge related MHM through life skill module which has enhanced their understanding and increased the confidence which they are going to pass to other adolescent girls as a peer leader.

Video Show on Menstrual Health & Hygiene Management: There are four sets of Video film made by Unicef targeting Adolescent Girls, their Mother , whole community & father of Adolescent girl respectively which has been shown in all 10 villages i.e. 40 shows all together. The objective of these shows were to enhance the health and hygiene among the adolescent girls during Menstrual cycle by their own learning and to get support from their mother & father whereas the bigger objective was to break the myth and delusions around menarche among entire community.



Results: These shows has been excellent tool in terms of spreading the knowledge & breaking the taboos around this biological process among adolescent girls, their mother & father and progressing to entire community as a whole.

Incinerator For disposal of Sanitary pads in School: There is again a set of superstition and taboos around disposal of used sanitary pads. Disposal of sanitary pad at schools is an important issue for adolescent girls and female teachers where there is no awareness among the students and teacher about proper disposal of sanitary napkin due to which girls skip the school during mensuration. To solve the issue, manually operated fire based incinerator constructed in five schools. During the installation adolescent girls along with ladies teacher was briefed about use of Incinerator for disposal of sanitary napkin & its benefits for them as well for the environment.



Results : Five incinerator constructed in five schools therefore dropout rate of adolescent girls in middle and high school will come down. It will also promote hygienic practices & help in keeping the school toilets and environment clean.

LIVELIHOODS – AGRICULTURE

There are very limited source of livelihood earning at these village which is mainly farming & few related activities. However, farming is also being done in traditional & less productive way. Again, only few women who are involved into any kind of livelihood earning activities.

Farmers' Clubs & Mahila Samooh: Farmers' clubs have been formed in 8 village and they are doing regular interactions for sharing their problems and initiatives for betterment of farming practices. In rest two villages, it was not feasible to make farmer's club separately. Mahila samooh have been formed in villages and they are doing regular interaction and discussing about enterprise activities for economic strengthening through their involvement.



Results: Farmer's club has been emerged as useful platform to share the knowledge and issues realted to farming to improve farming practices whereas participation of women has increased in livelihood activities where Mahila Samooh has been formed and strengthened.

Formation & Orientation Training of Self Help Groups in each village: Formation of community-based organisation is important to conduct any community development activity and to promote savings, credit activities and finally small enterprise activities. After initial meetings with the community of these 10 villages, Self-help Group has been formed with a purpose to provide a common platform to the poor & underprivileged women.

Results : Members of these 10 SHGs has become self-reliant & confident with basic skills and regular savings. Soon, there bank account will be open till now all of them are keeping their saving records in personal passbooks & became financially literate and equipped with knowledge bookkeeping and record maintenance.

Job Oriented Computer diploma for

Youth: To improve their skills & employability, 20 youths had been provided job oriented computer diploma course and got placement at Hazipur & Patna like place with a salary of Rs. 6000 to 8000. However, none of them could sustain at this salary at a place far distant from their residence and now looking for the job opportunity nearby



Results: 20 Youths (Boys & Girls) had received Job oriented computer Diploma course which has increased their knowledge, confidence & employability.

Mobile Phone repairing: Mobile phones are growing at the fastest rate therefore Skill of mobile repairing and software up gradation is having very high scope of getting employment and / or generate revenue. After several filtration and personalized interview to seek the suitability of the candidates, 20 youths were shortlisted. In first batch 12 youths has been provided kit and being trained at Samastipur locally. Another batch of 8 is in the process of getting the training. After the completion of training programme students will fetch job from market and can open their mobile repairing shop. This will play a role of catalyst in income generation of mobile repairing trained youths.

Results: Mobile repairing is one of the most certain way to get employment of to generate revenue. 20 trained youth will act as catalyst for skill development programs.

Hand Pump Repairing & Installation: In the intervention area, hand pump is still the most widespread source of drinking water therefore the scope of its installation and further repair is ample. Hence, to provide income generation scope to youth training of hand pump repairing and installation is under process. 20 youths has been identified and trained from the mechanic.

Results: Youths will get employment & income generation within their own locality as well the community will get well trained Hand pump mechanic in there are 24 X 7 to repair the source of water anytime.

Kheti Badi Chaupal: Agricultural is main source of livelihood in village where they basically depend on traditional agriculture. To keep them updated on latest ways of cultivation there is a need of regular support to farmers. In same reference, 2 units of Kheti badi Chaupal was conducted for the farmers group to equip them with knowledge of agronomy and agriculture extension or organic farming.

Results : 30 farmers well acquainted with the basic knowledge of modern & scientific agriculture whereas 8 farmers group were benefitted by this orientation programme this will be converted

into increases in number of farmer who opts for organic farming and permaculture to increase their yield.

Support of Agriculture equipment for every Farmers Club for each village: Once farmers club are made, they were oriented modern agriculture and went for exposure visits. 8 zero tillage machine and 80 feet of irrigation pipe to each farmers group was provided. Later, with the help of agriculture scientist kheti badi chaupal was organised for demonstration of Zero tillage machine as well discussion on other agriculture related issues.

Results: Farmers have used of Zero tillage their seed germination is comparatively better. Irrigation problem is reduced, farmer community is using pipes to irrigate wheat and Mustered (sarso). In future, it will grow as a scientific method and spread to more farmers as a method to conserve soil and increase yield.

Solar Based Irrigation Facility: This is a pilot activity, solar irrigation pump is to help in maintaining the eco-friendly & sustainable environment, this is an renewable source of energy. This is cost cutting too and will help farmers to get rid of the Use of diesels and any kind of polluting oil. This is highly favourable for holistic farming. The large-scale farmers will be benefitted by the activity.



Results: Total 60 farmers and villagers will be benefitted by the Solar based irrigation facility which is a greener source of energy & environment friendly.

Kitchen Gardening Training and Support in Gardening : Kitchen gardening is very effective way to full fill nutrition status of Household. In all project related village women are used to practise kitchen garden at their household level but they are unaware about the nutrition value of plant. Distributed hybrid Seeds and seasonal vegetable among the 10 HH women of Self Help Group in 10 HRDP project village.



Results: Approx. 100 Woman of SHG group started kitchen gardening at their Household level while understanding the nutritional value of the vegetables and using the same. This will help these families to get better nutrition in their day to day life.

Training to SHG's members on livestock and Goatry : Livestock sector is an important livelihood activity for most of the farmers and SHG's members. During the meeting with SHG's members it is observed that training on livestock and goatery is necessary requirement. This training is provided in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Birauli, Samastipur. KVK's animal husbandry expert provided this training. Three SHG's members from each village participated in the training. They learnt to take care of their livestock so that milk production would be increased. Live stocks

needs care during seasonal changes and they require food accordingly. SHG members got lot of information regarding livestock management.

Results – 30 SHG's members trained on livestock and goatery and they are able to earn more keeping knowledge about the care of livestock

Vermi Pit Construction : After formation of farmers groups, they discussed about organic agriculture during the meeting with IDF field animator. Farmers group agreed for vermin compost & organic agriculture practises therefore on their request vermi pit was provided to them for their motivation towards organic agriculture. However, they started these practises in their farms where gradually the vermi compost benefited them and their yield upgraded. They got high production in horticulture.



Results: Increase in the organic way of Farming through Vermi Composting by 30 individual farmers. They are getting more yield in Horticulture & an alternate way of Income generation.

SOCIAL AWARENESS

Wall painting and installation of hoardings for Awareness generation purpose:

Wall painting is very effective method of community communication therefore in all 10 villages wall paintings were done on various social issues like Safe motherhood, Exclusive Breastfeeding, VHSNC, other components of Project related to community development in Village. Purpose of the installation of hording is to show all initiatives taken and its impact on village.



Results: Community members of all 10 villages are gaining awareness on importance of exclusive breast-feeding, care of child and importance of Village Health sanitation and nutrition committee and its role in village health and sanitation nutrition related issues. It is having a very high reach and influential impact.

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.

Results: PRI members gained awareness about the developmental activities running in their subsequent area as well they have provided their input & support in mitigating the challenges & threats.

Community Information & Resource Centre (CIRC) Establishment: Project have supported the community in running the CIRC, Yo ung & Passionate Youth of the community who understand the benefits of information and able to use in terms of empowering communities through all possible means like connectivity, information services, Governance, Employable skills, Right to Entertainment, health & hygiene, agriculture, livelihood and so on. Project has provided IEC materials, books, Magazine, Sports materials, Open Rack, Bookshelf. Various IEC materials from various Govt. dept. to equipped the CIRC.



Results: Enhancement in the Skill of the Youth, as well as a very prominent platform to empower themselves with all the day-to-day happenings. This will also keep them in a practice to share their own innovative ideas and be more skillfull.

Convergence Meeting with the key government officials: A meeting was organised at collector's office Samastipur where Government officials BDO, District Coordinator (TSC), Block Coordinator (TSC) was present. A project brief was given to them about the project, its components & functioning. However, IHL was the major issue of discussion and to be taken forward for the Convergence where all the aspects related to construction/value addition of toilet to be constructed under Swachh Bharat Misson was discussed. Further, Block development officer assured the support from govt side for construction of toilet in three village Naraynpur, Salempur, Chnadopatti & District Coordinator (TSC) assured their support in on-going activity of IHL construction.

Results: The above meeting with government officials was very impactful in terms of their extended support to the project. Now, 484 IHLs are being supported for value addition and government has agreed to extend their support to all activities of the program

F. CASE STUDY

"I preferred to stay at home rather than going to school during those days of menstruation because there was no availability of separate toilet for girls with running water & most important there was no arrangement of disposal of used napkins, therefore we were forced to stay at home during those days..." mentioned Nidhi Kumari , a student of class VII from Garuara High School in Garuara village .

Living in a poor socio-economic family, Nidhi was able to identify herself with other girls who would have gone through similar experiences during menstruation at schools. Due to lack of availability of sanitary napkin, she used clothes like other rural girls in her village during the days of menstruation. In her school, the level of awareness about the menstrual hygiene was very low. Moreover, there was no provision of separate girls' toilet, change room to dispose or change cloth, no incinerators and no such running water and soap facility to wash hands.

Nidhi confessed that she was not comfortable going to school those days. She also told that recurrent absenteeism in school every month also affected her studies. She could not take part in extra-curricular activities, stayed away from the playground and never took part in outdoor activities during her menstrual days.

Another girl, Vandana Kumari' daughter of 'Shyam Thakur' and 'Savita Devi' belongs to a very poor family , her family is involved in farming and have a very low income. She is one among 30 peers educators trained under MHM but is a bench mark within the adolescent group.

Vandana shares,-

There were no proper girl friendly sanitary facilities at schools where we can change sanitary napkins or dispose it privately. Due to which we opted to remain absent from classes during those days. Therefore, we were not in sync with the ongoing course curriculum which eventually affected our studies. However with the new sanitary block with incinerators have changed things. Now, we have separate toilets with running water and an incinerator to dispose used napkins privately. We are now regular at our schools, even in those days.

Today, Nidhi and Vadana are happy & confident girls. They are regular in school and is excelling in their studies. They remain present during their menstrual days as well. They do not miss their classes and during their free time, they play with other children, take part in extra-curricular activities. Now, Like Nidhi and Vadana, many other girls of their school who have reached their puberty, do not hesitate to come to school during these days as they have learnt to use sanitary napkins and incinerator for disposal and they are very happy that they have got a good sanitary block with all the facilities which is girl friendly and a good running water supply.



Empowerment of Grass Root Level Organization In Munger | Supported by ITC | in 6 Panchayat & Munger Urban | With HR – 5

Support: ITC (CSR)

A. BACKGROUND

73rd & 74th Amendment of constitution regarding decentralization of government was launched with the noble vision of establishing direct democracy across our nation. It was world's largest social experiment of empowering people and improving governance outcomes.

25 years of experience of local governance has shown us that despite noble intentions of the government and repeated prioritization of the issue along with enthused participation of people it has not lived up to the expectations of this hallowed democracy.

Some critical gaps like low awareness & lack of functional training, absence of coordination among actors aided by the social evils of rural India has hindered translation of objective into reality. These critical gaps impact the outcome of the effective local governance heavily. Here, the voluntary sector & player like us come into play. We somehow are uniquely placed to address these particular issues and impact changes on the ground.

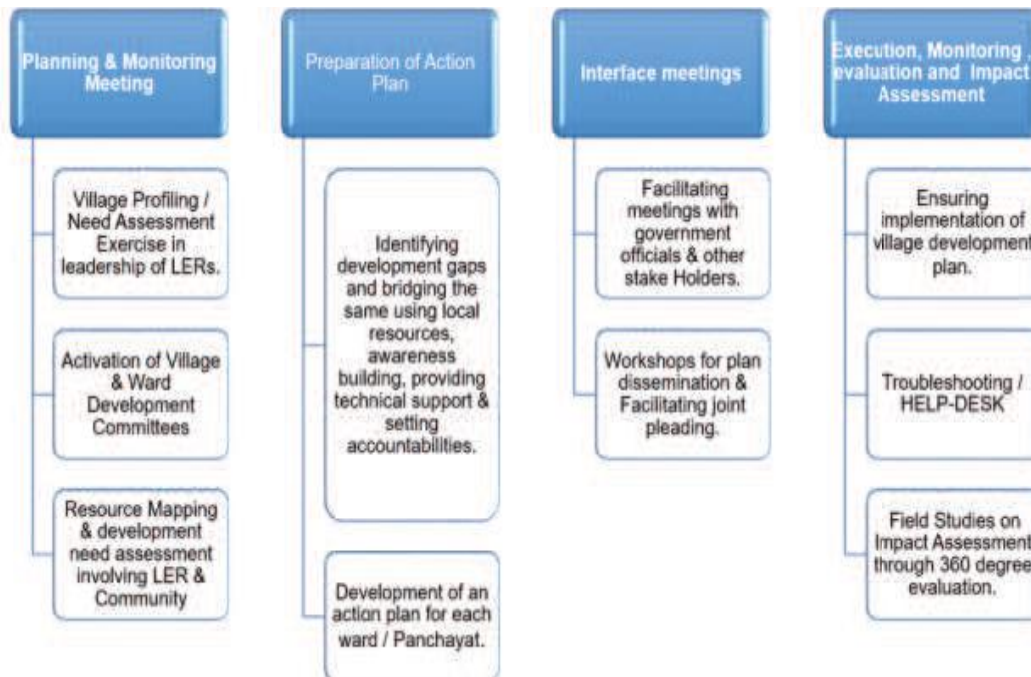
In six village Panchayats of Munger Sadar & 45 urban wards of Munger Municipal Corporation, IDF with support from ITC, initially went with limited agenda of capacity building of people and facilitating the performance of our LERs. However, in second year of the project dynamic changes in the sector like Panchayati Raj Amendment Act 2017 and implementation of GoB's 7 Nischay program through PRI brought in new challenges for the program. A chaos was noticed among LERs and lack of role clarity brought new conflicts which then demanded a change of approach for addressing the issue.

B. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

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.

C. THE PROCESS

Approach and Process followed for Providing hand hold Support to Elected Leaders of Rural & Urban bodies to facilitate in implementing their learning in Ward /village/Panchayat:



C. MAJOR ACTIVITIES

To meet the above mentioned objectives, during the third year of implementation various types of capacity building programs are organised and handhold support is given to local elected representatives whenever and wherever needed.

District Level Workshop with Multiple Stake holders:

A workshop titled “Sharing Learning & Experiences on Strengthening Local Governance For Effective Service Delivery” was organized on March 23rd, 2018 at Town Hall, Munger for providing a common platform to share the journey experience with all stake holders. The key objectives of the workshop was:

- To understand the impact of improved local self-governance under changing scenario of PRI Act amendment & implementation of 7 Nischay Yojana.
- To converse on approaches to enhance the partnership among Government & development partners (VOs) for effective local governance, efficient service delivery, and improved household well-being,
- To provide a platform to selected LERs to share their experiences, learnings & success stories.

The program was inaugurated by District Magistrate, Mr. Uday Kumar Singh where all the important govt officials from Block & District was present. Mr. Uday Kumar Singh, District Magistrate, Munger appreciated the strategy and activities of IDF towards effective implementation of Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006 and recent amendments to empower the grassroot level institutions and local elected representatives. He gave some important suggestions to strengthen local governance which are:

- Exposure visit of local elected leaders in some other part of the country where PRI is efficiently working.
- Capacity building of local elected leaders and helping them in the field in performing their work effectively & advised to work on the theme of developing ADARSH WARD YOJANA.



Other senior government officials of Munger district: Mr. Rameshwar Pandey-District Development Commissioner (Munger), Mr. Siyaram Singh-District Panchayati Raj Officer (Munger), Mr. Shyamal Kishore Pathak-Municipal Commissioner (Munger Nagar Nigam), Mrs. Pinki Kumari-Chairman Zila Parishad (Munger), Mrs. Ruma Raj-Mayor (Munger Nagar Nigam), some urban ward councillors and rural members from panchayats also addressed the program.

Interactive meeting towards strengthening the Network Platform of Urban Ward Councillors:

Previous year, IDF started the program in urban wards with the theme of EK SAHAR EK SOCH and to promote this various types of capacity building and handhold support programs were organised in fixed interval of time. Network Platform cum interactive meeting is also a one such small step which gives all the key stakeholders a platform to share their experiences. Mayor and ward members discussed the various developmental work and other issues related to urban wards. Mayor shared with ward members about the initiatives which nagar nigam are taking to keep the city clean and how to provide clean drinking water facility in every homes of the city. She also said that ward members should take serious steps in providing the benefits of various social security schemes to the beneficiaries.



International Women's Day Celebration:

International Women's Day was celebrated in the same Network Platform Cum Interactive Meeting. Mayor said people should give respect to the women and give equal participation in the decision making process. Some Ward Councillors said that today people are more literate but then also crime against women is increasing.

Interface Meeting

Interface meetings with government officials, ITC representatives/ partners & other stakeholders was organized for efficient implementation & functioning of development propositions. This was planned & executed for Participatory, multidirectional & hassle-free village development plan development and implementation with the support of all stakeholders.

The meeting was chaired by Mr.Rameshwar Pandey (DDC,Munger) and attended by other government officials and related stakeholders also.The meeting was organised to provide a platform to PRI members where they can communicate with the government officials directly and know about the various developmental works which is going on in their respective wards under Bihar Panchayati Raj Act,2006. He addressed PRI members that since they are elected representatives so they are accountable for the allround development of their respective wards and district administration will provide all the necessary help for this.He also explained in details about the construction specifications,technical and legal aspects of SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA.He asked all the ward members to meet the engineers for preparation of the estimates,use the quality materials and can meet with officials for help if have any queries under SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA.



Mr.Siyaram Singh (District Panchayati Raj officer,Munger) said that work under SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA is already started in some wards of the panchayat and in coming years all the remaining wards of the panchayat will be covered under this scheme.He explained the technicalities of these schemes right from planning,its implementation and monitoring.He stressed upon the ward implementation and management committee and highlighted its importance and how work will be implemented through this committee by involving all the stakeholders.

Mrs.Pratibha Ghosh (Block Development officer,Munger sadar) explained about the various types of facilities which are provided to the panchayats from the Block.She said that payments related to toilet construction has been started and fund will be very disbursed very soon of all the remaining beneficiaries. She stressed that all PRI members should do the awareness campaign in their wards related to various government schemes.

There were many issues resolved across the table during the meeting and role clarity was discussed for achieving maximum village development at a fast pace.

Training to VHSNC members on their roles & responsibilities and development of Village Health Plan:

In the training detail orientation on VHSNC was given and explained that VHSNC is one of the key element of the National Rural Health Mission.It was also explained that this committee has been formed to take collective actions on issues related to health and its social determinants at

the village level. After explaining the roles, responsibilities and duties, some activities were conducted with participants.

- ❖ Data Profiling related to health, sanitation and nutrition of all Panchayat was done in chart paper by dividing the participants Panchayat wise.
- ❖ Preparation of village health action plan was done in the chart paper by participants Panchayat wise.

Orientation to LERs on Panchayati Raj Amendment Act & Implementation of Saat Nischay Scheme :

One day orientation program was organized for Local Elected Representatives of 06 Panchayats focusing upon **Panchayati Raj Amendment Act 2016 & Implementation of Saat Nischay Scheme**. The orientation was given with a module prepared by expert through a good mix of Powerpoint presentation & open discussions. In view of the importance of the hour government supported the initiative and senior officials interacted with LERs on their changed roles & responsibilities as well the process of decentralized planning of saat Nischay Scheme.



Ramreshwar Pandey (DDC, Munger) addressed the participants on Panchayati raj institutions and explained about the importance of ward sabha, Ward committee and standing committee and how they function at the grass root level by involving all the stakeholders. He appealed to all ward members to take help from Block Development Officer and agencies like IDF to enhance their knowledge and work towards development.



Mr. Siyaram singh (DPRO, Munger) explained about the roles of ward members which are changed view of the new Panchayati Raj Amendment and implementation of 7 Nischay Program. He discussed the topics which are included in the act and how they can act as a catalyst in the development process at the grass root level. He shared some case studies on how PRI is working in the other states like west Bengal and Kerala and is becoming the growth engine for the society. Ward members also shared their experiences and how IDF is helping them in understanding their roles and responsibilities.

Induction Meet for Newly Elected Ward Councillors of Munger Municipal Corporation

Induction meeting of newly elected Mayor, Deputy Mayor and urban Ward Councillors was organised at Town Hall, Munger and was chaired by Mrs. Ruma Raj (Mayor, Munger Municipal

Corporation) and co-chaired Mr. Shyamal Kishore Pathak (Municipal Commissioner, Munger Nagar Nigam).

Following the agenda, Mr. Shyamal Kishore Pathak (Municipal Commissioner, Munger Nagar Nigam) said that newly elected ward councillors should work collectively and cooperate each other in the implementation of developmental work. Mrs. Ruma Raj (Mayor-Munger Municipal Corporation) assured her support to IDF in the capacity building programmes and assured her commitment for the all round development of the town.

In the meeting presentation was given on Bihar Municipal Act 2007 and was also explained about the roles, responsibilities, duties and powers which ward councillors have in the planning, executing, budgeting and monitoring of any development activity in their area / ward. Reading Reference Material related to "Formation of Ward Committees, its roles & responsibilities" and "Guidelines for Conducting Ward Sabhas" were **also** distributed during the program. The **basic** theme for this platform is to facilitate them in holistic development of their catchment area which ultimately will fulfill the vision of Ek Shahar, Ek Soch.

PRA Activity / Joint Community Meeting:

As a pilot, joint Participatory **Rural Approach (PRA)** of all ITC partners was conducted in **urban** Ward no 9 **under** the leadership of IDF with support from elected leader Mrs. Nilu Singh, where more than 100 residents of the ward including men, women, children and elders participated. IDF conducted the program where ITC briefed the audience and explained how through this



PRA technique and resource mapping realistic ward level action plan can be prepared.

While doing PRA activity, development plan of the ward was prepared by taking inputs from the ward residents. Resource mapping was done in which map of the ward was prepared on the ground in which location of infrastructure and resources was clearly marked as suggested by ward residents. In chart paper the needs of the ward were noted down and the required steps and solutions was also noted down.

Facilitation of Successful Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha has been envisaged as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system. IDF is facilitating and supporting local elected Ward members in conducting Ward Sabhas in their respective wards and developing a ward development plan which are then submitted in Gram Sabha to Mukhiya. IDF participated in the Gram Sabhas which was well attended by Mukhiya, Ward members, Panchayat Sachiv and ward residents. Important discussions and events which took place during these Gram Sabhas are:



Ward Sabha & Preparation of Ward Development Action Plan:

Following up the capacities building activities conducted last year and trainings provided to PRI members, it was time to support Ward members for preparation and implementation of action plan while conducting the “ward Sabhas” for the development of the ward and Gram Panchayat. ward sabhas organized in wards to these Panchayats where “community members” including men, women, elders, children and important grassroots functionaries such as ASHA, ANM, AWW, Tola Sevek, School Teachers were invited for the process of Ward Sabha.

Resource Mapping :

The prime purpose of the resource mapping sessions with the community was to have a deeper understanding of the area through the community’s lens. As



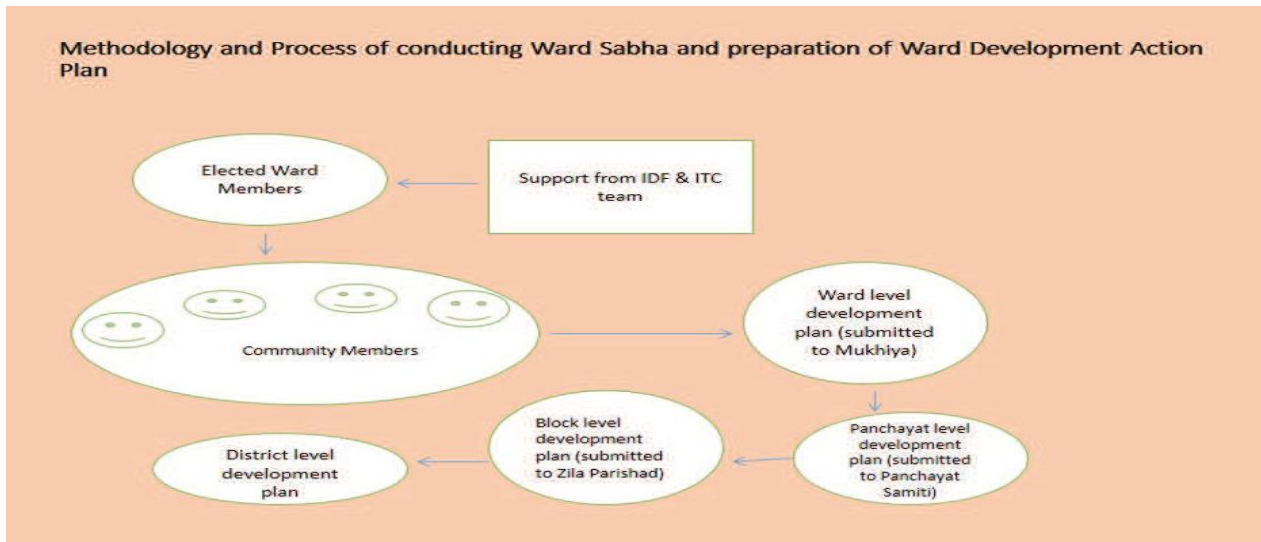
the name itself says, The resource mapping sessions in the respective ward took place in the presence of the community member f that ward. So that the action plan could also incorporate their valuable views & ideas & they too could be enlightened with information about their roles & responsibilities in the implementation of the action plan.

In all the wards, a volunteer prepared the resource map of the ward following which there were meticulous discussions about –

The major problems in those wards, Reason(s)/Cause(s) behind those problems, Feasible solution(s) for addressing those problems & Who can solve those problems.

Preparation of Village Development Micro Plan:

Resource mapping activities was followed by preparing maps and collecting information/data of the ward for prioritization of the problems and prepared action plan.



Key issues and its possible solutions are identified through Focussed group discussion (FGD) where anyone present in the ward sabha can put their views. All the key discussions of the ward sabha are noted down and by involving all ward level development plan is prepared.



From April, 2017 to March, 2018, 71 ward sabha are organised by IDF in urban and in rural wards. Ward level development Plans of all these 71 wards are prepared and submitted to the concerned authority.

सुझाव	समस्या	संभावित प्रस्नान एवं समाधान	जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति
वेस्टा एवं गमनकारी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आवासीय में जंगल तथा अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। Ambulance सेवा में कमी में समस्या नहीं है। Anganwadi 7 से 8: तथा 3 से नहीं है। 7 से 8 Middle School तथा 3 से है। Toilet facility School में नहीं है। Drinking water facility available. SMC नहीं बना हुआ है। नवी एडु प्रोग्राम में शिक्षण की सुविधा है (9) तथा library की भी आवश्यकता है। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आवासीय में जंगल तथा अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कमी हेतु संबंधित विभाग को प्रस्ताव। Fixed Ambulance सेवा में कमी में सुधार हेतु संबंधित विभाग को प्रस्ताव। Toilet Facility स्कूल में कमी हेतु संबंधित विभाग को प्रस्ताव। SMC खोल हेतु संबंधित विभाग को प्रस्ताव। नवी स्कूल में श्रवण निम्न हेतु संबंधित विभाग को प्रस्ताव। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वार्ड अध्यक्ष (17 वें 9 वें वार्ड के) वार्ड अध्यक्ष वार्ड अध्यक्ष वार्ड अध्यक्ष वार्ड अध्यक्ष

Identification / Formation & Induction of Standing Committees:

Standing Committee is an important constituent of PRI is the backbone and engine of Panchayati Raj Act. There are six types of standing committee as per Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006. All the major developmental work in the Panchayats are done through these standing committees.



IDF started working on the formation of standing committees in the panchayats. First of all the induction meeting was done in the respective panchayats with mukhiya and ward members for the formation of standing committees. In the induction meeting important related points were explained.

Roles, responsibilities, duties and power of standing

committee was also briefed. After successful conduct of induction meeting and regular follow up standing committees were formed and after the formation of standing committees in the panchayats the next task was to ensure whether it is functional or not and whether its meeting is regularly happening or not. But standing committees where it was formed is fully functional and is working very efficiently also. In financial year 2017 – 2018, total 40 standing committees meetings were held.



Formation / Induction of Ward Committee on the basis of PRI Act Amendment 2017:

Ward Committee is an important constituent of Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006 and recent amendments in it make this ward committee very powerful. Bihar Government flagship scheme SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA is implemented at ward level through this committee and other important developmental work in the ward is also implemented in the ward through this committee..

This ward committee have the financial power also. In this financial year 25 ward committees are formed in the different panchayats and are effectively running. Out of these 25 ward committees, work under SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA has been started in 22 wards and in remaining wards work will be started soon.

Formation / Identification & Induction of Urban Ward Committee:

Urban ward committee is an important building block of urban local bodies. These ward committees reports the needs of the ward to ward councillor. For the formation of ward committees regular follow up meetings were held with ward councillors.

In the meetings the needs and importance of ward committee was discussed so that the developmental work can start in a structured way in the ward. Necessary inputs were taken from

Municipal commissioner, City Manager and Mayor for the formation of ward committees in the urban wards. In this financial year 20 ward committees are formed and are fully functional in urban wards. Handhold support is also being provided to them in the form of capacity building programs for the proper execution of developmental works in the wards.

Strengthening, Facilitating formation & Induction of School Management Committee:

The RTE Act, 2009 has come into force which assigns immense importance to School Management Committees as a part of decentralized structure to ensure the effective and regular functioning of the schools and education. Integrated Development Foundation under the mission "Sunehra Kal" supported by ITC through capacity building programs of local elected representatives trying to form and regularise SMC in all the schools in 6 intervention Panchayats namely: Mai, Mahuli, Kataria, Sirmatpur, Shankarpur, Mirzapur Bardah and also in all the 45 urban wards.

As a result of capacity building program in the form of training, regular meetings and follow up in this financial year 52 school management committees have been regularised where it was not functional and regular meetings are now happening.

This has resulted into effective improvement in schools in terms of teachers regularity, students attendance, upgraded infrastructure and quality improvement in midday meals and education.

Facilitation in implementation of Mukhyamantri Saat Nischay Yojana:

Bihar Government SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA was started on 2nd October, 2016 and implementation of these schemes will lay the strong foundation for the state growth in the near future. IDF through regular capacity building and hand hold support programs like: PRA training, Resource mapping, ward sabha and interface meeting with government officials helping mukhiyas and ward members in understanding the details of the scheme and how to implement it



PCC ROAD AND DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION UNDER SAATH NISCHAY YOJANA

effectively on the ground level. IDF is intervening in 90 wards of 6 panchayats namely: Mai, Mahuli, Kataria, Shankarpur, Shirmatpur & Mirzapur Bardah. In 22 wards of 6 different panchayats PCC Road & Naala construction has been started under SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA. In 13 wards of 6 different panchayats tap drinking water facility is provided under SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA. In the remaining wards work will also be started as per the selection of wards under the scheme.

The entire process, from forming the Ward Implementation & Management Committee as per the PRI Act 2017 to facilitating in conducting ward Sabhas, making Village Development action plan, seeking estimation from JE and approvals from several govt officials and departments is supported by IDF through handhold support.

Facilitating Government Entitlements & Promoting Social Security Schemes:

Lots of social security schemes are running in the country by the central and state government to uplift the marginalised section of the society. Many people are not aware of the various welfare schemes due to which they are deprived of the benefits of these schemes. Administration is trying their best to implement these schemes but then also many deserving beneficiaries are left out and those who are not eligible are getting the benefits.

D. CASE STUDY

Various governmental social security and developmental schemes are effectively implemented by local elected representatives as a result of this capacity building programs. Gram sabha, Ward sabha and ward committee meetings have been regularised which helps in preparing beneficiary list related to various social security and other government schemes. Monitoring and tracking of these enlisted beneficiary list are regularly done so that the deserving beneficiaries should not be left out of the benefits.



In this financial year regular follow up is done and in total 105 beneficiaries are benefitted by government various social security schemes. Through our awareness & facilitation program 105 more beneficiaries have applied for youth pension and student credit card schemes, **105** more beneficiaries have applied for skill development schemes **and 100** more beneficiaries have applied for different women related schemes.

In next phase of project, we are proposing expansion of the project area to maximize the benefits.

Understanding Responsibilities & power of being a people representative.

Mrs. Bindu Devi is first time elected ward member of Mirzapur Bardah Panchayat who came into politics to improve the quality of public services. With educational attainment till 12th Standard, being a women of traditional family and not having any political background, she was very nervous when she got elected for the first time facing all the odds.

“ I was not aware about the roles & responsibilities of ward member, therefore I was bit hesitant in discharging my responsibilities in a good way. During the same time IDF personnel met me and boosted my confidence .They organises various training programs and after attending this I got lot of confidence. I understood my roles and responsibilities”

After learning about my powers & duties, I approached to middle school as chairman of School Management Committee, where I found SMC is not regular. I requested school authorities to restructure the committee but they refused.

As taught during the training, I escalated this matter to Block education officer and appealed for the support to some residents of my ward, the issue was settled and school management committee was formed. Now, I ensure that Meeting of SMC is regular and School development plan (SDP) is prepared.

“There is improvement in Mid day meal quality and Teachers are coming timely as I keep visiting school. I believe, the quality of education improved in the school & I am getting appreciation for this. I am Very happy!”

I-Clean Project

In Vaishali | Supported by Syngenta India limited | HR-2

Support: Syngenta India Ltd (CSR)

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. BACKGROUND

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. PROJECT 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 project focused on improving the infrastructure condition of *haats/mandis* and would ensure to improve the quality of life of the people associated directly or indirectly with the haat. 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.

E. PROCESS :

After selection of Chauseema Kalyanpur 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 yrs) between IDF/Syngenta and owner is made. The design and cost estimation of the *haat* place is prepared with the help of Engineer/Architecture. This is further approved by Syngenta and finally owner's consent on site plan is taken. On the basis of the plan the construction work starts. The software activities started simultaneously.

F. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Development of existing rural markets in Chauseema Kalyanpur, Rajapakhar, Vaishali district of Bihar:

IDF renovated the existing infrastructure of the *Haat* such as construction of the high raised concrete platform for the vendors/sellers. Nine sheds have been constructed. The internal path way constructed along the high raised concrete platforms and it's ensured that no water logging during the rainy season and business is carried out in normal pace. This would attract more and more vendors and buyers in the *haats*. Before the commencement of the project, a detail physical assessment and analysis would be done with the management committee of the mandis/haats. Extensive meeting with the management committee would be conducted to formulate the planning process and acceptance of the project. Results :

- With the new developed infrastructure, more and more seller and buyers are 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.

Construction of the sanitary complexes and drinking water facilities in each of the 15 mandis.

IDF constructed the sanitary complexes in the *haat*. Separate toilet facility is made for male and female. The sanitary complex is connected to the soak pit for the wastewater disposal or wastewater may be directed towards the line garden to support the greenery. The *haat* is provided with hand pump with raised platform. It is ensured that some of the peoples are trained on the operation and maintenance of the sanitary complexes and hand pumps to sustain the process. Results :

- People have access to safe drinking water resulting in the less diarrheal cases and water borne diseases.
- Access to toilet is directly linked to the dignity and respect of a people specially women.
- There is significant increase of the number of people, especially women, come for trade.

Solar Lights for extended market operations:

IDF would very soon install solar light panel with new technologies of LED bulbs, which consumes less power. At present, the markets close down as soon as it gets dark. It has been observed that the vendors are using the kerosene lamp or gas mantle. With the installation of the solar light, the market would have extended business hour.

- 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 extend hours of business resulting in more monetary transactions.
- It would also ensure the safety and security of the women and children.

Some Photographs:

Chausiwan Kalyanpur Haat, Rajapakhar block, Vaishali



PROJECT- 13

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

Support: UNFPA

A. Background

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 **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao** (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 IDP 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'.

During the **second year of interventions** in a cascade model of capacity building of VHSNC members on the issues of gender, sex selection, the PCPNDT Act 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.

B. Project Objective

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

After successful **one year completion** of 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, this year VHSNC members has been facilitated to do the following;

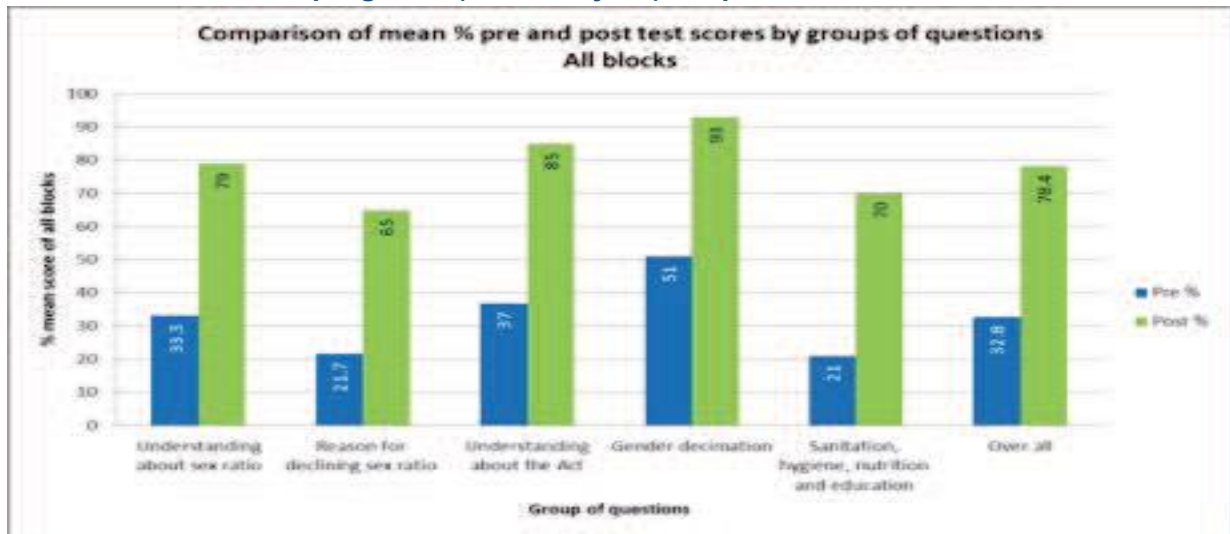
- Conduct birthday celebrations of girl child at family and community level.

- 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 Program

- 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 uttsav 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 bahut jaruri hai, es se hame apne samaj me kaya yoagdan dena hai ye hame malum hogaa*

Results of orientation programs (held last year) Graph



It is encouraging to see that in all 16blocks; 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, the way forward:

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.

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.

Project Dissemination : In order to share the results of the effort made during the 8 month period of successful implementation of UNFPA supported program on gender discrimination and inhancingig the value of girl child in the light of BBBP, IDF organized a workshop on 30th Nov.2017 in Vaishali. The workshop was attended by civil surgeon Vaishali who was also the chief guest, Miss Pallavi form UNFPA ,Miss Smita from (ADCPU, CPU), and Mr.Manoj Kumar Singh (Chairman, CWC).

Besides this over all 62 members participated in the meeting which includes participation from MOIC of different intervention blocks, MO, BCM, BHM, all ASHAs and the implementing team

members. After the opening session Director, IDF Mr. Manoj Kumar Verma presented a detailed account of the work done so far on this project. He especially highlighted the participation of PRI members in the orientation process and expressed his gratitude to the PRI members for their effort with respect to implementation of BBBP.

The highlight of the meeting was sharing of key note address by Civil surgeon who shared that the very sincere efforts were made by their department to stop sex selection in ultr sound clinics and have successfully stopped this in Vaishali district. He also shared that PRI's role in generating awareness against this menace is also very important.

Two of the PRI members from Bidupur, Rajasan and Kanchanpur panchayat and one from Murvatpur panchayat, Sahdai Bujurg shared that they have encouraged the community members to celebrate Bati Janm Utsav and will make effort to install Gudda-Guddi board in every aganwadi centre.

Besides this Miss Smita from (ADCPU, CPU), shared that she was impressed by the efforts put forward by IDF and its team members in advocating the issues related to BBBP in the intervention block. She also shared that she will still need the support of IDF in further strengthening the process adopted by VHSNC members so that it could have a significant impact on the sex ratio of Vaishali districts.



Some of the MOICs from Bidupur block also shared their achievement in this direction and have also given a detailed account of their support to this initiative of UNFPA and WDC which is being implemented by IDF.

C. Success

This program is successful in terms of fulfilling the objective of the project which focused on building capacities of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee members to address the issue of Declining Child Sex Ratio and enhancing the value of Girl Child in BBBP district through community participation and involvement of VHSNC members. All most all the VHSNC members were trained on these issues and follow up action was taken by them. They are now preparing their village action plan and working closely to address the issues related to girl child with focus on BBBP.

D. Challenges

- Ensuring the participation of Mukhia and ward members
- The weather had been a hindrance throughout the training days. It was very cold and didn't allow the participants to reach on time.
- The knowledge level of participants was low and different.
- Maximum field trainers were newly recruited for the training program.

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

Support: Global Sanitation Fund

A. Background

This is the 4th and final year of implementation of the program in Seraikella-Kharsawan district, the project 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.

B. 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 Swachh 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.

C. Project goal and objectives

The project set out to achieve ODF status for 125 panchayats of Seraikella-Kharsawan district 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.

D. 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.

E. Project Activities

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.

Household visit and Inter Personal Communication campaign by NGOs: More than 1000s of 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

Wall Paintings at 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.

Community Wide Gram Sabha Meetings and awareness :

Gram sabha was organised on Promote self motivation for IHHL construction, Guideline of SBM, orientation of SHG members for IHHL construction.



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.

School Awareness Program, Rallies and Campaigns: Villages hygiene camps and Rallies were organized, schools and community where sanitary methods and sanitary tools were used.

IEC campaign on behavior change : For effective awareness, leaflets 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 theese pumplets to the district so the department of PHeD couls also use nder their IEC related programs.

Case Study 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 Narshrin Pravin . She is also working in Aganwadi Kendra as "Anganwadi Sevika", the courage she potraits 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.

The current phase of project successfully completed this year.

Disclosure of Financial Status (Audited a/c) of IDF for the Year 2017-18

Income and Expenditure (31st March 2018)


FY 2017-18

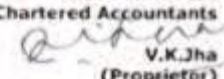
EXPENDITURE	Total Amount Rs.	INCOME	Total Amount Rs.
To Training/Capacity Building	6465662.8	By Plan India	15660658
To Orientation	517416	By Lutheran World Relief	5210705.9
To Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	482635	By ITC	2051005
To Need/Base Line/Increase Food and Income Security	429182	BY UNFPA	3410409
To Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization	369500	BY HDFC	11554364
To Water and sanitation	2253347	By Corstone	8812809
To Livelihoods and Agriculture	535917	BY CorStone India Foundation	45902
To Advocacy and Networking	4860	By Oxfam India	1630005
To Awareness Building	6528460.25	By To SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	1000000
To Solidarity Events	605196	By Geneva Global	4819266
To Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities	220977	By IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	758188
To Review Meeting	868055	BY UNICEF,Patna	1143957
To Workshop	839787	By CAF India	687600
To Support community-level awareness & demand creation	756734	By Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NRMC Pvt	2996000
To IEC/ Material Printing	1405582	By Jharkhand Tribal Development Society	145526
To Quality Education	1888300	By Membership Fee	10000
To Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	799149	By Photocopying	117134
To Promote adoption of improved hygiene behaviour	46949	BY Misce. Receipts/Contribution/Income	6387
To Implementation Support Operational expenses and Adm Cost	3796776.09	By Vani	8437
To Exposure Visit	179478	By Institutional Overhead	237230
To Program Support	2958579.5	By Donation	55162
To PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	3344543	BY Interest Received against TDS from ITD	15134
To Salaries and Benefit	15653921.84	By Interest	619921.6
To Bank Charges	19031.15		
To Plan India -New Delhi Balance Amount Returned	45655		
To Staff Welfare	234738		
To Admin Related Capex	362937		
To Depreciation :			
Computer and Inverter set	214525		
Motorcycle	76714		
Printer	5151		
Bicycle	5186		
Furniture and Fixture	37043		
Generators	16824		
Telephone	129		
Water Filter	2237		
Camera	19350		
Photocopying Machine	17325		
Fax Machine	288		
Fogging Machine	15205		
Refrigator	273		
Air Condition	2865		
Invetor	13069		
Handycam	959		
PA System	413		
LCD	15717		
Cooler	2472		
Fan	98		
White Board With stand	334		
To Balance Being Excess of Income Over Expenditure ie Surplus C/O to Balance Sheet	8936254.87		
	60995800.5		60995800.5

Place: Patna
Dated: 20th July 2018


Manoj Kumar Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation




Niraj Kumar Sinha
Treasurer
Integrated Development Foundation

In terms of annexed report of even date
for V. Jha & Co.
Chartered Accountants

V.K. Jha
(Proprietor)
M.No- 72378
F.R.No. 063269C

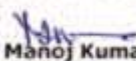


Receipt and Payment (As on 30th March 2018)


FY 2017-18

Receipts	Total Amount Rs.	Payments	Total Amount Rs.
To Opening Balance		By Training/Capacity Building	6367326.8
Cash in hand	19296.74	By Orientation	517416
Cash at Bank		By Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	482635
State Bank Of India Patna-IDF Main A/c	858933.34	By Need/Base Line /Increase Food and Income Security	429182
State Bank Of India patna-FCRA Account	5296869.26	By Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization	364127
State Bank Of India Patna-CLP	9733	By Water and sanitation	2206943
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-FCRA	17170.57	By Livelihoods and Agriculture	511917
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-CLP	533	By Advocacy and Networking	4860
ICICI Bank	20000	By Awareness Building	6486815.25
State Bank Of India Hazipur -FCRA	63738.5	By Stakeholder Meeting	0
State Bank Of India Samastipur -FCRA	14376.5	By Solidarity Events	594293
State Bank Of India Chaibasa-FCRA	510204	By Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities	220977
State Bank Of India CKP	4782	By Review Meeting	850266
State Bank Of India Ranchi	381823.4	By Workshop	815787
State Bank Of India Rajkharwan	356	By Support community-level awareness and demand interventions	615741
Union Bank Of India	4776	By IEC/ Material Printing	1405582
Bank of Borada,Patna	277.5	By Quality Education	1856756
Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	3243	By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	797700
To Plan India	15660658	By Promote adoption of improved hygiene behaviour	41099
To Lutheran World Relief	5210705.9	By Implementation Support ,Operational expenses and Adm Cost	3763826.59
To ITC	2051005	By Exposure Visit	179478
To UNFPA	3410409	By Program Support	2843313.5
To HDFC	11554364	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	3343343
To Corstone	8812809	By Salaries and Benefit	15125909.61
To CorStone India Foundation	45902	By Assets (Anexure-2)	941612
To Oxfam India	1630005	By Bank Charges	19031.15
To SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	1000000	By Payable	1138249.94
To Geneva Global	4819266	By IDF FCRA	229804.24
To IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	758188	By IDF Main Account	246698
To UNICEF,Patna	1143957	By TDS	319153
To CAF India	687600	By Staff Welfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	221559
To Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NRMCPvt	2996000	By Sundry Deposit	145429
To Jharkhand Tribal Development Society	145526	BY MHHM Unicef	7614.5
To Membership Fee	10000	By GSF NRMCPvt	142946
To Donation	55162	BY MSK-ITC Project	7614
To Travel Reimbursement From Oxfam In	3345	By HRDP Project	40077
To MSK-ITC Project	15228	BY UNFPA Project	30449
To GSF Project	19714	By IDF Muzaffarpur	1340
To MHH Unicef Project	208336	By Plan India (International)-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	45655
To Institutional Overhead	237230	By Loan & Advance	1167453
To GG Project	1340	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	State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	1022539.34
To Photocopying Charges	117134	State Bank of India-Patna (CLP-ITC Project)	16140.27
To Miscellaneous Receipts	3500	State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	7518648.48
To VANI	8437	State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	20269
To IDF- Main account (Head Office)	36720	State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA Account	183375
To IDF-FCRA	201912	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA Account	357691.57
To UNFPA Project	30449	State Bank of India-CKP	4974
To TDS Receive From Income Tax Dept	432466	State Bank of India-Ranchi	397097
To Interest Received against TDS from IT	15134	HDFC Bank	5239108.34
To Sundry Deposits	36770	ICICI BANK	20000
To Interest From Main Account	72848	State Bank of India-Rajkharwan	144622
To Interest From FCRA	396239	Bank Of Borada	12037
To Interest From Project Office	150834.6		
To Retd -Loan and Advance	97767		
	69475385.55		69475385.55


Place: Patna
Dated: 20th July 2018


Manoj Kumar Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation




Niraj Kumar Sinha
Treasurer
Integrated Development Foundation

In terms of annexed report of even date
for V. Jha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

V.K. Jha
(Proprietor)
M.No-72378
F.R.No. 003269C



Balance Sheet

FY 2017-18


Previous Year Amount 2016-17	LIABILITIES	Sub - Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Previous Year Amount 2016-17	ASSETS	Sub - Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
16428479	Surplus B/F From Income & Expenditure A/c	7492224		361081	Computer,UPS Inverter	42876	
	Add: Surplus during the year	11077059			Add:-During the Year	532730	
	Less: Defit During the year	2140804			Less : Depreciation 60%	214525	361081
	Less: Defit Previously the year		15732		Printer	8083	
			16428479		Add:-During the Year	12800	
					Less : Depreciation 60%	5151	15732
362937	Capital Reserve		362937	306859	Motorcycle	383573	
5000	Auditor Remuneration		5000		Add:-During the Year	0	
	Community Revolving Fund				Less : Depreciation 20%	76714	306859
234117	Palamu		234117	20745	Bicycle	25931	
413787	Garhwa		413787		Add:-During the Year	0	
178048	Youth First -Corestone(TL)		178048		Less : Depreciation 20%	5186	20745
40986	IPAS Project		40986	426662	Furniture and Fixture	293023	
327823	IDF FCRA Account		327823		Add:-During the Year	170682	
36742	IDF Main Account		36742		Less : Depreciation 10%	37043	426662
11183	IIE-IIHMR		11183	95335	Generator	112159	
23949	LDOE		23949		Less : Depreciation 15%	16824	95335
15558	MTF Compaignn		15558	1157	Telephone Set	1286	
56724	IDF Vaishali/Plan Chaibasa/LGGB/IDF Muzf		56724		Less : Depreciation 10%	129	1157
9198	Water Aid-EPB		9198	35337	Air Conditioner	38202	
55391	UNFPA/ITC/HRDP		55391		Less : Depreciation 15%	2865	35337
21395	IPAS Project		21395	20120	Water Filter	22357	
324016	IDF-Non FCRA Account-Main		324016		Less : Depreciation 10%	2237	20120
0	Payable at :-		0	183141	Camera	173391	
6610	Office Rent		6610		Add:-During the Year	29100	
252727	Travel/Mobilit/ Logistic and coordination		252727		Less : Depreciation 10%	19350	183141
788733	Honorarium/Salary/ Fringe Benefit		788733	98175	Photocopying Machine	115500	
36220	Cluster Coordination/Community Mobilizer		36220		Less : Depreciation 15%	17325	98175
6000	Workshop -Women reservation Bill		6000	1632	Fax Machine	1920	
29548	Awarness Building- Community awareness		29548		Less : Depreciation 15%	288	1632
47916	Training -Mahalaxmi Sweets/Other		47916	86163	Fogging Machine	69868	
2095	To Emergency Kit -Rakesh pay to Gaurav		2095		Add:-During the Year	31500	
3300	Training Gram Panchayat		3300		Less : Depreciation 15%	15205	86163
4410	Orientation to GP		4410	1550	Refrigator	1823	
95743	Support Interface of GPs with TSC/DWSM		95743		Less : Depreciation 15%	273	1550
27540	Undertake Folk Media Campaigns		27540	98759	Invertor & Battery	3928	
14300	Training to Massion		14300		Add:-During the Year	107900	
10000	CB for Sanitation Entitlement		10000		Less : Depreciation 15%	13069	98759
23600	Diarrhea Study		23600	5437	HandyCam	6396	
40018	End Project Documentation learnings		40018		Less : Depreciation 15%	959	5437
2400	Meetings Expenses for FGDs		2400	954	Telephone Securities	954	954
23000	Audit remuneration & Audit Exp.		23000	1238	P.A. System	1651	
22300	Computer Repair & Maintainance,Data Entry		22300		Less : Depreciation 25%	413	1238
6544	ANC /Health Camp		6544	141452	LCD	125169	
549	Orientation to IPC		549		Add:-During the Year	32000	
920731	Sundry deposits		920731		Less : Depreciation 10%	15717	141452
116238	Administration/Organization Overhead		116238	22249	Cooler	3321	
20703	Solidarity Events		20703		Add:-During the Year	21400	
18686	Telecommunication		18686		Less : Depreciation 10%	2472	22249
1238	Payable at partner (Muzaffarpur)		1238	4385	Fan	983	
1449	Promote Grain Bank		1449		Add:-During the Year	3500	
4800	Info Boucher for PRIs		4800		Less : Depreciation 10%	98	4385
9800	Consolidation Report		9800	3009	White Board With Stand	3343	
3595	Zonal Meeting with Network Partner		3595		Less : Depreciation 10%	334	3009
4500	Health Checklist data Collection		4500		Loan and Advances	-	
1975	Organising mahila Sabha Meeting of EWRs		1975	314523	IDF FCRA	-	314523
828	Block Meeting of EWRs with Health Officials		828	4452	Pahal Project	-	4452

Previous Year Amount 2016-17	LIABILITIES	Sub - Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Previous Year Amount 2016-17	ASSETS	Sub - Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
403	Training of EWRs/Community Leader/Kalazar Nigarani Samitee/ School Disaster Mang.		403	28362	IDF NON FCRA		28362
15343	Organize Trng for member Of VHSNC		15343	21492	Dan Church Aid		21492
279764	Duties & Taxes		279764	22600	PETS -PFI		22600
24343	Documentation /Stationery,Photocopying, etc		24343	201165	GSF		201165
3003	Office Rent, Maintenance,Electrici/generators		3003	1867	Plan CCCD Project (GG)		1867
21000	Nukkard Natak		21000	5330	Plan CCCDP Chaibasa		5330
15000	Training of CLTS to Pro.team and Volunteers		15000	155088	CAF Project		155088
10000	Installation hand pump		10000	37300	NFI Project		37300
22657	Hand Wash Campaign Rally and Drawing		22657	10000	Simavi		10000
13400	Promoting construction IHL towards ODF		13400	990	Care snehal		990
24000	Promotion Organic Farming -vermin compost Followup & Handholding Activities of Old Vill		24000	168927	JTDS		168927
20800	Renovation of Sanitary Complex		20800	48285	GG		
1148	Training of the members of the Bal Sansad		1148	78140	Unicef		48285
8753	Develop Learning child friendly Environment		8753	26385	UNFPA/HRDP/ITC		78140
2250	Training to ASHA and AWW on hygiene msg		2250	104834	CLP		26385
24000	Workshop Block Level Linkage (Handover)		24000	1475095	Receivable from JTDS		104834
3814	Contingencies		3814		Tds Receivable from IT dpt		1475095
7185	Training to Teacher and SMC member		7185		2016-2017	319153	
7937	Quarantine Method		7937		2015-2016	462649	
4500	Referral Services to be encouraged		4500		2014-2015	432466	
18000	Social & Disease mapping		18000		2013-2014	351840	
23600	IEC Activity/Campaign		23600		2012-2013	353428	
2449	Training to LWR Partners In DRR		2449		2011-2012	73650	
34703	Facilitation of Data/Data Entry Operator		34703		2010-2011	102034	
349	Orientation to PRI an VCPC Member		349		2009-10	48816	
17789	Monthly Review Meeting		17789		2008-09	67408	
47841	District Level Sensitization Workshop		47841		2007-08	80614	
465	Refresher training on DMEL for LWR Partnr		465		2006-07	14794	
10899	Training to FLW's/Block		10899		2005-06	14289	
24540	To Other Sources as Temporary Loan		24540		2003-04	26745	
320	Bad Debts		320		2002-03	73849	
					2001-02	31600	
					Less Surplus C.Year		
				735826	Less Surplus P.Year		735826
					<u>Closing Balance:-</u>		
				1467021	Loan and Advances		1467021
				8327	Cash in Hand		8327
				1022539	SBI-IDF Maan A/C		1022539
				7518648	SBI-IDF FCRA Account		7518648
				16140	SBI-MSK(CLP)ITC Project		16140
				4974	State Bank of India-CKP		4974
				397097	SBI-Ranchi		397097
				144622	SBI-Rajkharsawan		144622
				12037	Bank Of Borada		12037
				20269	SBI Hajipur FCRA A/C		20269
				183375	SBI Chaibasa FCRA A/C		183375
				5239108	HDFC Bank		5239108
				20000	ICICI Bank		20000
				357692	SBI Muzaff FCRA A/C		357692
21783682	Total Rs		21783682	21783682	Total Rs		21783682

Place: Patna
Dated: 20th July 2018



Manoj Kumar Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation




Niraj Kumar Sinha
Treasurer
Integrated Development Foundation

In terms of annexed report of even date
for V. Jha & Co.
Chartered Accountants




V.K. Jha
(Proprietor)
M.No-72378
F.R.No. 003269C

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 2017-18 from the respective projects and programs.

<i>Name of the Board Member Getting Honorarium from their respective projects</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Total amount paid in last financial year</i>	<i>Form of payment Salary/Honorarium)</i>
1. Manoj K Verma <i>(from 12 different projects)</i>	Director	Rs. 682254.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2. Niraj Kr. Sinha <i>(from 14 different projects)</i>	Treasurer	Rs. 520004.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3. Babul Prasad <i>(from 2 projects)</i>	Chairman	Rs. 356700.00	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	22	07	29
Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-	PGRD Professionals-XISS, MSW, MBA, MA in Rural development, etc.... Expertise on Community Process and mobilization. Master trainers	37	11	48
Rs.25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-		21	12	33
Rs. more than. 50,000/-		02	0	02
TOTAL		82	30	112

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 Organization

Name	Designation	Sex	Address	Occupation	Education
1. Mr.Babul Prasad	Chairpman	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 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> <hr/> <p>2. Project 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> <hr/> <p>3. Project 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> <hr/> <p>4. Project Community Based Hand Pump Mentainance System</p> <p>Supporting Agencies PHED + UNICEF</p> <p>Duration 1 Year</p> <p>Area 4 Blocks in Garhwa district</p> <hr/> <p>5. Project 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>6. ProjectSwawablamban</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p> <p>Duration 5 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Block in Patna district</p> <hr/> <p>7. Project DISHA (Adolescent & Reproductive Health) Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies ICRW</p> <p>Duration 6 Year</p> <p>Area 2 Block in Patna district</p> <hr/> <p>8. Project Flood Relief Program</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Water Aid</p> <p>Duration 3 Months</p> <p>Area Araria (Forbishganj)</p> <hr/> <p>9. Project Food and Non Food Assistance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Oxfam HK</p> <p>Duration 6 Months</p> <p>Area Araria (Raniganj)</p> <hr/> <p>10. Project Swashakti</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Bihar State WDC</p> <p>Duration 2 Years</p> <p>Area 2 Block of Muzaffarpur</p> <hr/> <p>11. Project Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources</p> <p>Supporting Agencies PACS-DFID</p> <p>Duration 6 Year</p>
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12. Project	Community Based Safe Drinking Water Project	Area	4 Block in Bihar 2 in Jharkhand
Supporting Agencies	CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN	23. Project	Capacity building of Elected women Representative and functionaries of PRI
Duration	1 Year	Supporting Agencies	UNDP
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Duration	4 Years
13. Project	Integrated Women Development Program	Area	5 Block of Palamu District
Supporting Agencies	THE HUNGER PROJECT	24. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Duration	1 Year	Supporting Agency	FORCES (NOVIB)
Area	1 Block in Muzaffarpur district	Duration	1 Years
14. Project	Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme	Area	1 Block of Patna District
Supporting Agencies	CARE	25. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Duration	1 Year	Supporting Agency	UNICEF
Area	2 Blocks in Patna district	Duration	1 Years
15. Project	Operation Research on A Community Based Approach to Improve Utilisation of Health Care Services in Favour of Women Reproductive Health	Area	1 Block of Patna District
Supporting Agencies	UNICEF	26. Project	DEEP
Duration	4 Year	Supporting Agency	WDC, Gov. of Bihar
Area	1 Block in Patnadistrict	Duration	4 Years
16. Project	Stree Shashaktikaran, A Dalit women targeted Project	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
Supporting Agencies	ACTION AID	27. Project	MNSY
Duration	1 Year	Supporting Agency	WDC, Gov. of Bihar
Area	1 Block of Madhubani District	Duration	1 Years
17. Project	Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
Supporting Agencies	ACTION AID	28. Project	Adolescent Reproductive Health
Duration	1.5 Years	Supporting Agency	NFI
Area	2 Blocks of Garhwa in Jharkhand	Duration	7 Years
18. Project	SWASHAKTI	Area	4 Blocks of Palamu District
Supporting Agencies	Jharkhand Women Development Societies	29. Project	Sustainable action of Community and Reproductive Health
Duration	3 Years	Duration	7 Years
Area	1 Block of Ranchi District	Supporting Agency	Simavi, The Netherlands
19. Project	Child Care and Immunization	Area	2 blocks in Patna District
Supporting Agency	FORCES (NOVIB)	30. Project	IRAC – for RH Network
Duration	1.5 Years	Supporting Agency	IIE
Area	1 Block of Patna District	Duration	2 Years
20. Project	Prachar Project	Area	Bihar State. – State Network Of RH fellows.
Supporting Agencies	PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL	31. Project	Indian Villagers learn healthy habits & gain better care community Health
Duration	5 Year	Supporting Agency	Geneva Global
Area	2 Block in Patna district	Duration	3 Years
21. Project	BCC on Safe Abortion	Area	2 blocks of Muzaffarpur Dist
Supporting Agency	IPAS	32. Project	Community Leadership Project
Duration	3 Yrs	Supporting Agency	Tata Trust- XISS
Area	4 blocks of Patna district	Duration	3 Yea
22. Project	Water Sanitation Hygiene Project	Area	100 panchyats of 3 districts
Supported Agency	WATER AID	33. Project	School Safety Project
Duration	8 Years	Supported by	UNICEF
Area	1 block of Patna District	Duration	1 year
		Area	Patna